

THE LONDON EXHIBITION.
We perceive by the letter of our London Correspondent, as well as by letters in other papers, that some misunderstanding had existed as to which of the two gentlemen holding apparently conflicting commissions was the true person designated by the United States central authority to take charge of the American interests at the Industrial Exhibition. The matter appears, however, to have been adjusted so as to prevent any detriment to the interests of our countrymen who have sent articles for exhibition, and had it not been, the Executive Committee here have taken such steps, and will send by the next steamer such instructions, as would immediately settle the difficulty.

On examining copies of the commissions, at the office of the Executive Committee in this city, we find that the committee thought it proper to appoint two gentlemen to act in behalf of American exhibitors, but to act in separate departments, and for distinct purposes. Both are, therefore, agents of the committee, but for separate and clearly prescribed duties. Mr. STANBURY was appointed to superintend the placing the packages on board of the *St. Lawrence* at New York, and proceed with them to Southampton, see them safely transported to London, and deliver all the articles (with the exception of such as were consigned to other agents) at the place of exhibition. Here the duties of Mr. STANBURY as an agent of the committee were to cease, and those of Mr. HANDLE to commence—the latter gentleman being charged with the arrangement, care, and superintending of the articles within the building. The committee have every reason to be satisfied with the energetic and efficient manner in which Mr. STANBURY has executed his responsible duty, and with the activity and attention with which Mr. HANDLE was engaged in the discharge of his; of all of which the committee have had full advice by the latest steamer.

THE LATE CUBAN MOVEMENTS.
The Savannah papers state that the recent movements of a portion of the Cuban invaders in Georgia were premature, caused by a rumor that a revolt had actually taken place in Cuba. This induced sixty three of the party, who resided in the Cherokee region of country, to hasten towards Savannah to render their services to Gen. GEORGE, (formerly of Cuba), who is a resident of that city; but learning that the movement was premature, and that they had mistaken the rendezvous, they returned home to await the proper time. Rather strange, we should think, if there be no truth in the various rumors concerning the getting up of a second unlawful expedition against Cuba, that such a body of men should have been already organized, so as to repair to Savannah at a moment's warning. The Atlanta "Republican" of Thursday notices the return of the adventurers to that city, but says that it has not been able to learn whether they have abandoned their desperate enterprise, or returned with the object of taking a new route. It supposes the latter to be the case. We trust, for the honor of the country, that the explanation of the Savannah papers of the source of the reports which we have lately had on this subject may turn out to be true.

ABOLITION AND DISUNION.—There is a harmony of sentiment between the Abolitionists and the Nullifiers which cannot escape the observation of those who take the trouble to remark the language habitually employed by Northern and Southern agitators. Thus, for instance, the Rev. SAMUEL MAY, a New York Abolitionist, speaks at the Syracuse Anti-Slavery Convention of the 20th March, in the following terms:

"WE MUST COME INTO COLLISION WITH THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT. I say meet! for the Fugitive Slave Bill shall never be enforced throughout the land!"

While the Charleston Mercury, of the 16th of March, says:

"We must meet the issue, or tamely submit to the tyranny of one of the most infamous and corrupt Governments under which a civilized people ever lived."

The Editor of the Mobile Advertiser is informed by a friend who has just returned from the eastern counties of Mississippi that the contest between the Unionists and Secessionists was warm in that section. Old party lines are completely obliterated, and Whigs and Democrats are uniting harmoniously together to rid the country of the fell spirit of Disunionism.

NEW HAMPSHIRE CONVENTION.—The adjourned meeting of the New Hampshire Constitutional Convention took place at Concord on Wednesday. A proposition was adopted to submit to the people amendments abolishing the religious test and property qualification; also, to increase the Senate to twenty-four members, to be chosen in single districts. The Convention then adjourned till next day.

Senator FORT returned to his home in Mississippi on the 30th ultimo. The next day he addressed the citizens of Raymond and vicinity in a public speech, accepting his nomination as a candidate for the State Convention. On the night of the 24th he addressed a large audience in the city of Jackson, in defence of his position and opinions as a Democrat and a Union man. He left Jackson on the 3d for Madison county, thence to go on a canvass to a portion of the eastern counties, and to return to Jackson in time for the convention in May.

ABRUPT CLOSE OF THE SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE OF NEW YORK.

