THE ORGAN OF TEMPERANCE REFORM.

From the Independent.

The Maine Law: How it Works.

A very remarkable letter has been published from Rev. William K. Hadley, a missionary among the poor in Portland, Me., to Rev. Mr. Higginson, in Newburyport, Mass., giving an account of the admirable working of the Maine Liquor Law. The facts contained in it are astounding. The change from the reign of intemperance to the dominion of this law is almost like the change from hell to heaven. This legislation is demonstrated, in the experience of all the people, to be of so benevolent beatifying a character, so profitable, so beneficial to the whole community, that with united voice they demand its continuance, and *still* have it carried into full effect. The hundreds of thousands of dollars said to have been raised by Boston capitalists for the purpose of bribing the people and legislature of Maine into the repeal of this beneficent law, are of no avail. We do not believe that all the wealth of Massachusetts, offered in one vast sum, could induce the people to retrace their steps. The rum merchants of Boston had better uncoil the worm of the still, and apply all their bribes at home; for they will be wanted there. With the example of Maine continued, and such a demonstration of the vast and varied beneficial results of this law in the industry, prosperity, and happiness of the people there, it will not be possible for the city of Boston to keep these blessings out of Massachusetts. It will not be possible for the rum interests of that city to keep the people of the Old Bay State so besotted and blinded. The people of the city may be kept in bondage for a season longer to the Rum-demon and his pecuniary profits, but the people of the country *will* have the Maine law.

Yet the supporters of rum exhibit an indefatigable energy, earnestness, perseverance and practical sagacity in support of their cause. As often as Dagon falls, the priests set him in his place again. And their orators develop an astounding fertility of argument and eloquence. It is true that the sermons of their preachers all turn upon one text, *Sirs, ye know that by this craft we have our wealth;* but that one they handle with prodigious power. They show its application, with heart-affecting pathos and earnestness, to various forms and interests of habit and of life, not before seen in such a light, but manifestly now endangered and endamaged by this philantropic legislation. Not only the pecuniary interests of distillers and wholesale dealers are largely at stake, by putting this rum-craft under the ban of law, as a public enemy, but the editors and proprietors of not a few newspapers, sustained so largely by rum advertisements, are in imminent hazard of suffering. Sirs, ye know that by this craft we have our wealth.

The text is a very affecting one to all those classes. It carries its own application. They do not wish it to be made too broadly. They can take a hint as well as any man. They see which way the wind blows. And all the considerations of patriotism, disinterested public policy, and the good of the country at large, call upon them to protect such vast moneyd interests as are at stake in rum-capital, and in their own advertisements. Sirs, ye know that by this craft we have our wealth. What are a few thousand families, beggared, desolated, destroyed every year, by the driving of this craft—what are a few thousand young men, drawn into habits of intemperance—what are a few thousand laborers trodden down in drunkenness and starvation—what are the miseries of a few thousand mothers and children—what the perdition, eternally, of thousands of immortal beings—what, indeed, are all the evils and curses of intemperance, in comparison with the preciousness of this craft to those who by it have their wealth? They call *for* legislation to protect wealth, not morals; to protect the wealth gotten by the *destruction* of morals. They demand legislation in behalf of the distiller, and the wealthy wholesale dealer, and the retail seller, all fattening on the miseries of their fellow beings; but they profess a most pious horror of the law, when it comes in the shape of a protection for the poor and miserable; they execrate the law, when it turns against the murderous traffic that fills the coffers of the rum-merchant out of the poverty and misery of his neighbors. The moment law interferes with this craft, then they are seized with a holy fear of tyranny; they are afraid of despotic precedents, they are very anxious for men's liberties; they are mightily afraid of too much law, when, a few months ago, they thought this nation could never get enough of it.

The whole difficulty is just here, with distillers, wholesale dealers, retailers and advertising newspapers, all alike; Sirs, ye know that by this craft we have our wealth. It has been well asked and pertinently, Why do not the newspapers of New York, the *Commercial Advertiser*, the *Journal of Commerce*, and others, the professed conservators, *par eminence*, of the public weal, the safety of the Union, and the morals of the State, spread before their readers such documents as the letters from Portland, the evidence from Neal Dow, and other statistics and facts, demonstrating the beneficent operation of the Maine law? Ah, gentlemen, do ye not know that by this craft we have our wealth? Yea, and we know some other things, as for example, the woe to him that coveteth an evil covetousness to his house, building a town with blood, and establishing a city by iniquity; and the woe unto him that giveth his neighbor drink, and puttest thy bottle to him, and makest him drunken also. Now on the principles of commonest law, as well as sense, to this villainy every commercial house that sustains it, and every form of business that derives profit from it, and for that cause supports it, and every public journal that gains money by its advertising patronage and therefore will not oppose it, but sanctions it, is directly accessory, and will be held directly responsible to the great God that weighs and gauges the evil, and distributes the just retribution.

