well regulated communities in Europe, no dealer is allowed under heavy penalty to keep any quantity of loose gunpowder in any portion of his establishment except the upper story. If this rule had been adhered to HERE, this unpleasant announcement would not have fallen to any pen. S.

P. S. The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal is now perfectly navigable to Dam No. 6, but the BOATS are like angel's visits, and its banks are more STABLE than was expected, considering the location in a rough limestone country. S.

From Alexander's Messenger.

POULTRY.—THE REARING OF POULTRY PRODUCES MUCH PROFIT ON A SMALL INVESTMENT.—Those who increased their stock of poultry during the last year, have been reaping a rich reward in return for their increased attention to this interesting branch of domestic economy It has brought a very generous price, and eggs have been not less liberally paid for. Many chubby boys and rosy checked girls have often had their hearts made glad, when "father" has returned from market, and announced the grand price for which he sold the turkeys, the ducks, the chickens and the eggs: for there is in many farmers's families a perquisite arising from sales of this description of stock which inures to the younger branches of the family as a reward for their ingenuity, care and industry, in attending to the rearing and protecting the poultry and an encouragement to future good conduct and obedience.

The multitude of grass-hoppers which inundated the country last summer, with myriads of other insects, furnished an abundant supply of meat for the fowls without apparently reducing the supply of it, and there was but little necessity for giving them other descriptions of food during the season. A farmer who regularly attends market, sold during the last year poultry and eggs to the amount of about one hundred and fifty dollars, and the expense incurred in their production was so small as scarcely to be appreciable; this should encourage others to do likewise, and they will have their reward proportioned to their works.

Guinea fowls make an agreeable variety in a poulty yard, and they furnish more eggs than common hens; they sell well in market without being picked, and their vigilance in guarding against danger, and the great alarm they sound when it approaches, so terrifies the hawk that he rarely ventures to pounce on a chicken when guinea fowls are in the vicinity. Some people rear and keep them on purpose to guard the poultry from the depredations of their enemies and it is thought they find their interest promoted by it. Rome was once preserved, it is said by the noise made by geese protecting an alarm among the inhabitants [illegible] geese [illegible] were sprouting. The writer of this recollects a case that occurred many years since, of a barn being preserved from being fired by an incendiary by a flock of geese, which were aroused from their slumbers by him as he was about to execute his vile purpose; this was afterwards testified to by an accomplice in the intended mischief. I state these facts in order to let young people know that geese have been of some use in the world besides furnishing us with good feather beds, and quills to make pens.

Those who design to profit by rearing poultry the approaching season, should give attention to it early in the spring and follow it up with vigilance and care until the young ones are well feathered, when they will require but little attention. There should be always a shelter provided for fowls whether they be old or young, and those farmers who are destitute of proper winter quarters for their poultry should not let another season pass by without making suitable provision to protect them from the inclemency of the weather; for with proper winter protection eggs would be abundant all the year, and what pays a better profit than eggs? OVA.

QUEEN VICTORIA.—The Richmond Enquirer publishes a letter from Mr. Stevenson our Minister to England, in which he describes the person, appearance, and habits of the Queen of Great Britain. Mr. Stevenson writes from opportunities of close and frequent observation, which few persons, even of the highest rank in the kingdom, can have had. He says:

'Of the QUEEN, I suppose you will expect me to say something, and express my opinion. The press in both countries give the most flattering accounts of her wisdom, beauty, &c Indeed it is the fashion here to represent her, (as I suppose they do all Queens) as something short only of Divinity. Now I will tell you very frankly what I think of her, and I had a fair opportunity of judging. As to her person and face they are pretty fairly represented in many of the numerous engravings and prints, some of which I suppose you have seen. Sully's I think as good and pleasing a likeness, as any that has been taken. It has been sent to Philadelphia. None of them however do justice to the expression of the face. It is certainly not the sort I should call beautiful—but, when lighted up by animated conversation, the face is full of expression and sweetness, and strongly indicative of character. Her manners are bland and unaffected; indeed, there is a simplicity and frankness, and engaging affability about her quite remarkable for a Queen. Another striking thing is, the total absence of all ambitious display, or desire for admiration, which might be expected from so young a person, and she a sovereign.'

No one can approach the present Queen without being struck, not only with her easy and charming deportment and that peculiar softness of disposition and temper, for which she is so remarkable, but with the entire self-command and repose of manner, which might be expected to guard a sovereign of more advanced years and experience. She has, besides, all the characteristic *bon naturel* and good temper of the English.