The Session of the Legislature of New York was brought to an abrupt termination on Thursday evening, by the revolutionary proceeding of thirteen Senators, who, to prevent the passage of a bill to which they were opposed, took upon themselves the responsibility of breaking up the Legislature and arresting the Government. The Canal Enlargement bill, which had been under consideration in the Senate for two days, came to a vote on its third reading on Wednesday night, when thirteen of the Senators withdrew, leaving the Senate without a quorum. At the opening of the Senate on Thursday morning twelve of the Senators who had withdrawn the previous evening sent in their resignations. The thirteenth avowed his purpose to withdraw whenever the canal bill should be brought to a vote, and acted accordingly. The Senate, being thus deprived of power to legislate, was forced to adjourn, and the House of Assembly, being powerless without the co-operation of the Senate, was obliged to follow its example, and both houses accordingly adjourned *sine die* about seven o'clock in the evening.

In narrating the above events, the Albany "Register" adds the following appropriate comments: "This extraordinary procedure is wholly unprecedented in the history of our State. It is a long stride in the direction of anarchy. It is not a new step in legislation, but the end of all legislation. All constitutions, as well as universal customs, prescribe the manner in which members of legislative bodies shall manifest their opposition to measures before them. That the opponents of a measure, when beaten on the vote, may break up the Legislature to defeat it, is a monstrous proposition, and utterly subversive of all legislation and government. Scarcely a law could be passed if this were allowable. It matters not what the ground of objection is. The idea that an unconstitutional measure justifies this step for its prevention is ridiculous. The question of constitutionality is the ground of opposition to a large portion of the measures which come before every legislative body. No Legislature could sit a fortnight without exploring if this rule prevailed. Besides, there is an established tribunal, beyond the Legislature, to which the Constitution assigns appeal from the decision of the Legislature as to the constitutionality of measures. The Judiciary has alone the power, superior to the majority of a Legislature, to determine questions of constitutionality. The act under consideration is therefore unnecessary, and a usurpation as well as revolutionary. The measure which occasioned this high-handed procedure, were it clearly unconstitutional, is insignificant by the side of an act which disregards not only the Constitution, but strikes at the foundation of all Government. The people will never mistake this desperate exhibition of obstinacy for devotion to the constitution."

The sudden termination of the session has had the effect of wrecking a great number of bills, which had occupied much time and were nearly through, and of preventing the passage of the annual appropriation bills, without which the affairs of Government cannot be long carried on, as well as many other bills of paramount importance to the State.

Governor HOW has already issued his Proclamation, directing elections to be held for filling the seats of the recalcitrant Senators, and calling a special session of the Legislature to be held on the 10th of June next. So that an immediate appeal is thus taken to the People.

We extract from the Letter of our New York City correspondent a more particular account of the matters at issue between the friends and opponents of the Canal Improvements, as follows:

NEW YORK, APRIL 19, 1851.
After a very quiet fortnight, quite a long time in this city for the cessation of novelties in Church, State, or Society, the community has been thrown into considerable excitement by the sudden and violent breaking up of our State Legislature, in a very novel and peculiar manner. State politics are not always or generally matters of very decided interest to readers in remote sections of the country, but the present phase of New York political history may perhaps be an exception to this rule, especially as it is an illustration of the working of free institutions, which even to a merely speculative observer would be interesting.

A bill has been pending before the Legislature called the *Eric Canal Enlargement Bill*, authorizing a loan of nine millions of dollars, chiefly for the purposes of the enlargement of the Erie, Genesee Valley, and Black River Canals, and pledging the future revenues of these canals for the payment of the loan. Canal politics in this State is a separate and very complicated branch of politics, fruitful of discussions and party strife, and the canals themselves the subject of special legislation in the new Constitution of the State, adopted in 1846. This nine-million project, which received the support of the Whig majority in both branches of the Legislature, was attacked by the Opposition, particularly in the Senate, as repugnant to and in direct violation of the provisions of the Constitution, declaring that, with certain exceptions in extreme cases, no debt "shall be contracted by or on behalf of the people of the State, unless such debt be for a single work or object, and a tax be imposed sufficient to pay the principal and interest within eighteen years from the time of its contraction, and that every law authorizing a loan shall, before it takes effect, be submitted to the people at a general election, and be approved by a majority of all the votes cast for and against it."