And whereas the defenders of the rum traffic allege against the Maine Liquor Law the vast amount of capital invested in distilleries and wholesale *drammeries*, (we may be permitted on such a subject to coin a new word) it is just as if a band of conspirators to burn and murder, should, on being caught and brought to justice, allege the great cost of all their instruments for breaking into houses, and all their arrangements for success and safety, as a good and sufficient reason why no attempt should be made to put them down. It is just as if a gang of counterfeiters should introduce as a *rebutter* of judgment and *estopper* on the whole suit against them, the fact that they had a capital of millions invested and engaged in their operations, and that said capital must all be sacrificed, if those operations were stopped. It would therefore be better to let the whole community suffer by counterfeit money, than to cause such a sacrifice of millions, in a branch of lucrative industry, by stopping it by law. Sirs, the counterfeiters may say, as well as the distillers and wholesale *drammeries*, know ye not that by this craft we have our wealth? This is the whole argument presented by the liquor dealers against any interference by law with their execrable business. C.

FULL PARTICULARS OF THE EXPLOSION OF THE GLENCOE AT ST. LOUIS.

From the St. Louis Intelligencer, of the 5th inst.

The steamer Glencoe, Capt. John Lee, from New Orleans, with a heavy cargo and a large number of passengers, reached this port between seven and eight o'clock on Saturday night, and whilst attempting to effect a landing near the foot o Chesnut street, blew up with a dreadful report, scattering the entire forward part and upper works of the boat to the four winds of heaven, and dealing death and destruction to the surrounding objects. The steamers Georgia, Cataract, Western World, Aleck Scott, and one or to others were lying at this part of the levee, and the Glencoe was endeavoring to effect a landing under the stern of the Georgia, with the Cataract on her larboard bow, when three, perhaps all, of her boilers exploded with a deafening crash rendering the forward part of the boat a frightful wreck, greatly injuring the Georgia, almost entirely demolishing the cabin of the Cataract, and hurling between forty and sixty human beings into eternity.

The explosion was indeed terrific, and was distinctly heard even to the suburbs of the city, and for several squares around the shock was sensibly felt. Heavy timbers, fragments of the boilers, machinery, chimneys, upper works of the boat and human beings were hurled with fearful violence many feet in the air, and fell upon the surrounding boats and adjacent parts of the levee, and as far back as Commercial street. At the time of the Glencoe's landing a large number of citizens, hotel and steamboat runners, cabmen and others, were, as usual upon the arrival of a boat, hurrying aboard, and the forecastle and boiler deck were crowded with these, as well as the passengers belonging to the boat.

The shock of the explosion drove the ill-fated steamer fairly out in the stream, and almost instantly after, she caught fire from the furnaces, and commmenced floating down, presenting the most horrible spectable we ever beheld. The entire forward part of the boat, from the wheel-house nearly down to her water line was gone, and the after part one mass of timbers, freight and human beings, heaped together in wild confusion. The flames burned fiercely, and rapidly spread to all parts of the boat. From shore men, woman and children were seen running from one part of the burning steamer to another, in hope of escaping the dreadful death that threatened them, and the bodies of several piled among the timbers, some only wounded, writhing in agony and crying for assistance, were plainly descried.

These, as well as all others, badly wounded, or killed outright and left on the ill-fated boat, were devoured by the flames. As the Glencoe continued to drift down, a number of persons threw themselves into the water, several of whom reached shore, while quite a number of others in the stern, managed to get into the steamer's yawl, and were saved. Several other yawls and skiffs visited the burning wreck and took off others, while many were picked up in the water. The whole number saved in this and other ways is set down at between sixty and seventy. At the foot of Spruce street the wreck lodged for a moment, swung round and passed down to nearly opposite the foot of Poplar street, in the head of the slough, where it again lodged, burned to the water's edge, and sunk with the bow resting on shore, carrying down with it the freight in the hold, and the ashes and bones of those killed and burned on board. In drifting down, the burning steamer set fire to the wood boats at the levee, some eight or ten of which were destroyed, and the flames spreading to the wood on shore, rank after rank was consumed before the fire could be arrested.—Between five and six hundred cords of wood, and eight or nine wood boats were thus destroyed.

Returning from the burning wreck of the Glencoe, the scene on the levee where the explosion occurred, beggars description. We have neither time nor space, much less inclination, to enter into all the horrible details of this heart-rending calamnity. Some twelve or thirteen bodies, or parts of bodies, had been picked up on the levee, and adjacent boats, and taken to the office of the Board of Health, on Chesnut street, and all the seriously wounded sent to the Hospital. Many others who were less injured, were running a out on the levee, with their faces blackened, and their clothes wet and tatterred, crying for help. Five dead bodies were taken from the Cataract, all of which were blown from the Glencoe. These consisted of one woman, supposed to be Mrs. Schenile, a deck passenger, who embarked with her family at Memphis; Captain Lee's little son, aged ten years; one man, and one boy and girl, neither of whom were identified. With one exception, the bodies taken from the Cataract were dreadfully mangled, the limbs in some instances being torn from the trunk, heads mashed and so horribly multilated as to defy recognition only from the garments. The woman mentioned, was found stretched across a marble top table, nearly every bone in her body broken, and her limbs so badly mangled as to barely hang together.

