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JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—RICHARD III—CLAUDE DUVAL.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway—IRISH AMBASSADOR—ALL THAT GLITTERS IS NOT GOLD.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway—LA MAITRESSE DE LANGUES—GISELLE.

BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street—A SHORT REIGN AND A MERRY ONE—TWIXT KILKO—WORLD'S FAIR.

NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham street—HARRY BURNSIDE—SERVANTS BY LEGACY—THE GAUD'S DAUGHTER.

BROUGHAM'S LYCEUM, Broadway—MY FRIEND JACK—YE DEVILLE AND DR. FAUSTUS—THE ETON BOY.

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY.

FELLOWS' MINSTELS, Fellows' Opera House, 444 Broadway—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY.

AMERICAN MUSEUM—AMUSING PERFORMANCES AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

NEW YORK AMPHITHEATRE, 37 Bowery—EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCES.

WASHINGTON HALL—PANORAMA OF THE PILGRIM'S PROGRESS.

BATTLER'S COSMORAMA, corner of Thirteenth street and Broadway.

MINERVA ROOMS—PANORAMA OF IRELAND.

DOUBLE SHEET.

New York, Monday, March 10, 1851.

The Emigration to California—The Prospects of the New State.

By every arrival from Europe, we perceive that the new State of California is engaging the earnest attention of that part of the world. Almost every newspaper and magazine that comes to hand contains an article on the subject; and the speculations which the writers indulge in are extremely interesting. The gold producing characteristics of the new State on the Pacific, have become a fixed fact—a reality—and are treated as such; and on that basis, the journalists and magazinists of the old world indulge in speculating to an unlimited extent, on the future destiny of that part of the American republic, and the influence which its gold deposits will exercise on the circulating medium of the whole world. When the discoveries in California were first announced, they were received with a great deal of caution in the Atlantic States, and with more in Europe; but when consignement after consignement of gold dust, varying in value from five hundred thousand to one and a half, and sometimes two millions, of dollars, in a continuous stream, reached the Atlantic, the public became convinced that the reports from that country had a good foundation, and that the subject was worthy of serious consideration. There were many, however, who, notwithstanding these substantial and convincing evidences, could not realize the fact that gold was actually sown broadcast on the soil of California, or that it abounded in the quartz of the Sierra Nevada, in such quantities as to be apparently inexhaustible. All doubts, however, were dissipated, and California and its gold mines have been for some time past looked upon in Europe, as well as in the United States, as a great fact—a wonderful reality, pregnant with philosophical reflection and financial speculation.

When it was ascertained in this region, and placed beyond all doubt, that California was as rich in gold as she was represented to be, emigration set in from the Atlantic States to that territory, on a volume that is without a parallel in the history of this or any other country. The chivalry of the old world did not enlist under the banner of the cross in greater numbers, or with more ardor expose themselves to the weapons of the unbelievers, ranged under the crescent, than did the enterprising of our American people shoulder their muskets, and encounter the perils of the sea, or the sufferings of a route through the savage wilds of America, in pursuit of the abundant treasures of the famed California—a land which, although literally speaking, did not abound with milk and honey, possessed golden treasures that rivalled those of Ophir of old. They went in thousands and tens of thousands, by sea and by land, by ships and by wagons, across the desert and around the stormy Cape. The result was, that in an extremely short space of time towns were reared on the hunting grounds of the aborigines, and incipient villages were converted, as if by magic, into prosperous and thriving cities, which soon boasted of their mayors and corporations.

The emigration to California, or at least the great rush thither, has subsided, as far as the Atlantic States are concerned; but it is easy to perceive that thousands of the people of Europe will go there during the coming summer, in consequence of the importance and publicity given to California and her gold mines, by their journals and magazines. Writers and speculators in that part of the world, treat the subject as it was treated here when the inexhaustibleness of the gold mines was demonstrated. The result will be the same there as it was here. A vast portion of the population will be induced to gather together their worldly wealth, and embark for a land where gold is so plenty—where it can be obtained by the labor of digging, and where every man who is industrious, can make as much in one week by his labor as he would in a month at home. The all important question, to this time, has been: "Does California abound with gold, as we have heard?" The journals and magazines answer in the affirmative, by treating it as an admitted fact. As like causes produce like effects, and as human nature is much the same throughout the world, we may look for a very extensive emigration from the old world—especially from Great Britain and France—to California, during the ensuing season. Nor will it be a pauper emigration, for paupers cannot raise the amount necessary to transport themselves and families to New York, thence to the Isthmus of Panama, and thence to San Francisco. But many of those who, in those countries, are termed the middle classes, can scrape together the necessary sum for the passage of themselves and families to the gold region; and of that class will the emigration of the ensuing summer, be principally composed. California may, therefore, expect a vast accession to her population during the present year, and a proportionate addition of real, substantial wealth. What she needs are hands and sinews to develop her agricultural, as well as her vast mineral resources.

