short period before the public, but little can be said of their ultimate prospects.

AUSTRALIA.—The arrival of the Great Britain, bringing the large amount of £600,000, naturally created a great sensation; unfortunately, however, the account of the state of society in the colony of Victoria is anything but satisfactory. It is to be hoped, however, that the next advices will bring intelligence that both in the towns and at the "diggings" all will be in a more settled state. The measure of the Colonial Office, restricting government emigrants, unless under repayment of their passage money, from proceeding to the gold fields, cannot fail to have a beneficial effect, and will tend to equalize labor in the towns and agricultural districts; while the land going out of cultivation, from lack of hands, if this regulation is stringently enforced, will not have to be apprehended. As but few of the companies have commenced operations our notices of them must necessarily be brief.

ANGLO AUSTRALIAN.—At the end of February, the superintendent, staff, mining tools, and Baggs' patent machinery, was despatched, per ship Adele, to the colony of Victoria. The company have no location; and it is left to the discretion of Captain Bell, when he arrives at the scene of operations, to select a fitting spot.

AUSTRALASIAN—Up to the general meeting of this company, held on the 21st of March, Mr. Harding, the superintendent, had fixed on no location on which he thought it desirable to erect the company's machinery. At the date of the last advices, he was about to proceed to the south to inspect a lode that Captain Williams had reported favorably upon. The company are about, we understand, to treat with the Peel River Company for a portion of their auriferous land.

PORT PHILIP.—An unfavorable impression has been created lately with regard to this association, owing to the disastrous calamity of fire, which consumed several tents, and the sheds building for their machinery. The superintendent, Mr. Evan Hopkins, has, no doubt, long before this, repaired whatever damages may have occurred, and from his tact and energy, if success is to be obtained, it will, no doubt, be achieved.

CENTRAL AUSTRALIAN.—The assayer of this company is at Melbourne. The agent, in his last advices, stated that, so soon as labor was equalized, there was every prospect that operations could be successfully carried on.

AUSTRALIAN FREEHOLD.—The location of this company is in New South Wales. Their agent and staff have been some time despatched. Remittances of gold dust, on which a profit has been made, have already been forwarded to them, though we have not heard that they have obtained any results from their own gold fields.

COLONIAL GOLD.—This association, as well as the one above, has realized a good profit by the sale of gold dust. The reports from the superintendent state that there is ample employment for machinery, which he requests the directors to forward him; until then he proposes to avail himself of the more simple machines for washing gold.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL.—The works for draining Erskine Island have already commenced; the coarse gold in the alluvium has been reached. The whole of the island has been granted to the company, which contains twelve acres of auriferous deposit, and half a mile of the richest bed claims in the river. As soon as the tunnel is driven, which is already contracted for, it is anticipated all the company's claims will be workable.

BRITISH AUSTRALIAN.—The last advices state that the water holes on the Turon had been drained, and gold to the value of about £500. had been extracted from the bottom of the blue clay. The yield was expected in all to be about 500 ounces, which was below the average anticipated. On Louisa Creek and at Sheep Station Point they had commenced raising gold. The company's commissioner was about to proceed to Melbourne, in order to inspect a quartz vein at Ballarat, so as to employ the machinery at present lying idle.

AUSTRALIAN CORDILLERA.—The staff of this association was despatched early last month, per Tory. The company have leased of the Australian Consols Gold and Copper Mining Company 4 000 acres of the Segenhoe estate; it is their intention to work this.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—The managing director, Captain Westmacott, has long been resident in the colony. A short time since a portion of the property held by the company was disposed of for a considerable amount, we believe £50,000.

LEWIS HILL RANGE.—This company have received several specimens of gold, as well as some small diamonds, which have been found in the locality. A report, it is anticipated, will shortly be published.

AUSTRALIAN CONSOLS.—This company have leased a portion of their estate to the Australian Cordillera; they have, however, still 9,000 acres of land, the right to 17,000 more, and a small coal property on the Hunter river. The northern terminus of the Great New South Wales Railway is proposed to be erected on their estate. Their present capital of £60,000, being inadequate to carry out their plans, it is proposed to reorganize the company, and extend it to £100,000.

GREAT NUGGET VEIN.—The Colonial Gold Company have, it is stated, agreed to work the quartz lode at Louisa Creek on the following conditions:—That they shall give one-fifth of the gold obtained from every ton of quartz, or alluvium, when the quantity of gold shall not exceed two ounces, one third when the quantity of gold shall not exceed three ounces, and one-half when the quantity shall be four ounces or more to the ton of quartz or soil. A fall took place in the shares this week consequent upon sales, which were owing to orders from the colony, about 8,000 or 12,000 of the shares allotted to the original proprietors of the vein having been transmitted. These are, however, distinct from the English issue, the outlay of the original proprietors having been about £20,000. In the present state of trade at Sydney they wish to reimburse themselves. As this company will probably lapse into the Colonial Gold, but little can be said of it as regards its ultimate prospects. No doubt shortly some more definite accounts, as regards combined working, will be received from the colony.

