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New Orleans.

[Correspondence of the Herald.]

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 22, 1841.

The Weather and Business in New Orleans—Banks—President's Message—Cotton—Sugar—Theatres—Ladies, &c.

DEAR BENNETT—

As I am under some apprehensions your correspondent here is neglecting you (not having seen any of his articles in for some time) I now take the liberty of dropping you a note to inform you how we are all doing in these "diggins," and should this be of any interest to you, I shall promise to communicate often.

First—the weather here is now truly delightful—something like your Indian summer, but milder and more balmy; and the way the clothing men have long faces now a days, is a sin to Crockett; and should this state of things continue for a little longer, the way some of the above named individuals will burst their boilers in the spring, will be with a perfect rush. Business in general is not so active as was anticipated, notwithstanding it was so late in commencing in the fall; but it is the general impression here that a good spring business will be done.

Although some of our banks here have resumed specie payments, and others making preparations, exchange on your place is getting worse. Sight checks to-day readily bring 7 per cent, and good, sixty day bills 5 per cent premium. The money articles in the Herald are much looked after, as usual, and in fact it is the only commercial paper of any account, as the Wall street prints are all nearly defunct.

The President's Message seems to have given general satisfaction here, even among the journals who denounced him in the most vile epithets after his veto message; and I think his recommendation only wants to be carried out to establish a good sound and uniform currency throughout the Union.

Since the advices per the steam ship Acadia, cotton has undergone a slight decline in price, but otherwise has not tended to affect the market to any extent. The produce market is very dull, being stocked with all sorts of western stuff, but for the past week considerable has been going forward to the northern markets, principally to New York and Boston. Sugar, this season, will beyond doubt be a short crop, but there appears to be a slight decline in price for the last few days. And now that I have given you a brief sketch of the markets and trade in general, a few words respecting the enjoyments here this season, and I close.

The theatres all appear to be well attended this season, and the stock good. "London Assurance" is all the rage now, and is got up in bangup style. We have had a few grand *fetes* here this season—the principal one was at the St. Louis, which was a truly splendid affair; but as it is some time past now, I have no doubt you received the particulars. Such an assemblage of beauty and fashion are rare to be found together as were present on the occasion, and the whole performance of the evening passed off delightfully, and all present seemed highly gratified with the entertainment of the evening. One word more about the ladies, and I have done. But, dear Bennett, if you could only see the beautiful Creole ladies here in an afternoon, as they promenade Chartres street, which is the Broadway of this place, I doubt whether ever you could be reconciled to stay in Gotham. Any description I might attempt to give you of the beauty with which this place is crowded, would only prove a failure, and I must only beg you that you will stay and pay me a visit, and when you do, I will promise you in behalf of my fair countrywomen, that I will, by way, [illegible] ok out for a wife, and [illegible] adustry, amiability and fortune, [illegible] e place. I fear I have respassed too much on [illegible] atience.

JUNIUS G.

Washington.

[Correspondence of the Herald.]

FASHIONABLE EMPORIUM, AND POLITICAL HEAD QUARTERS, WASHINGTON, Jan. 3, 1842.

Fashionable Movements—The Secretaries—Marriages—Flirtations—Soirées—and all such.

MY DEAR BENNETT—

Now that the ice has been broken by the Presidential lance, and the cold formality of official circumstance thawed, by the generous and general exclamation of a "Happy New Year," we are soon to enter the round of a fashionable season.

The most brilliant entertainment of the winter will take place to-morrow evening, at the Russian Minister's in Georgetown, whose cards have been out a week. The wealth, popular manners, good humor and elevated station of Mr. Bodisco, will all contribute to characterize this as *la soirée* of 1842. It will not be exclusive, and yet all the rank, talent, beauty and fashion of the country will be present. Invitations have been issued to all Congressionals who "carried" the Minister, as was due him, and all who neglected this proper and merited respect, will be necessarily invited to stay at home. We hope to be able to furnish you with an interesting and faithful delineation of this magnificent affair.

"Rumor" has spoken true in relation to the contemplated union of the President's daughter.—Mr. Waller, a young and promising lawyer of Richmond, worth $100,000 or more, leads her to the altar on the 15th of next month. This matrimonial inclination at the White House has set all our beaux and belles on the *qui vive*, and we hear of nothing now but matches, engagements, love scrapes, and the like. Washington has more beauty and wealth at present in her boarding houses, than can be found in any other city in the Union. The dear creatures smile, sigh, look soft things, and the next day's bulletin gives us the history of some new "case" or "cases."

The new Attorney General has fallen, we understand, in the general attack, at least asked a parley, which will result in an abandonment of his fortress to gentle hands. It is said some fair being of your Gotham soon takes possession of the citadel. We won't vouch for the whole truth of this story, but the preparations made by this Carolinian in Mrs. Bell's mansion, (that was,) lead very reasonably to such an inference. He purchased her splendid establishment entire, and added much richness and elegance to it since his occupancy, and we apprehend that but few months will roll by before some "better half" is found dealing out its hospitable favors.