Clipper Ships—The United States Versus England—The Challenge Accepted.

It will be recollected that, a short time ago, the English public were agitated a great deal by a very short passage, made by an American clipper ship, from China to London, and that the English newspapers commented a great deal upon the dimensions of that vessel, her model, and rigging, and, on the whole, were slack in giving her all the credit to which she was entitled. This did not please some English ship builders, who, John Bull-like, placed themselves at the head of shipbuilding; and one of them went so far as to assert that, if he were allowed the privilege of building a vessel according to his own notions, he would engage she would outstrip the Oriental, or any other American vessel. This indirect challenge was received here, and the reply was a direct challenge to all England, to build a ship in any manner the builder pleased, and we would build another in New York, the owner of the fastest to have both. This challenge, we learn, has been accepted by Messrs. Thomas Tucker & Co., shipbuilders, of Liverpool, in the following terms:—

On mature consideration of your correspondent's letter from New York, of the 28th ult., we have come to the determination, and beg leave to propose, if we can be backed by any gentleman in England, to accept the proposed challenge of the Americans to construct a sailing ship of 1,000 tons, or any size they may think proper to build, to be unrestricted with regard to model, scantling, kind, or quality of the materials; the ships to be as near as possible of the same dimensions, according to the old admeasurement for English tonnage; all the masts, yards, and spars, from the deck, of both ships to be precisely of the same dimensions. The ships to sail in ballast of such kind as the respective builders may consider most advantageous, and to be stowed so as to bring each ship to an ideal line at the surface of the water, as may be most conducive to their sailing qualities; both ships to be allowed a given time in order to find their power, trim, &c., and if the starting point is to be from England, the time the American ship occupies in crossing the Atlantic to count for the English ship on her trial trips. The commander of each ship to be appointed by the builders, who are to choose their own officers and men, sails, cordage, provisions, and all other incidental arrangements. A given time to be allowed for building the ships: we should say twelve months at least. It is to be perfectly understood that the ships are to sail from Europe to the East Indies and back, or to make a circuit of the earth, if the Americans think proper.

There is no doubt that these gentlemen will be backed by some enterprising capitalists in England, and that this great race for the supremacy of the seas will take place as soon as the two vessels are constructed. Some eighty or ninety thousand dollars were subscribed in New York for the purpose of building the American ship, and in all probability the remainder will be collected as soon as the acceptance of the challenge shall have been made known.

The importance of this great ocean race will be as great as that of the rivalry between the British and American lines of steamships. It will be part of the friendly contest which has been going on for some years past, between the two nations, for the supremacy of the seas—on the part of England to hold her own, on the part of the United States to be at the head of the maritime and commercial nations of the world. Both will exercise their ingenuity and their means, in their exertions to succeed; but it needs no prophetic power to tell which will be the victor. It is the "manifest destiny" of the United States to become the greatest and most powerful nation that ever existed, provided we are true to ourselves, and avail ourselves of the great advantages with which we are endowed. Under the free navigation laws, the commercial marine of the two countries will be placed on an equality. With our superior models—models which have attracted the attention of the whole world—can there be a doubt of our outstripping all rivals? Can there be a doubt that we have not, to a great extent, always done so? At the present time our commercial marine, of all kinds, is greater than that of England; and, henceforth, the disparity will become greater, year by year, in favor of the United States. England is endeavoring to retain the trade with Asia, in light and valuable goods—we are striving to take it from her. As if it were an omen of the future, and of the success of the United States in the struggle, the clipper ship Oriental made a passage so expeditious as to create a sensation throughout the whole of England.

Our clipper ships are fighting their way to favor, and so superior are they to English vessels in sailing, that the British government has recently chartered one of them—the Roman—to convey troops from London to Bombay, in India; and an English house have contracted for the building of a clipper ship, of eleven hundred tons, by our New York shipbuilders.

We hope that nothing will occur to prevent this test of skill in building ships, and in navigating them, from being tried. There is, we are sure, public spirit enough here to raise the sum necessary for building the American ship, and we hope that our enterprising merchants will not be backward in making up the balance that remains uncollected. The trial would engage the attention of the whole civilized world.

The Cost and Manufacture of Gas—Exposure of the Statements of the Common Council.