In relation to the Queen's personal habits, I understand she rises between 8 and 9, breakfasts at 10, devotes herself to business until 2, then exercises, generally on horseback, and that at a rapid pace, going at the rate of ten or twelve miles an hour. Of her horsemanship I had an opportunity of judging, having myself been present in one of her excursions of twenty miles in about two hours; and I can assure you, if she does not ride like Cæsar, or hunt like Diana, she is yet one of the boldest and finest of female riders I ever saw.

Her attention to business is such, that I understand if a despatch comes while she is at dinner, she commonly rises and attends to it. She has a two and capacity for business, and will, as she advances, doubtless take even a deeper interest in affairs of state than she does at present.

MURDERS.—A correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser writes from Miltonville, Ohio that within a fortnight two cases of wilful, deliberate murder had occurred in that vicinity—and that both of them were *husbands* murdered by their *wives*!

The first was that of John Knowles, late a merchant of Perrysburg by his wife Eleanor. They had been married less than a year; he was an old bachelor—she a young girl—both, I believe members of the Baptist church. He was poisoned by arsenic. Probable cause such as might be suspected from the relative age and circumstances of the parties—he *rich*, she *poor*; he *old*, she *young*. An unfinished letter, written by her before her arrest, exhibits a degree of depravity almost incredible—mentioning, among other things that she and a certain young man had contrived to meet regularly, undiscovered, though not unsuspected by her husband.

The other case was that of Mr Simmons. He was put out of the way in a summary manner, by a single blow from a broad axe, in the hands of his wife, directed, as he lay sleeping in bed, to his throat, but passing through his mouth, in its way thither. His wife expresses no remorse at the act, assigning, as the reason, that he would not go back to Maryland, as she wished, nor let her go, and that she would not *live* here with him at any rate. She had a few weeks since attempted to run away, but was pursued and brought back by her husband, he being compelled to tie her before he could succeed in getting her home. Since then, she says, she has been determined to make away with him, and had secreted a straw cutting knife behind the bed for that purpose; but fearing she should not make sure work with that, she concluded to employ the instrument she did. They had a family of children, one of whom, a young woman, ran to her father's assistance, but finding the wound fatal, wrested the axe from her mother, and ran to her neighbours and gave the alarm.

Both the women are in the Perrysburg jail, to await their trial.

THE PIRATES.

The New York papers furnish the following particulars of the Braganza Pirates, who lately closed their life of violence and crime by self-murder.

Ver Bruggen was a native of Antwerp, about thirty years old, in person rather below the middle size, compact and well made, and possessed a countenance, indicative of much intelligence, and the most determined resolution. He is said to have been most respectably connected, and that his brother-in law is a colonel in the service of King Leopold.

After the inquest was held, several surgeons, under the impression we suppose, that the old English law in relation to the bodies of murderers who are executed, applies also to the bodies of murderers who execute themselves, asked the coroner for permission to dissect the body of Ver Bruggen. But as the coroner did not consider that there was any legal obligation on him to thus dispose of the body, he did not wish by doing so to increase the affliction of the murderer's innocent relatives, and therefore refused the request of the surgeons, and ordered the body to be buried in Potters' Field.

Suicide by James Davys.—James Davys, a lad about eighteen years old, was one of the crew of the Braganza, and according to his own account had taken no part in the murder or piracy, but after it had been effected was obliged to assist in navigating the vessel. On the trial of Ver Bruggen, he gave evidence on the part of the U. States, and his evidence was perhaps the most effective in procuring the conviction of the murderer. As it was deemed necessary to keep him in prison until the different trials would be over he was confined at the Halls of Justice, in the debtors part of the prison, and occupied the same cell with a debtor named Samuel Butler.—On Saturday evening, between seven and eight o'clock, Butler went to his cell door and found it fastened on the inside, and knocked at it without receiving any answer. Knowing that Davys was inside, and having the morning's horrible scene fresh on his mind, Butler immediately suspected something wrong, and instantly forced open the door, and beheld Davys lying down literally covered with blood. Medical assistance was immediately procured for him, and on examining his person, it was found that he had cut the arteries of both his arms, and also slightly cut his throat with one of Butler's razors. He had lost so much blood, and was so completely exhausted before he was discovered, that it was evident no human assistance could save his life. He was therefore warned of his approaching end, and replied that he did not wish to live any longer. He was then asked, had he testified truly in relation to Kneudson, who was acquitted of the murder, and is to be tried again for piracy. To this question Davys replied in the affirmative. He was then asked had he testified truly in relation to the other prisoners, But ere he could give an answer his voice failed him, and he shortly after expired.