The much admired daughter of Mrs. Eaton, by her first "lord and master," has also smitten some Christian of the nineteenth century, and he and she, they say, soon also go the way of flesh. The daughters of the late Secretary of the Treasury have turned the wits of half our community of the masculine and singular gender. What may be the result Providence best knows, for these are captivating times. One of the most finished and brilliant of your New York widows, "full in the bloom," is also here—not for matrimony, she says, but for her friends swear; but if the testimony offered a few evenings since at the West End be OK, a gallant, noble hearted and esteemed young southerner well acquainted here, and somewhat celebrated for his touching appeals to woman's kinder sympathies, is likely to carry off the prize, against some twenty veteran competitors. The talk of this matter in the *elite* circles confirms strongly our opinion of its truth—of ourselves we can advance nothing, not knowing, but having seen parties. These southerners are playing the devil, and are envied by every aspirant in the capital. I wish they would all get married, and then a fellow might have a chance to play an oar for himself.—Until they are rid of, we must stand aside.

The lovely daughter of Postmaster ex-General Granger is on the ground, with all her artillery, and already has commenced a severe and dangerous cannonade. The dead and wounded were not reported at the last advices. Miss D———, of Louisiana, is the "observed of all observers"—animated, beautiful, kind, and affectionate. Lord protect us in this trying emergency! A bevy of widows, maidens, &c. are holding forth nightly at Mrs. Peyton's and Miss Polk's. The still celebrated Mrs. Florida W—— is at the latter, drawing immense crowds. You may look out for at least two hundred marriages this winter in Washington—rather a heavy business for a place with twenty thousand inhabitants.

You will hear from me again in a day or two, with a full review of the fashionable missives of the emporium, scandal, gossip, chit chat, table talk, &c. &c.

A TRANSIENT SPY.

Philadelphia.

[Correspondence of the Herald.]

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 2, 1842.

The Indictments—State Debts—Governor Porter's Message—Its Views in Advance—Mr. Buchanan, &c.

MR. BENNETT—

The recent excitement in relation to the United States Bank—its late officers, and the conduct, management, and intrigue of the wire-workers behind the scene, who, the better to enable them to plunder, and appropriate the remaining funds of the defunct institution, and who kept up the cry of "stop thief," that in the *melée* between some of the short-sighted stockholders and a few of the late officers they had selected for scape-goats, others, their friends and relatives' reputation might be screened, and their retreat with the spoils thus covered and secured, has given place, as in the ordinary course of human events, he had reason to suppose it would, to a thousand more productive and equally inflamatory subjects or wonders, among which, and perhaps the most prominent, is the State debt.

In relation to the debt and the resumption by the banks, with some minor matters, a meeting was held in the State House, corner of Sixth and Chesnut streets, on Thursday night last. There the spectator might have seen the able, high-minded and honorable statesman, contending for the integrity of the State—that her plighted faith should be held sacred and inviolate; and that, too, in a way best calculated to convince the thoughtless, inexperienced and rash, of the folly, if not dishonesty, of a State playing the part of a fraudulent insolvent, and pledging the honor and fidelity of the people to their representatives, to sustain them in that only honest course, which they can possibly adopt—aye; and there might have been seen, contending thus, these who, in every hour of our States' trial and trouble, come with gigantic intellect, coupled with long and hard earned experience, to the rescue, and have, in many an emergency, united in rescuing the Democratic party and the State from threatened ruin; while, on the other hand, it was lamentable to observe some well meaning young men, in the general, but who are without much experience—and, indeed, who could by no possibility have much knowledge of the great and momentous concerns of the State—talking loudly, reading, and contending for resolutions, which, from my knowledge of the young men, who are really clever fellows in the main, upon a little reflection they must hereafter blush to read.—I will give you one of the resolutions—it is as follows:—

And we do further

Declare and Resolve, That it is the duty of the Legislature, at the earliest possible period of its session, to make provision for the payment, out of the money in the treasury, of all persons to whom the Commonwealth is indebted for manual labor, and then immediately to pass over to Commissioners, Trustees, or Assignees, all the property of the Commonwealth, reserving such only as is absolutely essential to the transaction of the legitimate business of government, and to provide for the equal distribution of the proceeds of such property among the so called state creditors, in proportion to their respective claims; and to provide further, that all claims against the State, existing prior to such transfer, shall be claims only upon the fund in the hands of said Trustees, Commissioners or Assignees.

Further comment is unnecessary; but we add, without intending offence to those young gentlemen, that it would be better far, and safer, for the youth of the country to take counsel from the aged and experienced statesmen of the land, than themselves to turn counsellors. They have time enough to be great, provided they have the material, and they may be assured the people will in time find it out, if they do not, by early improvident actions like these, dam up the road that leads to honest preferment. For what stranger could read such resolutions, and believe the men concerned honest? Those who own real estate among us are willing to be taxed, to rescue the honor of our once proud and happy commonwealth.