It has long been the practice of the medical faculty to write their prescriptions in Latin, in order to throw a veil of mystery over their profession, which "the profane vulgar" could not penetrate. Gas companies have adopted the good old custom, in reference to the manufacture and the cost of gas. They endeavor to keep the consumers and the public at large as ignorant as possible of their art, and, while their business is to give light, they involve its source in darkness and obscurity, that they may feather their nests unseen, and that competition may never reach their monopoly. The world, however, is growing too wise for them—the diffusion of useful knowledge has stripped gas of its mysteries, and shown the operations by which the raw material is converted into the manufactured article to be so simple that a child can understand them. The cost, too, is now reduced to a matter of arithmetic, which any schoolboy can calculate; so that these grasping confederacies can no longer fleece the public, if the public be only true to themselves, and will not permit corrupt corporations to rob them in broad daylight, and with their eyes wide open. The shameless way in which this has been recently attempted in the Common Council, and defeated, at least for a time, by public opinion, is well known to the readers of the *Herald*. That a renewal of the onslaught upon the pockets of the people is meditated, we have every reason to believe, and we shall therefore anticipate the conspiracy by throwing a little light on the subject.

The report of the majority of the Board of Aldermen on this gas question, is a remarkable instance of how far they must have calculated upon the gullibility of the public, if, indeed, they were not gulled themselves, and made the catspaw of others behind the scenes. Since that report was issued, we have taken the trouble to obtain accurate information relative to the alleged facts upon which its conclusions are based, and we find them to be a tissue of fallacies. The foundation being, therefore, undermined, the ricketty superstructure falls to the ground.

Whether the citizens of New York have to pay $15 instead of $12 for lighting the public lamps, is a matter, after all, of very little moment, provided they obtain for the additional $3 what is so much needed—more light. The quantity of light from one of the public lamps in Brooklyn is fully double that from a lamp on this side the East River. But the great question to be considered is this: Are the inhabitants of this metropolis to be compelled to pay $4 50 per 1,000 cubic feet for gas, when light of an equally good quality (some say better) is furnished to the inhabitants of Philadelphia at $2 25, and at that price bringing a handsome profit to the works. Here is an undeniable fact, which cannot be got rid of by any species of sophistry. Nay, more—the Philadelphia Gas Works, in 1849, supplied to the districts of Spring Garden, Southwark, and Moyamensing, upwards of thirteen million feet of gas, at $1 75 per 1,000. Now, as this is exactly half the cost of gas to New York consumers, they can readily appreciate the great concern evinced for their interests in the action of their faithful servants, the Common Council.

In reply to the fact that gas is manufactured so cheap in England, it is stated in the report that English companies derive a considerable profit from the sale of coke; but that in this country, "in consequence of the competition of anthracite and charcoal, the coke is used in the furnaces, and the proceeds of sale (of coke) from a chaldron of coal over and above that used, is but a small amount, and effects but slightly the cost of the gas."

Now, coal is cheaper in England than anthracite here, and, therefore, coke in that country meets with a greater competition. But the New York Gas Company consume it in heating the furnaces. Then, if they do, they save so much coal, which they would otherwise have to use for that purpose.

The fair way to view the profit from coke, is to value it at its market price, just as if none of it were used in heating the furnaces. Assuming that the consumption of cannel coal, manufactured into gas at the New York works, is fifty tons per day, the coke thus produced would amount to about two thousand bushels, which, at ten cents, (the lowest price), would come to $200 per day, or $73,000 per annum. Yet we are told the profit from coke is a mere nothing, and would not materially affect the price of gas. Supposing, however, that three-fifths of the coke were consumed in heating the furnaces, (which is about the proportion), then the sale of the remaining two-fifths would produce nearly $30,000 per annum of clear profit to the company from this source alone. Now, the coke argument of the city fathers is like a two edged sword—it cuts either way. In England, they say the gas companies make a large profit out of it, and, therefore, they can afford to sell gas cheaper. In New York, coke brings from ten to twelve and a half cents per bushel. In Philadelphia, where coal for domestic purposes is cheaper than in New York, coke only brings five cents per bushel. The New York Gas Company ought, therefore, to be able to sell gas cheaper than the Philadelphia works; but instead of doing so, they charge $1 25 per one thousand feet more, an excess of nearly thirty-six per cent. Thus are the Common Council judged out of their own mouths.

Let us take another city. In Baltimore, where the gas is made from rosin, and consequently producing a richer and more expensive light, the public lamps are lighted for the same period as in New York, at $10 per annum. In Philadelphia, the cost of each lamp is about $20 per annum; but the quantity of gas burned in each lamp is more than double—the burners in Philadelphia consuming seven feet per hour, against three feet in New York. To make the lighting of the public lamps as cheap here as there, the price ought only to be $8 57, instead of $15. The poorest and faintest lights in the world, are those in the city of New York.