Other provisions of the Constitution, prohibiting the Legislature from selling, leasing, or otherwise disposing of any of the canals of the State, providing for the application of the revenues of the canals in each fiscal year, and limiting appropriations by the Legislature to the space of two years from their passage, are also cited as prohibitory of the proposed loan. Great and violent has been the discussion provoked by this state of things; more great and violent than can well be imagined by any person unacquainted with the character of New York politics, and the controlling influence which the canal policy, in the hands of the party in power for the time being, exerts over the temporary destinies of the State. Albany politicians have been, from remote times, distinguished for their zeal and energy in all the stratagems and tactics of the legislative campaigns. The Canal Bill was fortified by opinions in favor of its constitutionality from the Hon. JOHN C. SPENCER and other prominent counsel, to whose views Mr. WHEATLEY lent the sanction of his name and judgment, and was on the other hand subject to the counter batteries of the Attorney General of the State, whose firm certainly had the advantage in point of position, and other vigorous constitutional defenders. It became evident that the bill would pass the Senate, and this ensured its becoming a law. The vexed question of constitutionality thereupon grew more vexed and more vexatious, and finally, after exhausting all the artillery of forensic eloquence, editorial denunciation, and legal argument against the obnoxious measure, what the thirteen Democratic Senators embrace, as a last resource, but the novel expedient of resigning their Senatorial dignities, and quitting the halls of legislation *en masse*. The effect of their withdrawal is to leave the Senate without the three-fifths of all the members elected, required by the constitution to be present on the final passage of bills of this description. It strangled the nine million bill, but strangled also all the other unfinished business before the Legislature, and that body came to a most sudden and sudden end. The receding Senators entered their protest against the bill and their grounds of resignation on the minutes of the Chamber, and state that their resignation was the only means left them to prevent what they considered an infraction of the constitution, and to enable the whole subject to be laid distinctly before the people.

Of course these thirteen gentlemen get their fill of praise and censure; as bold patriotic defenders of constitutional rights from their political friends, censure as diabolical sinners, scoundrels, nullifiers, and the like from their opponents. "It is a pretty quarrel as it stands," and the people have to be the umpire. An extra session of the Legislature is to be called without delay, and the different districts unrepresented now, in consequence of the resignation of these Senators, will

have to elect new incumbents. This will bring the matter to a speedy trial, and, as both parties are sanguine, neither is inclined to waste much time over the act of the secession, but prefer to go at once into the popular contest.

Apart from any consideration of this singular and almost anomalous occurrence, involving the merits of the bill or the course its opponents thought fit to take, which would be out of place in this connection, and taking only the facts as they exist, and as I have given them above, there is certainly a striking moral to be drawn from them in favor of our American institutions. We have here the most sudden and violent termination of a popular body, leaving the business of the State unfinished, and such indecisive legislation in a chaotic and confused state. And yet not a symptom of disturbance or disquiet. Every where the people address themselves to making up their minds as to the right side of the case; in a few months they will go up to the ballot-boxes to dispose of the whole thing themselves, to their own satisfaction, and in the mean time, for all the tempest and turbulence at the Capitol, there will not be a bill of corn or a bed of cucumbers the less in all the Empire State.

TIME AND PROGRESS.—As several warrants are alleged to have been issued in Boston for the arrest of more fugitive slaves, it may perhaps tend to calm the rage of excitement, if not dull the edge of fanaticism, to reflect on the fact that even Massachusetts, as a political member of the Union, is as much a slave State as South Carolina; and that even a repeal of the Fugitive Law would still leave her in that position, while the present Constitution binds together the Federal Union. Slavery, as a social, commercial, and political evil, is not congenial to the genius of Republican Government, yet the slave interest, as a political element, is so interwoven and incorporated with our Government as to involve the disruption of the Union in its immediate removal. Time, reason, and the spirit of progress, in developing the real truths of political economy, must eventually cause it to disappear from the land. New elements are always in process of creation, to take the place of old ones, and as certain as that water will find its level, will the free principle pervade the universe. But the passions of man cannot produce the change, which rests alone with a higher and wiser power.