The body of Mr. John Denny, first clerk of the Glencoe, was found on the hurrican roof of the Western World, slightly mutilated, but quite dead. The body of a little girl, with the legs blown off, was recovered from the water's edge; and the leg of a man, severed at the thigh, with a portion of the pants and drawers and a fine calf-skin boot on, was picked up near the side walk.

Captain Lee, his lady and one child left the boat a few moments before the explosion, and thus fortunately escaped almost certain destruction.

Of those on deck it is utterly impossible to state how many were lost; but we presume half of them, or nearly so, were killed outright and burned or drowned.

In addition to those mentioned, numbers who were hurt, some seriously, left the ground instantly, and their names were not ascertained. Of the fourteen patients at the Sister's Hospital last night, but four or five at the farthest, it was thought could possibly recover.—We visited their ward last night, and were painfully impressed with this fact from their appearance and evident misery. It was in truth a painful sight. Two or three appeared then in the last agonies of death.

We think we may safely set down the killed and missing by this fearful explosion at sixty, and the wounded at thirty-five, many of whom will not survive their injuries, and nearly all of whom were either officers, passengers, or hands on the Glencoe.

The boilers, we are told, were built in 1839 —*thirteen years ago*—for the American Eagle. That boat wore out, or met with some mishap, and the boilers and a portion, if not all the machinery, was transferred to the Glencoe.—The boat, we understand, is insured in the Union office of this city, and the Charleston, S. C., agency, for $4 500, but as the policies have an especial clause excepting the insurance from liability in case of loss by explosion, the owners, it is presumed, will recover nothing.

BOATS INJURED.—*The Cataract.*—This boat was dreadfully torn and injured by the explosion of the Glencoe. At the moment of the accident her starboard quarter was lying directly against the larboard bow and abreast the boilers of the Glencoe, and the whole force of the explosion and shock on that side was felt by her. Her after cabin and starboard wheel-house, together with a portion of the forward starboard guard, is a complete wreck. One entire flue of a boiler from the Glencoe was driven into her ladies' cabin, bearing before it the bodies of four or five of the Glencoe's passengers, and piling the whole in one confused mass against the opposite side of the cabin walls. Another large piece of boiler was thrown up and fell back on the Cataract's hurricane roof, crushing it down and doing it great injury. Another large piece of machinery fell forward of the starboard wheel-house, carried off a portion of the forward lower guard and fell into the river. The whole starboard side of the Cataract is blackened and shattered, and the injury done cannot be repaired under two thousand five hundred dollars.

After the explosion, and before the wreck in the cabin could be cleared away, the C. caught fire from the stove in the ladies cabin, and was only saved from complete destruction by the untiring efforts of her crew. Strange to relate, no one belonging to the Cataract was injured.

The Western World.—One of the escape pipes of the Glencoe was thrown against the Texas of this boat, lying next below the Cataract, and three or four officer's rooms demolished. One person in the Texas, and the only one, had a very narrow escape.

Georgia—Lying the next above the Glencoe, had the whole after part of her guards and ladies' cabin demolished, besides other injury to her upper works.

Aleck Scott—Portions of a marble top table from the Glencoe's cabin fell upon the hurricane deck of this boat, and in several places cut it through and fell to the cabin floor.

One or two other boats in the vicinity were also slightly injured by the falling pieces.

THE PRESENT AND PREVIOUS FLOODS OF THE OHIO RIVER.—Within the memory of the present generation, Cincinnatians have witnessed two overflows of the lower part of the city—one in 1832 and one in 1847. The present high stage of the river brings these catastrophes to mind; and it will no doubt be interesting to many, now that we have a prospect of another overflow, to take a retrospective glance in memory of the times that tried men's souls and pockets. For this purpose, we republish a report of the City Surveyor, Randal H. Rickey, to the City Council, on the call of that honorable body.

To the Honorable the City Council of the City of Cincinnati:

GENTLEMEN—Agreeably to a resolution passed January 5th, 1848, by the City Council, directing the City Surveyor to make an actual survey of the height of water on the 17th day of December, 1847, in the Ohio river, showing the height above low water mark, and such necessary information respecting the rise and fall of said river as came within his observation; I hereby transmit to you the following statement:

On the 9th of December the river was in a good navigable stage of water. In the evening it commenced rising; and on the morning of the 10th it had risen twelve feet additional. It continued rising on Saturday, the 11th, quite fast. On Sunday, the 12th, it rained, and the river had attained a greater height than had occurred since the flood of February, 1832. On Monday morning it commenced snowing, and continued to fall until Tuesday evening; On Wednesday morning the river had risen to 60 feet, overflowing the lower part of the city. It continued rising slowly until Friday morning, the 17th inst., when the river came to a stand, having reached within about seven inches of the height of the flood of 1832. On Saturday morning it had fallen four inches, and continued to recede slowly during the day. On Sunday morning it had fallen four feet, and thence continued falling with increased rapidity until it had subsided to the usual stage of navigation. The following are the measurements of the heights attained by the water at the different points measured, viz:

On the northwest corner of Front and Lawrence street, at Harkness' foundry, the height was 5 feet 4 inches above the door-sill on Front street.