Several companies who are in London, and who have, or are about to, despatch their staff, we have not here enumerated. This has not been done with any feeling of disrespect, or in any way to undervalue their merits. We believe we have endeavored not invidiously to particularize any one, but as briefly as possible to notice those that are in activity, and have already made some progress towards arriving at a result. Quartz crushing is as yet, as far as known here, still a problem; but little time will elapse before we shall know practically whether it be profitable or not. The doubts, the hopes, the anticipations and misgivings, will then vanish before the stern reality. That gold exists in large quantities, both in California and Australia, the most skeptical will not deny. It only remains to be seen, and that time and experience only can show, whether or not it is bought too dear.

European Miscellany.

On Tuesday, April 12, Thomas Davis, mate of the unfortunate steamer Queen Victoria, was placed at the bar of the Commission Court, Dublin, and pleaded not guilty to an indictment charging him with the death of John Reardon, one of the passengers, whose body was found after the wreck off Howth. The jury panel was called, and before the prisoner's challenges were exhausted the list was run out, and but three jurors were sworn. Under these circumstances, on the application of Mr. Curran, counsel for the prisoner, the court directed that the case should be adjourned till the 15th of June, the prisoner being admitted to bail.

The Medical Inspectorship of Hospitals and Fleets of England, has become vacant by the death of Dr. James Anderson, of Haslar.

The Glasgow and New York Steamship Company have contracted with Messrs. Todd & McGregor (the builders of the Glasgow) for a consort to that vessel, to ply between Glasgow and this port. The new ship will be 500 tons larger than the Glasgow, and of 100 horse-power more.

Prince Albert, it is said, will exhibit at the New York Industrial Exhibition, the portraits of himself, her Majesty, Prince Arthur, and the Duke of Wellington, by Winterhalter.

The Liverpool papers of April 16th say that "a hundred mill girls, selected by an American speculator, in Glasgow, have sailed from the Clyde, to commence a new cotton mill at New York."

Two workmen were lately arrested in one of the suburbs of Vienna, on a charge of being concerned in the murder, in 1848, of the Minister of War, Count Bailliet Latour.

A new bust of the Empress of France has just been completed, which, in the opinion of persons who have been long accustomed to her features, presents an admirable likeness. It is intended for the Dublin Exhibition.

A custom house report made to the British Parliament, shows that the quantities of guano imported into the United kingdom in 1851 amounted to 243,014 tons, and in 1852 to 129,889 tons.

The Queen of England presented to his Royal Highness the Duke of Brabant, by the hands of an officer of her Majesty's household, a magnificent silver dressing case, on the occasion of his coming of age.

Upon Thursday, April 14th, a parliamentary paper was printed in England, from which it appears that in the year ending 5th January last, there were distilled 24,423,202 gallons of spirits—6,363,276 in England, 9,942,218 in Scotland, and 8,117,708 in Ireland.

The clergy of the Roman Catholic church in France is thus composed, in the 80 sees which form the circumscription of it:—15 archbishops, 65 bishops, 175 vicars-general, 661 canons, 3,388 curés, 29,537 *desservans* of succursals, 6 chaplains for the three cemeteries of Paris, and 7,190 vicars in the small communes. The *personnel* of the protestant workship are 756 in number, 507 of whom are for the reformed church, and 249 for the Lutheran worship. In the Jewish church there are 53 rabbis, and 61 officiating ministers. The church in Algeria is not included in this account.

From monthly tables, just issued in England, it appears that in the month ending the 5th of March, there were 3,090,725 eggs imported into the United Kingdom.

The estimate for the restoration of the Prince of Wales' Tower at Windsor Castle, just laid before Parliament, is £6,000.

An ample apology has been sent by the Tuscan authorities, through the foreign office, to Mr. Craufurd, the English gentleman who was compelled to leave the dominions of the Grand Duke. The objection to Mr. Craufurd's return to Tuscany has at the same time been withdrawn.

It is seldom that we hear of a marriage so interesting as one that took place at Strathglass, Scotland, lately, when a buxom fair one was led to the hymeneal altar, attended by her grand nephew as bridesman, while another grand nephew, a clergyman, discharged a more important duty. Let people say of it what they will, but it is actually the case that this clergyman married his grand aunt; and it is also true, though strange, that the three parties, clergyman, bride and bridesman, are in the prime of life.

A correspondent of the London *Times* states that the stonemasons of Glasgow have begun to wear mustachois, as a preservative against the effects of the fine particles of stone, the inhaling of which brings on consumption. Dr. Alison, of Edinburgh, recommended this remedy. If useful to masons, mustachois might also benefit millers, bakers, and others exposed to a dusty atmosphere.

In 1820 the consumption of coals in Paris was 513,000 hectolitres; in 1830, 984,000; in 1840, 1,611 200; in 1850, 1,595,256; and in 1852, 3,800,400. The augmentation has been in the proportion of 740 per cent. With respect to the wood consumed for firing, there has been a falling off since 1820, from 1,004 000 steres, to 470,000, or in the proportion of from 100 to 47.

