ther withdrawn or voted against the measures, we see nothing but that Government must have come to a full stop.

The Fortification bill has been lost by a disagreement between the two Houses. We do not mean Mr Benton's bill for new works; that never breathed a breath (some people think it did not deserve breathing time) after it reached the House of Representatives.—But we speak of the common annual appropriation for works already begun, and now in progress. This appropriation has failed by the disagreement of the Administration House of Representatives and Administration Senate, on the subject of the *distribution of the Treasury surplus*, a measure which was connected with the bill making this appropriation; so that all the works, where prior appropriations are exhausted, must await the provisions of the next Congress. And this leads us to say, that, while Congress has adopted no measures to reduce income, it has refused to make distribution of a large and clearly ascertained surplus; we say ascertained, because, as was urged in both Houses, it is now as obvious that there will be a surplus the next January, as it was on the 9d July last, when the late act passed, that there would be a surplus the 1st January of this year. The Land Bill not passing, the bill for reducing duties not passing, another surplus is a thing of course. It may not be as large as last January, but we regard it as being equally certain. This surplus, Congress refuses to deposite with the States. It ordains, on the contrary, in effect, that it remain with the deposite banks. The House of Representatives insisted on distribution, if there should be surplus, and would not yield the point; the Administration Senators refused assent to distribution, let the surplus be what it might. The final vote in the Senate against it was 27 to 23. So the Fortification bill, Distribution section and all, was added to the list of lost measures.

The commercial community earnestly desired the passage of the bill anticipating the payment of the remaining instalments expected soon to be received at the Treasury under the treaties with France and Naples. At the present moment, such a measure was looked for as one that would afford considerable relief to the pressure of money. The bill passed the Senate but was lost in the House.

Then the bill for restoring the duties on goods destroyed by the fire in New York—a measure of obvious justice to individuals, and, from its extent and importance, deserving to be regarded as a public measure—passed the Senate also, but partook of the fate of so many of its companions, and failed in the House.

The retaining this money in the Treasury we are compelled to regard as a harsh and cruel exaction.—We know no justification, hardly any plausible apology for it; and while we speak of the restoration of these duties as one act of justice, we cannot but refer to another, and that is, the claims of our citizens for French spoliations before 1800. These two claims of justice, as we consider them, would have absorbed ten millions of the money of an overflowing Treasury.—When will Governments learn that *justice* is the first and greatest element of all true public policy?

Among the other bills of a public nature which *passed the Senate* [and failed in the House of Representatives] was the bill for increasing the Military Establishment of the United States. Though this was a measure upon which there is a great diversity of opinion, it must be confessed to have been defeated by other circumstances than the hostility of the House to it.

The whole number of Senate bills not acted up on by the House was about 120; amongst which, as of the greatest general interest, we may instance, from an examination of the file of bills, those authorizing the relinquishment of the 16th sections granted for the use of schools, and the entry of other lands in lieu thereof; to revive and continue in force the act "to provide for persons who are disabled by known wounds received in the Revolutionary war;" to provide for the erection and repair of custom houses, (at Philadelphia and New Orleans;) to authorize the Ohio Railroad Company to locate a road through the public lands; to give effect to the 8th article of the treaty of 1819 with Spain; to provide for the legal adjudication of the Bastrop, Maison Rogue, and other grants in Louisiana and Arkansas; a bill in amendment of the acts respecting the judicial system of the United States; a bill to authorize the President of the United States to furnish certain ordnance to the several States; the bill to rebuild the General Post Office Building, and for other purposes; the bill to provide for the transportation of the mails upon Railroads, &c.

As one effect of the loose mode of doing business in Congress, we cannot but regret that among the lost bills is almost every bill sent by the Senate for objects within the Territories of Florida and Wisconsin; which unkindness to those younger children of our Union we the more regret on account of the worthy Delegates from these Territories, whose estimable character, and indefatigable exertions in getting them through the Senate, deserved better treatment from the House in which they sit. Nor less, certainly, do we regret that the liberal and enlightened intentions of the Senate to erect a Hospital in the city, and to establish a Criminal Court in this District, shared the same fate as the Territorial bills.

