w Fork, Friday, March 3, 1843.

THE RIGHT OF VISITATION-THE SOVERBIGHTY OF THE SEAS .- This is merely another phase of the old mestio verate which has occasioned so much exciting discussion between our Government and that of Great Britain. It involves, after all, and in fact, nothing more nor less, than the right of Great Bri tain to exercise the sovereign control of the ocean. The grounds on which the British government now holst, on the continued exercise of the right of visit, are in direct opposition to the terms of the late treaty-terms, whose clearness and distinctness are al aded to with great propriety and justice in the President's message on the subject; and they are utterly irreconcileable with the well recognized principles of international law. The invasion of the decks of our merchant vessels by the armed force of Great Britain is an open and wanton outrage, to

which we never can be taught submission. The President takes the right ground, and asserts the rights of the nation with dignity and firmness. There can be but one feeling thooughout the country on the subject. We possess the means of pre serving our commercial marine from this insulting od unwarrantable interference and invasion of foreign power; and the assertion of the President that we have also the "inclination" to employ these means, only awaits fitting occasion to meet ample justification. The pretension of Great Britain to this claim is distinguished by characteristic falsity and duplicity. A full and satisfactory settlement of the previous question had been made, and in the equity and fullness of that adjustment, Great Britain had, in the most solemn manner, acquiesced. But no obligations, however sacred; no promises, however honorably accepted; no stipulated engage ments, however just and binding, can, it seems, prevent Great Britain from attempting the invasion of the rights of other nations on the seas.

What shadow of a right has Great Britain in presurning to protect the American flag from dishonor The United States cannot suffer such an interference with their sole prerogative. It were certainly much more nonorable, and would redound more to the dignity of the British government, were they to abandon at once this disreputable ground; and so avoid the unpleasant alternative of being taught by the American navy the necessity and duty of fulfilling solemn obligations, and paying proper respect to the rights of other nations.

But it requires no very remarkable sagacity to foresee that Great Britain will not readily yield on this question. The Atlantic is destined to be the great battle-ground on which the most powerful and ambitious of the European nations, will contest the right of supreme dominion with our young, but gi-ant-limbed republic. The struggle amongst the pewers of Europe for the sovereignty of the seas, was continued with varying fortunes for centuries, until the insular position of Great Britain, her vast commercial marine, her immens wealth, and sagacious policy, gave her the ascen dancy. Her proudest boast has since been, that she has carned and maintained the proud title of " mistress of the seas " The brilliant achievements of our navy during the wars of the revolution taught Britain many humiliating lessons, but she still retained a preponderating influence on the ocean; and with all the haughtiness and injustice, which a consciousness of power inspires, she now spurns the idea of recog nizing, in any manner, the existence of a rival o this broad field of former undisputed dominion. In the maintenance of this supremacy, she is prepared to trample under foot every principle of internationa law, and cast to the winds all regard to the obligations of amicable treaty.

These disputes are the truthful and unmistakeable

indications of the growing strength of this vast republic. They proclaim is tones that cannot be mis interpreted, that this country has awakened the anxious jealousy of the greatest maritime power of modera times. And every thoughtful student of the world's progress must see that a contest between this country and Great Britain, which will settle the fate of human freedom, must one day come. And who can doubt the issue of that struggle? The resources of the United States are boundless. We cannot assign any limits to the population, wealth, and national importance of this country. And what outweighs every other consideration, and affords the surest guarantee of our success in any contest with British power, is the fact that our institutions are in accordance with the advancing spirit of the age. We are not exposed to the in fluence of that newly awakened spirit, which has taken wing over all nations, and is destined to carry civil and religious liberty to the ends of the earth But in the British Empire, the elements of dispreanization are already in active operation; and the whole tendency of events in our day, is towards the utter overthrow of all civil institutions, opposed to the fallest enjoyment of human rights.

The Canadas are prepared at any favorable moment, to throw off the voke of foreign tyranny Ireland, with a soil of unsurpassed fertility, an active and numerous population, many commodious harbors, and other great natural advantages, but grouning under the misgovernment of centuries, is crying aloud for deliverance. In Scotland, a spirit of republicanism has long been in vigorous exis The great mass of the working population of England itself, smarting under wrong and physical suffering, are ready to strike for liberty. France cherishes hereditary hate of England, and has lost none of her former affection for republican America. All these things are darkly ominous of the late of the British obgarchy in any decided contest with the emancipated energies of the Anglo-Saxon race, which in the wildernesses of the new world, and i the space of half a century, have laid the foundation of the greatest empire the world has ever seen.

As the President properly insists, the America Government was the first who entered on the poble duty of suppressing the slave trade. At the very period when the British were engaged in this iniquitous trafic, the United States were actively engaged in its suppression; and it is really too bad that at this day, Great Britain will presume to invade the decks of our merchantmen, and violate our rights on the ocean, under the pretence of protecting our flag from the dishonor of implication in the slave trade This whole matter has been definitely settled in the treaty of Washington, in accordance with the very views maintained by General Cass, in the discus sions on the Quintuple Treaty, and in which he succeeded in obtaining the cordial and efficient concurrence of the French Government. In the late treaty, it was supposed that a practical and final settle ment of the question had been effected. So our go verament understood, and it is indeed impossible to affix to the clause referred to any other construction. It only remains for us to show that we cannot swerve from the just fulfilment of our obligations nor relinquish one jot or tittle of our recognised and indisputable rights. "Every possible pretext," as the President has said, for the continued interference of the British with American vessels, has been removed, and there is no fear that our country will shrink from the duty of protecting our marine from unjus tifiable invasion, and of avenging any insult offered to our flag.

STRAMSHIP GREAT WESTERN.-No sign of this steamer yet. She is now in her twentieth day. It is now certainly time for her to make her appearance. The packet ship Virginia, which sailed six days before her, arrived yesterday morning, making an excellent winter passage. To-day, we think, will bring forth the Western.

STEAM SHIP ACADIA, Capt. Ryrie, for Halifax and Liverpool, left Boston last Wednesday. She carried out 21,000 letters and 50 bushels of newspapers. All letters received by the late morning mails were despatched. She also carried out 16 passengers.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW .- Mr. Winchester has issued the first number of his cheap republication of Literary Depot.