Her Majesty the Queen of England has now eight children—four princes, and four princesses, viz:—1. The Princess Royal, born 21st November, 1840. 2. The Prince of Wales, born 9th November, 1841. 3. Princess Alice, born 25th April, 1843, 4. Prince Alfred, born 6th August, 1844; 5. Princess Helena, born 25th May, 1846; 6. Princess Louisa, born 18th March, 1848; 7. Prince Arthur, born 1st May, 1850; 8. The Prince just born.

The total amount of English capital required for new railway works by the railway companies before Parliament this session amounts to no less a sum than £24,121,648.

The John Barrow, which is denominated a "temperance ship," was about to sail from London to Australia, with emigrants, upon the 5th inst. Capt. Carey, her commander, was entertained at a public dinner in Exeter Hall. He said that he had sailed his ship on temperance principles for thirteen years. A splendid flag was presented to him, having Europe indicated by the figure of a horse, Asia by that of a camel, Africa by an elephant, and America by an elk. Her Britannic Majesty, as Britannia, appeared at the top; in the centre there was a group of children—"bands of hope"—while the whole was encircled by the words "Temperance—Glory to God—Good Will to Men."

A committee has been formed in London for the relief of Italian refugees.

Seamen sailing out of the Tyne, Wear, and adjacent ports of the North of England, to London, are now earning £4 10s. per voyage; and in the British American and Baltic trades £3 10s. per month, and small stores.

At the late Lancaster Assizes, in England, Justice Creswell, in sentencing a man to death for murder by stabbing said—"I do hope and trust that the two fearful examples that will have to be made after these assizes, will have a salutary influence in checking the wretched and barbarous custom of using the knife on every occasion against an adversary."

We understand that his Majesty, the Emperor of Austria, has granted the golden medal, for literary and artistic merits, to M. Leon Levi, for his work on the "Commercial Law of the World."

Two charts, the one showing the approaches to the river Mersey the other the river itself, from the Rock to near Runcorn, have just been published in England, founded on a new survey, recently made by Lieut. Lord, marine surveyor of the port.

The oldest of the Bristol (England) newspapers, *Felix Farley's Bristol Journal*, has merged into the *Bristol Times*, having been purchased by the proprietor of the latter.

On Saturday the 2d instant, Mgr. Garibaldi, the Pope's Nuncio at Paris, presented to the Empress at a private audience, the wax taper to which his Holiness had given his benediction, for her use, on Candlemas day. Her Majesty appeared much gratified with this attention from his Holiness.

The *Giornale di Roma* states that the annual grand illumination of the façade and cupola of the Vatican at Easter, was prevented this year by the wind and rain, which raged that evening with unexampled fury.

The Count de Pontécoulant, ex-Senator and ex-peer of France, died on the 4th inst., after a short illness, in his 88th year.

The Paris spring races have been fixed for the 24th of April, the 1st, 5th, and 8th of May. Those of Chantilly, for the 15th, 20th, and 22d of May.

A correspondent of the Manchester *Examiner and Times*, writing from London under date of April 8th, says:—You and your neighbors will be gratified to learn that the Earl of Ellesmere has consented to proceed to New York, to attend the Great Exhibition there, as her Majesty's royal commissioner. A better selection could not have been made. The noble earl may be considered, from his position and circumstances, as at once the representative of the rank, the art, the literature, and the commerce of this country.

Ellen Lynch and Honora Shaw, the victims of the Philadelphia butchery, were daughters of John Donovan, Steward of the Earl of Kenmare, and natives of that romantic spot, Killarney, Ireland.

The tide of emigration from Ireland to America is so enormous that single berths for steerage passengers are sold for five pounds.

Sugar is now manufactured in Ireland from beet root, and sold very generally throughout that country.

The first match of the season of the Prince of Wales Yacht Club, England, is announced for Tuesday, the 17th of May, from Blackwall to Gravesend and back, for boats of four, six, and eight tons, for prizes of 5*l*., 10*l*., and 15*l*., the last night of entry to be the 5th of May. At a recent meeting of the members a letter was read from the Count Henri de Dreuille Senecterre, Paris, stating that a yacht club was about to be formed there, and requesting that, as the Prince of Wales Club was a model worthy of imitation, the secretary would favor him with a book of its laws, which was, of course, acceded to.

The following is the official list of births and deaths for the city of Brussels, Belgium, during the month of March:—

BIRTHS.		DEATHS.	
Males	233	Males	213
Females	198	Females	250
Total	431		463

During the month the mortality was greater in Brussels than has been known in any one month since the year 1849; in a population of 140,000 there have been 463 deaths.

European Theatricals.

Theatrical gossip in Paris reports that negotiations have been on the tapis between Mlle. Cruvelli and the director of the Grand Opera. The lady, it is said, required twelve thousand francs per month, with a *congé ad libitum*; a proposition by no means to the taste of M. Roqueplan, and the treaty in consequence came to an untimely end.