Of the private bills not acted on, the number is large, we believe beyond all former example. The number reported in the House of Representatives, and never acted upon in any manner, amounted to several hundred.

Such are the results of the session, as we hastily gathered them.

Mr Benton. The Richmond Enquirer takes the occasion of Mr Banton's toast at the Inauguration dinner to announce that the gentleman does not intend to be a candidate for the Presidency until after the next term. The Enquirer says—

"A great Public Dinner was given at Tammany Hall, on the 4th, in honor of the Inauguration. Among the letters which were received from numerous distinguished citizens in answer to invitations, was one from Mr Benton, accompanied by the following sentiment:

"Martin Van Buren, President elect of the United States.—May his administration be auspicious to his country; and may his re election be a matter *of form*, and not of *contest*."

"This sentiment is emphatic. It speaks the wiser of Mr Benton; and we know it was intended to speak them in relation to the next election. He wishes Mr Van Buren's election to be auspicious to his country; and in that case, he wishes him to be re-elected without any *contest*. Certainly there will be no contest from himself; and, therefore, he declares himself off the field. Such, too, is the sentiment of Mr Rives; and, of course, all fear of clashing and contention, which the Whigs have been so solicitous to get up, may reasonably be removed."

Upon the above, the National Intelligencer remarks:

So it is officially announced that neither Mr Benton nor Mr Rives means to enter the field against Mr Van Buren. Not having seen any where a suggestion of any such intention on the part of Mr Rives, we regard this disclaimer as being put in for Mr Benton only.—Mr Rives being introduced (like the gardener's son at the lodge window) only "for symmetry." Mr Benton, however, it is certain, is willing to wait. This is magnanimous. The modesty of the decision cannot fail to be appreciated, both by Mr Van Buren and by the public. It must be particularly grateful to the Editor of the Enquirer, who may now hang up his arms for eight years, perfectly secure, whilst reposing upon his laurels, that, whatever may be the plans of the scheming Whigs, the integrity of *the party* is rendered secure by the generous forbearance of Mr Benton, who, it appears, personally made known to the editor of the Enquirer his determination to run against the incumbent, should he, some four years, be again a candidate for the Presidency. Oracular disclosures like this, of the intentions of our great men, are enough to fill "the party" with the liveliest satisfaction. We wait for more of them.

Can the editor of the Enquirer inform us, for example, how long the present harmonious accord in the Cabinet is like to last?

From the Washington Globe.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

John Catron of Tennessee, and William Smith of Alabama, to be Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the U. States.

Powhatan Ellis of Mississippi, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United Mexican States, to be sent whenever circumstances will permit a renewal of the diplomatic intercourse honorably with that Power.

Charles Ellis, to be Secretary of the Legation of the United States to the United Mexican States.

Charles A. Ingersoll of Connecticut, to be Secretary of the Legation of the United States to the Court of His Majesty the King of Prussia.

James C. Gallaher of Philadelphia, to be Consul for the Port of Ponce, in the Island of Porto Rico. William M. Hunter, John D. Sloat, Mathew C. Perry, Chas. W. Skinner, John T. Newton, Joseph Smith, Lawrence Rousseau, George W. Storer, Beverly Kennon, Edward R. Shubrick, to be Captains in the Navy from the 9th day of February, 1837.

John Gwinn, Thomas W. Wyman, Andrew Fitzhugh, Abraham S. Ten Eick, John White, Hiram Paulding, Jonathan D. Williamson, Uriah P. Levy, Charles Boarman, French Forrest, Wm. E. M'Kenney, Wm. J. Belt, Wm. Jamesson, Wm. Boerum, Charles L. Williamson, Charles Guanit, Wm. Ramsay, Ralph Voorhees, Henry Henry, to be Masters Commandant in the Navy from the 9th of February, 1837.