It may be proper to add, in connexion with these remarks, (of the New York correspondent of the National Intelligencer upon the late explosion in the Legislature of New York,) that although it may be a matter of congratulation to remember that disturbances and obstructions in the regular and duly appointed course of government in this country may pass off without danger by reason of the corrective action of the people, yet it is also to be remembered that every instance of such violence, for partisan or other purposes, tends to strengthen vicious precedents, and to familiarize the public mind with such dangerous extremes. We cannot know what the future has in store for us; but the examples of other nations may warn us of the evils we may bring upon ourselves by reckless violations of order and law, and a disposition to resort to excessive measures for the attainment of temporary and factious ends.—*Baltimore American.*

MORE ABOUT THE CUBAN RECRUITS.—The "American Union" of Thursday last (a newspaper published at Griffin, Georgia) has the following notice of the arrival at that place of the Cuban recruits:

"On their arrival in Griffin they created quite a sensation, especially as soon as their destination was ascertained. We were taken entirely by surprise, not even dreaming that any thing like an expedition of that sort was ever thought of by any portion of our people; but the arrival of the company on the cars brought to light the fact that several young men of our town are in the scrape, and the company has been making up for several months past. It is understood that several men in our State holding prominent positions in society are at the head of the affair here, and have been corresponding clandestinely with young men all over the country to enlist their sympathies, influence, and energies in favor of the enterprise. So soon as the fact of the expedition being on foot was known, and could be kept secret no longer, those who were engaged in it, or at least some of them, talked about it freely. All this we know that are implicated in this affair are young men just grown up. They say that their life promised five thousand dollars apiece in case they are successful, with a fair prospect of making fortunes for each one that will go and assist in wresting Cuba from the Spanish Government. They are assured that a large portion of the Spanish army now in Cuba will ground their arms, or join them on their arrival, and that the inhabitants will all join in to put down the Spanish authorities."

"The fact is a goodly one to deceive and entice young men full of no experience and great impetuosity into the nefarious plot; and the inquiry of it will be the more apparent when it is known, as doubtless it will be sooner or later, that not a word of truth exists in it. Some of the inhabitants of Cuba may entertain delusional feelings towards the present Government; but that there are a great many of them still disposed to defend their homes and families, and maintain their present position, was clearly manifested when the expedition of last year landed at Cardenas, and was compelled by the people to decamp in short order."

A correspondent of the London Athenaeum, writing from Egypt, states that the destruction of the ancient Temples and Pyramids is rapidly going on. He says:

"The Northern Pyramid of Dashour is now in progress of being converted into a stone quarry, in order to build new palaces or villas in the neighborhood; the tombs of Sakara are used for the same purpose; the mounds of Abydos are ransacked for building materials; the Temple of Erment is going for the same purpose; and two temples have, within the last few weeks, been packed down, and the materials re-used for making up for the deficiencies of the Nile. A quantity of travellers, to whom, indeed, they have remained utterly unknown until now that they no longer exist. I went to Khimim to look at the great block of stone copied by Wilkinson, and supposed to be restored to Letronne. I found that the first line was entirely gone. They are breaking up the block to make lime."

The Charleston (Va.) Republican states that two large canoes, laden with deer skins and ginseng, arrived there on Thursday last, consigned to a house in Baltimore. This lot of freight was originally shipped at Braxton Court house, about one hundred miles up the Elk, a tributary of the Kanawha river, and from Charleston was shipped via Wheeling to Baltimore. The Republican adds:

"Any one, by a glance at the map, will see that this freight came south 100 miles, went west 60 miles, north 200 miles, and then east to its destination. It is a small matter of itself, but it is an index to the difficulties we have to encounter in getting to a market. What a pity that we are on the wrong side of the mountain! Through our locality, we must admit the fact that the current of trade is now turned to the West, and if a rivulet of the stream is diverted eastward, it goes to Baltimore."

THE SLAVE RESCUERS AT BOSTON.

BOSTON, SATURDAY, APRIL 19.
In the DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, Joseph K. Hovey, Daniel Wright, James Scott, Lewis Hayden, John P. Coburn, Thomas P. Smith, and Robert Morris were each severally arraigned on an additional count to the original indictment found against them. It sets forth that each of the defendants was the lawful slave of John DeBevoise, of Virginia; that he escaped; that the proper proceedings were had in the courts of Virginia to reclaim said fugitive; that proceedings were commenced here by an agent duly authorized under said Curtis; that said fugitive, under the name of Shadrach, was arrested by virtue of a warrant issued by said Commissioner; and that, while an investigation was going on, the said Shadrach was aided in his escape from custody by said defendants.

As before stated, the trial of these cases has been postponed, and the present trial of the counsel for the defence, until the 27th of May.—*Courier.*

At Hamden, Georgia county, Ohio, on the 9th instant, while a party of young men were assembled for the purpose of serenading a wedding party, and while one of the number was unloading his gun, it was accidentally discharged, the load passing through his head, killing him in a few moments.