A young harpist, M. Ap Tommas, whose name bespeaks his Cambrian origin, gave a *matinée* at the Salle Bonne Nouvelle, Paris, in the latter end of April. He played a fantasia of Parish Alvars on *Moïse* with great taste and effect. Another *morceau* on *Lucia*, of his own arrangement, was also very satisfactorily executed, but some Welsh national airs, containing charming melodies, which he gave *con amore*, carried off the applause of the concert.

After an absence of nine years, M. Tamburini appeared at the Italiens, Paris, on Monday, the 11th of April, in a concert before an audience as numerous and brilliant as any of those which nightly frequented the theatre when he and Rubini were among its great supports. Calzolari, Gardoni, Beletti, Mmes. Vera, Nantier, Didiée, and Cruvelli, also sang upon the occasion; the last gave the "Inflammatus" from Rossini's *Stabat*, with an intensity of expression that threw everything round her into momentary shade.

A new comedy in five acts, called Elopement in "High Life," by Mr. Sullivan, was performed at the Haymarket London, on the 7th of April. It was much applauded.

News from the west Indies.

The British steamer Merlin, which arrived at this port from Bermuda, and St. Thomas, yesterday, April 30th, brought us files of Bermuda papers to the 16th of the same month. We have also advices from Barbadoes and Jamaica. The news is not of much importance.

We find the following paragraph in the *Barbadoes West Indian* of April 8th:—"The trial of Capt. Evans, for the murder of a man on board the Sally Evans, terminated last evening. The Jury returned a verdict of manslaughter, and the prisoner was sentenced to transportation for his natural life."

The yellow fever was spreading at Trinidad.

The Rev. Samuel Ashton Warner, Rector, died at St. Vincent on the 17th March.

The Combined Court of Demerara has refused to admit Convicts from the West India Islands into the penal settlement of that colony.

The schooner Creole, commanded by Captain Thomson, arrived at this port on Tuesday last. Passengers report that a few weeks ago, about ten o'clock at night, between Cayman Brack and Little Cayman, an engagement took place between a bark and an English brig of war, and that after an hour's fighting, the bark, supposed to be a Spanish slaver, was captured. On the following morning both vessels were seen to bear away in the direction of Cuba. It is said that thirty two rounds were fired before the engagement terminated.—*Jamaica Paper, April* 11.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.

[From the Bermuda Royal Gazette, April 26.]

An inquisition was held at Ely's Harbor, Somerset, on Saturday the 23d inst., before C. C. Keane, Esq., Coroner, on the body of Daniel B. J. Burch, who was drowned under circumstances the most appalling. It appears, from the evidence of the son of the deceased, that the father and son had gone out on Friday morning in a small boat to some distant shoals, to haul fish-pots, and that while raising one of the pots, by some accident the boat tilted over, filled and sunk, and they were left struggling in the water. The son, who had succeeded in kicking off his shoes, assisted his father on to a shoal, a spot of comparative security in the then state of the tide. This occurred between eight and nine o'clock in the morning, at which time the tide was falling. After the lapse of some hours the tide began to flow and the water to rise on these most unhappy men—the father's fortitude and mind deserted him; he was calling loudly on his wife and his numerous children by name, and wildly dragged his son (a lad of about seventeen or eighteen) into deep water, from which he was rescued by the son, only again and again to make the same frantic efforts, which were restrained, as long as his strength lasted, by his son.

Eight or nine most awful hours had now elapsed—the water was more than breast high—no help appeared. After an agonizing appeal to his Maker for mercy, this most unfortunate man again got into deep water and was drowned.

His son was now swimming about, the ledges being all covered with the rising tide. At the last moment he was seen and rescued by a young lad named Wm. Pitman, who also succeeded in raising the body of his father and conveying it to his sad home.

More devoted filial love, more enduring heroism have never been displayed than by this brave young man in his nine hours struggle to save the life of his father.

California Land Claims.

We present a schedule of the land claimed in the different counties of California, under various grants, issued from 1778 down to its occupancy by Americans. This list is compiled from the records of the United States Land Commission; and shows the claims presented since the session of the Commissioners' Court, and the amount of land claimed. Thirty-nine of these have been confirmed, leaving about ten thousand square miles still in course of adjudication:—

ACRES CLAIMED IN THE DIFFERENT COUNTIES.

Butte	525,500	Santa Cruz	241,183
Calaveras	47,740	San Diego	433,720
Colusi	290,780	San Luis Obispo	360,220
Contra Costa	357,050	San Francisco Co.	200,364
Los Angeles	477,400	San Joaquin Valley	339,520
Marin	607,600	Salano	117,180
Mariposa	91,140	Sonoma	455,700
Mendocino	520,800	Shasta	21,700
Monterey	592,410	Tuolumne	104,160
Napa	145,390	Tulare	91 140
Sacramento Valley	477,400	Yolo	169,260
Santa Barbara	755,100	Yuba	26,040
Santa Clara	612,554		
Total			7,862,051
Add thirty-six leagues for claims where the county is not specified			156 240
The claim of Iturbide's heirs			1,738 000
A claim on the Stanislaus river			47 740
A claim on the Stanislaus or San Joaquin river			26 040
Total			9,828,091

—Equal to 15,356 square miles.

