NEW YORK HERALD.

New York, Monday, April 13, 1846.

Supplement to the Herald.

Another extra sheet, supplementary to the *New York Herald*, is published this morning.

It will contain a speech of the Hon. Mr. Levin, in Congress, relative to the mounted riflemen; interesting reports of the Farmers' Club, and Historical Society; a capital letter from the West, describing the feeling at the foot of the Rocky Mountains on the Oregon question; varieties, and advertisements.

This valuable supplement will be served gratuitously to our subscribers, in and out of the city.

The Unicorn.

There begins to be no little anxiety felt for the safety of this steamer. If she sailed on the 19th ultimo, she has been nearly twenty-five days at sea. It is thought by many, however, that she must have been detained a day or two. If not, she has probably met with some accident.

The Episode in the Senate—Mr. Webster and Mr. Ingersoll.

During the last week a very remarkable episode has taken place in the proceedings of Congress, which was rather an agreeable, but startling, diversification of the hitherto monotonous speeches on the Oregon, sub-treasury, and other matters. We allude to the singular and curious passage which has sprung up, between Mr. Webster and his friends on one side, and Mr. Ingersoll, Mr. Dickinson, and their friends, on the other side, in both houses.

This passage, and the war of words upon it, has probably more meaning, and is intended to produce a more important influence on succeeding events, than people may be at first apt to imagine. We have given, in another column, some singular developements, procured by our correspondent at Washington, relative to this matter, which we have not seen alluded to in any of the debates in Congress, and which will undoubtedly give a new direction to this extraordinary episode, in both houses of Congress.

It appears that the friends of Mr. Webster are charging Mr. Ingersoll and his associates in the developements that he has made relative to the Ashburton treaty, with having formed a conspiracy to destroy this distinguished man, and prevent his usefulness as Senator in Congress, on the pending important matters, both foreign and domestic. It will be recollected that this episode originated in a speech made by Mr. Ingersoll in the House, in which certain charges were preferred against Mr. Webster, connected with his conduct on the Ashburton negotiation and the case of McLeod. These charges were repeated by Mr. Dickinson in the Senate, and on Monday last Mr. Webster commenced his reply—a reply which has astonished the whole country, and which is said by his friends to annihilate his antagonists. Ingersoll now comes forward in the House, and calls for several papers, letters, and other documents, in the Department of State, in order to sustain his charges, which motion has been sanctioned by the House—all of which has produced a feeling of bitterness and excitement that may lead to various other matters and developements hereafter.

A great curiosity has been formed, to know what the nature of the charges against Mr. Webster may be; and our Washington correspondent, for the first time, discloses what their character is expected to be.

It appears that there is a variety of correspondence in the State department, showing that Mr. Webster used the secret service money for the purpose of "regulating" the press on the frontier, during the McLeod trial, and that one of the agents was a Mr. Smith, formerly a member of Congress. This movement is called corruption, abomination, and everything that is bad; but it remains to be seen whether it is not, and has not been, a matter of common use, by both parties, for years past. "Regulating" *the press is a matter at which both parties have* tried their hand; and the startling developements which are now to be brought forward against the purity of Mr. Webster, may at least be rivalled by those which may be brought forth in regard to the annexation of Texas. We should like to see the secrets of both negotiations—that of the North-eastern Territory and Texas—revealed to the whole world. We have not much faith in these extraordinary developements, that are going—before they are known—to blow up men and things, like a volcano, in the political world.

The revelations expected in answer to Mr. Ingersoll's resolution, may be likened to those recently brought forward by McKenzie, exposing the secret tactics of Mr. Van Buren and his party in this country for many years past. The developements will be an agreeable subject of debate, and an interesting topic of discussion. It will relieve the dryness and solemnity that have prevailed in Congress on the Oregon and sub-treasury questions, and on the claim of John McIntosh, for a horse lost in the service of the United States. The secret management by which Mr. Webster conducted the Ashburton negotiation so successfully, and settled the McLeod difficulty so easily in this State, will be good for a study in chemistry, in all future time. Nor will the tactics adopted for the annexation of Texas, the private correspondence, secret movements, the money matters, and all, be a subject unfit to stand side by side with the Ashburton negotiation. We should like to know the whole; and while Mr. Ingersoll has his fingers in the fire, and is bringing to light the secrets of the Ashburton treaty, we hope some one will bring forth the secrets of the other movements and negotiations We ought to have no secrets in this country.