The report, in alluding to the cost of manufacturing gas, introduces a statement said to be obtained from the Halifax Gas Works, Nova Scotia, to the effect that gas is there made at an expense of about $2 70 per 1000 cubic feet. It says:—

"In Halifax, where coal costs about one-third of the price it does in this city, the actual expense of the gas made is 27 cents per 100 feet, and it is sold at 30 cents the same quantity, the company realizing a profit of eight per cent on the capital, £29,000, after allowing for expenses. Your committee have obtained a detailed account of the affairs of the company for one year, from 1st February, 1848, to 1st February, 1849, an abstract of which sufficient for the purpose, follows:

Labor, making gas, lime, salaries, office expenses	£1019	0	9
Interest	166	5	0
Cost of coal for making gas	1135	18	5
Do., do. fuel of furnaces	418	15	4
Repair of works	572	19	7
Extending works	455	1	6

"From this statement it will be seen, that while the raw material, coal, cost but £1135 18s. 5d, or $4543 70, the other expenses were £2623 2s. 2d, or $10,492 44, or more than two-thirds of the whole manufacture. This, on a full examination, will be found to be the case with every company, whether located here or elsewhere."

We call the particular attention of the reader to the foregoing statement, as one of the grossest deceptions ever attempted to be palmed on the public. The Halifax company have made, according to their own account of the cost of the raw material (4s. per 1000), about 5,679,000 cubic feet of gas. Now, if the information of the committee here be correct—that the price of coal in Halifax is only one-third the price of coal in New York—it shows that the $4,543 70 would have purchased 1,817 tons of coal at $2 50 per ton. That number of tons contains 4,070,080 lbs. It has therefore taken very nearly three-quarters of a pound of coal to produce one cubic foot of gas; whereas three-quarters of a pound of coal ought to produce nearly four feet of gas; and the true result would be, that the receipts of the company would be quadrupled. But the farce is not over. The amount of coal said to be consumed would yield about 75,600 bushels of coke; yet, in the same account, we find an extra charge of $1,675 for coal for fuel for heating the furnaces, whilst, in the accounts of the year, they state that they have received for coke, tar, and lime, £315 11s. 7d.

If this extraordinary statement recoils upon the Common Council, they have their committee to thank. We only turn their own weapons against themselves. At most, 600 tons of coal should have both made the gas and supplied the necessary fuel (coke) for the furnaces; and as the greatest quantity made is little more than 15,000 feet per day, the charge for labor, salaries, &c., is most extravagant, as is, also, the charge for repairs. Indeed, the whole affair is as disreputable to the Halifax company, as it is to the Common Council of New York, to attempt to deceive the public with such information.

We have thus effectually disposed of the report of the committee of the Board of Aldermen, and shown, even from their own data, that gas can be manufactured from coal, and sold to the citizens, thirty-six per cent cheaper than its present price. We have a right to as cheap gas as our neighbors of Philadelphia, and we shall not be satisfied with less. The committee indeed tell us that a new company cannot compete with the old. Let us have a trial of that experiment. The same argument was once used by the monopolists in London, and their friends. It failed there—it will also fail here. By all means let us have a new company; let the doors be thrown open to competition, and we have no fears for the result. The company now in possession are clearing $1,000 per day!

MORE MONEY FOR THE WIDOW OF W. H. THOMPSON.—We have received the subjoined letter, enclosing $25 for Mrs. Thompson. We have sent her the money, and we shall allow the letter to speak for itself:—

TO JAMES GORDON BENNETT, ESQ.

Dear Sir:—I take the liberty of enclosing twenty-five dollars to your care, which you will truly oblige me by handing to Mrs. Thompson, as an evidence of the sympathy experienced for her by one of her sex; and I accompany it with the wish that, in this as in every other case, the innocence of a family may not be confounded with the crime of a parent, to the prejudice of the former. A LADY OF WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 7, 1851.

City Intelligence.

CAUTION TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—The dwelling of Mr. Lewis Langdon, No. 44 Clarkson street, was entered on Saturday evening, about eight o'clock, while the family were absent, and a trunk broken open, and about $38 in gold and silver coin, taken from it. The Ninth ward police arrested the thief on the same evening, with $35 58 of the money in his possession. James Robertson, a notorious black thief and burglar, was also arrested by officer Robert Miller, in Twelfth street, with a quantity of silver spoons, forks, &c., concealed on his person, which he had stolen from the house of Mr. G. E. Van Winkle, No. 62 West Fourteenth street, about one o'clock on Saturday afternoon. There is the greatest need of caution, for these house thieves are prowling about in every direction.

STAGE ACCIDENT.—A man, named John Reddy, was run over in Chatham street, on Saturday, by stage No. 74, of Conklin & Brothers' Third avenue line and had his arm broken. He was taken to the City Hospital by the police.

ANOTHER ACCIDENT.—At a quarter to seven o'clock on Saturday evening, Isaac Macklin, a hackman, fell from the top of an East Broadway stage, when it was passing through Park row. He was considerably injured, and was taken to his residence, No. 75 Orange street. He is a hand on board the steamboat Joseph Belknap.