A *sitio de ganado mayor*, or square league, is estimated for the present, by the United States Surveyor to be equal to 4,340 acres. It contains a minute fraction over.

NEWS FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

Political and Social Affairs of Venezuela.

One of our correspondents at Caracas has forwarded us the following interesting communication, embracing the current history of the republic for the past three months:—

Occurrences for the Month of January, 1853.

THE UNITED STATES CHARGE D'AFFAIRES—TRIAL AND CONVICTION OF AN AMERICAN SEAMAN ON A CHARGE OF MANSLAUGHTER—MEETING OF CONGRESS—CELEBRATION OF THE 24TH OF JANUARY—ARRIVAL OF THE NEWLY CREATED ARCHBISHOP—ASSASSINATION OF A POLE—ELECTION OF HERRERA AS VICE-PRESIDENT, ETC.

J. Nevett Steele, Esq., U. S. Charge d'Affaires, has arrived at the legation, from the United States, to resume the duties of his office, and is waiting his decapitation from General Pearce, which he will undergo with Christian fortitude.

John Stewart, a seaman, of Philadelphia, was arrested and put upon his trial in July last, on a charge of murder, he having been attacked by a shipmate on board the schooner New Republic, captain Baker, with a knife, as John states; and in defending himself, tapped the assailant on the head with a hatchet, which caused his death. John has been convicted of manslaughter, after a delay of six months, and sentenced to six years' imprisonment, on the *exparte* testimony of the mate and others on board the New Republic, who went away without an opportunity of cross-examining them. Captain Baker informed Mr. Steele, the Charge d'Affaires—that John was a Portuguese—evidently to prevent his interfering in the matter.

Since the sentence, John has been employed as an outdoor-servant, and has the range of the entire city of Caraccas, without restraint, with an allowance in money daily for his expenses. On paying a visit to the legation, Mr. Steele was astonished to find John a full blooded American, born in the State of Delaware, and his father before him, instead of a Portuguese, as the captain had represented him. The probability is, that John will be scanning the chart of the Atlantic Ocean, and ascertain the point of the compass which tends towards No. 40 Prime street, Philadelphia, where John has a piece of lead stone deposited, in the shape of a wife and child, which John is very anxious to encircle in his arms; and it is strongly suspected, that John, to relieve the embarrassed treasury from the payment of his real daily, will in a few days be sheating home the foretopsail of some American ship, and thus pay the debt of service he owes to Venezuela.

The Congress met on the 20th—the constitutional day—consisting of thirty two Senators, two from each province, and seventy-two Representatives. The Message of the President to Congress principally bestows praise on himself, for military service rendered in times gone by, which the people were not before aware of.

The 24th—the memorable 24th—the fifth anniversary of the assassination of seven members of the House of Representatives, by the soldiers of Monagas, when in solemn deliberation in reference to the articles of impeachment against the President himself, for violating the Constitution this day, has by law, been made a national feast day. It would have been more appropriate to have celebrated the day by public mourning, in sackcloth and ashes.

There were not more than half a dozen lights in the windows of a few radicals; the government house, and a few public buildings only were illuminated. The municipality of Caraccas, to their great credit, did not join in the celebration.

On the 25th arrived at Laguayra his lordship the newly created Archbishop of Venezeula, Senor Silvestre Guera, from Ciudad Bolivar. He was received under a national salute by the public authorities and escorted to the church, where a Te Deum was chaunted; thence to Caraccas, where a procession was formed, preceded by a military band, to wait upon the illustrious prelate.

On the 27th, Mr. Gabriel K. Circoviche, a Pole by birth, and a naturalized citizen of the United States, was assassinated at eight o'clock in the evening. He was married to Sofia Salazar, in 1843. His wife was young, and had a considerable fortune. By the marriage they had one child, a daughter, now about nine years old. Difficulties arose in the family, and the result was a separation, several years since; and on the 27th January Mr. Circoviche had been to a friend's house with his little daughter, who had adhered to her father, and on their way to his house, within one square of it, the assassin laying in wait for his return without suspecting anything, received into his bowels a sharpened bayonet, which the assassin had wrapped up in a handkerchief. The bayonet was let fall after the fatal act. Mr. Circoviche died the following day, having first made his will, and consigned his little daughter to the guardianship of the Messrs. Dalletts, of Philadelphia, where she is to be sent.

Mr. Circoviche was highly esteemed as an honest and industrious man. He had been alternately the confidential and managing agent in Caraccas of the respective mercantile firms of Boulton, Phelps & Co., Boulton, Dallett & Co., and of the new firm of Boulton, Dallett & Boulton, of Laguayra, all of whom were connected with the house of Dallett, Brothers, of Philadelphia.