This matter, however, begins to have a singular aspect, and may have an important bearing on great political movements hereafter. On the Oregon question, by a singular concurrence of events, Mr. Webster, Mr. Calhoun, and Mr. Benton seem to be all in favor of 49—all embarked in the same canoe. Now Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Benton have hitherto been powerful men in the democratic party; if, therefore, a revelation of the secrets and private acts—acts leading to the Ashburton negotiation—would sink Mr Webster in public estimation on the Northeastern boundary, might they not help to sink the boat that now contains all these three statesmen, on the latitude of 49, on the Northwestern boundary? The investigating the conduct of Mr. Webster, in this matter, may then have an important bearing on pending questions, and particularly the Oregon question, and on men and their positions, in Washington and throughout the country. We do not participate in any of the extraordinary opinions regarding the virtues or vices of the great men of the present day. We do not believe that they are all as pure as the angels in the seventh heaven. God forbid that we should do them such injustice. Neither do we believe that they are as bad as the devils in hell. Webster and Ingersoll, and their respective troops of friends, have vices and virtues mingled in their composition, according to certain sensible proportions; and those virtues we are always ready to appreciate, to set forth, and encourage. Their vices, if we could, we would pull up by the roots, and cast them into utter darkness, never to be again heard of, except to use as brushwood for kindling fires. But as we can't do this thing, we must be content with them in their present mixed condition. We therefore hope that their secret acts will be brought forth, for by these we may learn something more of men than we have ever known. We continue to learn more, as we become better acquainted with the world. There will be terrible debates, and perhaps duels, growing out of this episode, before Congress adjourns; and possibly the members may forget the Oregon question, and everything else. So that there is a prospect of some good coming from it. So, go ahead.

More Startling Corporation Developements.—We understand that an investigation is now going on in the City Hall, relative to the loads of manure charged to the Corporation during the year. It is said there is an enormous overcharge. Let us have the facts. Do

The Charter Election—Mayor.

To-morrow a very unfortunate event takes place in New York. The charter election is held, and, in consequence of the folly of politicians, and the multiplication of candidates, the present wasteful party in power will retain their position another year. Doubts have been expressed whether Mr. Taylor has accepted the whig nomination. To solve these doubts, we have been officially informed by the Executive Committee of the whig party, that he has verbally accepted their nomination, and will stand the hazard of the die, at all hazards. Previously, he had declined the nomination of the natives in the following letter:—

New York, Feb. 16, 1846.

Gentlemen:—

When you called on me, as a Committee of the Native American Mayoralty Convention, and informed me that I had been nominated as a candidate for Mayor by the Convention, I expressed my surprise that the nomination should have been made, after I had requested that my name should be withdrawn. I repeated some of the reasons I had mentioned to a member of the Convention, why I did not desire the nomination: and you frankly stated the grounds upon which the nomination had been made, after my reasons had been stated to the Convention. I have maturely reflected on the subject, and still entertain the opinion that I ought not to accept the nomination, and I, therefore, respectfully decline.

With a due sense of regard for the gentlemen who compose the Convention, and with many thanks for the kindness evinced by you during our interviews,

I remain, gentlemen, yours respectfully,

ROBERT TAYLOR,

To John Lloyd, Lorn Nash, and —— Ross, Esqs., Committee.

What a pity that Robert Taylor did not know his own mind as early as the 16th of February! If he had been able to solve the awful mystery of his own purposes at that early day, he might now, (for he is a good and efficient man,) have united the votes of all those opposed to misrule and extravagance, and thus have given us hopes of turning out the present party. As matters now stand, and as things look, we must submit to misgovernment for another year. This is the wisdom of the politicians. Heaven save the mark.

Singular Libel Suit—Webb vs. Bacon.—A very remarkable libel suit will probably come up in a day or two, before the Superior Court, in a trial between Mr Webb, of the *Courier and Enquirer*, and Dr. Bacon, the celebrated author of the "Mystery of Iniquity," in the *American Review*. What gives particular interest to this trial, is its connection with Daniel Webster, or the character of some of his friends, growing out of some imputed affairs or business transactions, between those friends and the *Courier and Enquirer*.

The suit was commenced by Webb against Bacon, who cut him up in a publication made by the latter in the *Tribune*, in which it is charged, or insinuated, that the *Courier and Enquirer*, after attacking and abusing Daniel Webster in relation to the negotiations on the Ashburton treaty, had turned round, in consequence of certain secret influences of a peculiar kind, and supported him and his friends for ever after. What the nature of the evidence will be, is hardly known, as yet; but from several intimations, and certain paragraphs in the *Courier and Enquirer*, we suppose it will be interesting to the public. We understand that a variety of the most distinguished men of the two great parties will be examined on the occasion, and have heard named Governor Seward, C. C. Cambreleng, P. P. Blatchford, Moses H. Grinnell, Edward Curtis, and a variety of others, touching the purity and uprightness of the *Courier and Enquirer*, in its course on the conduct of Daniel Webster.—Dr. Bacon, who is prosecuted by Webb, was formerly associate editor of the *Courier and Enquirer*, and this makes the matter the more interesting; for various matters may come out, of some interest to the public, leading to the salvation of souls, or at least, enabling the devil to get his own.