RESCUED FROM DROWNING.—A man, named Peter Meehan, fell into the water late on Saturday night, at the foot of Tenth street, East river, and had a narrow escape from death. He was rescued by some citizens, and brought to the Eleventh ward station house. He was nearly perished with cold. His clothes were taken off, and he was wrapped up in blankets. He was doing well yesterday.

CHIMNEY ON FIRE.—Yesterday morning, at nine o'clock, the chimney of Alderman Stoneall's house, in Fulton street, took fire, and caused an alarm, which brought together the firemen. The fire, however, was extinguished without the application of a hose.

Political Intelligence.

TOWN ELECTIONS IN THIS STATE.—The town elections in the several counties of the State are now going on. The results thus far are more favorable to the whigs. In some of the counties the whigs and free soilers having coalesced. The following are the results in the counties heard from: In Cattaraugus the whigs have elected 15, and the democrats 14 officers; in Chenango, whigs 13, democrats 7; in Otsego, whigs 11, democrats 3; in Cayuga, whigs 12, democrats 5; Oneida, whigs 4; democrats 7. In Buffalo, the democrats have elected their mayor by a large majority, as well as a majority of the city officers.

ABOLITION CONVENTION AT SYRACUSE.—The abolition convention at Syracuse adjourned on the evening of the 6th inst. George Thompson, the English abolitionist, was the principal speaker. The proceedings have not yet come to hand.

AFFAIRS IN CENTRAL AMERICA.—We have received the *Gaceta del Salvador*, to the 17th of January. The news is very important, and we translate several items that will be interesting to our readers. The preparatory Junte for the national representation of Central America, was organized on the 21st of December, 1850, under the directions of the minister of the supreme government of San Salvador. After examining and certifying the certificates of the election of the representatives of the States of San Salvador and Nicaragua, Sr. D. Jose Barrundia was elected as President, and Jose Silva as Secretary of the National Diet. It was organized on the 21st of December, in the city of Chinandega, and presented by its proceedings great hope for the future reunion of the principal States of Central America. The inhabitants of Honduras published in the *Gaceta of Salvador*, the following card:—

"Who says that we favor the slaves of Gautemala and others? No! We are not traitors, and we will follow the example of San Salvador. Is it not evident, that in this all-important situation of public affairs, we should voluntarily wear the chains of slavery, and bind them not only on ourselves but on our children? Are we stupid enough for that? No; union with Salvador. We shall perish with it in defending republican principles. Long life to the freedom of Salvador. Long life to liberty of thought. Long life to liberty of the press. Long life to the rights of the people."

This card greatly encouraged the Salvadorenos, and, after the junction of the troops of the two States, in order to defend the San Salvateran territory against the republic of Guatemala, the President of San Salvador published the following proclamation:—

The President of the State of San Salvador, General in Chief of the Allied Armies of Honduras and San Salvador, to his Companions in Arms.

Friends:—The honor of our country, and the sacred cause of our independence, oblige the allied governments to open the present campaign. We are called to support these two great interests.

Chiefs and Officers:—Valor, morality, and moderation are your motto. You have a duty to fulfil; it is no less than to preserve the halo of glory which surrounds your unconquered swords.

Soldiers of the Army:—The eyes of the country are upon you. You are to give to your enemies an important lesson, and your bold and honorable conduct will make them understand what a great difference exists between a hireling soldiery and patriots who, like you, are determined to sustain their rights.

Companions:—Two millions of inhabitants are to be witnesses of our conduct, and history will report, in all its truths, the smallest of our actions. Let us act so that our children may gloriously speak of the name of their fathers.

Brave Hondurenos:—The sons of Salvador do not wish to excel you. They are your brothers, and their only desire is that posterity be undecided in judging who were the most courageous and the most resolute.

Do not forget that the Guatemaltecos are our brothers, and that the vanquished and disarmed enemy is no more our enemy. I recommend to you generosity towards prisoners, and cordiality with those who come in our ranks.

We are not conducting a savage war. You are in the service of legitimate and constituted governments. If, by misfortune, any one of you is to perish in the battle, the respective governments will take care of widows and children left after you.

Comrades:—I tell you that your valor will be rewarded. It is my duty to render justice to merit.

Let us march. The country asks that of us. Our honor requires it. Let our conduct demonstrate what is the firm determination of citizen soldiers.

DOROTEO VASCIONZELOS.

GENERAL QUARTERS, SAN SALVADOR, Jan 11, 1851.

The Presidents of the two republics had an interview in the city of Ocopiteque; and it is impossible to describe the enthusiasm of the population produced by their presence.

It appears, after all, that the San Salvadorenos have the best of the war now declared; and that, in some instances, they have been victorious over the Guatemalians.