Timothy A. Hunt, Sylvanus W. Goden, James S. Palmer, to be Lieutenants in the Navy from the 7th Dec. 1837.

Wm. Radford, Sam'l F. Hazard, John M. Berrien, George A. Prentiss, John C. Sharpe, John C. Carter, George Hurst, Alfred Taylor, Sam'l Phillips Lee, John P. Gillis, Joseph W. Jarvis, Simon B. Bissell, Sam'l Swartwout, John J. Glasson, Samuel T. Gillet, Raphael Semmes Jr., James F. Miller, James P. McKinstry, Wm. A. Wurts, to be Lieutenants in the Navy from the ninth of February, 1837.

Henry Steele, to be a Lieutenant in the Navy from the 27th of Feb., 1837.

John M. Gardner, Spencer C. Gist, Chas. Heywood, Alexander C. Maury, Oliver S. Glisson, John A Dahlgren, Stephen C. Rowan, Edward R. Thompson, James T. Macdonough, Guert Garsewoort, Wm. Lambert, Wm. Ward, Robert Handy, Henry Darcantel, Berritt Shepard, Charles Green, Edward L. Handy, Melancton Smith, Francis Huger, Wm. C. Chaplin, to be Lieutenants in the Navy from the 8th March, 1837.

Wm. Whelan, Sam'l Barrington, Thomas L. Smith, George Blackwell, H. N. Glentworth, Lewis B. Hunter, to be Surgeons in the Navy from the 9th Feb. 1837.

J. Dickinson Miller, to be an Assistant Surgeon in the Navy from the 6th Dec. 1836.

Augustus J. Bowie, Richard W. Leecock, Chas. F. B. Guillou, John L. Fox, John S. Messersmith, John J. Abernethy, to be Assistant Surgeons in the Navy from the 9th of Febuary, 1837.

James Broom, to be a 2d Lieutenant in the Marine Corps from the 28th Dec., 1836.

Thomas A. Brady, to be a 2d Lieutenant in the Marine Corps from the 3d of Feb. 1837.

Elias Kane, to be Navy Agent at Washington.

Michael W. Ash, to be Navy Agent at Philadelphia, in place of Henry Toland, who declined reappointment.

John P. Henry, to be Navy Agent at Savannah.

JACKSON'S ADDRESS.

In the Senate of Pennsylvania on Tuesday, March 7th, Mr CARPENTER moved to insert the Farewell Address of Andrew Jackson, on the Journals. Mr DICKEY called for the reading of the document, which was commenced by the clerk.—Mr BURDEN moved to amend the motion by the Inaugural Address of Martin Van Buren, and sarcastically remarked that the worshippers would more naturally bow to the *rising* than to *setting* sun. Mr TOLLAND moved to amend the amendment, as he understood the address was a tirade against the bank of the United States, by adding the *letters of Nicholas Biddle to John Q. Adams.* This was a power. The very idea of placing Biddle's letter beside the mock imitation of Washington created a holy horror that chilled the current of Jacksonism. Mr PURVIANCE was in favor of putting Senator McKean's letter on expunging into the company. The whole dose could not be swallowed, and Mr CARPENTER withdrew his motion to put on the Journals the Farewell Address of Andrew Jackson.—*Harrisburgh Int.*

Destructive Fire. The extensive flouring mills of Theophilus Short, Esq., on the Canandagua outlet, Manchester, Ontario county, with ten thousand bushels of wheat, were destroyed by fire on Sunday the 11th inst. Loss between $30,000 and $40,000; and no insurance. Friction of the machinery is supposed to have caused the fire.—

RECEPTION OF DANIEL WEBSTER AT NEW YORK.