This trial comes up at a singular time, particularly as it is principally connected with the name of Daniel Webster—at a time, too, when we see, by a recent *émeute* at Washington, that Daniel Webster is, there, also, about to be subjected to the ordeal of an *investigation in relation to his course* upon the Ashburton treaty and the McLeod business. It would appear that the Mackenzie publication, with all the developements which have given such a fame to the Van Buren dynasty, will soon be outstripped by the new developments in relation to the Webster dynasty. But let them say what they may, or do what they can, against Daniel Webster—"black Daniel" of Massachusetts—they never can produce, nor can a man be produced, of greater intellect, or a greater statesman, either on this planet, or any other belonging to the solar system. He is half-horse, half steamboat, and the only one of the breed. If the whole of the democratic party, and one-half of the whigs, unite to destroy and pull down Daniel Webster—we mean the leaders of those parties—we should not be surprised to see the generous and electric-moving American people take hold of him as a persecuted man, and put him up a peg higher. You can't say of them what Sambo said of his master in Richmond—"De white man be werry unsartain."

New York Pilotage.—The pilotage question is now exciting more attention, from sensible, considerate men, than it has since it was first taken up by the friends of the New York pilots. The occurrences of the past winter, have led to an examination into the subject; and the present desire of the public to get at the facts connected with our brave pilots, and their business, will, in a short time, lay the whole question open to all.

The subject of justice to these enterprising men, has been, we are glad to perceive, taken up in the ward meetings. We find, in one of the city papers, the following resolution, which was unanimously carried at a large meeting of the democracy, in the Seventh ward, on Wednesday last:—

Resolved, That we have seen with pride and pleasure the introduction of a bill into the Senate of the United States, for the repeal of the pilot law of 1837, and we call upon Congress to do justice to the "New York pilots by the way of Sandy Hook," by an immediate repeal of that law; believing, as we do, that it is an infringement on our State rights, and that the State of New York is alone competent to exercise jurisdiction on the subject of her own pilotage.

This question is not one of mere State rights. It embraces other, and perhaps, equally as important points of policy. It is a matter affecting the safety of thousands and thousands of lives, every year. It interests all classes in the community, and ought not to be injured by any *clique* of men, whether their name be Chamber of Commerce, or Board of Underwriters. It is a subject deeply important to every man, woman, and child, in the Union. This is the view we take of it; and in this view, we give, in another column, an able communication from "Publicola," relative to the necessity of a change in the present system of pilotage. We recommend every one to carefully peruse it. Let the whole matter be properly examined.

Assistant of the Second Ward.—One of the most singular freaks of the present election is the probability that the famous Washington Dixon may be elected Assistant Alderman of the Second ward. He has a squad of 700 boys, or young men, just of age, who intend to reside twenty four hours in the ward, and thus to qualify themselves for voting. They mean to give plumpers each for Dixon, and the chances are in their favor. It will be an odd election. One thing is certain, if Dixon were to be elected Assistant, he would keep the streets of the Second ward clean, and that is more than any other has yet done.

Nativism in Congress.—The principles of the native party have been up for debate several times in Congress, during the present session—but the most racy debate is that which recently took place on some enlistment bill, in which the Hon. Mr. Levin, the native leader in Congress, made a great speech, and the McConnell Don, of Alabama, made a reply. The latter's speech we have given—the material portions of Mr. Levin's speech will be found in this day's supplement. Read—read.

Naval.—The U. S. frigate Columbia, Com. Rousseau, sloops Plymouth, Commander Henry, Saratoga, Capt. Shubrick, and the brig Bainbridge, Commander Pennington, were at Montevideo on the 10th of February.

Dancing—The Clergy—Black Mail and Literature.—During the last few weeks and months—part of the time being absent—several small sums of money have been sent by anonymous personages to the proprietor of this journal, purporting to come from particular and special friends of certain artists, male and female, now before the public, and requesting us to give them notices and recommendations, so as to forward them in their profession.—This is, probably, meant for what is called "black mail," sent through the quarter from which it comes to us. There are certain journals, and some friseurs, in this city, that make it a business to levy contributions, as was manifestly proven by some recent developments, connected with Templeton, when he was in this city. Artists of all kinds, both foreign and native, make a great mistake in supposing that they can procure the aid and assistance of the *Herald*, in vindicating or recommending their talents, by forwarding us money or any thing else. All that is requisite for any artist is to have a letter of introduction from the Master of Eternity—that is, great talents and positive genius—and then it becomes a matter of daily business, according to our system of journalism, to give him every chance to reach the highest walks of his profession, without fear, favor or affection. Yet many of those artists, led astray by the miserable calumniators of the *New York Herald*, have supposed that reputation can be purchased in this way; but they have generally found out their mistake before long. It is our duty and our pleasure, and always has been, to advance all arts and artists, on their individual merits, without regard to any other consideration, to give full encouragement to genius and talent. Such has hitherto been our system, and such it shall continue to be.

In the meantime, what is to be done with the money which several anonymous persons have sent us in small sums, to the amount of seventy dollars ($70) now in our hands? If the writers and contributors will not claim their own property and prove its identity, we think we shall enter into competition in a species of literary business which has been recently started by some highly respectable clergymen in this city. Here is their card:—

Premium for Tract on Dancing.—A gentleman hereby offers a premium of $50 for the best Tract, not exceeding twelve pages, on the question of "The propriety of Dancing by Church Members, and the expediency of teaching it to our children." Committee of award, Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, D D., New York; Rev. E. W. Andrews, Troy, New York; and Rev. Wm. A. Hallock, 150 Nassau street, New York, to either of whom manuscripts, each accompanied by a sealed envelope containing the name of the writer, may be addressed (post paid) until November 1, 1846. WM. A. HALLOCK.