The Corner held and inquest on the body at a late hour on Saturday night, and the jury returned a verdict of suicide. Davys was a native of Barnstable, in Devonshire, England.

Thus have three of the persons concerned in the murder or piracy on board of the Braganza died by their own hands. John Adams, hanged himself in the prison at Emden, where the pirates were first arrested. Ver Bruggen hanged himself on Friday night or Saturday morning, in the Halls of Justice, and Davys killed himself on the evening of the same day in the same prison.

ODD WAY TO DETECT A THIEF.—A lady in the upper part of the city, a few days since, missed nearly four pounds of fresh butter. On enquiring of her maid what had become of it, she declared that the cat had ate the whole, as she herself had detected grimalkin swallowing the last morsel. As puss was yet hardly out of her kittenhood, the lady could not believe that she had made way with so much butter; and ordered the maid to get the scales, with which, weighing the cat, she found its weight short of two pounds.—This circumstance confounding the girl, she immediately confessed the theft, and the lady forgave her, but discharged her from service.—[N. Y. Dispatch.

Extracts from the Journal of a Balloonist.—Passing a cloud, I put out my hand & took a piece of it, & squeezed it, like a sponge & the water ran out. The sun went north about, but never set. At the distance of about fifty leagues above the earth, we saw a white swan sitting on the corner of a cloud. If we had had a gun, we could have shot it. Passing by the moon, we saw a fellow selling land at auction. He wished us to give a bid, but we told him *we* had not come to buy lands in the *moon*. We came across a comet, but it was asleep. It looked like a terrapin, but had a tail like a fox.

We came near a hail-bank. I filled a hat to bring down with us. The hailstones were about as large as a pigeon's egg.

A thousand miles above the earth, we passed through a field of turkey-buzzards. This would seem to be their region, and accounts for the circumstance, that no one has ever found a nest of one of these. These rookeries are out of sight in the atmosphere.

As we approached one of the heavenly bodies it appeared like an island. We struck upon a planet, but Blanchard got out and pushed off the balloon. We supposed it to be Mercury, as we heard orators haranguing and a multitude of tongues.

There were marriages going on in Venus, and in Mars we heard the drum beat.

In Jupiter we heard swearing—O Jupiter! by Jupiter, etc.

We meant to have a pull at one of Saturn's rings, but were blown off the coast and found ourselves in the latitude of Herschell. Provisions failing we thought proper to shape our course towards the earth again.

The first thing we saw was the forest of Ardennes, which appeared like a shamrock. The Pyrennian mountains seemed like a bed of parsly: and the Atlantic Ocean about as large as Loch Swirley

Within a furlong of the earth, Blanchard gave me the parachute, and I came down.

Public Defaulters—Public Lands.—We believe there are sixty seven public land districts and the same number of officers appointed, called RECEIVERS, whose duty it is to sell the land and receive the money.

The Congressional Committee report, (page 142) SIXTY THREE of these officers as *defaulters*, with names, dates and sums; many of which sums are from $20,000 to $100,000. All these were out of office as long ago as October, 1837

They also report a list of NINE RECEIVERS whose defaults have been ascertained since that date; a portion of these also, are for large amounts.

Here are seventy-two of this class of officers who have plundered the public of more than a million of dollars

It should be noted that this list was taken from Mr. Woodbury's Reports. The Committee had neither time nor means to enter the dark recesses of any of the *unreported* receivers.

New York Times.

Gordon D. Boyd, Mr. Van Buren's Receiver in Mississippi, expended every dollar of the public funds, that went into his hands, in the purchase of public lands. He bought upwards of 20,000 acres of the choicest Government lands in Mississippi, and paid every farthing of the purchase money out of the Government revenues in his keeping. He soon proved a heavy defaulter; and now his lands, paid for with the public money, are advertised by the Government to be sold at auction on a credit of one and two years, to make up the amount of his defalcation.—It appears from the official notice that they are to be sold as the lands of Boyd, and of course, if they sell for more than the amount of his debt, the surplus is to go into *his own pocket*. Those who are acquainted with their extraordinary value, says, that on the proposed credit of one and two years, they will sell for thousands of dollars more than the amount of his Government debt; and thus he will have thousands of dollars as his share of the spoils.