OPULAR DELUSION .- MILLERIAM -- On no sul as the extent of human credulity been more sal factorily discovered, than on those which have re ference to the mysteries of our spiritual being, and the future and invisible world. No religious delusion is too gross for the popular guilet. Indeed, the larger, and the more repugnant to reason and common sense, the more certain is the transit of the offered mouthful. The successful impostures of Matthias cannot yet be forgotten; and still more recently, a lunatic named Courtnay, who assumed the chafacter of Jesus Christ, attracted to his standard several thousands of infatuated disciples from among the English peasantry, who were ready to lay down their lives at his feet, and several of whom actually resisted unto the death, a body of the military, who were ordered to take their wretched leader into cus

The soil of the United States has been fully as congenial to the origin and growth of all sorts of religious delusion, as that of the old world Spiritual imposters of all grades, and various pretensions have flourished amongst us. The trade has indeed thriven. From the revival preacher, with usexceptionable credentials, and orthodox bearer and small clothes, down to the wan dering Hebrew, with the beard of father Abraham and the rags of Lazarus, they have all prospered and waxed fat. Whilst the wives and daughters of the faithful have poured out their souls in hysterical convulsions, the fathers in Israel have poured out the contents of their purses at "meetings," which the shepherds of the flock took good care should be sufficiently "protracted." One delusion after ano ther has been made rapidly to succeed the worn-out predecessor, and in the language of the play bills, a continued succession of agreeable novelties ha been kept up with unvarying success.

The last imposture owes its existence to a crazy old man, who has undertaken the work of revealing the hidden mysteries contained in the writings of the Hebrew seers and the prophet of the Isle of Patmos. and the results of his operations promise to eclipse those of all his rival laborers in the wide and profitable vineyard of popular gullibility. In anticipation of the immediate approach of the end of the world, as revealed by Father Miller, hundreds have got rid of their property, and retinquished their customary avocations. Many have become altogether insane, and suicides and murders of the most appalling description, are daily recorded in the newspapers. Innu merable instances of the most frantic folly are constantly occurring; and the rapid progress and deplorable effects of the delusion have thoroughly alarmed all who have any regard for the welfare and happiness of their fellow men. That some check should be given to this fatal delusion, is absolutely necessa-

ry. Every principle of philanthropy requires that mmediate measures be adopted to interpose some barrier to the further inroads of such a desolating

spirit of error and delusion.

The great preventive of all such popular delusion as Millerism and its kindred impostures, is the education of the masses. Let the people be thorough ly educated-let the reasoning powers of our youth be subjected to proper culture—let the clergy faithfully and rationally discharge their duties—and such men as Miller and his associates will exclaim with the Moor, "Othello's occupation's gone!" think that the ultra-evangelical preachers have to answer for a great deal of the evils which the ravings of Miller have occasioned. They have led many of the religious world to suppose that christianity consists in maniacal excitement, and all sorts of extravagance. But these "protracted meetings" and hysterical fits, and insane rantings, we need scarcely say, have no more to do with the religion of Jesus, than had the blasphemies and violence o the miserable demoniacs whom he was wont to exorcise. Many of the regular clergy deal much too largely in appeals to the feelings, and thrilling declamation about the torments of the damned The direct tendency of such preaching is to make their hearers either infidels or lunatics. There have been quite too many Millers in the churches. Let another system of evangelizing the world be adepted. And in the meantime, we think that humanity and reason demand, that such unhappy victims of the present prevalent delusion as are manifestly unable to take care of themselves, should be subjected to proper restraint.

ATTACK ON NEW YORK AGENTS OF IRISH EMI GRANT SHIPS -A most malicious and unfounded attack on the highly respectable agents and ship owners engaged in the transportation of passengers from Ireland to this port, appeared in the yesterday. The following is the article:-

yesterday. The following is the article:—

It is to be amented that the individuals engaged in the Irish emigrant importing business, in this country and in Liverpool, should be so unprincipled and inhuman sa first to deceive, and then plunder their deluded and credulous countrymen, and make their miseries minister to their business and amusement. Passengers now arriving here, state that handbills are now being circulated in all parts of Ireland, by those engaged in this trade, falsely representing that laborers are in great demand in the United States, and that wages are high, in order to induce emigration to this country, that they make money; and that large numbers in Ireland, believing these statments, are making preparations to leave for this country the approaching spring and summer. We call upon the press of England and Ireland to undeceive these persons at once, and our Irish citizens should apprise without delay, their friends at home, of the knavery and falsehood attempting to be practiced upon them, and thereby defeat as tar as in their power, the industrious efforts of such characters as are notorious at Liverpool, for their frauds and robberies of emigrants to, and their equally vile friends and correspondents here.

So far as we have been able to ascertain, this is a

So far as we have been able to ascertain, this is a most wanton and gratuitous assault on the charecter of the gentlemen engaged in this business in this city. We are assured on the most unquestionable authority that the assertion, that improper means are employed, and false representations made by the agents and owners of the passenger-ships, in order to induce persons to emigrate to this country, is alto-gether a fabrication. Indeed the whole tone and tenor of the article we have quoted, indicate that i owes its origin to a very different feeling from benevolence. The attack is characterized by the mos undisguised malevolence, and we trust that the well-known and respected gentlemen whose cha racters have been so grossly impagned, will take appropriate means of repelling this unjustifiable s

GALLANTRY OF THE WALL STREET PRESS .- We ob erve that some of the Wall street papers have come out quite savagely against the grand ball, which is to be given at Tammany Hall next week, in honor of the ladies who so nobly resented the insult offered to their country at the Ashburton dinner. This is in wretched bad taste. We venture to predict that this ball will be one of the most brilliant ever given in this or any other city. The patriotic ladies of New York can present an array of beauty not to be surpassed in any city under heaven, and there will assuredly be a glorious mustering of them at this