At Parvin's drug store, being the intersection of Columbia and Front street, on the east doorway, it was 3 54 100 feet above the door-sill. This point is referred to by Joseph Gest, in his statement of the high water of 1832, and was 4 10-100 ft. from said sill to high water mark, making at this point a difference of 56-100 or 6¾ inches.

At Hanks' bell foundry, north side of Front street, high water mark 2 40-100 above iron door sill.

Height at Broadway Hotel, 87-100 above the stone door sill on south side of Columbia street; northwest corner of Broadway and Columbia streets, 2¼ inches above stone door-sill.

East side of Broadway and north side of Yeatman's alley, 2 feet 4¼ inches above stone sill.

Cincinnati Hotel, high water mark 18½ in. above water table, 6¾ inches below mark of 1832, which was cut in the wall. This building is on the northwest corner of Front and Broadway.

High water mark on McFarland's, northwest corner of Main and water street, 7 inches below the mark of 1832, and is 7 feet 6 inches above the stone door-sill.

At Hosea & Frazer's store, southwest corner of Main and Front streets, 22½ inches above door sill to high water mark.

G. Bates's store, northwest corner of Main and Front streets, high water 21 inches above door-sill, marked on iron pillar at corner.

Merrill's bakery, northeast corner of Walnut and Front streets, high water mark on iron pillar, 3 feet 6¼ inches above door-sill.

Northwest corner of Front and Vine streets, brick house, high water mark 4 feet 10 inches above pavement, being ½ inch below the top of window sill.

Northwest corner of Gilmore's alley and Front street, high water mark above sill of door 2-10 of a foot. This point is referred to by Mr. Gest, in 1832, as being 8-10 above stone sill.

Alexander Johnson's house, southwest corner of Plum and Front streets, high water mark 2 feet 5¼ inches above stone sill of door way on Plum street.

Northwest corner of Plum and Front streets, high water mark 4 feet 9 inches above sidewalk; mark on brick house.

Accompanying this report is a section of the Ohio river, from a survey taken at Main street, Cincinnati, to Garrard street, Covington, showing the slope of the banks, and the high and low water marks, as compared with the height of the west sill of the door of the Court House.—The low water mark assumed is 120 feet below the sill. Mr. Joseph Gest refers to a point about 74-100, or 9 inches, below this, to which he once measured, which he considers as extreme low water. The rise of the present floods was 58.79 below the Court House sill, or equivalent to a height of 61.21-100 feet above low water, or 61.95 feet above extreme low water, and about 6-10 of a foot lower than the flood of 1832.

The superficial measurement of a section of the river at high water mark of 1847, at the foot of Main street, is 91.975 feet. The mean velocity of the river is estimated at 6 miles per hour. The quantity of water discharged per minute by the river is 363,249,744 gallons; per hour, 21,794,9?4,640 gallons.

The causes which produced this flood are somewhat different from those of 1832, the rise being principally at this time from the rivers between Pittsburg and Cincinnati; and had the snow suddenly melted off, the river would have risen higher than it did in 1832—a recurrence which may happen again, under a certain combination of circumstances, and prudence would dictate a suitable manner of constructing stores and dwellings, with the lower stories of cut stone and cemented walls, to withstand the effects of the water; also, the introduction of iron discharging pipes from the cellars, communicating with an iron main pipe laid in the street, to connect with the river, or sewers in such parts of the city as have been overflowed, and a revision of some of the grades of the lower part of the city may be necessary.

Yours, respectfully,

R. H. RICKEY,
Acting City Surveyor.

The present rise of the Ohio river at this point is 51 62-100 feet above low water mark, which height it reached yesterday afternoon, and it has fallen about eight inches at 10 o'clock this day. This is about 10 33-100 feet less than the flood of December, 1847; and is the greatest Spring freshet we have had for many years. Like the flood of 1847, but little of the rise was from the Allegheny river, being from the Monongahela and the rivers between Pittsburgh and Cincinnati. The Monongahela appears to have risen to an unusual height, the rise at Pittsburgh being 23 feet; in December, 1847, it was but 19 feet—being a difference of 4 feet in height. Since the introduction of the telegraph, a correct knowledge of the laws that govern the velocity and rise of the Ohio river, may be obtained by knowing the heights at the same time at different points; and much valuable property might be saved from being swept away, or otherwise destroyed.

Break in the Miami Canal.

Inundation of the House of Refuge—Narrow Escape of 45 Children—Great Destruction of Property.