A terrible calamity by fire occurred in Elizabeth, Harrison county, Indiana, a few days since. The dwelling of John Mannegan was totally consumed, and, what is awful to relate, Mr. H. his wife, seven children, and mother-in-law, Patrick Stone, and a man whose name was not known, twelve persons, all perished in the flames.

LATER NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA.

The steamship *Prometheus*, from Chagres, arrived at New York on Friday night, with 260 passengers. She brought no gold on freight, but reports the arrival of two million dollars' worth at Panama, as follows:

The *Prometheus* left Chagres on the evening of the 7th. The steamer *New Orleans* arrived at Panama on the 1st, with 212 passengers and \$600,000 in gold dust on freight. The *Northerner* also arrived at Panama on the 1st, with 30 passengers and \$200,000 in gold dust on freight. The *Anchor* arrived at Panama, April 30, with 100 passengers and \$600,000 in gold dust on freight. They all left San Francisco on the 15th of March. The specie and United States mails brought by these steamers were at Chagres when the *Prometheus* left.

The dates from San Francisco are to the 15th March. We copy the annexed summary of events from the *Courier* of the latest date:

"We have had hardly any rain, and the certain indications are that we shall have no 'rainy season' although it is the opinion of many that we will be favored with occasional showers during the ensuing summer. Well informed farmers think that, generally, good crops can be made this spring, even without further rain.

"Business of every kind is reviving. The summer winds having begun to blow across the hills, and given the merchants some confidence, they are beginning to trade more actively and traders some assurance that the weather will not interfere with their operations, trade has taken quite a start again. The traders in the mines and at other points in the interior laid in very large stocks of goods last fall, in anticipation of a severe winter, and have not generally exhausted their supplies. They begin to visit us now, however, and there is an indication of a speedy and brisk opening of the spring trade.

"We have had some little excitement in San Francisco relative to a so-called 'attempt to muzzle the press.' Judge Parsons, of the District Court, delivered a charge to the *Herald* of this city, in which he expressed his indignation at the article in question to impugn directly the honor and integrity of the court, charging the judge with leading especially towards notorious criminals, and with designing to shield them from justice. Mr. WALKER, the editor who penned the article, was cited to appear and answer to the charge of contempt of court, and, after a full examination, was adjudged guilty of the offence charged, fined \$500, and ordered to stand committed until paid. He refused to pay the fine, and was accordingly placed in the hands of the sheriff. On Sunday morning a handbill appeared, calling a meeting of citizens to consider 'the gross attempt to muzzle the press.' The meeting was held, and resolutions were adopted condemning the Judge, and calling upon him to resign. Judge Parsons refused to receive the committee appointed to wait upon him with the resolutions except in open court; and there the matter ended, so far as the people were concerned.

"The position assumed by the Judge is, not that the objectionable article reflected upon him personally, but that it attacked the court of which he is the representative, and calculated to bring that court into disrepute, and thus weaken its authority and detract from its respect. The excitement on the subject has quite blown over, and the people generally, we believe, are satisfied that Judge Parsons was actuated in his course by honorable motives, and that a due regard for his public position, and the respectability of the court, demanded measures for the vindication of the court.

"The Indian Commissioners are yet in the mountains, where, there is good reason to believe, they will succeed in making treaties with the hostile tribes; but whether the Indians will keep their treaties is a question.

"Several cases of lynching have occurred in the upper country, and are tending to produce more quiet in those sections. The miners generally are doing well. A large party of Bonavillas are settling again in the southern mines, to the great rejoicing of the good people of Stockton, who rely upon that section for their commercial prosperity.

"A reduced rate of labor and of building materials, as well as the increased demand of the approaching spring business, have given a new impetus to building, and plans are being run out in every direction into the bay, slips filled up, houses erected, streets planked, hills levelled, and valleys graded on every hand."

Nevada City was destroyed by fire on the 12th of March, the loss being estimated at \$1,200,000. It originated in the bowling alley of Gates & Smith, and extended in all directions with great rapidity, and continued to rage until the fairest part of the city was destroyed, upwards of two hundred houses having been either burnt or torn down to stop further ravages. By this terrible calamity over two thousand persons, including many families, have lost their all.

After the postponement of the election of U. S. State Senator, the Legislature had gone to work in apparent earnestness, and introduced or passed some good bills. One especially worthy of notice is Mr. Hayden's bill, upon a common school system, which seems to meet with very general approbation.