Now is not this a most curious operation? A fellow steals a quantity of public money and pays it away for public lands. The Government recognizes the land as his, and, merely taking enough of the proceeds of their sale to satisfy his public debt, permits him to pocket the surplus, and thus he comes out at last, not only unpunished for his villainy but absolutely enriched by it. What an example for the other holders of the public funds, who may happen to imagine, that they can use those funds in profitable speculations!

The lands, which Boyd paid for with the stolen money of the Government, no more belong to him than they do to Bill Johnson, 'the pirate of the thousand Isles.'

Louis. Jour.

THE CONGRESS OF 1774.

The New York Review for April contains an article in which is traced the origin of the Congress of 1774, which met at Carpenter's Hall, in Philadelphia on the 5th of September. This was the beginning of our political combination After the old Congress, came the imperfect confederation, under which the revolutionary war and the treaty of '83 were carried on and concluded; and then succeeded the present constitution.

How interesting in a historic light, this body of about fifty men—containing an amount of wisdom, eloquence and patriotism, such as the world had never before seen. As debate followed debate, as the strong impulse urged them on they knew not whither,—never perhaps did it enter into the hearts of the wisest of them all, to catch even a glimpse of the momentous consequences of their deliberations.—Not even the favored few, who seemed to be gifted with prophetic vision to discern as from afar, 'the rising tops of future events,' could have been aware of the sequel of those times.—Perchance the political faith of some of those venerated men might have been strong that, ultimately westward the star of the empire would wend its way, but the onward march of time, guided by an unseen hand, could only reveal the result.

Accurately to appreciate those times, the mind must rise above the dry record of fact; imagination, the life-inspirer of history, must exert its power, and call up the actors, the grievances, the feelings of those days. Then history is no longer the dull uninstructive page that merely chronicles dry matter of fact. It becomes radiant with the gems of priceless value.

The immediate cause of the assembling of this Congress was the passage of the Boston Port Bill. Intelligence of this reached Boston on Tuesday, May 10; on the 12th, by another arrival, it reached New York; on the 17th it was first known at Philadelphia. Action on the part of the colonies was immediate; and long before, the most efficient action had been suggested. Samuel Adams, in April 1773, had spoken of it in Congress; Arthur Lee, in April, 1774 had said, there ought to be a Congress,' while the Stamp Act of Congress of 1764 had well prepared the way. But the first formal recommendation of its revival, in 1774, by any public body, is due to Philadelphia The honor of first *suggesting* it belongs to Providence, Rhode Island At a legal town meeting, May 17, 1774, their deputies were requested to use their influence 'to promote a Congress.' Meantime, Boston had despatched PAUL REVERE, with the Boston redress of commercial non-intercourse, to the South. He reached New York May 17th, where a meeting had already been held on the 16th; another followed on the 19th; while REVERE hastened on to Philadelphia, where he arrived on the 18th or 19th of May. On Friday, May 20, a meeting of some two or three hundred of the most respectable inhabitants, was held at the city tavern: this meeting appointed a Committee of Correspondence. On the 21st of May this Committee met, and reported a letter to the citizens of Boston which was despatched by Revere. This letter recommended a general Congress: a copy of it was sent to New York, where it was received and answered by Mr. Jay; who then made the formal suggestion of a Congress in his letter to Boston.

The following interesting table, taken from this Review, is a summary of the earliest dates on which the subject of a general Congress was acted on by public assemblages, in 1774:—

By a town meeting at Providence, R. I.	May 17.
By the committee of a town meeting Philadelphia.	" 21
By the committee of a town meeting, New York,	" 23
By the members of the dissolved house of Burgesses, of Virginia; and others at Williamsburg.	" 27
By a county meeting, Baltimore.	" 31
By a town meeting, Norwich, Conn.	June 6
By a county meeting, Newark, N. J.	" 11
By the Massachusetts House of Representatives and Faneuil Hall town meeting.	" 17
By a county meeting at New Castle, Del.	" 29
By the committee of correspondence, New Hampshire, Portsmouth.	July 6
By a general province meeting at Charleston, S. C.	" 6 7 8
By a district meeting, at Wilmington, N. C.	" 21

Massachusetts was not, by this table foremost in this great movement; and for a good reason. "The immediate call of the Congress," says the New York Review, "was a parliamentary measure, that in its direct operation, affected that colony, alone, and it was not, therefore for her to say how far it was incumbent on the other colonies to make common cause with her." She waited therefore until the plan was matured before she appointed her delegates.

It is interesting thus to trace the minutia of our great National epoch. The origin of this Congress has been variously related. Judge Story, in his commentaries, ascribes it to the recommendation of Massachusetts. Sparks has not noticed the meeting at Philadelphia, nor has Marshall. And it has also been stated that New York first promulgated the notice for this first Congress.