FASHIONABLE INTELLIGENCE.—Several very important matrimonial alliances have lately been effected between distinguished members of the aristocratic circles. Among them we have been informed, by special express, of the following marriage in high life at Coney Island :-

life at Coney Island:—

"On Thursday, at the Government House, Coney Island, by the Right Rev. Lord Bishop Parvenue, Premier Prelate of the Island, Baron de Mootmorency to Miss Clotilda Martha Jane Montrose, linth daughter of Sir John Brissly Montrose, late Comptroller of the Fisheries, &c. The Baron de Montmorency is son and nephew to four general officers; he also belongs to a family who, before they took their places among the nobility of Coney Island, in the eleventh century, was a noble family of Communipaw The witnesses on one side were the Duke of Muscles, Lord Scollop, and Sir James Crab; on the side of the lady the Marquis of Clams, the Earl of Lobster, and Sir William Horsefoot, who claim their descent from the house of St. Crispin. Alter a dejeunt a la four date, the happy pair departed in coach and four for Squankum and Plum Gut, where they will spend the honeymoon. ed in coach and four for Squankum an where they will spend the honeymoon

NAVAL - When the Henry Kneeland left Monte video on the 28th of December, the line of battle ship Delaware, and a large frigate, supposed the Cotumota, was laying ouside. The Commodore was this celebrated review. It is for sale at the Herald at Montevideo and would leave in two or three days with his squadron, for Rio de Janeiro.

MARCH 2.—After the preliminary proceedings tining, Sergeant Ganty was recalled and crosses by the Judge Advocate, but his evidence was

ortant. Mr. Sangwiek read the following letters :-

Mr. Sedowiek read the following letters:

May it Please the Court:—

Testimony having been given as to certain private letters of Mr. Spender, which were read by me to the crew, with a view, as it has appeared in evidence, of disabusing their minds concerning the individual who had been instrumental in seducing them from their fidelity, and as one of the means within my power of restoring them to subordination, I respectfully submit to the Court the following efficial letter, explanatory of the circumstances under which those letters came into my possession.

The answer to that letter 1 abstain from offering to the Court, as it conflicts with a decision of the Court already made.

The answers out, as it conflicts white such, as it conflicts white submitted, by Your most obedient, Your most obedient, ALEX. SLIDELL McKENZIE, Commander, U. S. N.

(Copy.) U. S. BRIG SOMERS. 3rd December, 1849 Gentlemen:

You will proceed to make a careful examination of the effects of the late acting midshipman Philip Spencer, and take a correct inventory of them. In doing so, you will strictly search all his journals and papers of every nature that may be found among his effects, for the purpose of etecting, if possible, at how early a date he had formed the design of creating a mutiny on board of this vessel, capturing her and converting her into a pirate. In searching his private papers, when you come to any from his immediate family, you will carefully avoid perusing any mere domestic details, and glance onward only to observe if there is any allusion to the previous crimes of the decessed, or cautions against his vicious propensities All other letters than those from his immediate family, you will carefully scrutinise, and report the result to me in writing.

I am, respectfully, Gentlemen.

I am, respectfully, Gentlemen. Your most obedient,
ALEX. SLIDELL McKENZIE,
Commander U. S. N.

Purser H. M. HEISKELL.
Midshipman Egsear Thomson.
Acting Midshipman Adeien Deslonde.
U. S. N. U. S. N.

The Judge Advocave said, it must be remembered that all this about the letters came out from the witness, without any premeditation on his part. Indeed, until within this day or two, he was ignorant of the circumstance William Concer, examined.—This witness went over a conversation he detailed before the Court of Enquiry, as reported in the Herald of the 18th of January. On his cross examination he said, in reply to a number of questions—that when Spencer promised to get him leave to come home, he knew Spencer was only a midshipman, but did not know that midshipmen could not get a command shortly. The conversation was in the usual tone; any one standing about might have heard it. They did not make any remark. Never mentioned this talk about Spencer getting a command shortly, until he came home. Thought of it after Spencer was arrested, but did not think to mention it.

any remark. Never mentioned this talk about Spencer getting a command shortly, until he came home. Thought of it after Spencer was arrested, but did not think to mention it.

Mr. Stdawick here offered the testimony of Clark, which was taken before the Court of Enquiry.

The Judga Advocate read from the laws governing Courts Martial, the law on that point, which provides that in all cases not capital, or extending to the dismissal of commissioned or warrant officers, the testimony taken before Courts of Enquiry, should be evidence, provided the witness was either dead, or could not be obtained.

Mr. Stdawicz addressed the Court, and said they could show that Clark had received a letter, with money, to forward him to England.

The Coura intimated that this point had better be deterred for the present, and in the meantime some other testimony could be adduced to fill up the day.

Herry Rogers, Midshipman, examined.—After some testimony, which has been reported, the witness was asked what was the character of Mr. Spencer's mind, to which he raplied, "It was mature, and as well, if not better informed than most young men."

The witness then went on to give some testimony, which has been before reported, and identified the papers which were found in Mr. Spencer's locker. He also produced his own translation of the Greek characters subsequent to the arrest. I should think from two thirds to three fourths of the crew were disaffected. I believe the discovery and arrest made the disaffected more desperate. We had a severe squall just before the interment, and the Commander told methe safety of the vessel must be provided for, and the weather looked out for, whatever might be going on. The officers were much exhausted at that time, and would have been in no condition to have resisted the mutineers at the time of that squall. I never supposed the brig could have got to St. Thomas, unless the men had been executed, and that opinion has been greatly strengthened since. Had the Somers changed her course for Martinique, I do

Cross-examined—Why would you have disapproved ing to Martinique?

A—Because I should have been averse to seek protection from any foreign power; I should have thought it a distrace to have given up the prisioners, and because it would be a seed an average of the prisioners.

a foreign jail, rather than assume the highest powers, against the law? A-I am no lawyer, sir; but I'd have done what was done, rather than seek protection from any foreign pow-

Here the Court rose and adjourned.

Musical.-Clirchugh's grand Concert this ever ning at the Apollo, will be a rich affair. All the lo vers of Robt. Burns and fair Scotia will be there.

Madame Maroncelli, that chaste and classi al singer, gives her concert on Monday next at the same room, assisted by De Begnis, Kossowski, Timm The merits of the lady alone sure a full room, added to which she puts forward an excellent bill.