The sentiments of our people will be given by the Governor in his message to our Legislature, which assembles on Tuesday next, at Harrisburg, the seat of government. His opinions were known and published to the world long before the late election, when he received more than one hundred and thirty-five thousand of his fellow citizens' votes, and the almost unequalled majority in our State, of twenty-three thousand and upwards. From his known principles, as well as from what we have heard from friends recently returned from Harrisburg, we have reason to believe that his recommendation in relation to banks in the commonwealth, will strike at the root of the corrupt system; and that a thorough revision and change of the plan upon which our public improvements are conducted, and the introduction of the most economical reform in all things will be by him most earnestly pressed; and in the place of appropriations of the public funds for any purpose that can be avoided, suggestions as to the establishment of a dry dock in Philadelphia, a national foundry in the State, &c. &c., that we may thus retrench expenses and increase our revenue.—The State has reason to be proud of David R. Porter, as its Governor. Few men could have piloted the old ship Pennsylvania thus far in safety through the breakers.

A word or two about Mr. Buchanan; and as my letter is longer than I first intended, for the present I must content myself with a few remarks, that shall be worthy the consideration of your correspondent. A Pennsylvanian, or Penn, and I promise him not to travel so wide of the mark as he did, but will give him plain food for his digestion. I cannot here refrain from wishing Mr. B. a more judicious panegyrist. But pray sir, or sirs, if you prefer it, if Mr. B. is so great a democrat and patriot; has been so well tried, allow me to ask, who was the rank federal leader in our Legislature a few years ago? Mr. Buchanan. Who represented that hot bed of federalism, Lancaster county, and was the Federal leader in Congress up to 1824? Mr. Buchanan. And when was he found abandoning his Federal friends, and attaching himself to General Jackson—in the first canvass? No, never, until he found that public opinion, like a mighty torrent, was sweeping every thing before it in favor of General Jackson, did he cecede from his Federal favorite. And now let us come home to State affairs, the gubernatorial elections for some few years back. In the canvass between Snyder and Ross, where was he? Advocating the cause of the Federalist Ross. In that of Heister and Finley? With Heister the Federalist. With Shultz and Gregg? In his old quarters, to be sure, with Gregg the Federalist, ever, even up to that late period, was he a rank, uncompromising Federalist. And in the struggle which the Democratic party encountered in our State but six years ago, when that unfortunate and ever to be regretted difficulty arose about Muhlenburg and Wolf, which let in that poor old inefficient whig and Federalist, Joseph Ritner, who was surrounded by as great a pack of knaves and villans as ever cursed the presence of an Executive officer, of which we have since, as we had at the time, the most irrefragable proof, and to whom and whose abandoned and reckless policy alone, the State now owes its present degredation and financial difficulties. I say, where was Mr. B. then? Manfully and boldly contending for the good of the cause? No—he esteemed both Mr. Muhlenburg and Wolf, a neutral policy was for his own interest—that of the State was lost sight of altogether. Now, friend Pennsylvania, for the present some love of you, and apprehend that these whole-souled friends will at least have a tendency to caution you in future in the use of language, as well as good sense. I think you owes the truth to his fellow citizens. George M. Dallas may safely say that the Honorable gentleman has all his life devoted to the Minister to Russia, who has been a loyal democrat, and who is every inch a statesman, talents to the democratic party at the meeting on Tuesday night last, to aid the foremost, as he was a leader in the State in every struggle, such men as David R. Porter, unite his efforts, with his Attorney General, in saving Ovid F. Johnson, and her credit, will lose not the State, her honor with Mr. Buchanan. You have by a comparison from us, and we close by saying that these facts may serve to put him more warm in his democratic ardor. B. had better asks from the democratic party the Republican before he We wonder if his warm friends had not decency.—sult Lord Chesterfield, and learn a little more courtesy and politeness.

HAMILTON.

RAILROAD IRON.—Six ship loads of iron rails for that part of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad extending from Harper's Ferry to Cumberland, have reached this port from Great Britain, forming an aggregate of 2855 tons. This is about one-third of the entire quantity contracted for. The rails are very heavy and substantial, and will form a road of the very best kind. The road will be completed as far as Hancock during the approaching spring season, and will be open to Cumberland in the fall.—*Balti. American.*

City Intelligence.

BREACH OF TRUST OR EMBEZZLEMENT.—A man named John H. Bailey, was entrusted on the 22d of December last, with the sum of $100, to deliver to Messrs. V. Everett & Co. of this city. The money belonged to Charles T. Shipman, of Newark, N. J., who had delivered it to Mr. Ira Canfield, of Orange, N. J. He having confidence in Bailey, who was coming to this city, gave it to him to deliver as directed. A few days since it was ascertained that Baily had not paid over the money, and presuming it had been appropriated to his own use, he was arrested yesterday, by officers Sweet and Walker, and committed in default of bail.