On the 26th the two Chambers of Congress were united. Of 366 electoral votes for Vice President, Dr. Joaquin Herrara, ex Minister of the Interior and of Foreign Affairs, obtained 304, and was declared duly elected for the ensuing four years. The Vice President is elected two years after the President, and serves two years with one President and two years with his successor. He is not, however, President of the Senate, as in the United States, but President of the Council of Government, and succeeds to the Presidency in case of death, &c.

VERITAS.

Occurrences of the Month of February, 1853.

APPROVAL OF THE CONVENTIONAL TREATY—ENTHRONEMENT OF THE NEW ARCH BISHOP—ESCAPE OF THE AMERICAN SEAMAN CONVICTED OF MANSLAUGHTER—AFFAIRS IN THE SENATE—GRANT TO THE HEIRS OF BOLIVAR, ETC.

3d.—The Senate has this day approved of the conventional treaty entered into between the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Charge d'Affaires of the United States, in respect to various claims of American citizens, and the matter was passed to the other chamber for its approval, and the necessary appropriations. The application of F. C. Gillett, an American citizen, for the exclusive privilege of navigating the Lake and tributary rivers of Maracaibo, by steam, was under discussion in the Chamber of Representatives, and passed to a Committee on Treasury Affairs.

6th.—The solemn act of consecrating and enthroning the Ill. Archbishop of Caracas, Dr. Silvestre Guerara, was celebrated this day in the church of San Jacinto. The august ceremony was performed by the Bishops of Guayana, Tricala, and Merida, in the presence of the President, General Jose Gregorio Monagas, and a large number of sacerdotes and citizens; and after the solemn ceremonies of the Holy Mother Church were concluded, attended by the ringing of bells, firing of guns, letting off sky rockets in the day time, and all other kinds of demonstrations, the souls of men were left within their own keeping, when a solemn procession was formed, headed by the illustrious prelate in his splendid robes, accompanied by a band of music, which proceeded to the palace of the Archbishop, where the party partook of the good things necessary to renovate their bodies at a splendid banquet.

7th.—His Lordship, the Archbishop, took his seat in the House of Lords—the Senate, for the first time, and took the constitutional oath. The two chambers were united to elect Councillors of State, when Doctors Jose Manuel Garcia and Jose Maria Barroeta were declared duly elected.

19th.—John Stewart, the American seaman, of Philadelphia, who was convicted in January of the crime of manslaughter, by the criminal Court of Caraccas, for having caused the death of another American seaman on board the schooner New Republic, Capt. Baker, of Philadelphia, when laying at Laguayra, and sentenced to six years imprisonment—being allowed the privilege of the city by the keepers of the prison, on his parole of honor—John took it into his head to be off, having been six months in prison before his sentence. The testimony was *exparte* against John, principally by the mate, and it was believed generally that John acted in self defence. He is no doubt out of the jurisdiction of the authorities of Venezuela long ere this. His wife and family live at No. 40 Prime street, Philadelphia, who may be glad to hear of his safety.

23d.—The Senate elected the Most Illustrious Archbishop to be President of their body.

25th.—Application was made to the Chamber of Representatives to confer the grade of General-in-Chief on ex-President General Jose Tadeo Monagas and his brother, the present President, Jose Gregorio Monagas. Referred to the Committee on War Affairs, for its report, in conformity to the constitution.

20th.—The government of Peru voted a million of dollars to the Liberator, Simon Bolivar, for his services in gaining their independence. The last year the heirs of Bolivar empowered the Vice President, Antonio L. Guzman, to settle with Peru, for which services they agreed to allow one half—$500,000. After a few months absence, it is said, Guzman has pocketed his share in metallic, and distributed to his constituents the paper of Peru, which has given great offence to the heirs of Bolivar. This is the way all business is conducted in this country.

28th.—The country continues in a deplorable state, with an empty treasury, heavy national debt, and the salaries of the officers of government unpaid.

VERITAS.

Occurrences of the Month of March.

ARRIVAL OF ENGLISH COLONISTS—SETTLEMENT ON THE ORINOCO—ACTION OF THE EXECUTIVE POWER—DEATH AND BURIAL OF THE UNITED STATES CONSUL AT LAGUAYRA—MORTALITY FROM YELLOW FEVER.

CARACCAS, March 30, 1853.

Considerable alarm has been manifested by this government in consequence of the arrival in the province of Guayana of sixty-two English emigrants from the island of Trinidad, for the purpose of forming a settlement, or colony, under the superintendence of G. N. des Sources, a British subject; and subsequently an additional number has arrived from the same island, to be established on the river Orinoco, in said province of Guayana.

The *Diario de Avisos* calls the attention of the government to this colony, and refers to the history of British colonization over the globe, and the numerous precedents which manifest themselves, as the policy observed at the Foreign Office of England.