About 1 o'clock this morning some twenty feet of the west bank of the Miami Canal, adjoining the enclosure of the House of Refuge, gave way, and with it about fifty feet of the stone wall which surrounds this public edifice. The water from the canal instantly commenced flowing into the enclosure, and the ground having a heavy descent, the breach enlarged very fast.

The House of Refuge is entirely surrounded by a massive stone wall, which held the water, and in a very few minutes the first story of the main building was filled with water to the depth of four feet. In this story 27 boys and 18 girls were fastened in their sleeping apartments, and were only awakened by the rush of water around their beds.

Mr. Rufus Hubbard, the Superintendant, and Miss Carter, the Matron, and the other officers of the house, were awakened by the falling of the wall, and without knowing the precise nature of the difficulty, immediately set to work with the greatest to relieve the children ren on the first floor from their perilous situation. Miss Carter, Mrs. Steward, and other ladies of the house, waded into the water, unfastened the doors of the sleeping apartments, and carried the girls one by one to a place of safety. The greatest danger was in the north wing of the house, where the water flowed through with great rapidity. Mr. Hubbard, and the other gentlemen about the house waded almost up to their necks in the water, forced open the doors, and saved the boys, who but a moment before seemed doomed to death. Too much praise cannot be given Mr. Hubbard and Miss Carter and their assistants for their promptness and courage. The screams of the children throught the house, and the roar of the water rushing throughout the buildings, were frightful, and under the circumstances it appears almost miraculous that no lives were lost.

About 2 o'clock, the south half of the west wall of the enclosure was forced down by the heavy pressure of the water. This relieved the house from immediate danger. The water forced its way with great velocity westwardly to Millcreek, making a breach about forty feet wide and ten feet deep in the turnpike, opposite the House of Refuge. A vast amount of fencing was carried off into Millcreek. The water continued flowing from the canal until about 7 o'clock this morning, when it was shut off from above.

The House of Refuge sustains an injury of from $10,000 to $12,000. The main building is much damaged in the first story, but can soon be put in good order. Some fears are entertained of the rear building, used as a dining and school room. The water flowed through the cellar with great velocity for some time, and it is supposed has injured the foundation. The grounds, which have been lately graded and laid out in plats, are much cut up and injured. The steam works, by which the building is heated, cooking done, &c., are rendered useless, which will greatly inconvenience the operations of the house.

About $400 worth of broom corn and all the provisions about the house were destroyed, and the supply of water entirely cut off.

While we were upon the ground this morning, the children were engaged, under the direction of the Superintendent and Matron, in cleaning out the various apartments. It will be some time before the operations of the house will be completely restored.

WM. P. STRATTON, Esq., one of the Board of Directors of the institution, was on the ground early this morning, and rendered much assistance. Council meets to-night, and will will probably take measures to repair the damage.

The damage to the bank of the canal is about $500. It will be repaired as soon as possible, probably in a week. Mr. Fells, the superintendent, was on the ground this morning to examine the break and make preparations for the refilling.

The cause of the break, we presume, was the spongy nature of the ground. The bank of the canal have given way twice before, near the same place.

THE SILVER CURRENCY.—The U. States Senate has ordered to be engrossed for a third reading the bill reported on the 8th ult., by the Committe on Finance, in pursuance of a recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury, providing for a new silver coinage, in pieces of the denomination of half a dollar and less, to contain a greater portion of alloy than the silver coin now in use. The measure is viewed as once of importance; in order to retain in the country a currency which is so essential in all business transactions. The bill, if it shall pass the House of Representatives, is to go into effect on the first day of May next.

☞ Within the last thirty days, the rum traffic has killed at least five men in Rhode Island. And yet we must not spill a quart of liquor held contrary to law, least we interfere with somebody's *birthrights*. The rummies want us to believe that men are born with a jug in one hand and a license in the other, with the right to drink and sell till doomsday, but nobody is born with the right to live.—*Temperance Advocate.*

HOUSE RENTS IN NEW YORK, are enormously high. In Chambers street, medium houses rent for $1,400 and $1,600, in Murray and Warren streets prices range from $1,200 to $1 500. Large new buildings in Park Place rent for $4,000 and $6,000, and in Vesey street the best three story houses for $1,500 and $1,800. In the up-town streets three story houses rent generally for from $800 to $1,300.

☞ A bill has passed the New Jersey Legislature appropriating $1000 a year for two years to aid such colored persons in that State as desire to emigrate to Liberia under the auspices of the New Jersey Colonization Society.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, April 13.

SENATE.—Mr. Hunter moved to take up the joint resolution making appropriations for the extension of the Capitol, and to recede from the amendment which the House refused to agree to, providing compensation for the laborers during the time they were unemployed. The motion was agreed to—yeas 30, nays 16.

The bill granting the right of way over the public lands to Missouri for a plank road company, was read the third time and passed.

Mr. Clark moved that all other orders be postponed, and that the Senate take up the joint resolutions, reaffirming the policy of non-intervention, to allow Mr. Bell to speak on them.

Mr. Cass said the resolutions were taken up.