The Legislature had also passed an act prohibiting the sale of lottery tickets, and appropriated \$200,000 and upwards for the pay of persons engaged in military operations against the Indians; also, an act to authorize the Treasurer to negotiate a loan of \$500,000, which he had not been able to obtain.

A bloody affray recently occurred at Sonora, in which, it is stated, at least four men lost their lives, and several others were seriously wounded. It originated in a trespass by a party of diggers upon lands claimed by Mr. Joshua Holden, who, with the aid of some friends, attacked the miners, or "squatters," as they are called. They resisted; one of their party was killed and three of Mr. Holden's men, and several others wounded.

Two men, who gave their names as James Baxter, of Maine, and Charles Simmons, of Massachusetts, suffered death on the 7th March, under the Lynch code, at Consumnes. They were accused of being horse thieves. The people denied them even the forms of a trial, and hung them up a few moments after arresting them.

The Sacramento Transcript says that very rich and extensive deposits have been discovered in the vicinity of Nevada. Between Grass Valley and Nevada a ravine has been examined, and found to bear gold very profusely. The quartz machines at Gold Mountain are reported to be doing well. A quantity of the black sand brought down from Gold Bluff has been assayed and found to yield \$8.14 to the pound of sand. Further quantities should yield at the same rate, Gold Bluff will deserve its name, after all. A private letter states that new discoveries have been made upon Rich Bar, on the North Fork of the Feather river, which promise extraordinary results. All this, of course, is of the fair side of the picture.

LATER FROM HAVANA.

Intelligence from Havana to the 13th instant has been received by the *Prometheus*.

There was great excitement at Havana on the morning of the 9th, in consequence of a rumor that an invading party under Lopez had landed at Mariel; the report of cannon having been heard in that direction.

The Spanish war steamer *Pizarro* was immediately dispatched to assist in the defence of Mariel. An English frigate and brig of war were also got under weigh for the scene of strife. The *Pizarro*, soon after leaving port, fell in with the Spanish frigate *Esperanza*, and in answer to the inquiries made by the captain of the *Pizarro* in reference to the cannonading in the night, he was told that the firing was on board the *Esperanza*, while exercising at the guns during the middle watch.

It was rumored that Government had received information of the forward state of the expedition at *New Orleans* and *Galveston*, and that the embarkation was to take place during the present month.

OFFICIAL.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
PENSION OFFICE, APRIL 18, 1851.
The following Rules and Regulations, approved by the Secretary of the Interior, will be observed in the settlement of pension claims against the Government:

1. An agent or attorney, asking to examine papers filed in any pension claim, or for the reconsideration of a claim heretofore adjudicated, must produce a power of attorney, giving him the necessary authority to act as agent of the claim, which power of attorney must be acknowledged before a justice of the peace, or other person qualified to take acknowledgments or administer oaths, and must be certified under a recognized official seal. The party, moreover, executing such power must have taken an oath that he or she is directly interested as one of the claimants, and a certificate to that effect must accompany the power.
2. On the presentation of such authority, the Commissioner will, in his discretion, furnish an abstract of the proofs appearing in the papers filed, or permit a personal inspection of such papers.
3. Upon the presentation of the power, as required in the first rule, if it appear that the original party performing the alleged service, or his widow, is the applicant for the reconsideration of a claim heretofore adjudicated, such claim may be re-examined, as a matter of right; but there shall not be more than two re-examinations, without the production of further material evidence.
4. In other cases than those of the person performing service, or his widow, as prescribed in the third rule, no pension case which has been finally adjudicated shall be re-opened, unless on the production of satisfactory proof that the adjudication was erroneous, accompanied by an affidavit of the party applying therefor, showing that such proof has been discovered since the adjudication was made.
5. Appeals may be taken from the decisions of the Commissioner of Pensions within six months from the time the decision is made, and communicated to the party or his agent.
6. No application for a re-hearing will be entertained after the expiration of two years from the final adjudication of a claim, and notice thereof to the applicant or his agent. After that time the party will be left to seek redress by an appeal to Congress.

MORE OF THE STORM AT THE EAST.

The Boston papers continue to record the disastrous effects of the terrific tempest which prevailed in that quarter during two or three days of last week.