Madame Albertazzi, Miss Romer, Templeton, and Giubilei are spoken of, but we don't believe a word of it, as the operatic corps at the Park next season Madame is a charming singer, and one of the most

beautiful women on the stage.

Mrs. Hardwick, the singer, has a child scarcely over three years old, gifted with the most wonderful talent for music. She possesses a sweetly tuned voice of fourteen notes, which she uses in tones and semitones with the utmost precision, going through the scale with the piano accompaniment, with a cor rectness that would put to the blush many pupils who have devoted years of study. Moreover, sh sings several difficult songs from the operas, and will sustain a part in an easy duet. Horn, Rosier, Austin Phillips, and others, pronounce this little creature a perfect wonder.

We are happy to hear that Mrs. Bailey has returned to this city from her protracted engagement at Philadelphia, where she has been reaping additional laurels from all quarters. We say we are happy to record her arrival, because we hope to witness her frequent appearance during the concer season which is now approaching. This lady is on of the best singers we have, and her name would form a leading attraction in the programme of any concert.

OLYMPIC CIRCUS.—BENEFIT OF MR. ROCKWELL The performances this evening are for the benefit of Mr. Rockwell, the popular equestrian director of this establishment. A brilliant array of attraction are presented for the occasion, and we anticipate a crowded house. But a few more nights remain for the public to enjoy the delightful performances given at this superb place of amusement; therefore, all must take advantage of the first occasion to pass an evening here, or they will lose the opportunity for

CHATHAM THEATRE.-Among the numerous and attractive places of amusement in this city, none rank higher in public estimation than this beautiful and well regulated establishment. At no other theatre does the audience appear to enjoy the entertainments with so much delight. The strictest de corum is observed throughout the performances, which are of the most popular character-elegance and refinement blended with Thrusement and instruction. Mr. Thorne is indefatigable in his efforts to gratify the public, constantly presenting the best plays in the language in a style and manner which his peculiar facilities enable him only to give with appropriate effect.

THE MONTHLY MAGAZINES.—The periodicals for he current month, are in general well worthy of attention. The "Knickerbocker" has its usual variety of light and readable articles, and on the "Ed itor's Table" we find a very inviting supply of good things. Hunt's "Merchants' Magazine" sustains its established reputation. "The Ladies' Compan-ion" presents a very respectable appearance. It con-tains a beautifully written story by its able editor, Mr. Hamilton, and a pleasing variety of sketches, tales and poetry. The plate of the fashions is of urusual excellence. Sargent's "Monthly Magazine" sprinted on wretched paper, and presents a very dirty face. The contents want vigor, and some o them have a "very ancient and fish-like smell." It seems as if the magazine were made up of the refuse of several literary wallets. Come, come, M Sargent, try and do better

GENERAL JAIL DELIVERY .- On Wedn llowing named persons were discharged from the city prison, having been bailed by Recorder Tall-

madge and Judge Lynch, as follows :lanus Halenstein, perjury, Recorder; Cherles Pearce, assault and battery on Ann Murphy, Lynch; Caleb Nichols, burglary, Lynch; James Samuels, larceny, Recorder; Charles Moore, larceny, Lynch; Jacob Lewis, forgery, Recorder; James F. Hyde, larceny, Lynch; David Hewlitt, assault and battery, Lynch.

We do not know the character of the bail given, or whether the District Attorney was apprised of th application to bail or not.

"SMALL Pox in This House."-A number of cunning housekeepers about town, whose landlords are desirous of getting better tenants or more rent, have caused the words at the head of this article to be inserted on the bottom of the bills posted upon their dwellings, to frighten off the numerous horde o i"house hunters," that precede the annual de struction of bed-bugs on the first of May. Their doors are not darkened by visiters to take a look

PROGRESS OF THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE -"Cram's celebrated large distillery in Wooster street, near Canal, is about being converted into dwelling houses Millions of gallons of the "raw material" have been converted into porter house grog in that establish ment.

That Charge of Constructive Largeny.—Ackley Fitch, of Smith street, Brooklyn' and 39 Maiden
lane, in this city, was arrested yesterday, and held
to bail in the sum of \$500, on a charge of obtaining
money under false pretences. Robert C. Burdell,
who entered the charge of constructive largeny
against Isaac H. Mead, of 98 Eldridge street, on
Wednesday, for taking his check for \$75, as published in the Herald on Thursday, alleges that he
met Fitch in the street, who told him that he had
received the check from Mead. That he then told
Fitch that the check had been improperly obtained,
and he must not pass it. That Fitch immediately
after this went to a brother of Burdell's, in the
Bowery, and obtained the money for the check,
notwithstanding what had been previously told him.
Fitch refused to answer any questions, when arraigned before the magistrate, and was allowed to
depart, on entering security in the sum above
named.

Bulls Ignored.—The Grand Jury of the General

Bulls Ignored.—The Grand Jury of the General Sessions that adjourned on Tuesday, ignored a number of complaints brought before them. Among others were charges against Mr. G. Boggs, of the Evening Post, for an alleged libel on Charles Clifton, for republishing an article from the Harrisburgh Reporter, classifying him and others as "Saddleworth Smugglers." Also, against the boys David Laver and David Lent, for an alleged rape on Ellen Johnson, in Pell street, oa the 26th of January last. Also, against Captain Henry C. Hanson for perjury, on complaint of Joseph English West; and a charge of perjury against Moses Blackstock, made by George Eger and Jones Eger; and a charge of petit larceny by Jones Eger, mace by Blacksteck and Margaret Van Antwerp. All these complaints were quashed, on the ground of lack of evidence to sustain them.

Pulled and Balled.—Emma Creemer, who has BILLS IGNORED .- The Grand Jury of the Genera

PULLED AND BAILED.—Emma Creemer, who has kept a house of accommodation for double company, at 67 Leonard street, was yesterday arrested and held to oail in the sum of \$300, for her good behavior for a year from date. What nonsense it is to arrest these women and hold them to bail for good behavior. Either punish them according to the law for their offences, or let them alone without such annovance.

the law for their offences, or let them alone without such annoyance.