Mr. Bell addressed the Senate upon them. He said he did not advocate Mr. Clark's or Mr. Cass', or any resolutions, as he saw no necessity for any of them in particular; and thought that the language in which they were worded, was of but little consequence; and thought it a matter of but little importance whether we protested or not against the violation of national law by Russia. He said he did not intend to discuss these subjects, but merely to call the attention of the Senate, and of the country, to the great American question, viz: how will the United States be affected by the present state of affairs in Europe? He then reviewed the state of affairs in France down to the present time, and suggested the probability of the breaking out of a general war, and that the old world would array itself against the new.

He said, in such a case, it was not probable England would become our ally; but, that she would seize the opportunity to increase her power, by adding to her possessions. It was true, he said, that she passed compliments upon our enterprise and marine; but they were the smiles of the assassin, while he was whetting his dagger, waiting for an auspicious moment to plunge it into the heart of his victim. He then went on to say, that a war was certain; that Napoleon should fight or fall, as it was impossible for him to remain in peaceable possession of his arbitrary power, and that he must necessarily get up a war with some nation, and who could tell but that it would be with our own. He said it therefore became our imperative duty, instead of President-making, &c., &c., to set about putting our country in a state for defending herself against the despotic powers of Europe.

Mr. Cooper then obtained the floor, but gave way to a motion to adjourn.

HOUSE.—The House resumed the consideration of the bill to promote discipline in the navy, and the subject was discussed for some time, pending which a report from the Committee on Printing was made. The report states the circumstances under which the contracts have been made with the proprietors of the Union and Republic, and that the securities of Mr. Hamilton will be held responsible for all excess in the cost of the public printing above the contract price.

The report was presented by Mr. Gorman, who made some remarks, severely commenting on Mr. Hamilton, charging him with contracting to do the printing below the cost.

A debate ensued, pending which the House adjourned.

Review of the Market for the Week ending April 14, 1852.

GENERAL REMARKS.—The trade of the week has been upon the whole, good, and prices of all the leading staples except Flour, which is a shade lower, have been firmly maintained, and in provisions a further advance has been established.—The river has been sufficiently high to inconvenience shippers, and to check to a considerable extent business on the river, but it did not reach the height apprehended on the eve of our last date, and the water is now rapidly receding.

It will be seen that Clover seed has farther declined, and the current rates are fully two dollars per bushel below the highest price of the season. In the Eastern markets the decline is about one dollar—but the advance here was much greater than in any of the seaboard markets. There is increased firmness in the Coffee market, and an advance of ¼c has been established. Sugars have been in very active demand and at full rates.

The weather for some days past has been clear and pleasant.

The river has fallen altogether about nine feet and is receding rapidly.

FREIGHTS—New Orleans have farther declined and we alter quotations accordingly to—Flour 40c; Pork 50; Whisky 70, and pound freights 25c. The supply of tonnage is fully equal to the demand. For Pittsburgh there is a good demand and prices are firm at 55c for Whisky; 75 to $1 for Molasses, and 15@20 for pound freights. To St. Louis we quote Whisky 50 and pound freights 25c.

ASHES—The market for Pearls is firm at 5c, with a good demand. Pots range from 3¾ to 4c, on arrival. Saleratus 3¾@4¼ in the large way, indicating no change.

ALCOHOL—The market is steady at 30@36 for 76 and 92 per cent above proof, indicating no change from last quotations.

BARK—The business has been checked by the high stage of water, which prevented flat-boats from landing; but in prices we have no change to note, and continue to quote Chestnut Oak at $2@2 00 per cord.

BEANS—The receipts are light, and there being very few in market there is nothing doing except in the retail way. In prices, however, there is no nominal change.

BEESWAX—The market is steady at 20@22 on arrival.

BROOMS—The market is dull, but prices have not undergone any change. We quote common on arrival 60c to $1; fancy do $1 25, and from store 70c@$1 25 for common; $1 40@1 50 for fancy, and $2@2 10 for Shaker.

BUCKETS, &C.—Buckets are steady at $1 60 ⅌ dozen from factory, and $1 75 from second hands; Tubs $3@3 25 ⅌ nest; Washboards $2 00 from factory, and $2 10@2 20 ⅌ dozen from store.

BUTTER AND EGGS—The supply of Butter continues very light, and the market is firm at 16@20 for good and prime, packers paying 18c for good roll. Eggs are selling to packers at 7c ⅌ dozen.

CANDLES AND SOAP—The demand is moderate, and prices are without change. We quote Mould Candles 9@10c; Star do 10c; and Soap 5@5½c for Nos 2 and 1.

CHEESE—The receipts continue very light, but the demand is also small, being confined to the local and river trade. There is no demand for shipment to New Orleans. The sales comprise 1700 boxes, principally imitation English Dairy, at 6½@7c, mostly at latter rate.