The enthusiastic reception of Mr Webster by the citizens of New York on Wednesday last, was one of the most splendid compliments ever paid, by the spontaneous movements of an enlightened community, to talents, personal character, and public services, rendered by an individual in a subordinate official station. The New York papers concur in describing the reception at his landing, during the procession, and on his arrival at his lodgings, by the immense concourse of people assembled, as well as by the vast audience at the Hall in the evening, as in the highest degree cordial and enthusiastic. We have room for only the following description of the respective scenes, which we copy from the Commercial Advertiser.—*Boston Patriot.*

We know that DANIEL WEBSTER would be received with great cordiality by our fellow citizens; but the quadrennial election and all its excitement having passed away, we had no idea that so much of patriotic feeling and enthusiastic action, would be thus spontaneously called forth on the occasion.

Pursuant to the arrangements of the day a deputation from the committee proceeded to Amboy in the morning, to receive the distinguished Senator, and conduct him to the city. The boat was expected to arrive at half past two o'clock, but from some unexplained detention, she was delayed until a quarter past three. Meantime our citizens poured forth, not by hundreds, but literally by thousands, to welcome the man of the nation's hope at his landing. Broadway was filled, and the North Battery covered by a dense mass of citizens, all eager to testify their respect for his character, and the eminent services he has rendered the country.

On landing, Mr Webster was conducted to a barouche, drawn by white horses, in which, besides himself, were seated of the committee, Philip Hone, David B. Ogden, and Peter Stagg Esqrs. In advance of the train of carriages occupied by the committee, was an escort of several hundred gentlemen on horseback. The entire procession numbered many thousands—and from the cheers with which the welkin rang, and the general animation of the scene, our recollections were carried back to the proud day on which Lafayette landed at the Battery, as the guest of the nation.

From the Battery to his lodgings at the American, the progress of Mr Webster was an almost unpremeditated, yet glorious civic triumph. The weather was pleasant, and while the streets were thronged to their utmost capacity, the windows were filled with the fairy forms, and bright eyes, and smiling faces of that sex, whose admiration of true eloqsence and high moral and intellectual worth, is always rendered with prompt but discriminating cordiality, and by every well regulated mind is accounted among the dearest rewards of genius and great effort. Often was the procession brought to a full stop by the crowd, while the Senator was kept a bowing to the multitude on every side—the thousands cheering below, while the white handkerchiefs waved from many a fair hand above.

Mr Webster was handed from his carriage at a quarter past four; and, having taken possession of his lodgings, in compliance with the eager demands of the people, presented himself at the window, and made a brief and pertinent address, expressive of the deep sense of gratitude which he felt at the unexpected public welcome he had received.

At half past 6 o'clock the appointed exercises at Niblo's saloon took place. Long before the hour the garden was thronged by respectable citizens, all eager to be first and secure the best places. When the doors were opened the rush was prodigious.—The proceedings were commended by calling David B. Ogden to the chair, as President. Robert C. Cornell, Jonathan Goodhue, Joseph Tucker and Nathaniel Wood, Esqrs. were appointed Vice Presidents. Joseph Hoxie and George S. Robbins, Secretary.

Philip Hone, Esq. addressed the meeting on the part of the committee to receive Mr Webster, and said that, agreeably to their instructions, they had met Mr Webster at Amboy, and having performed the agreeable office of conducting him to New York, would now introduce to their fellow citizens the man whom every American delighted to honor, and who was at that moment conducted to the stage by gentlemen of the committee.

Mr Webster was received with nine distinct cheers, and followed by a most enthusiastic greeting, which lasted for several minutes. Mr D. B. Ogden then read the following address to him:—

"On behalf of a committee, appointed at a meeting of a number of your personal and political friends in this city, I have now the honor of addressing you.

It has afforded the committee, and I may add all your political friends, unmingled pleasure to learn that you have, at least for the present, relinquished the intention which I know you had formed, of resigning your seat in the Senate of the United States. While expressing their feelings upon this determination, the committee cannot avoid congratulating the country that your services are not yet to be lost to it, and that the great champion of the constitution and of the Union is still to continue in the field upon which he has earned so many laurels and has so nobly asserted and defended the rights and liberties of the people.