Maids want nothing but husbands, and when they have got them, they want every thing.

BETTING ON ELECTIONS.—The following is the law against betting on elections, enacted at the last session of the General Assembly of Maryland:

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That from and after the passage of this act, it shall not be lawful for any person or persons to make any bet or wager on any election or elections to take place in this State; and any person or persons offending against this act, shall be liable to indictment in the County Courts of this State, if the offence be committed in any county, and in Baltimore city Court, if the offence be committed in Baltimore city, and on conviction thereof, shall be fined a sum not less than fifty dollars, nor more than five hundred dollars, to be collected as other fines.

Sec. 2. *And be it enacted*, That all fines collected under this act, shall be paid to the Treasurer of the Western Shore, for the benefit of the school fund of the State.

Sec. 3. *And be it enacted*, That every deposite of money hereafter, in any part of the State as a wager or bet upon *elections* in this State or elsewhere, shall be forfeited and paid over to the Levy Courts or County Commissioners of the county, for the use of primary schools in said county.

MILITARY ACADEMY.

The following gentlemen have been invited to attend the ensuing examination of the Cadets of the United States Military Academy to commence on the second Monday in next month.—*Globe*

Gen. G. Temple Winthrop,	Massachu.
Gen. John Pickering,	" setts.
Hon. John McKeon,	New York
Gov. W. L. Marcy,	"
Hon. Byrum Green,	"
Hon R. C. Grier	Pennsylva
Rev. Wm. R De Witt,	"
Hon. Thomas M. Pettit,	"
Col. Wm. Drayton,	"
Dr. Charles Magill,	Maryland
Johnson Reynolds, Esq.	Virginia.
Abm. W. Venable, Esq.	N. C.
Rev. J. Buchman,	S. C.
William R. Elfet, Esq.	"
Dr. C. Milton Reese,	Georgia.
Col. F. Jordon,	"
Rev. J. Bullock,	Kentucky
Abram Eaton, Esq.	Tennessee
B. M. Atherton, Esq.	Ohio,
Hon. Wm. Hendricks,	Indiana.
Gen. Thomas A. Smith,	Missouri.
Gen T. R. Fenwick,	U. S. Army

THE EDITORS' DUEL NEAR VICKSBURG.

About one thousand of the citizens of Vicksburg turned out to witness the duel between Messrs. McArdle and Hagan, two of the editors of the Vicksburgh papers, which took place on the 24th ult. on the Louisiana side of the Mississippi. The morning was devoted to the business without much success four shots having been exchanged without effect, at ten paces. Mr. McArdle, the White, not being satisfied, the fight was resumed after dinner, when, at the first fire, McA was shot in the thigh. It was quite a frolic for the two or three neighbouring counties.

Under the head of 'Police intelligence' the National Intelligencer of Monday says:—

All the robberies of which we have lately heard, or which it has become our duty to record, have been committed, to use a familiar phrase, upon the "whole hog" principle. No small affairs, certainly—no petit larcenies—no robberies of mere units or tens—but of hundreds, thousands, and tens of thousands of dollars! Three persons have been already arrested and held to bail in large sums of money, to answer at the next Criminal Court for the offence of grand larceny. Another person, the seat of whose depredations was at Baltimore, was arrested in this city last Wednesday by that vigilant and adroit officer, Jackson, of the Baltimore Police. The officer got upon the trail of this offender in a very singular and unexpected manner.

The person arrested was examined before Justices Morsell and Thompson, and committed by them, on the oath of a Baltimore merchant; to the prison of Washington county. It is said that this man has obtained a large quantity of valuable goods from various merchants in Baltimore under false and fraudulent pretences; and it is expected that he will be demanded by the Governor of Maryland in the course of a few days.

From the Cincinnatti Gazette.

'MARKET MATTERS.'—We have all of a sudden a kind of break out in market prices. They have unexpectedly swelled up, to the surprise of consumers, in the towns and cities. The advance of fresh beef and its scarcity were both unexpected. Strange this increase of price never occurred to us, when the humbug of Durham cattle got under way. Who could expect to eat fresh beef, at the rates put upon these cattle? The wealthy and enterprising cattle growers invested too much capital in them, and bestowed upon them too large a share of choice food. Time enough has transpired to produce a perceptible consequence, and we feel it in the price.—Pork, and in veal and mutton. Consumers have increased out of proportion with producers, and high prices must be the result, until the cultivators's profit attract more laborers to agriculture.