The most serious calamity yet reported in the neighborhood of Boston is the destruction of the Mingo Ledge Light-house, in the outer harbor, with the loss of the lives of the two assistant keepers. This event is believed to have occurred about twelve o'clock on Thursday night. The last time that the light was seen standing was about ten o'clock on Wednesday night. No light appeared on Wednesday night. Mr. BENNETT, the keeper of the light, was absent in the city, having been ordered by Collector GAZLEY to purchase a new boat. He endeavored to return on Tuesday afternoon, but the high sea prevented him doing so.

The Lighthouse was an iron structure of about eight feet in height, built on piles sunk five feet in the rock. On these piles were nine iron pillars sustaining the keeper's house, the floor of which was sixty feet from the foundation. The breadth of the base of the structure was twenty-five feet.

The Government sea-wall on Deer Island has been swept away. The water made a complete breach over the Island. About ten o'clock on Wednesday morning a boat was seen in the breakers at the back side of the Island, containing eight men, and, as it was impossible for them to land, the boat was undoubtedly swamped with all on board.

Three buildings were carried to sea from Deer Island, one of which was the school house, the children in which had a narrow escape. A letter from Dr. J. M. Motiary, dated at the Island on the 16th, says:

"About ten o'clock on Tuesday, the teacher found his own room surrounded by water. He immediately fled, and he was obliged to wade up to his middle. He had them all dressed and made ready for any emergency. There was no escape from the building, the water being five feet deep. About 11 o'clock the roof parted, and the house was tossed about by the sea. As the Mr. Goss succeeded in getting out and reporting the condition of the boys. We immediately sent down our teams, and, with great difficulty, brought the boys to the new building. At 10 o'clock A. M. both houses with their contents were carried off, including all the bedding belonging to the boys' department. Mr. Goss lost every thing except his hat, in whose attention being given to the boys. The upper houses were left but a few feet. The sea-wall is damaged seriously in two places."

The shores of Deer Island, as well as the beaches in the vicinity, are covered with wood, lumber, spars, and other wrecked matter.

The destruction of property and damage to goods stored in the cellars along the wharves at Boston is very great. In many of the dwellings situated in the lower parts of the city, families were obliged to vacate the premises, and wait the subsidence of the waters. All the railroads are more or less damaged and the trains deranged. The Daily Advertiser says:

A large portion of the track of the Old Colony Railroad between Boston and Neponset is gone, and the railroad bridge at the latter place has been swept away. The road is so badly damaged that trains will not run from the city before next week. The Dorchester and Milton Branch is not very materially damaged. The damage to the Eastern Railroad is very great at different points between East Boston and Newburyport. About two hundred feet of the Gloucester Branch has been carried away, or badly gullied. The track on the Boston and Maine road is so far repaired that the trains run at their regular hours. Some parts of the Brookline Branch road are badly undermined. The track of the Worcester road is not sufficient to support the heavy trains. The force of the current made a breach from ten to twenty feet in width and eight or ten feet in depth through the Mill Dam road near Brookline crossing. The telegraphic poles between this city and Newton are prostrated.

The principal damage done in the country was by the wind, which prostrated chimneys, trees, fences, and out-buildings.

In Waltham, a house nearly finished, owned by Mr. Holbrook; a frame building owned by the Chemical company; a dry-dock attached to the Bleachery, and two or three other buildings, were blown down. About 500 feet of the city wharves connected with the Lowell Bleachery, at Lowell, were blown down. Two or three barges in Tewksbury, and the old station house at Wilmington Junction, shared the same fate.

The whole superstructure of Commercial street wharf, in Dorchester, owned by Charles Emery & Co., floated off, carrying with it about 300 tons of valuable seasoned lumber. The Railroad between Harrison Street and Neponset is covered with lumber and fire-wood. The same may be stated of Teneon road, from the bridge to the grave. Commercial point wharf was very badly damaged, and much coal stored thereon was lost. Ranstead and Dearborn's wharf was blown down. It did not commence at Portland, and a large amount of coal and other property lost.

The steamboat wharf, and other wharves at Hingham, were wholly destroyed, and large quantities of wood and lumber washed away.

The "Reptiles" and "Robinson Crusoe" houses on Chelsea Beach were considerably damaged from the surf breaking against them. Large quantities of lumber on the wharves at Chelsea were floated off, and several buildings in that town were damaged by falling chimneys, and other causes.

Large quantities of coal and lumber were floated from the wharves at South Boston, and two or three buildings, were moved from their foundations. In the vicinity of the city institutions much damage was done. The sea broke through the stockade on the shore, and washed twelve or fifteen bodies from their places of deposit in the burial ground. They were all secured and re-interred.