Such is the card—such the proposition to men of genius to write on the subject of dancing. In furtherance of our ideas, we hereby offer the seventy dollars, now in our hands, as intimated above, to the best writer of an essay on dancing, on the principles of common sense; and we hereby request certain literary gentlemen to decide on the merits of the articles in question—numbering for that purpose Fitz Green Halleck, Fenimore Cooper, George P. Morris, N. P. Willis, or any others whom we shall think of hereafter. During the last few years, we have beaten, oft and again, the whole fraternity of carnal men and editors. We now

"Sigh for more worlds to conquer."

But as there is nothing on earth worth combating for—nothing in Wall street worth contending for—we mean to enter into strong competition with the church and the clergy, as the best mode of advancing literary talent, and what is proper in matters of dancing, by church members and all others.

We trust, therefore, that the literary competitors will enter into the spirit of the matter, and endeavor to beat Dr. Tyng and his reverend associates, by trying their hands in writing the best essay on dancing, for which the successful competitor will receive seventy dollars, and that is twenty dollars more than would be given by clergymen for the like purposes. We have beat all the editors of Wall street, in running expresses over this world; and we mean to beat all the parsons in drawing genius from heaven.

Jurors.—We have read a bill, introduced by Mr. Develin, of the Assembly of this State, in relation to jurors in the city of New York, but cannot see any difference for the better between the system proposed, and the one at present in existence.

We had thought that the people's representatives were acquainted with the wishes of their constituents in this city, on the subject of jury duty, and that some relief would be granted when the Legislature took action on it. The feature in the old system, mostly complained of, is that jurors are not paid for the time they devote while sitting in the box, deciding upon the controversies of their fellow citizens. It is decidedly wrong to compel the honest and industrious people of our city, to leave their professions and employments, and sit for days and weeks at a time, in judgment upon controversies in which they have no interest.

If people cannot settle their difficulties amicably, they should not expect strangers to step in and settle them, at their own expense and inconvenience. No new law on the subject, without this feature, will meet with the approval of the public.

Theatricals.

A very attractive bill of fare is presented for each of the theatres this evening, where crowds will doubtless be in attendance to enjoy the festivities of the Easter holidays. We commence with

The Park—Where "Alexander the Great" will be performed, Mr. Vandenhoff taking that difficult character, supported by Mr. Dyott's Lysymachus, and Mr. Blaud's Hephestion The ballet of the "Giselle" will conclude the performance, Miss Mary Ann Lee taking the principal character, supported by Mrs. Hunt as Myrtha, and by Mr. Smith as Albrecht.

Bowery.—"Lafitte" will be performed here, where Scott will take the part, supported by a good company. The "Carpenter of Rouen" will be the afterpiece. The Bowery is nightly crowded with the fashion of the city.

New Greenwich.—The "Soldier's Daughter," Herr Cline, and the "Spectre Bridegroom," will here be presented, bringing out the company in full force. Mrs. Crisp's Widow Cheerly will in itself be sufficient to repay the visiter. This new theatre is rapidly progressing under the skilful management of the enterprising proprietors, and deserves every encouragement.

Bowery Amphitheatre.—Hernandez will perform here this evening. Fame speaks flatteringly of his great powers and agility in the manly feats of horsemanship. The whole troupe, will be brought out, and the performance will conclude with an Ethiopian olio.

Brougham's Entertainment.—The lovers of broad Irish humor and Irish wit and Irish drollery, will be amply repaid by a visit to this entertainment, at the Society Library, where the celebrated "Doothur Polyfamous O'Shander" will entertain his auditors. Brougham is a host in himself, and possesses a sufficient fund of drollery to sweep away the cobwebs of ennui, no matter whether from the head or the heart.

Howes' Circus.—Howes' fine equestrian company, which delighted the New Yorkers for a long time, proceeds to Washington to-day, and opens there either to-night or to-morrow night. Madame Macarte, the graceful female equestrian, goes with them. She is the very paragon of equestrian grace, and we have no doubt the circus will be thronged while in Washington.

The Bostonians propose to establish an Opera House on the site of the late Howard Athenæum.

Movements of Travellers.

The following are the principal arrivals for the last two days:—

American.—W. Garrison, Baltimore; W. P. Ferry, New Bedford; H. Brady, N. Y.; Mr. Harrison, West Point; J. M. Ward and F. Bryant, Boston; W. Potter, Philadelphia; C. Strong, Binghampton; S. Pierce, Boston.