Grabed — A thieving servant girl, named Margaret Brady, who has lived with Joseph M. Ely, at 151 East Broadway, was committed to the City Prison yesterday, on a charge of stealing a green cloth overcoat, worth \$12, a boy's overcoat and cloak worth \$14, and a woollen Scetch plaid cloak, valued at \$6. A part of the clothing was found at a pawnbroker's shop where she had left it.

Fire.—The fire on Wednesday evening, about 10 o'clock, commenced in the provision store of James Armstrong, 113 South street, belonging to Mr. Schermerhorn, the contents of which were destroyed. The upper part was occupied by Mr. Keenan, as a forwarding packet office. The building, we understand, was insured. The adjoining store occupied by Saxton and Webb, forwarding merchants, Calvin Sweeney, tobacconist, and James Scatliff, sail maker, was also considerally injured in the upper part.

Charles W. Pierce, indicted for an assault and

per part.

Charles W. Pierce, indicted for an assault and
battery on Ann Murphy, at the Broadway Cottage
was bailed out on Wednesday by Judge Lynch.

was bailed out on Wednesday by Judge Lynch.

ALBERT C. DE MEREITT was admitted to bail on Tuesday, his mother-in-law entering security for his appearance. He stands indicted on two charges of grand larceny and one for conspiracy.

RAN AWAY WITH A HORSE AND WAGON.—On Tuesday morning last, a young man hired a horse and wagon from the livery stable of Patrick Rooney, 12 Lafayette Place, to go to Hazard's Hotel, at Yorkville, to see a sick relative, as he represented, and to return the same afternoon He gave the name of William Anderson, No. 156 Amity street, and paid \$2 for the use of the vehicle. Not returning the next morning, search was made for his residence as given, when it was ascertained that there was no such number as 156 in the street. The fears of Mr. Rooney that his horse and wagon had been stolen, induced him then to send to Yorkville. fears of Mr. Rooney that his horse and wagon nad been stolen, induced him then to send to Yorkville tears of Mr. Rooney that his horse and wagon had been stolen, induced him then to send to Yorkville, when it was learned that no such person or vehicle had been seen at Hazaro's Hotel, where he said he intended to stop. Officer Parker, of the Upper Police, then undertook to trace the rogue, and ascertained that he had crossed over to Long Island, and stopped at Rapelye's Hotel, at Flushing, to feed his horse, and left a buffalo robe for payment, saying that he would return that way and redeem it. The services of officer Laurence were then called in, who traced him to Cold Spring, in Suffolk county, where he was arrested. A young woman was with him, whom he said was his wife.

Upon enquiry, separately, she alleged they were married in Boston about six months since, and he, that they were married in Cornecticut. They have been living in this city about four weeks, at a house in second street. He was fullycommitted for trial.

Digd in Chill Bed.—The Coroner was called late on Wednesday evening to enquire into the parameter.

Died in Chill. Bed.—The Coroner was called late on Wednesday evening to enquire into the particulars of the decease of Mrs. Margaret Brash, wife of Henry Brash, of 150 Second street, who died suddenly on Wednesday without the attendance of a physician Upon investigation it was ascertained that about nine days since she was taken sick with severe pains in the back and side, and being within six weeks time of labor, it was supposed to be the premonitory symptoms preceding it. A physician was called in who rendered all the assistance in his power, but being unable to restore the woman or produce the delivery of the child, the Rev. J. Rumpler, a Catholic clergyman in attendance, advised the performance of the "Cesarian" operation, in order that the child might be saved. This operation the physician refused to perform, and the woman died yesterday morning. A post mortem examination resulted in satisfying the jury that she died from excessive inflammation of the lungs. The child had, to appearances, been dead about twenty four hours before the mother died.

An "Odd Fellow" Dead in this Tokes.—Yes.

hours before the mother died.

An "Odd Pellow" Dead is the Tomes.—Yesterday morning, a man who could not tell his name and appeared to be laboring under disease or intemperance, was committed to the city prison as a vagraut until he could be sent to the Island. He never spoke, but continued failing until death closed his suffering. From an examination of his pockets by the deputy Cotoner, an Odd Fellows" "card" from Brownsville Lodge, Pa., No. 51, was found in one of his pockets, with the name of Matthew Christy in it as a member. Also a certificate of initiation from State Capitol Lodge No. 70. He was poorly clad, and appeared as though he had recently arrived on foot from some part of the country. He will be intered by the coroner, unless his body is claimed by some Odd Fellows' Lodge.

Gold — A vein of gold four feet thick, from which two hands in three days raised one hundred bushels of ore, worth \$10 a bushel, has been discovered by Dr. Stephen Fox, near Mecklenburg.

(7) To morrow is possitively the last day of the Is tian Chiefs at the American Museum, and their farewel benefit, on which occasion Mr. Barnum will bring out all his attractions. To-night and to-morrow will therefor be the best opportunity of seeing a group of the most in teresting Aborigines that have ever visited the Eastern cities. The Kentucky Minstrels are greeted nightly with the most decided marks of approbation. The style of the other performances are too well known to need one word

87- SONNET ON GOURAUD'S BEAUTIFYING Naught can woman's charms eclipse Naught can woman's charms eclipse
More than hair around her lips;
Naught so dull a look bestow
As a forehead mean and low.
Quick the blemish then remove
That o'ershade the smiles of love,
And the encroaching curse eject
From the throne of intellect!
Lo! the medium I reveal—
Gourand's famous Poudre Subtile!
For tan and pimples his my duty
To recommend his Faude Beaute!
And to the sullow, be own and wan
His Liquid Rouge and Blanc d'Espagnese found only to this city at 67 Walker str
Vest of Broadway.
Poudre Subtile \$1.
Eau de Beaute \$1.

Poudre Subtile \$1. Eau de Beaute \$1. Vegetable Liquid Rouge 30 cents Blanc d'Espagne 26 cents.

BY THE SOUTHERN MAIL

Washington. [Correspondence of the Herald.] Washington. (Wednesday Night) }
March 1, 1843.

Nomination of Mr. Cushing as Secretary of the Treasury—Mr. Forward—The Bank-rupt Repeal Bill—Special Mission to England-Matters and Things in General.