"The efforts made by you and the honorable men with whom you have acted in the Senate, to resist executive encroachments upon the other departments in the government, will ever be remembered with gratitude by the friends of American liberty. That these efforts were not more successful, we shall long have reason to remember and regret. The administration of General Jackson is fortunately at an end. Its effect upon the constitution and upon the commercial prosperity of the country are not at an end. Without attempting to review the leading measures of his administration, every man engaged in business in New York feels, most sensibly, that his experiment upon the currency has produced the evils which you foretold it would produce. It has brought distress, to an extent never before experienced, upon the men of enterprise and small capital, and has put all the primary power in the hands of a few great capitalists."

"Upon the Senate our eyes and our hopes are fixed; we know that you and your political friends are in a minority in that body, but we know that in that body are to be found great talents, great experience great patriotism, and we look for great and continued exertions to maintain the constitution, the Union and the liberties of this people. And we take this opportunity of expressing our entire confidence, that whatever men can do in a minority, will be done in the Senate, to relieve the country from the evils under which she is now laboring, and to save her from being sacrificed by folly, corruption or usurpation."

"It gives me, sir, pleasure, to be the organ of the committee to express to you their great respect for your talents, their deep sense of the importance of your public services, and their gratification to learn that you will still continue in the Senate."

Vast as was the audience, it was hushed to less silence than a whisper, as Mr Webster proceeded to respond to the address of the President; and he held the audience chained in silence, save when interrupted by the burst of applause which it was impossible to suppress, for two hours and twenty-five minutes. But although we were so fortunate as to hear every word, we shall not attempt to report, but wait for a correct copy from the author's own hand, which we trust will not be long delayed.

After expressing his thanks to the committee and citizens generally, for the honor they had done him, and his high appreciation of the testimony awarded to his efforts to serve the country, by a community so intelligent and capable of rendering sound judgment as that of the great commercial metropolis, Mr Webster adverted to the obligations of natural legislators to study the interests, not of sections, but of the whole Union; and justly laid claim to the merit of having endeavored so to shape his legislative conduct, through the whole of his political course.

He then spoke of General Jackson with the respect due to his age, the high station so lately occupied by him, and his many valuable services to the country; his measures had been sustained by the will of the majority, and to that will it was the duty of good citizens to submit; but those measures were public property, and all had a right to judge of them, and to express the judgment freely; a right which he should proceed to exercise, with courtesy and candor, but with no unbecoming reservation—nothing of non-committal.

He conceived the constitution to have been widely departed from, and a great approach made to the principle of elective monarchy. That principle seemed to be gaining strength throughout the kingdoms of the old world, and he could not say that it is not distinctly visible in the new. The executive has assumed a new character, not mentioned in the constitution—that of representative of the people. The constitution provided for a representation of the people in Congress, and for an executive power appointed to do the people's will: but if the people are not obeyed but *represented* by the executive, then the government is a monarchy, and the head of it a despot; for he not only does, but determines the will of the people, which is sovreignty.

Under the administration of General Jackson, Mr Webster said, the constitutional balance has been violently shaken, by the new employment of the appointing and removing power, and by the conversion of office into patronage. On these mighty engines of corruption he spoke with exceeding force and directness, and demonstrated the perils with which they threaten the stability of those institutions, so carefully devised by the founders of the republic, as the strong hold of its permanence and prosperity.

Mr Webster next took up the subject of the public lands, the disposition of which he pronounced one of the most important questions of the day, in connection with the surplus revenue, of which they are the principal source; and he emphatically declared his deliberate opinion, that the land bill of Mr Clay is the efficient remedy for the evils with which the country is threatened from this quarter; and this bill he pronounced one of the most felicious political measures of that great statesman.

The revenue from imports he thought sufficient for the current expenses of government, and this he would have so managed as to be incidental to protection; though not a strenuous advocate for high tariff, he would extend ample protection to the industry of the country, on all products which are the subject of competition with Europe.