Astor.—G Cheatham, Red River; D. Lear, Boston E. Troker, Philadelphia; George Griggs, Boston; F. Townsend, Albany; Jos. Ricketson, New Bedford; W. Phillips Boston; E. Hobart, do; Messrs. March and Petterson, do.; C. Faulkner, do; W. Gregory, Albany; Hon. Caleb Cushing, Mass.; Thurlow Weed, Albany; M. Fowler, Boston; Waldo Maynard, do; H. Cowan, Glasgow, Scotland; George Camp, Ga.; E. Lyford and Mr. Rockchild, Boston.

City.—M. Stewart, N. Y.; J. Saxton, Washington, D. C; H C Crabbs, U. S. N; F. Neville, Philadelphia; H. Lewis, Madison; C. A. Prince and S. Myers, Richmond, Va; J. W. Stout, New Brunswick; J. Van Wagoner, Patterson; Le Baron Alleye de Cyprey, Havana; Lot Clarke, Salisbury; R. Patrulli, Philadelphia; H. Blashford, Lynchburg, Va.

Franklin.—George Butterfield, Boston; W. H. Allen, Macon, Georgia; Gilbert and Smith, Philadelphia; D. Eaton, Troy; George Beecher, Conn.; W. Hubbard, Philadelphia; H. L. Bevans, Ohio; W. Kendrick, Boston; George G. Green, Quebec.

Howard.—A. B. Pearson, Boston; H. Wilkins, Syracuse; C. Coffman, Va.; Mr. Carruthers, Canada West; G. Wadley, Boston; J. Fansh, Va.; N. B. Kidder, Geneva; L. C. Hadden, Delaware; H. Cup, Wisconsin; E. Bancroft, St. Clair, Michigan; R Beasley, Canada West; T. Douglass, Vermont; Dr. Mussy, Conn; T. Reed, Boston.

A man named John Duffy, of Gretna, La., was murdered on the 28th ult., by a blacksmith of the same place. A quarrel took place, when the murderer plunged a file into his victim's stomach.

Important from Hayti.—We are informed by Capt. Cutts, of the brig Hayti, from Port au Prince, having left that place on the 30th ult., that matters, in a political way, were gradually assuming a peaceful appearance, and that Ex-President Pierot had sent in his submission to the new administration. A rumor was prevalent when he left, that the Dominicans had made a proposition of peace to the Haytiens, which would no doubt be accepted.

The principles of the new government, under President Riché, seem to meet with general approbation. The inhabitants now are permitted to cut mahogany, and other concessions granted to them, which, under the old administration, was deemed unconstitutional.

The Island was very healthy; coffee scarce and high.

From files of the *Manifeste* and *Le Moniteur*, we derive the following further information of the revolution, and of the present posture of affairs in Hayti, with respect to Pierot, the fallen President After the installation of General Riché into his new office of President, by the acclamations of the soldiery and a miscellaneous mob of people assembled for the occasion, a deputation was despatched to President Pierot, who was at the Cape, to inform him that he had ceased to be President. This deputation proceeded to fulfil the charge committed to it, and on arriving at Cape Haytien immediately proceeded to make the disagreeable communication to the President. The reception they met with from him is described by them as being singularly brutal and unbecoming. M. Hyppolite, the former Secretary of State and chief adviser of President Pierot, is represented also as having acted in a very savage and ferocious manner to the deputies, as well as his master—the President. They escaped only with difficulty, and by an effort of great firmness, from the application of personal violence on the part of the two infuriated and fallen chiefs. It seems that Pierot, at the first account of the revolution, had made up his mind to abdicate and retire peaceably. He afterwards, however, changed his mind and resolved upon other counsels, which it is feared may lead to much disorder and bloodshed. This change of determination is attributed to M. Hyppolite, the secretary, who is reported to have said, "Even should my country perish in the convulsions of civil war, I will support the government of President Pierot, which is the only legal government, and I will resist, to the last, the oppression which the West seeks to inflict upon the North." In pursuance of this declaration he received the deputation with the grossest abuse and insolence, and even used to them such foul and indecent language as, it is said, by those who heard it, would be a violation of public decency to mention or report. It seems highly probable that the late revolution was brought about in the first place, indirectly and proximately, by the imprudent steps taken a short time before by President Pierot, of removing the seat of government from Port au Prince to Cape Haytien. This step was naturally enough very little relished by the people of Port au Prince, and it was their tumultuous voices, joined by the military, which declared Riché President, and deposed Pierot. The Secretary, Hyppolite, seems to have possessed more sagacity than his master, for he vehemently opposed this change, but in vain.

Meantime Pierot is master of the Cape, and maintains the place; it is expected that Riché will shortly march against him, and that a civil war will be the consequence, if Pierot is not quickly put down. Some of the troops and officers, who were with Pierot at Cape Haytien, are said to have gone over to Riché, and left the city to submit themselves to the new order of things. Troops are marching out of the city, (Port au Prince, March, 22nd,) to attack the Cape Should Riché take the place, he will, it is threatened, inflict a terrible and bloody vengeance upon Pierot, and all his adherents.