EIGHT DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Correspondence of the U. S. Gazette.

NEW YORK, Sunday, 4 P. M.

We have had several arrivals from Europe this morning, say the North America and United States from Liverpool, Wellington from London, and Charles Carroll from Havre. Our latest dates, however, are brought by the South America, and extend to the 7th ult. from London, and 8th from Liverpool, being some eight days later than we had before been in possession of.

The last advices from New York received in England were to the 11th March by the packet ship Sampson and appear to have had little effect in any way—indeed, if I recollect right, this vessel had brought out little information on the boundary affair beyond that which had already gone forward by the Liverpool —Parliament having adjourned from the 1st to the 11th ult. for the Easter holidays the political news is of course unimportant. From the London Chronicle I observe, however, that a proposition has actually been made to the United States authorities, and forwarded to Washington which, it is believed will lead to an ultimate settlement of the disputed boundary question. The English papers, in the meantime, are inundating the country with long articles on the subject, in general betraying a most lamentable ignorance in the premises. One thing, however appears evident, that all idea of a war with England may be given up, and that the affair will ere long be satisfactorily settled in some way or other.

It is stated, very little to the credit of the city of Mobile, which had borrowed a sum of money on bonds, dated February 1, 1836 to bear interest at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum for ten years, and the interest to be paid half yearly, that the last August's dividend had only been discharged in part, and the February dividend remains unpaid—this has caused great inconvenience to the holders of the bonds.

The London Money Market was in rather an excited state, owing to the great reduction which had taken place in the specie funds of the Bank of England within the last three months. I add the quarterly average of the Bank, and remark that amount of bullion in its vaults shows a falling off from the date of the previous average £1,032,000, and should the foreign exchanges continue as at present against England, the Bank would no doubt be compelled to curtail its assistance in the general branches of commerce to such a degree as would be most severely felt in that country; and also scarcely less in our own.

In France a kind of temporary ministry has been formed; the resignation of the Mole administration having been accepted. The following are the appointments:

M. Gasparin, (Peer of France) Minister Secretary of State for the Interior; M. Girod del'Ain, (Peer of France) Keeper of the Seals, Minister of Justice and Ecclesiastical Affairs; the Duke de Montebello, (Peer of France) Minister for Foreign Affairs; Lieutenant General Despans Cubieres, Minister of War; Baron Tupimer, (a deputy) Minister of the Marine and of the Colonies; M. Parant, (a deputy) Minister of Public Instruction; M. Gautier, (Peer of France) Minister of Finance; M. Gasparin, (a former Minister of the Interior) Minister ad interim of Public Works, Commerce and Agriculture. Three other ordinances, likewise inserted in the Moniteur provide situations for as many of the retiring ministers.

The Messenger says that negotiations are again in progress for the formation of a Cabinet, to consist of Soult, Humann, de Broglie, Passy, Sauzet, and Teste. The latter, intended to replace Dufaure, is the only difference between this list and the one prepared last week. But M. Teste has refused to enter with any members of the right, nor can M. M. Passy and Sauzet lend themselves to such a combination more than Dufaure and Teste.

The Constitutionel asserts that Marshall Soult knew not of the formation of the interim Cabinet till the list was sent to the Moniteur.

I find nothing of interest from Spain or elsewhere, and refer you for commercial intelligence to the market reports annexed

The United States sloop of war Boston arrived here this morning from Havana, via Pensacola, and the usual salutes were exchanged on the occasion. Our arrivals otherwise have also been numerous.

NEGRO POSTMASTERS.

At the post office at Red Bridge, Hawkins county, East Tennessee, the acting deputy is a NEGRO, and of this fact Mr. Kendall was informed by a letter some time since from passengers in the mail stage who were eye witnessess of the matter. A NEGRO cannot be legally employed to officiate in the post office, and we object for ourselves, and the people of the state, AGAINST ANY NEGRO, either slave or free, being entrusted with the opening or arranging the mails. It is bad enough for the government to curse us with unfaithful agents, without adding to it the refusal to dismiss from office one who could so far outrage public opinion, and official responsibility, as to suffer a negro to assume the discharge of his own duty.

Franklin (Ten.) Review.

RELIGION IN TEXAS.—The Houston paper of the 10th of April publishes conspicuously the following paragraph:

'The sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be celebrated in the Senate Chamber on next Sabbath, by the members of the Presbyterian Church recently organised in this city. Members of Evangelical churches, in good standing in those Churches are invited to participate.'

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