

if they do, it is absurd to speculate upon whether they will or can marry.

It has been laid down very clearly in all the books, that in general all persons are able to marry unless they are unable, and the fine old constitutional maxim, that "A man may not marry his Grandmother," ought to be written in letters of gold over every domestic hearth in the British dominions. There are some legal disabilities to a marriage, such as the slight impediment of being married already; and one or two other obstacles, which are too well known to require dwelling on.

If a father's heart should happen to be particularly flinty, a child under age has no remedy; but a stony guardian may be macadamized by the Court of Chancery; that is to say, a marriage to which he objects may be ordered to take place in spite of him. Another incapacity is want of reason in either of the parties; but if want of reason really prevented a marriage from taking place, there would be an end to half the matches that are entered into.

A considerable deal of the sentiment attaching to a love affair has been smashed by the 6th and 7th of William IV., c. 85, explained by the 1st Victoria, c. 22,—for one act is always unintelligible until another act is passed to say what it means. This statute enables a pair of ardent lovers to rush to the office of the superintendent registrar, instead of to Gretna Green; and there is no doubt that if Romeo could have availed himself of the wholesome sanction in the act alluded to, Juliet need not have paid a premature visit to the "tomb of all the Capulets."

Marriages could formerly only be dissolved by death or divorce; but the New Poor-Law puts an end to the union between man and wife directly they enter into a parochial Union. Divorce, except in the instance just alluded to, is a luxury confined only to those who can afford to pay for it; and the husband is compelled to allow money—called alimony—to the wife he seeks to be divorced from. Marriages, it is said, are made in Heaven, but unless the office of the registrar be a little Paradise, we don't see how a marriage made before that functionary can come under the category alluded to.

A husband and wife are one in law—though there is often anything but unity in other matters. A man cannot enter into a legal agreement with his wife, but they often enter into disagreements which are thoroughly mutual. If the wife be in debt before marriage, the husband, in making love to the lady, has been actually courting the cognovits she may have entered into; and if the wife is under an obligation for which she might be legally attached, the husband finds himself the victim of an unfortunate attachment. A wife cannot be sued without the husband, unless he is dead in law; and law is ready enough to be the death of any one. A husband or wife cannot be witness for or against one another, though a wife sometimes gives evidence of the bad taste of the husband in selecting her.

A wife cannot execute a deed; which is, perhaps, the reason why Shakespeare, who was a first-rate lawyer, made Macbeth do the deed, which Lady Macbeth would have done so much better, had not a deed done by a woman been void, to all intents and purposes.

By the old law, a husband might give his wife moderate correction; but it is declared in black and white that he may not beat her black and blue, though the civil law allowed any man on whom a woman had bestowed her hand, to bestow his fists upon her at his own discretion. The common people, who are much attached to the common law, still exert the privilege of beating their wives; and a woman in the lower ranks of life, if she falls in love with a man, is liable, after marriage, to be a good deal struck by him.

Such are the chief legal effects of marriage, from which it is evident, says Brown, that the law regards the fair sex with peculiar favour; but Smith maintains that such politeness on the part of the law, is like amiability from a hyena.—Punch.

TREATMENT OF THE LITERARY TRIBE IN BRITAIN.—Of all disorganized orders of men, the literary is with us the most disorganized, unrecognized, repudiated, untrusted. The sin of authorship is held to exclude an individual from situations which otherwise he might easily compass. He is left, therefore, to cater for the public taste, to adapt himself to it, and is too often compelled to reflect popular prejudices, that he may obtain popular support, and have a chance of subsistence. All this is neither the fault of individuals nor of the class; the literary order no more than any other has a tendency to this. It is the fault of the system, both towards individuals and the class. We wish not to advocate the practice of giving pensions to literary men, which, indeed, we think equally absurd in itself and derogatory to them; but we see no reason why offices which require no more, or little more, than personal attendance, with some routine duties daily, should not be bestowed on men of talent. By preferring the literary to the illiterate candidate, we should put at ease the mind of a gifted fellow-creature in respect to his pecuniary circumstances, and thus relieve him from the dreadful need of appealing to the passions or appetites of the vulgar for a subsistence; and secure to him, in the evening of every day, hours of leisure, which he might devote to the cultivation of what was most genial to a mind of delicate tastes and habits, and the production of what would be calculated for a permanent benefit to the world, in place of those ephemeral efforts which now, with indecent haste and reckless profusion, are thrown on the over-excited and ill-informed popular mind.—Athenaeum.

STEAM.—Steam has made this old world of ours a new one. It makes ocean voyages pleasure trips; it binds cities together, literally with iron bands; it brings kingdoms into as close contiguity as parishes. What does it not do for man? services the most mighty and the most trivial. It hurries him across the Atlantic in ten days, and grinds coffee in grocers' shops; it has power enough to pump up volumes of water from the bowels of the earth, and delicacy enough to drive a shuttle and weave fine linen. Mighty as is its strength, the childhood of intellect can guide it. Up and down fly the huge beams and cylinders, with a force that hundreds of horses would in vain crack sinews and muscle to control; and yet, let there be but the touch of a guiding lever—the stopping of a valve—demanding no more than a child's strength, and the vast moving fabric at once becomes motionless and passive—only so many tons of wrought and hammered metal..... And ought it not to be a lesson to those who laugh at novelties, and put no faith in inventions, to consider that this complex fabric—this triumph of art and science, was once the laughing-stock of jeering thousands, and once only the waking phantasy of a boy's mind [Watt], as he sat and, in seeming idleness, watched a little column of vapour rise from the spout of a tea-kettle.—Illuminated Magazine.