A grand *Te Deum* was celebrated on the 14th of March, on occasion of the accession of Gen. Riché to the presidency, at which the British consul occupied a distinguished place. After the ceremony, a paper was read on the Place d'Armes, by Gen. Dupey, containing an expression of his views, sentiments, and intentions, by the new President. On all sides the greatest agitation prevails; arrests are continually being made; a rising in the South by Gen. Accaau, has, it is said, been successfully put down by the new government. By further accounts of this effort of Pierot's General in favor of the fallen government, it appears that the troops which he had, were vigorously attacked and defeated by Riché's officers and soldiers. Gen. Accaau, himself escaped by the favor of night, and concealed himself in a cavern, near the plantation of one Mr. Brossard, about two leagues from Ause a Veau. His place of concealment was, however, soon discovered; he was tracked to the cave, and on finding that he was surrounded, he put an end to his days by committing suicide. This has been triumphantly published by the new government, in an official bulletin, and is expected to strike terror into all who do not submit. There is very little doubt but that this revolution has been favored by the British, who all represent it in glowing colors, and highly applaud the new President, and all his proceedings. What is the real strength of Pierot, and whether he is able to resist the troops now on their march against him, it is impossible to say. To judge by the boastings and talk of the new government, and the papers published under its eye and control, there is very little hope for Pierot. But they may possibly exaggerate their own power, beyond the truth. Pierot may be stronger than his enemies represent, and may give them more trouble than they seem to anticipate. In a few weeks, or even days, the result will be known

Port au Prince, 27th March, 1846.

By my letter of the 14th of March, per schooner Nancy Bishop, you will have heard of the recent revolution in this republic, which has placed President Riché, under whose administration we hoped for a permanent government, in power. Subsequent movements have so far operated to confirm my belief The entire southern portion of the republic has given in its adhesion, and all, with the exception of about ten or fifteen miles square, around Cape Haytien, has submitted to the new President. Ex-President Pierot, with only some eight hundred men, still has possession of the Cape, and, it is said, is determined to hold on until the last moment. A strong force is now on its way to dislodge him; and in a few days more I confidently expect to hear of his full submission, and render brighter prospects for a stable and peaceful government than has existed since the fall of Boyer. The new President marched to-day at the head of his army to bring Pierot to submission, and every thing promises a speedy settlement of the difficulties. It will be the work of a few hours, I presume, when he gets there; but in the entire absence of facilities for travelling, it will take him some two weeks to perform the journey both ways.

The new government has thus far got on most wonderfully. The Senate has been appointed, its members have taken their oaths of office, and it is now in session. The very general satisfaction and confidence of the public mind, relating to all the movements of President Riché, are such as to inspire great and increasing confidence in his administration and in the future welfare of the country.

From Tampico.—Captain Sawyer, of the schooner Rechabite, arrived last night, reports that the U. S. consul at that port had informed him that an express from Matamoras had reached there on the 8th of March, bringing a requisition for all the troops the department could spare, and that about five hundred were preparing to march. It was rumored that this movement was caused by the near approach of the United States army to the city of Matamoras.

From Mayaguez.—Captain Mansfield, of the Gold Hunter, at this port from Mayaguez, states that the sugar crop, owing to the great drought, will fall short this year from two to three thousand hogsheads. Molasses was very scarce and exceeding high in prices.

Fourierism in a New Shape.—The Fourierite association at Skeneatles, appear to be wallowing and revelling in the wild doctrines of mesmerism and materialism. In their organ, the *Communitist*, published at Mottville, by the somewhat famous Jno. A. Collins, the head, front, and tail of the Fourierites in that region, we see a long article, headed "Physiology and the Bible," from which we take a few extracts. It will be recollected that the organ of the Fourierites in this city, emitted a storm of rage and fury against the *Herald*, when we tore away the veil with which they tried to conceal their infidelity, a few years since. But we were not to be deterred—we saw the cloven foot and we exposed it to public view.

[From the Communitist, Feb. 12, 1846.]

Well may the clergy be apprehensive; natural science, to the eyes of multitudes, has effectually lifted the cover from their Ark; that is to say, there, where they had said was indubitable manifestation of a God, is found only a blank; and neither chip nor fragment of stone is seen to testify to their legends.

And again, from the same article:—

Mind is clearly the function of the brain; growing with it, to appearance inseparable from it, prospering with it, suffering with it, maturing with it, decaying with it. Man, alike with other animals, seems altogether mundane and physical; differing from them, not, in that they perish, and he not, but that the larger development of his cerebrum proportionally to the remainder of his nervous system, enables him to enact higher, and more comprehensive modes of instinct. Alas, for theology, and for poetry, that observed facts should be thus levelling, thus disenchanting; but so it is, and it furnishes a reason why the household of superstition, as in the instance cited at the head of this article, is so alarmed at their spread.

Here, then, we have infidelity and materialism in their worst and most hideous shapes, openly advocated by the organ of the Fourierites What will the organ in this city say to this?

Interesting from Texas and Mexico.

[From the New Orleans Delta, April 3.]