CASE OF JANE ANN TOOL.—Willam Roberts, one of the boys charged with committing a rape on Jane Ann Tool, in July last, was arraigned for trial yesterday, at Jersey city. The result will be given tomorrow.

JOINT BALLOT.—The Common Council met last evening in joint ballot, but the democratic caucus not having decided who should be Collector of the Sixth ward, in place of John Layden, who has failed to produce security, there was no quorum, and the President adjourned the meeting until the first Wednesday of next month. John McGrath, corner of Anthony and Centre streets stands the highest in caucus for the office of Collector.

ARREST OF ESCAPED PRISONERS.—Through the energetic movements of James H. Ruckel, Esq the Deputy Keeper of Blackwell's Island, three prisoners who had escaped from confinement were arrested during the past few days. Thomas Meary, commonly called, "pegged leg Tom," on account of his having one wooden stump, who escaped on Monday night last in company with two other prisoners, by stealing the ferry boat, was arrested on Tuesday night in a cellar in Front street. James Lochman and William Nelsen were caught on Tuesday night, one at the Points, and the other in Anthony street. Lochman escaped on the 3d of July last, by stealing the milk man's boat that supplies the island, and Nelson succeeded in getting away on Friday night, by raising his cell door from the hinges and by the means of ropes, succeeded in climbing into the upper part of the building, and then, lowering himself down, made off. After reaching the shore he threw a small carpenter's bench into the river that he had brought with him, and floating upon it, he escaped to this city.

A LOVER ROBBED.—A man named John McCarthy, while in the act of paying his vows of love and adoration to one Mary Ann Ward, known as the Queen of Walnut street, commonly termed "the Hook," had his pockets relieved of $16,50. Officer King took the Queen in custody, and had her committed to answer.

TYLER & CO.'S BUTTER FOUND.—A colored man, named James Jones, was brought to the Lower Police yesterday, on suspicion of having stolen a firkin of butter marked "Tyler & Co.," in red chalk. If the owner does not call for it, the butter will melt, and the rogue will escape punishment.

PETTY THIEVES.—A man named John Whalan, was arrested yesterday at the Catharine Market, by Abraham Simonson, for stealing a small quantity of beef from a butcher—Committed. Michael King, for stealing three pairs of cotton gloves from Jacob Hutschler, No. 92 Catharine street, was locked up.

A MAN MISSING.—A man named George McFall, who has been recently engaged as a coachman for Mrs. Wright, Leroy Place, has been missing since Sunday morning last. Any information relative to him left with his distressed family, at No. 133 Stanton street, will be thankfully received.

COLLAR BONE BROKEN.—A man named Jacob Kiever, a German, was arrested yesterday for committing a violent assault and battery on another German named John B. Geiler, on Saturday night last, breaking his collar bone and committing a number of other injuries on his person. He was committed at the Upper Police. The assault took place at 107 Pitt street, where Kiever resides.

JOHN SMITHS AGAIN.—Two of this name were arrested on Tuesday night, for disturbing the public peace. The family has become so numerous that we frequently see them registered on the watch returns—John Smith, No. 1—John Smith, No. 2—John Smith, No. 3.

AN OWNER is wanted for a small gold detached lever watch, supposed to have been stolen. It is in the hands of officer Hathwaite, of the Lower Police office.

THE STABBING CASE.—August Comen, who stabbed Siphrin Sing on Monday night last in the left breast, in Broome street, was examined yesterday before Justice Taylor, of the Upper Police, and fully committed for trial. He admitted that he drew a knife at the time, but stated that it was in self defence, he having been struck first by some one in company with Sing. The physician attending Sing, informed us that with good care he might recover from the wound, although it was of a dangerous nature.

THOMAS TOPPIN, who so brutally murdered his wife Elizabeth, in Orange street, on New Year's day, was brought from prison yesterday for examination, before Justice Parker. He presented a sullen dogged aspect, and, by the advice of his counsel, refused to answer any questions put to him, and was committed for trial. An attempt will be made, we understand, to show that he was laboring under lunacy at the time he committed the deed.

CASE OF PATRICK WOON—This man, who has, in all probability, caused the hourly expected death of John McMorin, by striking him with a shovel on the head, on the night of the 24th ult., was also partially examined yesterday before Justice Taylor, of the Upper Police office. Two miserable looking wretches, named Patrick McGowan and Michael McLoughlin, who lodge in the same house No. 21½ Orange street, were also brought up on a cart as witnesses. They testified to the commission of the deed by Wood, as before published, and were committed as vagrants. Wm. Neales, who occupies the store on the premises where the circumstance took place, stated that he requested two watchmen to take McMorin to the watchhouse in the Tombs, on the night he was injured, in order to allow him to make his complaint. He was so taken, but no action was made on the part of the captain of the watch or his assistants to secure Wood, and had it not been for the energy of Mr. Milliken, the Deputy Coroner, he would, in all probability, have escaped. Dr. James Hyslop, who has attended McMorin in the temporary absence of Dr. Vache, who has been confined to his house from sickness, testified that the recovery of McMorin is scarcely possible, convulsions having taken place, they being premonitory symptoms of death in his peculiar case. Wood was remanded for further examination. He is about fifty years of age, and bears a most repulsive and malignant expression of face.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

Before Judge Kent, and Ald. Purdy and Lee.