Mr Webster then entered upon a full explanation of his course in relation to the independence of Texas, in the course of which he gave a brief but glowing history of the struggle, out of which that independence has arisen. He thought it well, perhaps, that Texas should be independant of Mexico, but not that she should be annexed to the Union. He thought it time that there should be limits set to the enlargement of the U. States by the addition of territory, and that it behoves us especially to pause and reflect before adopting a measure that could possibly be the means of increasing slavery.

There is a deep and powerful feeling against the existence of this institution—a feeling strong enough to shake the Union to its very centre, and one which every effort should be made to allay, rather than to excite and agitate.

The great and most deeply interesting subject of the currency, then called forth the finest exhibition of Mr Webster's acute and powerful intellect. We cannot pretend to give the merest synopsis, even, of his lucid and convincing exposition, not only of the principles connected with this subject, but of the great struggle between the government and the bank of the U. States—by the former for victory and destruction—by the latter for existence and just rights. For this, and for the subsequent remarks upon the inception, character and effect of the specie circular; the object for, and the manner in which it was devised and put in operation—its consequences to the welfare of the country and especially to the mercantile community—and the probabilities of presidential action upon it hereafter—we must refer our readers to the reported speech, which, as already intimated, will be published in the course of a few days, as we have reason to suppose, and in which, we do not hesitate to say, the richest intellectual feast will be spread before the eager eyes of Mr Webster's thousands and tens of thousands of admirers, that has adorned the columns of an American journal, since his noble defence of the constitution delivered on the floor of the Senate in 1830.

A large portion of the address consisted of details of facts connected with our political history, and the events and measures in which the Senator had borne a part—affording, of course, but little scope for rhetorical display. These portions, however, were distinguished by an accuracy of statement, and clearness of analysis, for which his clear and comprehensive mind has such a happy adaptation. There were, likewise, amid occasional flashes of wit, several passages of deep and thrilling eloquence sufficient to fire the soul. On the subject of the admission of the new slave states, from beyond the original boundaries of the republic, he was electrical, and the peroration was wrought out with surprising eloquence and effect. The character of the whole address was that of a deep feeling of patriotism—an ardent an abiding love of country, irrespective of self and party—which must commend it to the best sense and best feelings, and the highest applause of the country.

A ruin. The fronts of two stores on the south side of Fulton Street, near Broadway, fell down this morning. The party walls of the block had been run up first, and the fronts afterwards. It was not very strange therefore, that the fronts should fall, though many fronts put up in this very imperfect and dangerous manner, do not fall. The danger was perceived in good time, so that no person was injured. The damage is perhaps two thousand dollars.

Another ruin. About one o'clock this morning, one half of the new building recently erected by the Messrs Josephs, at the corner of Wall and Hanover streets, fell to the ground, with so tremendous a crash that it could be heard half a mile off. Although it providentially fell when few people were in the streets, two young men passed close to it only an instant before it fell to the ground.—*Jour. of Commerce.*

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

From the New Orleans True American, March 7th.

We are fallen on singular and anomalous times. In the midst of unexampled prosperity, when all the avenues of trade are open, when money is abundant for the ordinary operations of commerce, we are called upon to record several extensive failures involving an amount almost alarming to the general credit. On Saturday, one of our largest houses failed for seven millions, carrying with it five millions more. When and where this is to stop we know not. The rage for speculation has been so great, that there is no estimating the amount of responsibilities incurred. It does not appear to have been confined to real estate. Over trading in the staple articles of the country on the part of a favored few, has led to this disastrous state of things. Yet in the midst of these extraordinary failures, the business of the country is going on steadily. This is a proof of the stability of our merchants. It is thought that some of the houses which have stopped payment will be able to resume business in a few days. As may be expected, cotton operations under such circumstances are not likely to flourish. No sales was recorded by the board of brokers.