By the arrival of the Galveston, Captain Wright, 36 hours from Galveston, we are in receipt of late Texas papers, through her attentive officers.

The Corpus Christi *Gazette* contains a letter from Matamoras, dated the 13th March, from which we make the following extract. We think the most is made of the Mexican forces upon the Rio Grande.

"General Mejia is now at Matamoras. As soon as he was informed of the arrival of the detachment from your army, under Captain Hardee and Lieutenant Hamilton, the one opposite Brassos de Santiago, via Isla del Padre, the other by the old Matamoras road, near the Sal Colorado, he mustered every soldier here, and crossed the Rio Grande in person, under the impression that he should meet the advance of your army. He marched as far as the Colorado creek, with all possible despatch, and discovered that both these detachments had returned to the camp at Corpus Christi. His anger at this unexpected 'no find you there' knew no bounds—as he had boasted upon his departure from Matamoras, of the laurels that he and his troops would win before their return to their old quarters. His Excellency was, however, compelled to put back without a single trophy to grace his unwelcome return.

All the forces late under the command of General Arista, at Monterey, and now under the orders of General La Vega, about 1800 strong, have arrived at Matamoras, and it is said will march forthwith for the Salt Lakes and the Sal Colorado, to arrest the march of Gen. Taylor upon the Rio Grande. General Canales, of Comargo, with his regiment, nearly 1000 strong, has received orders to form the advance of our forces, to watch the movements of your army, and is now occupying a position in a direct line between Comargo and Corpus Christi, about 22 leagues from the former place, at the northwestern extremity of the great Salt Lake. General Ampudia (the gentleman who boiled Santmanat's head) is within two days march of us, with 3500 men, mostly cavalry. We know very little of what is going on in the country or interior, as General Paredes has stopped the transmission of all newspapers as dangerous. You who know pretty well all the movements upon the political draft board, will be able to judge of the times by the signs. What is here stated is true, and you may assure your friends of the fact. I might state many other matters, but they are too delicate for discussion at this moment. In my next you will have further particulars, and before you get this, the questions of fight or no fight between us and General Taylor, will have been decided upon, and the independence of the northern Provinces declared, or their future connection with the parent State, quietly, tamely, basely acquiesced in. Our present armed force and stations are as follows:—

Gen. Canales, with 900 to 1000 troops at head of Salt Lakes, 60 miles from Comargo.

Gen. Mejia on Sal Colorado, where the old Matamoras road crosses that river, about 60 or 70 miles from Matamoras—about 750 men.

Gen. Garcia at Point Isabel, with 280 men, mostly infantry and artillery.

Gen. Saverigo, with some 200 men is upon the Colorado, between Gen. Mejia and the lower ford, which is from 10 to 15 miles from the Gulf.

Gen. La Vega at Matamoras, 1800 troops, late commanded by Gen. Arista, detained to reinforce Mejia. Total force, say 4000 men, about half of whom are on the east side of the Rio Grande.

My next letter will be of more importance, or I am mistaken. Arista is still keeping himself in reserve at his hacienda. Don la Garza y Flores, Governor of the Tamaulipas, arrived here last night, with an intention, as it is said, of organizing the rancheiros, veterans, &c., for defensive operations, should they unfortunately be required."

The *Civilian* gives the result of the election in that county for Congress, viz:—Williams, 449; Pilsbury, 69; Cooke, 8; Lewis, 7; Meginson, 7; Green, 1.

Mr McKinney, the Senator from Galveston, requests the editor of the *Civilian* to state that the bill for the relief of persons having American goods in public store under the government of Texas, subject to drawback, had been dismissed; and that the proposition to refund money collected at the Galveston Custom House, is not likely to be entertained by the Legislature.

Died, on the 23rd ult. at her father's residence, New Washington, Mrs Ophelia Lee, aged 26 years, wife of Maj Wm D. Lee, (late Secretary of Legation of Texas in the United States,) and daughter of Col. James Morgan.

Juan Castro, the Lipan chief, visited the Senate chamber recently. He was invited within the bar, which invitation was accepted by walking in, shaking hands with the President, *pro tem*, and seating himself with great gravity.

A friend has had the kindness to show us a letter from Col. Snively, (says the Austin *Democrat*,) dated Mission Refugio, March 3, 1846, from which the following extract is made:—"The Indians paid us a visit last week, and took upwards of 30 horses. They were Tonkewas; this we learned from one of their horses, which we found the next day after they stole the cavalado. They also stole from the U. S. army at Corpus Christi, 70 head of mules."

We are indebted to the kindness of a friend, says the *Austin Democrat*, for the annexed extract from a letter of Governor Butler, dated Camanche Peak, March 10th, 1846:—

"The prospect appears favorable, without affording a sanguine hope of full success—there being so many discordant materials and conflicting jealousies. I am secure of one fact, peace and security upon the entire frontier, for some time to come—I think permanently. The place of the council has been changed (at the request of the Indians) to Torry's Trading House, and the time, next moon. There is a full representation, but time is asked. The Camanches evince cunning and tact; the others fear and dependence. The first have 'method in their madness;' the change of the council ground lower down is an indication—that above is their stamping ground, which they do not wish to be made too familiar to the pale face."