The executive power has passed a resolution, under date of the 24th of February, discountenancing this policy and the President directs the utmost vigilance, and holds the authorities of the province personally responsible for any neglect of duty in respect to this new colony, &c

It may be noticed that the province of Guayana is larger than all the other fifteen provinces of Venezuela, and equal in [illegible] to the empire of France, and has but about 14,000 inhabitants, including the city of Bolivar, (Angostura.) It is bounded on the north by the river Orinoco from the ocean to New Granada, and on the south by the empire of Brazil. It is also bounded by British Guayana, situated to the east of the mouth of the Orinoco. This great territory would be a splendid acquisition to Great Britain. One thousand English troops and one war steamer, on the Orinoco, could take and hold possession of this vast province, in opposition to all the forces of Venezuela, situated as it is, and entirely separated from the rest of Venezuela, in its entire length, by the Orinoco; or if ten thousand British subjects were to form a colony in the province, they might declare themselves independent, in spite of Venezuela.

Much has been written and said on the subject of Great Britain colonizing the globe. Do these colonies not cost the mother country a mint of money for their protection? and are the inhabitants not as free as they could wish to be, without a single tax to support the mother country? They are called upon for the support of the civil government of the colony, and the custom house revenue goes into the colonial chest—the military and naval forces being entirely supported by the home government. Great Britain has done much towards civilizing the world and extending commerce. All the British colonies are highly civilized, and capable of self-government; but this cannot be said of any other European colonies, or any of the South American republics. The latter are half civilized, indolent, and think of nothing but plots and revolutions; and all the colonies of Spain were far more happy before they threw off their yoke of dependence, than they have been since, for they know not what liberty is, ruled and oppressed by a few despots who enrich themselves out of the spoils.

On the 9th instant was buried in Laguayra, Mr. Keefe, U. S. Consul. We hope General Pierce will send us a good democrat, who will faithfully fill the office and do honor to his country.

Of one hundred and seventeen persons attacked with the yellow fever in Ciudad Bolivar, seventy-two were cured and forty-five died.

The Governor of the province, Barquisimeto, has received from the canton of Carora numerous articles to be forwarded to the National Exhibition at New York, so say the papers.

Nothing of a political nature, of importance. All is quiet.

VERITAS.

Our Porto Cabello Correspondence.

PUERTO CABELLO, March 28, 1853.

The Monagas Government and the People—Reaction of Sentiment in Favor of General Paez—Congressional Proceedings—Markets—American Life and Morals at Puerto Cabello—The Consulate at Laguayra, &c.

We improve of the departure of the C. Knight to drop you a few lines. It is scarcely necessary to say that the Venezuelians continue to submit, with outward signs of humility and patient resignation, to the scandalous acts of the unprincipled Monagas clique, which, under the cloak of the constitution and of the laws, are yet permitted to rule the country. The ignorance of the majority of the people is the only cause to which can be attributed their submission to such a government as now unfortunately reigns supreme.

In no country, not excepting these under the rule of absolute sovereigns, are the personal inclinations of the chief magistrate more obsequiously attended to and obeyed by the subordinate authorities, both of the executive and judicial branch, than the very unworthiest caprices of President Monagas and of his ministers are. Thus, in numerous cases, occurring weekly, courts have withheld their decisions in suits pending before them until Monagas and his people had been consulted, so as to render a sentence in conformity to the particular desire expressed by the head of the government. It appears so extraordinary in the eyes of those accustomed to a government of law, that you will undoubtedly feel surprised at the extreme docility of the people, in continuing to suffer, without some exertion to free themselves from such unworthy rulers. The matter, however, here—as we have heretofore stated—is explained as occasioned by ignorance of the rights of a free citizen, in the masses of the people, who are as deficient of the knowledge of the true principles of free government as a "bull's foot." This is the class of the community that the present administration have cajoled into its support, while the most intelligent, virtuous, and respectable portion of society, are thrown into the back ground, and not only deprived of the opportunity of serving their country in public office, but also of criticizing, through the press, the measures of the government. It will be said that by law there is almost an absolute freedom of the press; but the provisions of the statute are rendered in practice completely illusory, in consequence of the threatened vengeance of the partizans of Monagas upon those who may endeavor to enlighten the people to a proper sense of their duties and privileges.

We are pleased to perceive a great change in the feelings of many towards the illustrious General Paez—now residing in your city—and that they acknowledge frankly their errors, committed in 1848-9, in supporting, with their influence and persons, the Monagas and Guzman faction, which has brought the country to the verge of ruin, instead of rendering aid to the patriotic General who came forward courageously and fearlessly for the noble purpose of sustaining the constitution of his country. His worthy efforts proved fruitless on those occasions; nevertheless, enlightened patriots of his own and of other countries have unhesitatingly approved of and applauded his noble and patriotic conduct. We hope most sincerely that the time may not be far distant when the Venezuelians shall recall that illustrious man to his country, and improve of his great experience and capacity in affairs of State. What a change in the aspect of the country would such an auspicious event effect! But we will not continue to dwell upon this subject.