The Governor of Police of Realejo had informed the supreme government that a mine of gold had been discovered within a mile of Chinandega, on the national road between those two cities. The mine appears to be very productive. The *Gaceta*, of San Salvador, says, respecting this matter:—"We sincerely congratulate our brothers of Nicaragua on such a fortunate discovery. We wish that this State, the position of which is so important to us, will be more prosperous from day to day."

CHILI.

We have in our possession the *Mercurio*, of Valparaiso, to the 21st of January. The only item we could find in it is, that Henry Herz, the celebrated French pianist, was giving concerts, which were very successful. As for the political news, there is none of interest.

Police Intelligence.

Arrest and Return of an Escaped Prisoner.—Officer Stephens, of the lower police, returned on Saturday evening, in the steamship Georgia, from New Orleans, having in custody a German Jew, called Dr. Charles Leopold, *alias* Jacob Joseph, who escaped from one of the policemen in this city, in January last, and proceeded to New Orleans, where he was again taken into custody, and held until called for by officer Stephens. The circumstances in the case, respecting the arrest and escape of the prisoner, are as follows:—In the fore part of January last, officers Stephens and Duffon, having heard of many robberies perpetrated at almost every hotel in the city, set themselves to work to ferret out the rogue. For some time the matter puzzled them considerably, as the result will show, from the fact that the thief was a new comer, and consequently not known by any member of the police. However, by patience and perseverance, they succeeded in capturing the mysterious individual (who so ingeniously managed to transport coat after coat from the various hotels to the utter astonishment of the landlords. After the arrest of the accused, the officers discovered his secret place of deposit, situated in Brooklyn, from which place several trunks, containing a large quantity of valuable clothing, consisting of gentlemen's wearing apparel, were taken and claimed by their owners. On the 16th of January, the prisoner represented that he had an accomplice, and said if the officers would convey him out with them, he would point out the man they wanted.—Accordingly the officers, anxious to secure the other rogue, whom they had good reason to believe was an associate, took the prisoner out of prison, in custody, for that especial purpose. The Irving House was the place at which the officers were to watch for the accomplice, and when he appeared, Leopold was to give the officers notice. In accordance with this arrangement, Leopold was conveyed to the Irving House. This was on a Saturday night, and in the absence of officer Stephens a few minutes, who left the prisoner in charge of Duffon, the rogue made an excuse to go up stairs. Duffon following after, when suddenly evading the eye of the officer, he slipped from his sight, went down the side stair way, and out of the private entrance into Chambers street. The rogue, it seems, on obtaining his liberty, went immediately to a friend in Williamsburgh, who conveyed him that night to a place called Foster's Meadows, near Hempstead, Long Island, about fifteen miles from New York. Here the prisoner was concealed until the 26th day of January, when he was brought to the city in the night time, and placed on board the ship Crescent, a sailing vessel, for New Orleans. Arriving at New Orleans the rogue began at once his former business, under the name of Jacob Joseph, and by the time he had been eight days in the city, almost every hotel had missed articles of clothing; ultimately a telegraphic despatch arrived from New York, forwarded by officer Stephens to Captain Yeuennes, chief of police, giving a full and accurate description of the escaped prisoner. Scarcely had this description been read an hour, before word was sent to the police court to send some officer to the St. Louis hotel, as a rogue had been detected in robbing the boarder's rooms. The thief was taken into custody and conveyed before the court, when at once he was recognised to be the individual described in the despatch from New York. Word was immediately forwarded back to this city setting forth the arrest. A requisition was then obtained from Governor Hunt, and Mr. Stephens proceeded to New Orleans, and returned on Saturday evening, with the prisoner in custody, as above stated. Some five or six indictments of grand larceny are now pending against him, and this week, no doubt, he will be tried. On Saturday night, the prisoner was returned to his former cell in the tombs.

Extensive Robbery.—On last Tuesday evening, between seven and eight o'clock, some rogue entered the dwelling house, No. 283 Houston street, and carried off from a bureau, the drawers of which were broken open, $1,450 in American gold, consisting of $10 and $20 pieces, 3 gold watches and 2 lepines, valued at $100; 7 silver watches, valued at $70; 400 yards of silk, valued at $400; 12 dozen cravats, worth $120; 8 dozen pocket handkerchiefs, valued at $32; and $202 in bank bills, amounting altogether to $2,414, the property of Jacob Levi, who, it seems, is a pedlar. $300 reward is offered for the recovery of the property and conviction of the guilty parties.

Husband Stabbing his Wife.—On Saturday night a man called Patrick McKennan, was arrested, by the police of the Seventh ward, on a charge of violently assaulting his wife Julia, with a knife, inflicting a severe and dangerous wound in the left breast. Luckily, however, the knife took an upward direction, or the life of the woman would have been taken instantly. As it is, the wound is considered to be one of great danger. Dr. Marsh was called to dress the wound and the brutal husband was conveyed before Justice Mountfort, who committed him to prison for trial.