The trials of Sally Ann Robb, for fatricide, and of Sophia Pathast, for arson in the first degree, had been set down for to-day, but on motion of counsel, they were postponed, the latter to Tuesday next, and the former to Thursday.

The case of James Gordon Bennett, for libel, was postponed to 20th inst.

U. S. Circuit Court.

Before Judges Thompson and Betts.

DECISIONS.

JAN. 5.—*Patrick Macanley* vs. *Edward Curtis.*—Judgment for plaintiff.

Robert Buchanan vs. *Evan Griffith, Charles Ralfe and others.*—Judgment for plaintiffs.

William H. Allen vs. *Jona. Godfrey Jr., Hezekiah Davis et als.*—Judgment for plaintiffs, with leave to the defendant to withdraw his demurrer and plead.

Joseph D. Beers vs. *Anth. L. French.*—Motion made by defendant for a new trial denied.

Steamboat Fanny ads. *Lewis Bates, appellant.*—Decree of the District Court affirmed, with costs.

Augustus Zenega ads. *The United States.*—Complainants bill of complaint dismissed.

W. Michael and Jas. Foxcraft vs. *The Schooner Catherine.*—Decree against the schooner be amended so as to allow payment of amount due petitioners.

Edmund Banks vs. *Benj. J. Knapp.*—Motion by defendant for a new trial denied.

N. Y. Life Insurance & Trust Co. vs. *H. Cowperthwaite and J. W. Lord.*—Motion of defendant for a new trial denied.

Jesse Hoyt ads. *Alex. Rankin and others.*—Judgment for defendant.

[illegible] and others N. Farrell and others vs. *Geo. Randall [illegible]*—New trial grasted. Costs to abide the event.

The U[illegible] in Error ads. *Joel Stone, plaintiff in Error.*—Judgment of the District Court affirmed.

Thos. W[illegible] States.—Judgment, *claimant*, ads. *The United States.*—[illegible] goods to be given up of District Court affirmed—duties [illegible] to claimants on payment of duties.

Selah Van Duzer, Plaintiff in Error vs. *The U. S. defendant in Error.*—Judgment of the District Court reversed, and a *venire de novo* awarded.

The Bark Henry Hood ads. *Gideon Howland and Gilbert Howland, appellants.*—Judgment of District Court affirmed.

James Percival, appellant, vs. *the Bark White Oak.*—Judgment of District Court affirmed; costs of appeal to be paid by the appellant.

The United States vs. *Edward Clarke.*—Prisoner to pay a fine of $5 on the charge of mutiny, and stand committed until paid. Second count overruled.

The United States vs. *Wm. Jackson.*—Prisoner discharged upon his own recognizance to appear next term, and answer to the charge of larceny.

General Sessions.

Before the Recorder, Judges Lynch and Noah, and Aldermen Innes and Timpson.

JAN. 5.—WM. SHALER, Esq. appeared as acting District Attorney.

Trial for Assault and Battery.—A man named Richard Leaycraft was tried for an alleged assault and battery on a Polander named Scheneskey, or as the Police Clerk has "anglicised" it, William Stafford. On evidence it appeared that the Polander was a little groggy, that Leaycraft and his brother Daniel, who was with him, was also partly corned—that they had a dispute at a porter house, during which the Polander was struck and stabbed by somebody; that the defendant endeavored to prevent difficulty, and that the Polander commenced the assault. The jury, therefore, returned a verdict of *not guilty.*

Assault and Battery.—A man named James Wilson pleaded guilty to an indictment for an assault and battery on Mrs. Catharine McCopping.

Sentenced.—A black man named Noah Selby, who was convicted at the November term of the Court of a petit larceny, for robbing the office of Messrs. Rawdon, Wright & Co. of $8 in money, was sentenced to be confined in the Penitentiary for six months. Selby had escaped, but was arrested a few days since on a bench warrant.

Forfeited Recognizances.—The following persons not appearing, their recognizances were forfeited:—Elias J. Silvester, for disposing of three fraudulent lottery tickets, purporting to be those of a "Grand Lottery of Real Estate," to be drawn at Jacksonville, Florida. These tickets were sold to Robert Montgomery of this city for $60 in November last. The bail was fixed at $500.

Selling Lottery Policies.—Benjamin C. Woods, who was indicted for selling Lottery Policies termed "Gigs" in November last, not appearing to answer the indictment, his recognizance for $500 was forfeited.