The papers from Newburyport, Gloucester, Salem, and other places are filled with accounts of destruction to property caused by the storm. It did not commence at Portland, and a large amount of coal and other property lost. The wharves were much broken up, and the track of the Montreal railroad was so much washed as to discontinue its trips for a day.

TO THE EDITORS.

HUNTSVILLE, (ALABAMA,) APRIL 13, 1851.
GENTLEMEN: Other engagements prevented me, before leaving Washington, from looking over the Reporter's notes of the debate on the River and Harbor Bill. Since my return I have read the debate, as published in your paper, and I find many inaccuracies and some important omissions in the remarks made by myself. As it is now too late to correct them, I hope you will publish this note, to relieve me from the necessity of explanations hereafter.

I impite no blame to the Reporters. The debate, for the most part, was of such a character as to render an exact report of it almost impossible.

I am, very respectfully, your obdt servant,
JERE. CLEMENS.
Messrs. GALE & SEATON, Washington.
P. S.—The Union will please copy.

NOTE TO THE EDITORS.

We very cheerfully comply with the request of Mr. Senator CLEMENS by publishing his Note. The imperfections which the reporting of debates on particular questions—statistical or financial ones especially—is always more or less liable to, become more than usually so in the last days of the last session, by the continuous and very late sittings in the Senate, during one of which the Reporters worked twenty-five consecutive hours, furnishing nearly a hundred newspaper columns of reports; a feat which, we venture to say, has never been exceeded, if equaled, in any country in the world. It was probably in this sort of midnight work that the errors occurred which Mr. C. has discovered in his speech as printed in both the papers in this city for which it was reported.

THE LATE GEN. HUGH BRADY.

FROM THE DETROIT DAILY ADVERTISER OF APRIL 16.
It becomes very painful, but not unlooked-for, duty to announce the death of Gen. HUGH BRADY, former Major General of the United States Army, commanding the 1st Division, the headquarters of which are in this city. He died yesterday, at his residence on Jefferson avenue, at 10 o'clock A. M. His death was the result of an accident, occasioned by the fright and running away of his horse, which was himself driving, which took place on Thursday, the 10th instant.

Gen. BRADY was born in July, 1768, and was of course nearly 83 years of age. He entered the service of the United States, and received his first commission as ensign under the hand of Gen. WASHINGTON, which commission was hanging in his parlor at the time of his death.

He served with Gen. WATER in his renowned Indian campaign, which wrested Ohio and Kentucky from the savages, after the defeat of Gen. CLAIR; after which he retired from active service for a time, and returned to it again in 1803, when he received a commission from Mr. JEFFERSON. He distinguished himself at Lundy's Lane in the war of 1812, and was in active service through that war, during which he received the commission of Colonel of the 23d Regiment of Infantry. Upon the reduction of the army in 1819, General BRADY was promoted to the command of the 3d Infantry.

In the year 1825, Gen. BRADY was appointed to the command of this military department, and was stationed at Detroit, where he has ever since resided.

The private life of Gen. BRADY has been "unspotted from the world" and free from reproach, as his career as a soldier has been eminent for bravery, assiduity, and faithfulness. He has been eminently cultivated the social and moral virtues which render home attractive, and which throw around all within their influence an atmosphere of happiness and enjoyment. He has borne prosperously with meekness, he has suffered affliction with patience, and he has met duty with alacrity and cheerfulness. The old respected citizens of Detroit will bear witness to his many virtues, his pure life, and his upright character. A life of rigid temperance and systematic activity had given hardness to his frame and elasticity to his step, which continued to the day of his death.

Until it shall be more in the grave, rest the ashes of the patriot, the soldier, the pure and upright man!

INCREASE OF BANKING CAPITAL.—The Bank Committee in the House of Representatives of Massachusetts have recommended bills increasing the banking capital of that State, in certain old institutions, to the extent of \$4,385,000. They have also recommended charters for new banks, with an aggregate capital of \$1,450,000. An additional bill is to be reported for a bank, with a capital of \$100,000. The aggregate, therefore, is \$5,935,000. The recent additions to the banking capital of New York amount, in the aggregate, to about \$7,000,000. In Kentucky, eight new banks have been established, with an aggregate capital of \$2,500,000. In Ohio, two new banks, with a capital of \$300,000. In Mobile, one new bank, with a capital