Before this reaches you, the nomination of Mr. Cushing as Secretary of the Treasury, will be before the Senate. Mr. Forward could not be induced to hold over for a single day, and last juight he left the Treasury Department, never to return. It was not finally decided until last night that Mr. Cushing was to go into the Treasury Bureau. But Mr. Spencer efused to leave the War Office, where he has every

refused to leave the War Office, where he has every thing in the most perfect order. The Cabinet will be a very strong and efficient one. Two members from Massachusetts is justified on the ground that General Washington had two members from Virginia in his Cabinet at one time.

The last strony fight took place to-day in the House Committee for Foreign Affairs upon reporting a bill-making an appropriation for a Ministerio England to settle all that remains unsettled. The Bill was voted down in Committee, 6 to 3. The Minister was not named, of course, but it was intended for Mr. Webster.

By the bye, Mr. Webster's splendid silver vase was found not far from his House. It is stated in the New York papers that he looks sick and care worn. Fudge! He never was in better health or spirits in his life.

There is considerable talk here to-day that the President will not have time to consider the merits of the bill repealing the Bankrupt Bill. Still I think he will sign it.

There is considerable talk here to-day that the President will not have time to consider the merits of the bill repealing the Bankrupt Bill. Still I think he will sign it.

Neither the custom house reduction bill, nor the famous No. 548, will reach him in time for their merits to be considered—that is, if they reach him at all. They will sot become a law, either of them. The farce of pretended virtue in retrenchment was all a humbug. The members were not in earnest, any more than they were when they passed a resolution to exclude wine, ale and spirits, from the capitol. The restaurats are here yet, and there is as much brandy drank here as ever.

The admirable life of Mr. Calhoun, extensively in circulation here, was written by Mr. R. M. T. Hunter, late Speaker. He is a very quiet and gentlemanly man, and possesses splendid talents.

It is thought that the next Speaker of the House will be the Hon. Mr. Jones, of Virginia, and that Mr. Harris, M. C., now of Virginia, but who is going to Missouri, will be the next Clerk. That excellent wit, and excellent man, Matthew St. Clair Clarke, will be much missed.

The city is full of strangers, and an extraordinarily large number of influential whigs among them, from all parts of the Union.

The whigs hold a caucus to-night to determine on some plan of operations for the next campaiga, and also with a view to arrange some graphic denouement wherewith to close the session.

Mr. John A. Morrill is here to superintend some important cause in the Supreme Court, relative to a large amount of property belonging of right to his wife in Virginia, I believe.

Mr. Frank Waddell has arrived, and spent the evening at the White House, where there was a recharché musical party. Frank, on seeing the admirably painted portraits of the Tyler Family on the walls, said to Mrs. Robert Tyler, "I suppose you had them placed there, in order to canvas their merils." He also perpetrated a much worse pun. Mrs. Tyler observed, "You are surprised, probably, Mr. Waddell, to think that I married into

clined from a child." Nobody laughed. But I forgot; you detest a pun.

Mr. R. M. Blatchford has arrived here, with several leading whige from your State.

Mr. Edw. Curus and Mr. Paxton Hallett are still here. The latter gentleman is no applicant for office. Col. Zabriskie is here; he is looking for a consulship. Col. Starkweather, Judge J. B. Sutherland, Jonathan Roberts, Richard Rush, &c., are all here.

Amos Kendall is not in prison. He was on the floor of the House to-day, looking as happy as a man could look He was warmly greeted by the locofocos.

man could look He was warmly greeted by the locofocos.

The Calhoun men are in high spirits, and all say they are sure that Mr. Calhoun will get the nomination at the Convention in 1844 Mr. Calhoun never was in better health or spirits. Mr. McDuffie's health, I am happy to say, has greatly improved.

A great many members of both Houses, whigs and locofocos, are so pleased with the editorials and commercial matters in the "Herald," that they have declared their intention to subscribe for it immediately, and have it sent to their homes. They declare it is the most manly, independent and enterprising paper in the country, and the only one on which they can rely for early and accurate information. There have been more than three times as many Heralds taken here this winter as all the other New York papers put together.

I believe I told you that one of Mr. Wickliffe's sons has just married the very lovely and accomplished daughter of the gallant Gen. Dawson.

One of the accomplished daughters of Gen. Aaron Ward, has been spending the last lew days here; and in conjuction with the beautiful and highly intellectual daughter of the Hon. Francis Granger, has produced quite a sensarion.

This has been quite a dull winter. Very few par-

tellectual daughter of the Hon. Francis Granger, has produced quite a sensation.

This has been quite a dull winter. Very iew parties given; the only ones worth speaking of were those given by Mr. Webster, Mr. Wickliffe, and Lieutenant Kearney. They were very splendid; the rest were mere bagatelles.

Hon. Caleb Cushing will shortly lead to the altar a beautiful, intellectual, and wealthy Roman Catholic lady, from Baltimore. Honors thicken on him. He deserves them all, for he has been the best abused man in the House.

No other marriages of moment on the tapis at present I think the rumor of the President's marriage is a "weak invention of the enemy's."

Mr. Postmuster Graham is expected here hourly. He is in high favor at the White House, and is considered by the Departmenta very efficient officer But it is not likely his ili-timed post office bill will pass. The Senate now say, if they had known the popular feeling on this head, they would not have passed it. They also say they will not follow Mr. Merrick's lead on these matters again. It is not likely that any bill to reduce the postage will pass this session.

You know that no new bill at this time can go

his session. You know that no new bill at this time can go

this session.

You know that no new bill at this time can go from one House to the other without a suspension of the rules by two-thirds. And both Houses to-day refused to suspend the rules for that purpose.

Both Houses seem likely to part is good temper, and "calm as a summer's moraing." I am afraid we shall have no exciting scenes to wind up with.

Mr. Areold and Gov. Reynolds, both men of strong common sense, honest and well-meaning, have much improved as debaters.

I was mistaken in the talked of quarrel between Mr. Butler King and Mr. Cost Johnson. They have had no quarrel, but on the contrary, are the best possible friends, although there was a lying report in the city that a challeuge had passed between them Mr King is one of the most gentlemanly, correct, counteous and attentive members in the House.

The note which passed between Mr. Thompson and Mr. Rayner was not of a hostile character as I am informed, but asked for an explanation in the most counteous and friendly manner.