Charge of Robbing a Trunk.—A man called Allen Dater, was arrested, on Saturday night, on a charge of breaking open a trunk, at the boarding house No. 44 Clarkson street, and stealing therefrom $38, in gold and silver coin, belonging to Lewis Langdon. The larceny was committed during the afternoon, and officer Seager, of the Ninth ward, at 11 o'clock that night, succeeded in capturing the accused, on whose person was found $35 58, said to be a portion of the stolen money. The accused was conveyed before Justice McGrath, who committed him to prison for trial.

Cause for the Spoons.—A black fellow, called James Robinson, was detected in the street, on Saturday afternoon, by officer Miller, of the Fifteenth ward, having in his possession a quantity of silver spoons and forks, the property of Mr. E. S. Van Winkle, residing at No. 62 West Fourteenth street, which the rogue, a short time previously, had stolen from the house. Justice McGrath committed the thief to prison for trial.

Naval Intelligence.

U. S. sloop Vincennes, Commander W. L. Hudson, arrived at Callao January 30, and sailed again for Paita, but no date mentioned.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

The Latest from Washington.

MILEAGE OF THE CALIFORNIA CONGRESSMEN—MR. RITCHIE'S CASE—ADJOURNMENT OF THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 9, 1851.

By the law of 1850, the mileage of California members is limited to the nearest route within the United States. The House, notwithstanding, have allowed mileage for the late session by the Panama route. Senator Gwin submitted his case to the judiciary committee, and it is understood they will report against the Panama route, and against constructive mileage for the extra session; otherwise, Gwin would be entitled to eleven thousand dollars mileage, in all, since December.

Father Ritchie's case goes over to the next session. The Senate will probably adjourn on Tuesday.

The Murder in Maryland.

BALTIMORE, March 9, 1851.

Henry B. Webster, a lay delegate to the Maryland Methodist Protestant Convention, was arrested in this city to-day, supposed to be a participant in the Kent county murder.

Gen. Henderson's Trial—The Explosion of the Oregon, &c.

NEW ORLEANS, March 5, 1851.

General Henderson's trial is progressing slowly, and the jury will probably disagree again.

The Mississippi river is within three feet of last year and still rising. Serious apprehensions are entertained of another overflow.

The loss of life on the Oregon is greater than reported—seventy persons, at least, are missing, and probably lost.

Markets.

NEW ORLEANS, March 5, 1851.

The sales of cotton during the last three days have been 13,000 bales. Prices are unchanged, but the market is a little firmer. Middling is quoted at 9¾ a 10c; sterling is at 8c. premium. Cotton freights to Liverpool are at three farthings.

Intelligence from Guatemala.

Advices from Guatemala to the 18th of January, had been received at Honduras. The Honduras *Watchman*, of the 15th ult., has the following particulars of the proceedings of the military forces of Salvador and Honduras:—

On the 1st instant the troops of those States arrived at a village called San Jose, about three leagues from Chiquimula. General Carrera was at that time in the latter place, and soon marched to meet them, though the latter numbered about four thousand men. On the 2d instant, about 9 o'clock in the morning, the battle commenced, and continued with many changes of success on both sides, until half-past 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when, by an able manœuvre of General Carrera, the forces of Salvador and Honduras were completely defeated, leaving on the field many dead, wounded, and prisoners, together with arms, baggage, &c.

The pursuit of the enemy, who were flying in all directions, still continued by the last accounts, and in all probability Carrera will now march upon San Salvador. When the battle commenced, it is stated that Carrera had only 2,000 men, but received several reinforcements during the day.

This battle will no doubt break the neck of the hostile intentions of those States against Guatemala, and put a speedy end to what might otherwise have been a long protracted warfare.

From some official documents published in the *Gaceta*, it would appear that the pretext of the Salvadorenians for this unprovoked attack, is the blockade of their ports by the British, which they assert has been done at the instigation of the Guatemalian government.

The *Watchman* of February 8th, has the following:—

By the *Gaceta*, from Guatemala, we see that the celebrated annual fair of Esquipulas did not take place as usual, in consequence of the menaces of war from the State of Salvador—thus causing considerable injury to the commercial interests of several parties in all the different States of Central America, who had made arrangements and laid their plans of speculation at this fair, where nearly every merchant meets to barter and sell.

By the same paper we see that General Nufio has also been foiled in his attempts to induce the mountainer insurrectionists at Palencia, Jalapa and Sanarate to join the Salvadorenians in their projects of conquest; for, although still dissatisfied, they have refused to join; thus showing, that, although dissatisfied, they are not opposed to the government.