COFFEE—Early in the week, advices were received of an advance of ½c in the price of Rio in New Orleans, which caused a better demand here, and prices have advanced fully ½c, and a farther advance of ½c is in many cases demanded. The sales reported comprise about 600 bags at 10½c. Sales are making in the small way to the trade at 10½c; and some holders have advanced their figures for round lots to 11c. Received during the week, 3984 sacks.

COOPERAGE—Flour Barrels continue to sell at 28c, and Whisky do 75@80c.

COTTON—The stock is light, and there is a fair demand; but prices have no tendency to advance. We quote good spinning descriptions 7@7½c.

COTTON YARNS—Are in moderate request at 14@15 for assorted, and 5½@6, 6½@7, and 7½@8c for dozen, the outside rates for small lots.

FEATHERS—We continue to quote prime live Geese at 30@32 on arrival, and 33@35c from store.

FISH—The stock of Mackerel is very light, and there is nothing doing except in the small considerable parcels, are, however, on the way. We quote No. 3 at $8; No. 2, $10 50; No. 1, $12 50@13, large sizes; No. 2, small, $8 50 ⅌ bbl, and $4 50 for half bbls. Dry Cod 4¼@4½c. White Fish sell in the small way at $3 ⅌ bbl.

FRUIT—The demand for Dried has combined on a limited scale, but in prices we have no change to note. In the regular way the sales have been at $1 75@2 for old and new Apples; $2 25@2 50 for Peaches, (quarters) and $3 75 for do (halves) but lots of any magnitude could not be forced off at our inside figure. In foreign Fruits the business has also been light. Raisins are in small supply, and Malaga still command $2 25. Currants are lower, and we now quote Zante at 6½@7c. Filberts 8@9c. Lemons are selling at $4 50@5 ⅌ box, and Oranges $6 50. In other discriptions there is no change.

FLOUR—Prices are again slightly lower, but with light receipts and a fair demand from the trade, the market during the last few days has been steady. The sales comprised 110 and 1600 bbls, Wednesday at $3 15; 105 do Thursday at same; 925 do at $3 12; 300 do Friday at $3 10; 71 do at $3 15; 190 and 100 do Saturday at $3 10; 300 do at $3 12½; 375 do Monday at $3 10; 518 do at $3 15; 175 do at $3 12½c, and 200 do at $3 17, delivered; yesterday 200 bbls at $3 15; 160 do at $3 10, and 50 do mixed brands at $3 07, market closing quiet but steady. Received since Saturdy night 2415 bbls; exported same time 2535 do.

GRAIN—Wheat ranges from 60 to 63c, the latter rate being obtainable only for round lots of desirable quality. In Corn no change has taken place, 26@28c being the range. Oats are again better, and we now quote 22@23c for lots, on receipt; the supplies have greatly diminished recently. Barley ranges from 50 to 40c; Rye 50@54c; Barley Malt 70@75c.

HAY—The receipts have not been large, but in prices we cannot report any improvement, $6 to $9 being the range for baled from river; the latter rate for pure Timothy.

HEMP—We have no sales to report. In prices there is no nominal change.

HIDES—We notice sales of 150 dry Western at 7c; and 50 do green salted at 4½c; we quote the former 6½@8½, and the latter 4@4½, on receipt.

HOGS AND CATTLE—The market for Hogs remains steady at $5 per 100 lbs net. The supply of Beef Cattle has increased somewhat, and the principal sales during the week were at $3 50@4 ⅌ 100 lbs net, indicating a slight decline. Sheep range from 2 to $4.

HOPS—First sort Eastern and Western continue to retail at 25c, and the latter may be quoted on arrival at 25c, though at this figure sales could not be effected to any considerable extent.

IRON—Pig is in good demand, and the market is firm at $23 for Ohio river hot blast from river, and $24 from yard, usual time; Cold blast brings $26. In Bar there is no change.

LEAD—Sales are making in the small way at 4½c for Pig, and 6c for Bar, indicating no change.

LEATHER—The market is without change, and we continue to quote as before, as:

	Buying.	Selling.
Bridle, rough, ⅌ doz...	$26@24	Dressed $28@30c
Skirt, ⅌ ℔	16@22c	21@25c
Harness, ⅌ ℔	18@20	20@22
Upper, in rough, ⅌ doz	$16@20	Dressed $26@30c
Sole, ⅌ ℔	18@19c	19@20c
Hemlock, ⅌ ℔	——	17@18c.
French Calf, ⅌ doz	——	$16@20
Philadelphia Kid	——	9@1
Do Morocco	——	6@19

LUMBER—The receipts from the Allegheny are as yet unimportant, and the supply does not afford sufficient scope for transactions that would indicate the range of the market. The business in Cooper's stuff has been light, owing to the high stage of water, but prices are steady. We quote tight Bbl Staves $8@10, Hhd do $16@20; Tight Bbl Poles $8@12, Hhd do $12@20. Among the sales were 3000 Hhd Poles at $16, and 20,000 Bbl do a $8 50.

NAILS—We have no new feature to notice in the market. Shoenbergers brand sell in the large way at $2 65 for 10d, and in small lots at $2 87@3 00. We quote $2 50@2 75 as the wholesale range, embracing the various qualities.