Assault and Batteries.—Daniel Leaycraft for an assault and batteay on a Polander named Scheneskey or Stafford. William Wilson, for assaulting James Grace on the 1st of November. Peter Quinn, for violently assaulting John L. Mott. Napoleon Brunel, Clement Boermanger, and Henry Batrand, for assaulting Leonard Ensworth, of the Marshall House.

Petit Larceny.—William Reed for stealing a sow from Thomas Dolan.

Case of the Hackmen.—In the case of the six hackmen arrested on the 1st of September last, for committing a riot at the foot of Beekman street, on the wharf near the steamboat New Haven, the recognizances were forfeited—each being $400.

The Court here adjourned to 11 o'clock this morning.

Court of Common Pleas.

Before Judge Ulshoeffer.

Jonesvs. Cooledge.—In this case, being an action for slander, reported yesterday, the jury gave a verdict in favor of plaintiff for $45 damages and six cents costs.

Court Calendar—This Day.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Nos. 52½, 56, 61, 23, 62, 10, 3, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 67½, 68, 69, 70, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—Nos. 24, 28, 313, 16, 35, 36 39, 40, 41, 43, 44, 20, 31.

From Santa Fe.

CAPTURE OF THE TEXAN EXPEDITION CONFIRMED—INDIGNITY TO THE AMERICAN CONSUL AND THE RESIDENT AMERICANS IN SANTA FE!

The mail from the west arrived yesterday evening, and brings painful intelligence from Santa Fe, and news confirmatory of the capture of the Texan expedition. The recital of the treatment shown the American citizens, will rouse the blood of every one, and calls for revenge.

INDEPENDENCE, Dec 16, 1841

MESSRS EDITORS.—We have news again from the West, but of a melancholy nature. Signor Alvarez, our American Consul in New Mexico, with five or six other gentlemen, arrived here the day before yesterday, after a tedious trip of 50 days from Santa Fe. They were much annoyed with cold weather and snow, throughout nearly the whole route. The company consisted of 12 or 15 when they left Mexico; five of these separated from the party about 300 miles from here, and took a more southern route to avoid the cold. Of the rest, one, a German from this neighbourhood, was frozen to death; three others are at Cotton Wood Fork, one so much frozen that he cannot travel, one sick, and the third compelled to remain and keep the two from starvation. They had some mules left in their possession by Mr. Alvarez and his friends, liable at any moment, though, to be deprived of all by the Indians around. Assistance is to be sent from here immediately; whether it is timely or not, we cannot tell. The storm they encountered was very violent, and the snow fell to the depth of two or three feet—it was much drifted in places, so that it was almost impossible to travel. The five who left the main party, having to pass over a prairie country altogether (where no fuel can be procured) it is supposed they perished. This, however, bears no comparison to what follows. The Texans, on the 16th Oct., arrived in Santa Fe, in much worse circumstances than could ever have been imagined—they are all captured, bound, and sent as prisoners to the city of Mexico. The causes and attendant circumstances, as given by our informants, are these:—

The deputation, on their arrival near Santa Fe, were divided into three parties—one under the command of Howland; another under Cook, the Commissary General from Texas; and the other under McLeod or Loud, the Commander-in-Chief (a very inefficient man, and, withal, a fop). When near the place of destination, Howland, with two more, were sent in advance as spies, to ascertain the disposition of the Mexicans towards them. Not understanding the nature of their embassy sufficiently, and from their contradictory statements concerning the place from whence they hailed, they were stripped and ordered not to leave the bounds. In the mean time they made their escape, but after travelling five days, and only progressing fifty miles, they were taken by some shepherds, brought in and shot. Seven more from the company were again sent in—among them was Kendall, the editor of the Picayune; a son of Leslie Combs, of Ky; and a Mr Lewis—they had in their possession the Constitution and Laws of Texas, the American passports, &c., of Kendall and others. On their way in, they were taken prisoners by a Captain of the militia, and marched out before the presented guns of the company to be shot; by the entreaties of the prisoners and others, the Captain, however, disobeyed orders, and took them to the Governor. Shortly after, seventy more, and then the whole number of the Texans were surrounded and taken, Cook being the only one desirous of making the least resistance. Their fate is wretched in the extreme. That day they were stripped of nearly all their clothing, deprived of their shoes, hand cuffed, and started on foot 2,000 miles to the city of Mexico, with orders from the Governor, that each man, as he gave out, must be speared or bayonetted, and left on the road side. They had gone 30 miles from Santa Fe (when these men left), and three of the number were already slain in obedience to the order. Lewis, it is thought, by his knowledge of the Spanish language, worming himself in and becoming a favorite with the Governor proved traitorous, and informed him of the distracted and destitute situation of the company—hence the disregard paid to the Constitution and Laws of Texas, and especially the passports of Kendall and the other Americans (of which they made a bonfire in the public square). The resident Americans attempted to get Kendall and his companions released, and sent them some clothing, but did not succeed; and in all probability, the clothing never reached them. It seems to have been required by the Texan Government, that the company should not fight if they could possibly avoid it, but merely publish the Constitution and Laws, make some arrangements about trade, and return home. Had there not been any prevarication in the statements of Howland, and if the rest had made any show of resistance, they would have taken entire possession of the country immediately. The Governor was surprised at their situation, supposing them to be courageous, united, and plentifully supplied with provisions. All is hub bub in Santa Fe. The Americans are ordered not to leave the town—the goods of some of them are confiscated, and their lives endangered every hour—Cha's Bent, with others, was in custody, but released; Giddings' goods taken from him; some of Rowland's taken also. Signor Alvarez was shamefully treated, ordered to remain in the limits of the town, and assassination attempted by the rabble; but he disobeyed, and started for this place immediately. I have been thus particular, knowing that if you had not heard previously, you would be very anxious to learn all the circumstances. You may rely upon the veracity of these men, and the correctness of the statements in the main; some slight variation may occur in the details. After a respite of a few days, the gentlemen will be in your city on their way eastward, when you can learn all more connectedly, minutely, and much more than I convey in this sheet.