The place mentioned by the Governor, says the *Democrat*, is the old "Treaty Ground," at the mouth of Tahuacana creek. Major Neighbors is on his way to the council, with the representatives to the Lipans and Tonkewas. Before closing this article we cannot refrain from commending the Major to the favorable notice of the U. States government as a suitable person to fill an agency. He has "done the State some service," is able, indefatigable, brave and well acquainted with the various tribes within the limits of Texas.

The Yucatan scooner Aparecida, Capt. Sanchez, arrived yesterday from Campeachy, whence she sailed on the 24th ult. Through private sources we learn that Sig. Barbachano, Governor of the State of Yucatan, and the members of both Houses of Congress, arrived at Campeachy from Merida on the 21st ult., to proclaim their independence from the government of Mexico.

City Intelligence.

Dark Streets.—Last evening it was dark as Erebus, and yet there was not a lamp lighted in the streets. The reason was that the almanac said the moon would shine. But the almanac was mistaken, and so we had to grope about in imminent danger of our lives. It is a very curious piece of economy, that on evenings when it is bright starlight, the lamps are blazing away; but when the clouds cover up the stars, we have no light at all, simply because the moon is also covered by the clouds—it's too metaphysical for us.

Sunday Amusements.—The boys in Chatham street yesterday, amused themselves by throwing eggs at each other, and the passers by. Several gentlemen were bespattered, and their clothing very much injured. Where are the police? They ought to be stirring about to catch these precocious youths.

Equal Rights Association.—A special meeting of the Eighth Ward Democratic Equal Rights Association, is to be held this evening at Montgomery Hall, No. 76 Prince street.

Common Council.—Both boards meet this evening. It is doubtful, however, whether any business of particular interest will be transacted, inasmuch as the members who are again in the field as candidates, will be too much engaged marshalling their forces for the battle of to-morrow.

Pilot Boat Romer.—It is amusing to witness the people, who, since her arrival, have flocked to the wharf to see the pilot boat Romer. From eight hundred to one thousand visited her on Saturday, and yesterday the wharf was crowded all day long, by boys, negroes, loafers, and people of all sorts, straining their eyes almost out of their heads to catch a glimpse of the mysterious boat.

Station House Voters.—We would ask if it is true, as is supposed, and as various indications would declare, that many of the Station Houses in the various wards are to be used as lodging houses by many persons to-night, to qualify them as voters to-morrow? Who answers?

Fire.—The alarm of fire last evening, about 6 o'clock, was caused by the burning of a chimney in Madison street—the fire becoming communicated to the building, which was a dwelling house. But little damage was done.

Police Intelligence.

April 12—*Burglary*—The dwelling house occupied by Mr. Coxe, No 178 4th avenue, between 26th and 27th streets, was burglariously entered on Sunday afternoon, between 4 and 5 o'clock, by two young men, who were seen afterwards to leave the premises, dressed in dark clothes and cloth caps. They escaped, with the following silver ware:—4 large table spoons, 6 teaspoons, 1 gold ring, 1 hair bracelet set in gold, 5 rings, some set with stones; a mourning ring set in gold, 1 pair silver mounted spectacles, and 6 silver pencil-cases. No arrest. The police must be on the alert, for these rascals have been robbing a dwelling house almost every afternoon this week.

Robbery—Officer Vanderzee, of the 3d ward, arrested a notorious pocket book "dropper," called Leonard Baum, who came the game over a greenhorn by the name of Daniel Goff, of canal boat George A. French, lying at the foot of Dey street. It appeared that Goff was walking along West street, near his boat, when he was accosted by the "dropper," who asked if he had seen the dead man that was pulled out of the dock that morning. Upon being answered in the negative, he said, "Come with me, and I will show you the horrible sight." Goff agreed, and was led by this fellow into a yard behind some oyster house near by, where, instead of seeing a dead man, he was met by a living one, and while his eyes were straining around to discover the corpse, one of these chaps extracted from Goff's pocket nearly $10 in money, and the other snatched the watch from off his neck, worth $5 and immediately ran off The above officer shortly afterwards nabbed Baum, who was identified by Goff to be the same fellow that induced him to go and see the dead man. The watch was recovered. Justice Osborne very properly held this fellow to bail in the sum of $600, to answer for trial, in default of which he was committed to prison.

Petit Larcenies.—Mary Wilson was arrested last night, charged with stealing $4 from John Roe, No. 49 Varick street. She was brought in by officer McKeon, of 6th ward. Locked up by Justice Osborne.

John Lanse was caught in the act of robbing the money drawer of $5. Belonging to Francis Kelley. Locked up by Justice Osborne.

Bernard McCaffray was arrested last night by officer Gallagher, of the 4th ward, charged with stealing a watch belonging to Owen Kenny. Committed by Justice Osborne.

Thomas Cavanagh was arrested last night, for stealing a lot of carpenter's t