NAVAL STORES—The only sale worthy of special note was 75 bbls Strits Turpentine at 32c ⅌ gallon. In the small way Tar sells at $4 50; Pitch $3 50, and common Rosin $3 ⅌ bbl.

A sale heard of since writing the above of 50 bbls Pitch at $3 25.

OIL—The market is dull for Linseed at 63c on arrival, and 67c from second hands and mills. In New York prices have fallen 4c recently; and on Monday the market was heavy at 58c. Lard is firm at 75c for No. 1, and 60@70c for No 2. Tanners sells at $20@21 ⅌ bbl; Castor 65c ⅌ gal.

PROVISIONS—A further advance has been established for most articles of the Hog product, and the sales have been to a fair extent, though not very extensive, owing to the high pretensions of holders generally. Of bbl Pork, the sales comprised 110 bbls on Wednesday at $16 50; 600 and 200 do on Friday at $16; 1,000 do, deliverable at Terre Haute, at $15; market closing at $16 for lots on the spot, with, however, not many buyers or sellers. Of Bulk Meat, the only sale reported to us was 15,000 pieces Shoulders at 6½c, at which they were offered up to close. We did not hear of a sale of Sides; they are held at 8¾, and would sell at 8½c.—Of Bacon, 1500 pieces common Hams sold Wednesday at $8 80; 300 hhds Sides, deliverable in May, at 9c, pkd; 50 hhds Sides, Thursday, at 9½c; 50 do do. at 9¾, pkd; 200 hhds Sides, Friday, at 9½c, pkd; 200 and 60 do do, Saturday, at 9½c, pkd; 250 do, deliverable at St. Louis, at 9½c, pkd, cash; 23 do do, Monday, at 9½c, pkd; 19 do do, backbone out, 9½c, pkd; 1900 pieces plain Hams, yesterday, at $8 75@8 80, loose. The market closed firm at 9½c for Sides, pkd; but Shoulders were not in demand; they are held at 7½c, pkd. Of Lard, the only sales reported to us were 100 bbls ord No. 1, at 8½c; 80 do prime do, at 8½c; 150 kegs do do, at 9½c; 40 bbls No. 2, at 8½c; 200 kegs do, at 7¾. The limited sales are to be attributed to the high prices asked; Prime being now generally held at 9c for bbl, and 10c for keg. We continue to quote Smoked Beef at 8½@9c—the latter for canvassed.

RICE.—The market is firm, with a good demand at 4¾@4½c.

SPICES—The market for Pepper is firm at 10½c. We perceive that it has advanced to 10c in New York.

SALT.—Sales of Kanawha, for the supply of the regular trade, at 25c. Nothing doing in Foreign, and prices entirely nominal.

SEED.—The market for Clover has remained excessively dull, and at close, sales were making in lots of 6 to 20 bbls, at $4 40 to 4 50, indicating a farther decline. Dealers are well supplied, and there is no sale for large lots. Timothy sells from store at $1 50 to 2 50 per bushel. Flax is sterdy at $1.

TALLOW.—The market is firm, with a good demand, at 7@7½c for prime render'd.

VEGETABLES.—Potatoes are in moderate demand, and without change in price, ranging from 33 to 40c, on arrival.

VEGETABLES—Meshanocks, from store, are selling at $1 50 ⅌ bbl, with a good demand.

WOOL—The market is quiet, and in the absence of sales, quotations must be regarded as entirely nominal.

WOOD—sells from river by boat load at $4@5 ⅌ cord.

Retail Market.

FIFTH STREET, April 13.

The markets are very poorly supplied, and high prices prevail for most articles. Butter 20@30c. Eggs 8c ⅌ dozen. Chickens 20@25c each. Potatoes 60c ⅌ bush. Mutton 30@40c for hind quarter, and 15@20c for fore do. Oats 25c. Corn 33c.

Form of Application for a Charter of the Temple of Honor.

(Date.)

The undersigned, believing the Temple of Honor to be well calculated to cement more firmly our fraternal relations, and add to the general prosperity of the cause of Temperance, respectfully petition the Grand Temple of the State of Ohio to grant them a Charter to open a new Temple, to be called the——— Temple of Honor, No. —, of the State of Ohio, to be located in———, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves, individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules and usages of the Grand Temple, and also by those of the Order at large.

Enclosed is the Charter Fee, $20.

To be directed to J. Wadsworth, G. W. R., Cincinnati, Ohio, free of postage.

Form of Application for a Union of the Daughters of Temperance

The undersigned, inhabitants of ———, believing the Order of the Daughters of Temperance to be well calculated to extend the blessings of total abstinence, and promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition the Grand Union of the State of Ohio to grant them a Charter to open a new Union, No. —, Daughters of Temperance, to be located in———, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves, individually and collectively, to be governed by the Rules and usages of said Grand Union.

Enclosed in the Charter, $5.

To be directed to Mary Cooper,