THE ORIGIN OF TOBACCO.—An American Indian, after listening to a Swedish Missionary, rose up to repay him with a tradition, in return for his narrative of the

Fall. In the beginning (said the Indian) our fathers had only the flesh of animals to subsist on; and if their hunting was unsuccessful they were starving. Two of our young hunters having killed a deer, made a fire in the woods to broil some part of it. When they were about to satisfy their hunger, they beheld a beautiful young woman descend from the clouds, and seat herself on that hill which you see yonder among the blue mountains. They said to each other, "it is a spirit that has smelt our venison, and wishes to eat of it—let us offer some to her." They presented her with the tongue. She was pleased with the taste of it, and said, "your kindness shall be rewarded; come to this place after thirteen moons, and you shall find something that shall be of great benefit in nourishing you and your children to the latest generations." They did so, and, to their surprise, found plants they had never seen before, but which from that ancient time have been constantly cultivated among us, to our great advantage. Where her right hand had touched the ground, they found maize; where her left hand had touched it, they found kidney beans; and the place on which she sat yielded tobacco!

ARCADIAN SHEPHERDS OF TO-DAY.—These herdsmen were to me very striking. They wander with their great flocks of sheep and goats hither and thither; their tents and baggage come after them on horses and asses. The men are armed with guns, pistols, and long knives, and wear long white woollen garments. Their weapons they carry for self defence against the klephts, but they probably also with them play the robbers themselves. The women have their children wrapped in sheep-skins, and carry them slung across their backs. Thus did I find the shepherds of Arcadia.—William Linnitt's translation of "Wanderings of a Journeyman Tailor."

MAGNITUDE OF THE SOLAR SYSTEM.—Choose any well levelled field or bowling green. On it place a globe two feet in diameter; this will represent the sun; Mercury will be represented by a grain of mustard seed, on the circumference of a circle of 164 feet in diameter from its orbit; Venus, a pea on a circle 284 feet in diameter; the Earth, also a pea on the circle of 430 feet; Mars, a rather large pin's head, on a circle of 654 feet; Juno, Ceres, Vesta, and Pallas, grains of sand, in orbits of from 1000 to 1200 feet; Jupiter, a moderate sized orange, in a circle nearly half a mile across; Saturn, a small orange, on a circle of four-fifths of a mile; and Uranus, a full-sized cherry or small plum, upon a circumference of a circle more than a mile and a half in diameter.—Sir J. Herschel.

REMEDY IN CASE OF POISON.—Instantly administer two-tea-spoonfuls of made mustard mixed in warm water. It acts as an emetic. This is a certain remedy, if instantly administered, and may, under Providence, save a fellow-creature from an untimely end.

ABSENCE OF MIND.—La Fontaine is recorded to have been one of the most absent of men; and Furetiere relates a most singular instance of this absence of mind. La Fontaine attended the burial of one of his friends, and some time afterwards he called to visit him. At first he was shocked at the information of his death; but recovering from his surprise, observed, "True! true!—I recollect I went to his funeral!"

RELIGION.—Religion is exalted reason, refined from the grosser parts of it; it is both the foundation and crown of all virtue; it is morality improved and raised to its height by being carried nearer to heaven, the only place where perfection resides.

WASTE OF TIME.—We all complain of the shortness of time, and yet have much more than we know what to do with:—our lives are spent in doing nothing at all, or in doing nothing to the purpose, or in doing nothing that we ought to do. We are always complaining our days are few, and acting as though there would be no end to them.

CONSCIENCE.—A starving man, who committed theft, was asked by a pious person if his conscience had not cried out to him to forbear. "Alas!" replied he, "if it did, the cries of my stomach were so much louder, that they prevented me hearing those of my conscience."

NEW PLOUGH.—Mr. Lowcock has had the honour of submitting to the inspection of her Majesty and Prince Albert the model of a plough on a new principle. This plough is an ingenious contrivance to avoid turning, and has a coulter both ways.

REPLY.—The great man of a village being at dinner, allowed one of his tenants to stand while he conversed with him. "What news, my friend?" said the squire. "None that I know of," replied the farmer, "except that a sow of mine has had a litter of thirteen pigs, and she has only twelve teats." "What will the thirteenth do?" asked the landlord. "Do as I do," returned Hodge; "it will stand and look on while the others eat."

The largest room that was ever constructed is that in which the Tobacco Stores are kept in the London Docks. It is said to cover nearly six acres, being, of course, under one roof. It is a curious circumstance, that this enormous apartment should be devoted to an article of mere luxury; not one of the necessities of life—meat or bread, or drink of any kind—but an article of enjoyment, that either ends in a sneeze or in smoke!