Mr. Benron confidently looks for the Presidential nomination in 1848. Where will parties be by that time? Echo answers at sixes and sevens!

But, you will say, why are you not writing about the doings of Congress to-day? For the very best of reasons. They did gearcely any thing worth writing, strange as it may seem, on the last day but two of the session, but it is true.

In the Fennte, the Bill to repay Massachusetts her

reasons. They did scarcely any thing worth writing, strange as it may seem, on the last day but two of the session, but it is true.

In the Senate, the Bill to repay Massachusetts her outlay in the last war was passed, 26 to 19; but as the rules were not suspended, it would not be sent to the House. The Bill to extend the charter of the Banks in this District to 1855, was also finally passed 26 to 16; but for the same reason did not reach the House. The House Bill to relieve poor Ann Royal, was rejected, 16 to 13. CMr. Archer begged the Senate to take up the Bill, (which passed the House yesterday) to provide for the appropriation to carry out the Treaty. Mr. Benton objected, and said they could do it to-morrow. Several private bills were passed, and then, without touching the General Appropriation Bill, the Senate adjourned. Who would believe there were only two days left of the session? But the fact is that the whigs have not two-thirds to suspend the rules, and the locofocos don't care if there isn't another bill passed.

In the House, the business was equally unimportant. A resolution was passed that the Secretary of War causes a clan and

don't care if there isn't another bill passed.

In the House, the business was equally unimportant. A resolution was passed that the Secretary of War cause a plan and estimate to be presented next session, for a Hall for the House of Representatives. There is a talk of using the library room for that purpose. A mass of correspondence from foreign governments, relative to the speration of the Tariff, was ordered to be printed. A long and dry discussion took place about paying and continuing the engrossing clerks. The slight amendments by the Senate to the Fortification and Indian Treaties Bills, were concurred in and the rest of the day was consumed in considering the Senate's amendments to the Naval Appropriation Bill. The House agreed to strike out the clause which says, the person at the head of the Medical Bureau shall have seen five years of sea service. The House stuck to their clause that the man at the head of the Clothing and Provision Bureau shall be a Captain in the Navy. Mr. Charles Ingersoll, one of the most able, influential and remarkable members in the House, tried to get in an amendment that no part of the naval appropriations should go to fit out the 80 gun Africas Squadron, but it was voted down. This and the vetes yesterday show the strong influence Mr. Webster still has. The last

You know the Senate decided that one of Gilbert's Balance Floating Docks should be built at Pensacola, at a cost of \$100,000, and that no dock should be built at Brooklyn at all The House then virtually said, "A plague on both your houses," rejected the Senate's amendment, and decided that "no Dock should be built no where," as one of the members graphically and grammatically expressed it. The House then adjourned.

There has been a very severe snow storm here, and snow lays six inches on the ground.

Many of the members have been giving their farewell supper parties at Walker's—the Sandy Welsh's of Washington. He bought 180 dozen of Lord Ashburton's fine wine when he left, and to the horror of the temperance people, the members have drank 75 dozen of it this short session. It had the effect o making many of 'em ask, "Where am I to go ?"

U. S. Sopreme Court, Merch 1.—Samuel Humes Porter, Esq., of Pennsylvania, was admitted as Attorney and Counsellor of this Court. No. 32. M. A. Connor vs. H. Bradley et al., in error to the Circuit Court United States for Washington, D.C. Mr. Justice Daniel delivered the opinion of this Court, reversing the judgment of the said Circuit Court in this cause with costs, and remanding the same for a venire facias de novo. No. 23. The Bank of the United States et al. appellants vs. D Peter's heirs et al. The argument of this cause was commenced by Gen. Jones for the appellants, and continued by Mr. Coxe for the appellees.

TREASURY NOTES OUTSTANDING, MARCH 1st, 1843.—
Amount outstanding of the issues prior to the 31st of August, 1842, viz:—
As recorded in this office, \$8,666,736 24
Deduct cancelled notes in the hands of the accounting offi-

Notes issued under the act of the 31st August, 1842, 3, Deduct the amount redeemed and re-corded in this office, \$6,164 33 And in the hands of the account 8,642,796 96

5,800 00 11,964 33 3,013,590 56 11,656,387 45

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Register's Office, March 1, 1845.
T. L. SMITH,
Reg. Tr'y of U. S.

Destructive Fire—Explosion and loss of many Lives.—Yesterday, about 5 o'clock, P. M., the extensive pork packing establishment of Messrs. Pugh & Alvord, corner of Walnut and Canal streets, was discovered to be on fire. The firemen repaired to the spot with their usual alacrity, and while engaged in combating the destructive element, many were on the roof of a smaller building connected with the main one, when a dreadful explosion took place, occas.oned, it is conjectured, by the consulusion of gas, generated by the fire inside the building, which was very close.

The root of the small house was blown off, and the walls of the other thrown outward, burying many of the firemen and spectators under the ruins, while some of those on the roof sunk into the house, or were precipitated to the ground, some few without material injury. At this moment, the flames for the first time burst out. The concussion of the air was so great, that persons on the opposite side of Walnut street, who were standing en some tiers of barrels of pork, were thrown down, and part of the upper tier of barrels were thrown upon one or two, whose limbs were broken by them.

Such was the consternation created by the shock of the explosion—which was heard and felt in distant parts of the city—that several minutes elapsed before the spectators recovered from the panic. Assistance was then given to the sufferers, some of whom were idead—some so dreadfully mutilated and wounded that they can scarcely be recognised, many of whom died in a short time, and some may possibly recover.

We understand the building and its contents were fully insured.

No such heart-rending and tragical event has ever

No such heart-rending and tragical event has ever occurred in our city, if we except the explosion on board the steamboat Moselle, some years since.

It will be recveral days before the full-particulars of this terrible event are ascertained, and the number of the sufferers and the extent of their injuries are known.