Congress is in session at Caraccas, without having adopted any measure of importance for the benefit of the country; and nothing, we learn, enlivens the capital but an incessant newspaper squabble between the two factions of the so-called liberal party—*i. e.* the respective favorites of the two Monagas, the ex-President and the actual President—relative to the spoils of office.

Coffee, washed, 12c. a 12½c. per lb.; unwashed coffee, 10½c. per lb.; in the latter quality inconsiderable demand. Hides, ox and cow, 11½c. per lb., and in view of the extraordinary demand we should not be surprised to see them go up to 11½c. in a day or two hence. Indigo very scarce; purchasers offer 8½ rs. per lb.; holders ask 9 rs. per lb. These articles are in great request for the United States and for Europe. A Dutch brigantine, the Lootse, will sail from this for your port, loaded with coffee and hides, in four or five days.

In regard to local matters we have but little to say, further than to remark that probably no place on the face of the earth contains, in consideration of its size and number of its inhabitants, such a beautiful set of busy-bodies as we foreigners are in Puerto Cabello; and besides, we take our ten or fifteen glasses of julaps, punches, brandy and water, &c., during the day, play billiards on Sunday, attend the bull and cock fights every holyday, talk scandal of each other in a backsliding way, and love one with another while face to face. Call each other rscoundrels, infernal rascals, &c., &c., to-day, and the next we shall be seen hanging upon the arm of the object of our indiscriminate abuse. Consequently you will at once consider us as a precious example for future generations.

We beg to add a line relative to the consulship now vacant at the port of Laguayra in consequence of the decease of the late consul, Mr. A. Keefe. We learn that our Charge d'Affairs at Caraccas has appointed Mr. Golding, an old resident of that place, to act *ad interim*, as United States consul. If it were in our power to influence the President of the United States with regard to the appointment of a successor to Mr. Keefe, we should, without the least hesitation, recommend Mr. Golding as a worthy and deserving gentleman, who would exercise the duties of the office to the satisfaction of the government and of the citizens of the United States. Mr. Golding has heretofore, in the absence of the consul, fulfilled the duties of the office to the entire satisfaction of all; and we should be pleased to hear that the government of the United States had confirmed the appointment, so judiciously made by our able and respectable representative near the government of Venezuela. Let us have at least a consul who will do honor to our country. We pray that the President may select such men as shall be unexceptionable for the consulships abroad, and throw aside bad men, who have rendered service to the party in the elections, and expect office at the hands of the government. Believe us when we state that the feelings of the friends of several consuls in this quarter, appointed by the United States government, have only prevented the publicity of many most infamous and disgraceful acts committed by these individuals. Some of these officials consider themselves entirely exempt from all responsibility, and that they are at liberty to conduct themselves as they please, being at a distance from the United States, where public opinion cannot act upon and govern their actions, so as to restrain them from becoming a disgrace to their fellow-countrymen.

United States Attorney's Office.

APRIL 30.—*The United States vs. Joseph Smith.*—The defendant, who is master of the American ship Ellis Tarlton, was arrested on a warrant issued by Mr. Commissioner Nelson, charged with having left behind, in the port of Rochelle, in France, one Charles Donnel, who was employed as cook on board said ship. It appeared from the Consul's certificate, which was put in evidence by the defence, that the complainant was discharged with his own consent; and furthermore, that he received a certain sum of money as wages, and that his passage was paid by the Captain to Bordeaux. On this statement of facts, the Commissioner, not deeming the charge proven, dismissed the complaint.

U. S. Commissioner's Office.

Before George W. Morton, Esq.

APRIL 29.—*The United States vs. Frederick C. Waite.*—The defendant in this case is chief mate of the American ship Kate Hunter, lately arrived from Liverpool. He is charged with stealing a diamond ring from a female passenger by the name of Catharine McKenna, while on the passage. Upon the investigation had this morning, the charge was sustained, and on Mr. Ridgway's motion, the accused was committed by Commissioner Morton for trial.

U. S. MARSHAL'S OFFICE.

Edward Oran, second mate of the above vessel, was arrested, charged with stealing a gold watch and chain, together with some small articles of jewelry, from the young woman whose name appears above. She alleges that he is under a promise of marriage to her, and that directly after her arrival in New York, she learned that he has a wife and children living in Liverpool.

A RATTLESNAKE REVIVAL.—The Syracuse *Star* relates the following:—In the State of Ohio there resided a family consisting of an old man by the name of Beaver, and his three sons, all of whom are hard "pets," who had often laughed to scorn the advice and entreaties of a pious though very eccentric minister who resided in the same town. It happened one of the boys was bitten by a rattlesnake, and was expected to die, when the minister was sent for in great haste. On his arrival he found the young man very penitent, and anxious to be prayed with. The minister, calling on the family, kneeled down and prayed in this wise:—"O Lord,