It is rumored that twelve or fifteen Delaware and Pottawatomie Indians lately attacked a party of Sioux, in one of their hunting excursions, and were all killed except one, who returned to tell the mournful tale. The Sioux numbered from 300 to 400.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE—GENERAL ORDER.—Whenever an officer shall be arrested on a foreign station, it shall be the duty of the Commander-in-Chief of the station to order a Court for his trial, as soon as possible after he shall be notified of the arrest; and this he shall not refuse nor delay, except for imperative reasons, connected with the public service. If such imperative reasons shall exist, so that a Court Martial cannot be detailed, and actually set for the trial of the accused, his arrest may continue for thirty days after the Commander in Chief of the station shall be notified thereof, and no longer; and the accused shall then be returned to duty, unless for sufficient reasons, the Commander-in-Chief shall otherwise direct; but he shall be again arrested and shall be tried as soon as the condition of the service will admit of it. No officer arrested on a foreign station, shall be confined to his room, nor restrained from the proper use of any part of the ship, in which, before his arrest, he had a right to be, except the quarter deck; unless such restraint be necessary for the safety of the ship or the preservation of good order and discipline; and even in that case he shall be no farther restrained than shall be necessary.

IOWA.—The message of Governor Chambers to the Legislative Assembly of Iowa was delivered on the 8th ult. The admission of the Territory into the Union, as a State, is referred to as presenting a question of paramount importance, and one that calls for a speedy determination. The subject having been referred to the people some time ago, the result showed an unwillingness on the part of a considerable majority to take upon themselves, at that time, the duties and responsibilities of a State government. The recent legislation of Congress, however, in relation to the future disposal of the public lands, gives to the question a new aspect, and it is recommended that it be again submitted to the people, so that their representatives at the next legislative session may be enabled to act upon this important matter in conformity to the public wishes.

The obstructions in the way of a safe navigation of the Mississippi, particularly between the Des Moines and the Rock Island Rapids, are such as to interfere very injuriously with the trade of the Territory. So serious are these impediments that the expenses of navigation for that portion of the river are from one to three hundred per cent above the amount usually paid between New Orleans and St Louis. The annual loss of property is also very great. The aid of Congress it is believed may be asked with propriety for the removal of these obstructions.

There is an unsettled question of boundary between the Territory of Iowa and the State of Missouri. Our readers may recollect that, some two years ago, a difficulty arose from this source which threatened, for a while, to produce serious consequences, on account of the belligerent propensities of the disputing parties. It now appears that a rational mode of settling the question has been suggested by Governor Reynolds of Missouri, who proposes that an agreed case, as to facts, be made up and submitted to the Supreme Court of the U. States. Governor Chambers, in his reply to this proposition, suggests a doubt whether the Territorial Government of Iowa is competent to stand as a party in such a case, since the Territory is subject to the legislation of Congress. The amicable spirit manifested on both sides indicates, however, that a satisfactory adjustment of the difficulty may be had in due time.

WISCONSIN.—The message of Gov. Doty was delivered on the 8th inst. at Madison, and embraces the usual topics. His Excellency recommends that the farther prosecution of the Milwaukie and Rock River canal cease at once, the project being quite impracticable and an onerous burthen to the people.

It is estimated that Wisconsin has this year, produced over twenty millions of pounds of lead and that the receipts from the sale of lands—within the Territory during the same period—were equal to $381,286. This is the average for the past three years.

There being no banks within the Territory, the Governor congratulates his constituents that the only persons complaining and likely to suffer from the financial interruptions, are the brokers, against whom his Excellency aims his shaft instead of the defunct institutions.

The soil, climate and geographical characteristics of Wisconsin, the Governor thinks are peculiarly adapted to the culture of sheep, and for encouraging the growth of wool. For this purpose he recommends that a law be passed to exempt all sheep and their fleeces from taxation for a term of years; and such other provisions as are required, that wool may soon become one of the staple productions of the Territory. This is particularly a feature worthy of Wisconsin. It is admitted that sheep fed upon high praries, increase in size and improve in health, and that their fleeces are more weighty than those of sheep which are confined to the pastures of the eastern and middle States. The extensive and rich praries of the Wisconsin river and of its branches, and upon which there is now no prospect of settlements, may, if the proper encouragement is given, be made capable of supplying all of the manufactories of woollen goods in the United States with wool.