Troops are daily leaving for the frontiers. On the 7th ult. a large division, under the command of General Fornesans, marched toward the borders of Salvador, to place themselves at the orders of his Excellency, the commander-in-chief.

The President of Guatemala has issued a decree requiring all persons who, by whatever right, have obtained grants of uncultivated lands, and those who hold them in virtue of permission as mahogany works, in the northern coast of the republic, must present their documents to the overseer of lands within six months from date, on pain of forfeiture, that they may be properly registered.

EXPLOSION OF THE STEAMER CORINNE.—The New Orleans *Picayune*, of the 1st inst., gives the following account of the explosion of this steamer:—This morning, at half-past nine o'clock, as the steamboat Corinne, Captain John Sutton, was coming down the river, having in tow the bark Yankee Blade, when in the middle of the stream, and about opposite St. Mary's market, she exploded her larboard boiler, blowing the starboard boiler entirely out of place, and breaking down the chimneys and boiler deck, scattering fragments of each from the front to the rear of the boat, in piles of shattered ruins. The current being very strong, and the wind high, the Corinne soon floated near the Algiers shore, and was immediately made fast alongside the ill fated Knoxville. The bark anchored outside, and was in the course of an hour towed away. The bark was only injured in so far as her entire forward deck, sides, and up to the top of the foremast, were covered with mud and hot water. Several boats came to the rescue of the Corinne, just as she no longer needed their services. This was not their fault, however. The following is a list of the wounded and missing:

Captain John Sutton, head and leg severely bruised; John Marlow, pilot, badly bruised; Samuel Hays, first engineer, badly scalded; Isaac, colored man, second engineer, scalded and bruised, but not severely; Charles, white man, deck hand, scalded slightly; Jack, white man, deck hand, leg broken, and badly scalded; Mun, black man, badly injured; Pete, black man, blown into the river, but saved; Stephen and Andrew, black men, one a deck hand, the other a fireman, belonging to Mr. Lynch, both missing.

The mate was at the wheel of the bark at the time of the explosion, and gave us the particulars. One or two of the wounded are at the Marine Hospital; the others were brought over to the city. The Corinne was an old boat, so we were informed, and belonged to a Mr. Lynch. Of course no information could be obtained as to the probable cause of the explosion. The boiler that exploded lies in the centre of the engine room, between the two engines, with both ends blown out; neither of the flues collapsed. The other boiler is half out and half in the boat, imbedded in the ruins of the deck, and uninjured, save that the heads are off.

Mails for California.

The steamship Georgia, Capt. Porter, will leave this port, at three o'clock to-morrow afternoon, for Chagres, via Havana. The WEEKLY HERALD will be published at ten o'clock, to-morrow morning. Single copies, sixpence.

Mails for Europe.

The steamship Europa, Capt. Lett, will leave Boston on Wednesday next, for Halifax and Liverpool. Her mails will close in this city at one and three o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

The Eye.—Dr. Robinson, Surgeon and Physician, recently from London, has associated himself with Dr. Wheeler, oculist, for the treatment of diseases of the eye, and the practice of ophthalmic surgery. Artificial eyes, in appearance equal to the natural organ, inserted without pain. Office, 26 Barclay street.

Gouraud's Italian Medicated Soap cures pimples, freckles, eruptions, eczema, etc. Pondre Souple eradicates hair from any part of the body. Liquid Rouge, for pale lips and cheeks. Hair Restorative, Inky White, etc., at the old established depot, 67 Walker st., near Broadway, and 48 South Third street, Philadelphia.

Phalon's Magic Hair Dye, to color the hair or whiskers, the moment it is applied, without injury to the hair, skin, or health. It can be washed immediately without disturbing the color, and has no bad odor. It is applied, or sold, at Phalon's Wig and Toupee manufactory, 197 Broadway. For sale in the city and country by druggists generally.

Gouraud's Liquid Hair Dye will convert gray or red hair to a jet black or brown, the instant it is applied, literally dying the hair the instant it is applied without staining the skin. Warranted, or no pay taken. Found only at Dr. Felix Gouraud's old established depot, 67 Walker street, first store from Broadway.

Hair Dye.—Batchelor's Instantaneous Liquid Hair Dye, so celebrated in London, Paris, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, etc., can only be procured genuine at the manufactory, 4 Wall street, New York. The public must beware of counterfeits. See my various diplomas. Dye is for sale wholesale and retail, or applied. Copy the address.

Wigs and Toupees.—Persons wishing a very superior Wig or Toupee should call at Batchelor's celebrated Wig factory, No. 4 Wall street. They will find he perfectly understands all their requirements; no matter how difficult, he never fails to fit the head; in fact he knows his business, and makes a business of it. Copy the address, and give him a