Those who were killed and soon died of their wounds—H. S. Edmands, Joseph Bonsall, Caleb W. Taylor, of the firm of Woodnutt & Co; Mr. Collins, a Catholic Priest, C. Rice, John Blake-Chambachain.

more, — Chamberlain. Geo. Shillitto, badly injured. The following persons, members of the Independent Fire Engine and Hose Company, are ascertain-

Abraham Oppenheimer, slightly hurt; Joseph Treft, right arm broke, and injured in the hip; Jass Wilson, ancle smashed; Joseph Thornton, badly hurt; Alex, Guthrie, slightly do; P. Powell, blown into the canal, slightly hurt.—Cincinnati Daily Times, Feb. 26.

Sales of Stocks at Philadelphia Yesterday \$\frac{8}{2}\$100 City Gas 6"s, 1861, 104; \$250 Lehigh 6"s, 1845, 27, 15 shares Mechanics Bank, 15\frac{1}{2}; 4 do do 16; 100 do New Orleans Gas Bank, 8\frac{1}{2}. After Board—2 shares Merchants and Mechanics Bank; 11; 30 do do do 1\frac{1}{2}; \$1000 Kentucky 6"s, 84; 1700 United States 6"s, 1862, 103\frac{1}{2}; 302 do

LATEST SOUTHERN SHIP NEWS.
PHILADELPHIA, March 2-Arr Delos, Eckf-ldt, Pouc
West Pork, Clark, Nyork, Cld Washington, Shan
New York, Bourne, Bradley, West Indice; Squire & Br New York, Bourns, Brabley, West Indics, oquos Steelman, Chennegan.

Balvimone, March 1—Art Henry, Messervey, Salem—passed the Frances June, from Porto Rico, ashore on Sparrow's Point. Cld Catharine, Wingste St Thomas and a mist: F A Tupper, Dukshari, Nassau, NF. Sld Humphrey, Galt, New Orleans: Patopaco, Nickerson, Boaton.

Elizaners City, Nickerson, Boaton.

Elizaners City, Nickerson, Boaton.

Holias Maria, Somera, Forke Island; Charles, Wiswell, do.—Sld Wm T Bryant, Evertan, West Indics.

69 THE PILES.—It is now proved to a certainty that the genuine Hay's Liniment from Messrs. Comstock and Ross, 25 Magazine street, will cure any case of piles, either blind or bleeding. All those that are afflicted with this distressing complaint can find relief by its use without fail.—New Orleans paper.

The same may be had of Comstock & Co., No. 71 Maiden

QQ-YOU WHO WILL NOT BELIEVE IN FACTS proved to be positive and invariable, need blame your-selves only for the bad consequences of your unbelief.—
That leather made into boots and shoes can be made imparvious to water by the Oil of Tannin, sold at 71 Maiden Lane, is now proved beyond doubt. These who prefer to lumber their feet with India rubber shoes, or to go with their feet wet and cold, till they get the consumption, are advised not to use it, but all sensible peeple will have it at any rate, for it may be had in any sized bottles, or by the gallon. All who use harness or carriages should use it for the leather. It softens and renews it in the most surprising and incredulous manner.

0.2 ANOTHER NEW WORK ENTIRE, FOR SIX AND A QUARTER CENTS.—The New World, for Saturday, March 4, will contain entire, an Agricultural Tour in the United States and Upper Canada, by Captain Barclay, of England. This is a book of the deepest interest to the record of this country. Emergon's Lecture on Barclay, of England. This is a book of the deepest interest to the people of this country. Emerson's Lecture on Domestic Life, delivered at the Tabernacle on Tuesday evening. Letter from Mr. Aldrich. Capital Punishment; the subject reviewed in connection with the recent debates at the Tabernacle. Ouranus and the Statz, an apologue, by the author of the Spectre of the Lagons. Letter from the author of the Folitical History of New York. Foreign Files; Scrop Book; Musical World; Apollo Association; President's Message; News, &c.

*Subacription price \$3 a year in advance. Single copies 6; cents. Office 30 Ann st.

6† cents. Office 30 Ann st.

(17) BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA IS A RARE and isvaluable combination of vegetable remedies of established medical value, and from its peculiar properties is almost infallible in all complaints that arise, from impurities of the blood, from the merbid action of the absorbent and glandular systems, from constitutional indices noracies, hereditary predisposition, and in general, all chronic and long standing infamities and irregularities of the human frame. To enumerate all the diseases is which it has been found to be a sovereign remedy would be to make this notice much too lengthy, and we can only here suggest to the reader the vane and importance of this preparation, and refer him to advertisements in the public papers for more detailed intelligence respecting its efficacy, in nearly all cases of complaint, exacpt those of the most ordinary, or endemic and epidemic character.

Sold wholesale and retail by Wm. Burger, 30 Cortlandt street; Rushton & Co; Aspinwall; Milhau's Pharmacy; Lyme, Bowery; Trippe, Division st; and 211 Fulton, and druggists generally.

ELIZABETHTOWN, Feb. 20, 1943.

GG MR. EDITOR: —Will you not give the subjoined statement a place in your columns, in order that it may thereby meet the eye of some who may be suffering from a like complaint, and thus placing the means of cure within their reach.

About two months ago I was seized with a violent cold, accompanied with a racking cough, which soon caused raising of blood. I tried various remedies, but none did any good; but on the contrary my cough increased, preventing me from having a whole night's sleep in better than two weeks, (during which time I was unable to attend to my business, and which it was feared would result in consumption.) By accident, Dr. Wistar's Medical Family Guide met my eye, which recommended Salsam of Wild Cherry. I immediately purchased a bottle, and used it according to direction, and at the expiration of a week my cough and cold had entirely disappear. Balsam of Wild Cherry. I immediately purchased a bot-tie, and used it according to direction, and at the expira-tion of a week my cough and cold had entirely disappear-ed, and I was enabled to attend to my business, being as well as usual. Yours, JAMES W. WOODRUFF. Sold by Isaac Butts, 125 Fulton street, N. Y.; Badger, Newark.

PICTORIAL LIFE OF WELLINGTON. cond edition.—Now ready the second edition of the pic-torial life and explaits of the Duke of Wellington, illus-trated with a portrait and forty-three beautiful engravings. This is the hest popular life of the Duke ever published.— Single copies 25 cents—\$16 a hundred. Agents can now have their orders supplied. Office 30 Annst. J. WINCHESTER, Puslisher.