As nearly all the products of the west have to seek an eastern market, it should be the policy to raise costly commodities, as the expense of transportation is equal in every respect. A pound of flour, wheat or pork, which is only worth two or three cents, costs as much to get it to market as so much silk or wool, worth fifty cents the pound, and generally is as easily converted into cash.

LATEST FROM HAVANA.—We have received advices to the 19th ult. We notice in the papers an order for the sale of the churches, public squares, &c. to raise money for the Spanish Government to pay her debt to Great Britain.

The market is quite dull for American produce. There is some activity just now in freights, but as the holidays are approaching, it will probably cease. There are thirty-one ships and barques, sixty-one brigs, and a large number of smaller craft, in port.

There have been 428,144 boxes sugar exported from this port since the first of January, up to date. During the same time, 664,972 arrobes coffee, and 43,346 hhds. molasses have been exported.

From Matanzas, I learn 267,715 boxes sugar, 106,317½ arrobes coffee, and 55,581½ hhds. molasses, have been exported from first January of the present year, to the 15th inst.

ARREST OF A FUGITIVE FROM JUSTICE.—High Constable Hoffner and officer Werthyme, on Saturday, arrested in this city, an elderly Frenchman named Frederick W. H. Droz, who is charged with having, some months ago, robbed a jewelry establishment in New York city, in company with another man, of thirteen silver Swiss watches and two musical boxes, the whole of the value of $225 or upwards. Droz was brought before Recorder Vaux, who sent him to the Moyamensing tombs in default of $3000 bail, to await the requisition of the authorities of New York. The prisoner is a watch maker by trade.—*Philadelphia Times.*

SEASON IN CANADA.—The quantity of snow in the vicinity of Quebec is now between eighteen inches and two feet on a level, where it has not drifted. On the 24th the thermometer was down to 5 degrees below zero. On the 25th the ice on the St. Lawrence stopped at Carouge, but it has since moved up with the tide. The temperature is become moderate to-day—the thermometer 20 degrees. The winter roads are now good, and may be kept so for some time, with a little attention and at a small cost; the last fall of snow having been moist, so that the whole body of it will not be moved by the prevalent winds.—*Quebec Gazette, 27th ult.*

FRENCH LEAVE.—A dry goods firm, formerly of the city of New York, who have been driving an extensive borrowing trade during the fall, decamped last night, leaving their late premises on Maine street, as empty as Santa Claus' pannier on the morning after the coming in of the New Year—Work for the sheriff.—*Buffalo Com. Dec. 30.*

WISCONSIN TO BECOME A STATE.—Governor Doty, in his recent message to the Legislature of Wisconsin, recommends the taking of the preparatory steps for an admission into the Union as a State.

Musical and Theatrical Chit Chat.

The musical critics in Boston award the palm of excellence to Miss Sloman, over Rakemann, in her performances on the piano forte. We rather think Miss Sloman's execution is more brilliant than Mr R.'s, but at the same time we cannot say she is a superior musician to Rakemann.

Blake is in Boston, playing his favorite but rather antiquated piece, "The Last Man."

Marble was playing his round of Yankee characters at Mobile. Herr Cline was also there.

Browne had appeared as "Sir Harcourt Courtly," in London Assurance, at Cincinnati. If he plays it as well as he did Dazzle here, we will answer for his success.

Rice was jumping "Jim Crow" in Charleston.

The Ravels were in New Orleans.

NEW SONG.—"The Way of the World," sung by Mrs. Hardwick, the poetry and music by Haynes Bayley, published by Atwill, Broadway. The above is one of the happiest effusions of the lamented Bayley's lyre. It is in six-eight time, in the key of G, and should be found on every piano forte.

FIRE AT UTICA.—By Pomeroy's Western Express, we have Utica papers of the latest dates. A fire broke out at two o'clock yesterday morning, in the grocery and provision store of Mr. Rose, Miller's block, corner of Genesee and Whitesboro' streets, Utica. The fire extended on either side of Mr. Rose, consuming the store of J. E. Warner, druggist, and H. S. Smith's Recess, and doing considerable damage to the adjoining stores. Loss not known.

BATON ROUGE BURNT DOWN.—At the last advices two or three squares were consumed, and as the wind was strong, it was not known where the flames would stop, or be arrested. The fire broke out near the U. S. Arsenal, and fears are entertained that the Branch Bank may have been burnt, but no particulars have yet been obtained.

NAVAL SURGEONS.—It is stated in the Ledger that at the recent session of the Board of Examiners, held in Philadelphia, a great number of applications were received, but very few favorably considered. Some of those who