Office of the True American.
Wednesday, March 9th, 1837

The failures continue. To-day two more houses went by the board. What the effect is to be upon the stocks we cannot say, but so far as the general business of the city is concerned we do not apprehend any serious results. Temporarily a slight check has been given to that briskness of business for which our city has been so remarkable, but a few days will bring it right again. Cotton is at a stand still, comparatively speaking. Nothing is recorded by the Board of brokers. Some few transactions have taken place out of doors, but they are small, and cannot be adduced as evidence of the state of the market. The general feeling is to hold off under present circumstances particularly as the difficulties have taken place among the great Cotton Factors.

From the Boston Daily Times.

Great Failure in New York. The New York papers of the 17th and 18th, bring intelligence that the extensive Banking house of Messrs J. L. and S. Joseph & Co stopped payment on Friday. The news created great excitement and alarm in Wall street, and caused an almost entire suspense of business. Stocks immediately fell from 5 to 10 per cent, and the whole financial operation of the city were thrown into complete disorder and confusion. The failure was occasioned by the stoppage of the houses of Herman & son, Herman & Brigge, and T. Barratt & Co, of New Orleans, whose liabilities were held by the Messrs Josephs, to the amount of twelve hundred thousand dollars. The news reached Philadelphia on Tuesday, and Mr Biddle, knowing how extensively the Messrs Josephs were interested, immediately forwarded them an offer of $1,000,000, on satisfactory security. The managers of several of the banking institutions in New York held a consultation upon the subject, and agreed to loan them from 12 to $1,500,000, to enable them to meet their engagements. These facts being made known to the Messrs Josephs, they at once determined to go on, and a bulletin appeared in Wall street on Friday evening, announcing that they should resume payments on Saturday morning. A meeting of their friends, however, was subsequently held, and they were urgently advised to defer the resumption of business until some further advices should be received from the south, as the express mail of Saturday was expected to bring more definite and satisfactory intelligence. Up to 12 M, on Saturday, it was confidently believed that they would recommence business on Monday, (this day) but at the time of the boat's leaving, (3 P M, it was rumored that the suspension would continue for the present. Whether this last rumor was occasioned by the receipt of further intelligence from the south, is not known.

Extensive pilfering. An examination of a woman on a charge of shop-lifting, took place at New Bedford last week. The retail merchants had lost large quantities of goods, and on Friday a Sheriff was directed to the house of Mr James Swift, with authority to search for a veil which one of the daughters had stolen. He entered the dwelling and made known his business, when the family solemnly declared there was no such piece of goods in their possession; but on being assured by the Sheriff that the thief had been detected in taking the article, and that the house would be searched if it was not forthwith given up, it was brought forward, delivered up and all expenses paid. The success in this case induced other merchants to institute a search for their goods. Accordingly two Sheriffs, with power of warrant, went to the house about 9 o'clock on that evening and commenced their searching operations. In the chambers were found sundry chests, trunks and drawers filled with new goods which had not yet been unfolded, and from which the private marks of the merchants had not been removed. The annunciation of the discovery on the following morning, called all the merchants in town to the spot, and from twenty to thirty of them recognized their goods there. There was almost every style of dry goods, together with shoes, pins, crockery ware &c. all of which had been taken by stealth from the counters and shelves of the merchants, and which cannot amount in the aggregate to less than one thousand dollars.

But the worst of the story is yet to be told. The family have hitherto been considered poor, but respectable; and it would seem from the evidence that the principal pilferers were the mother and youngest daughter, who had been taught to take every thing she could lay her hands on without detection, from the stores—yes, the mother had actually instructed the daughter in the business, going to the shops with her and showing her how to steal! The daughter, who is about 14 years of age, was used as state's evidence, and the manner in which she told her story to the court left no doubt of its truth. She told where nearly every article came from. The punishment will probably fall where it belongs—upon the mother—who declares that she never should have come to this but for her intemperance in eating opium.—*Boston Times.*