On the recent marriage of one of the Russian Princesses to the Crown Prince of Denmark, the Emperor presented the bride with a set of diamonds valued at £75,000.

A project has been issued for cutting a "canal of the Pyrenees," to connect the Mediterranean with the Atlantic, and avoid the circuitous route by the coast of Spain.

A portable gas has been exhibited at Lyons which is applicable to the smallest candlesticks, and may be carried about with the greatest facility.

It is asserted that death caused by Prussic acid is only apparent. Life, says the German papers, can be immediately restored by pouring acetate of potash and common salt dissolved in water upon the spine and head. Dr. Rogerson, a chemist, has successfully treated rabbits, poisoned with this acid, by pouring cold water upon these parts of their bodies.

An upright tree, nine feet high, has been found in the coal mines of St. Helen's, near Liverpool.

AN INDIAN'S CUNNING.—An Indian complained to a retailer that the price of his liquor was too high. The latter, in justification, said that it cost as much to keep a hoghead of brandy as to keep a cow. The Indian replied "Maybe he drink as much water, but he not eat so much hay!"

LORD WELLINGTON IN A BASKET.—Lord Wellington had entered Salamanca with Sir Rowland Hill and our division; but when he found the right of the army well on, and every thing satisfactory, he started for the left, to superintend its operations and hasten its movements. In this rapid journey he crossed the Douro under far more dangerous circumstances than those of the rope bridge at Alcantara, where I had the honour to meet him; for at Miranda he ventured into a small basket, hung on a rope, stretching from one rock to another, across the boiling stream; and thus in his giddy seat, 300 feet above the water, did this fearless man traverse a river, which has derived the main part of its modern celebrity from his great deeds upon its banks.—Events of a Military Life.

DUELING IN THE LAST CENTURY.—The character of Sir Lucius O'Trigger, in Sheridan's Rivals, is scarcely an exaggeration of the duellist of the last century. The levity with which the practice was spoken of can scarcely be believed in the present day. Such a one was a fine fellow who had winged half a dozen men, and he took a sort of brevet rank in society, according to the number of persons he had maimed or murdered. As now, the custom was more prevalent among the Irish than the English, and exceedingly rare among the Scotch, who have been always noted for their discretion in this matter; and yet I imagine it never entered into anybody's head to suspect them of cowardice. As a specimen of the extent to which men were compelled, by public opinion, to follow up their vengeance until death, I will cite an occurrence which took place at Caen, in March, 1787, and which will be found in the newspapers of the period. Two officers quarrelled, and one of them in his rage gave the other a blow—this was returned—and they immediately went out of the town to decide the matter with swords. In a short time, both were wounded severely, and neither of them being able to stand, they were carried back to their quarters; but the wounds did not prove mortal. The Colonel convened all the officers of the corps, and it was decided in solemn conclave that as soon as the combatants were sufficiently recovered, they must go out again and fight till one of them should be killed, it being the unanimous opinion of the regiment that one of the party must die—(mind, reader, one of the party! not the aggressor! it was immaterial which of them, but the point of honour required that one of them should die.) As they were not likely to be again able to fight with swords, their brother officers (tender appellations!) decided that they should fight with pistols. The maimed combatants were therefore carried to the field in chairs, and ten of their brother officers attended the execution of their humane purpose! The first shot was fired by the officer who received the first blow, and the ball lodged in his antagonist's body; he was able, however, to return the fire, but from his torture missed his opponent. The third shot was then fired by the latter, which took effect in the breast, and the sufferer sank down almost lifeless and unable to hold the pistol and take due satisfaction! They were carried home, and their brother officers (ferocious ruffians, but not courageous enough to brave public opinion,) called another meeting of the corps; the matter was discussed in due form, and it was decided that if the wounded men should recover, they should again take the field till one of them should die on the spot. The two pistol balls had, however, their due effect, and the poor wretch died. The brother of the survivor had arrived a few days before, in order to take his place and revenge his honour—should he be killed—sweet Christians!—England Sixty Years Ago, in Jerrold's Illuminated Magazine.

GREAT BRITAIN.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.—At the monthly (March) meeting of this Society, the Rev. Dr. Russell, Rector of St. Rotolph, in the chair, a letter was read from the Bishop of Nova Scotia, in which he solicited a grant for a new church at Pugwash, on the shore of the Gulph of St. Lawrence. No clergyman resided within forty miles of the place, and the people were extremely anxious to have one settled amongst them. His Lordship also solicited a grant in aid of King's College, Windsor, Nova Scotia, and transmitted letters from several clergymen in his diocese, requesting grants of books. The sum of £150 was granted by the society towards the support of the divinity students at King's College, Nova Scotia, and £15 towards the erection of a church at Pugwash. Sets of books were also granted for several parishes. The secretary announced that Mr. B. Harrison had in his possession £1000, placed in his hands by a friend, to be applied to religious and charitable purposes in connection with that society. At the request of Mr. Harrison, one-fourth of this sum will be placed at the disposal of the Bishop of New-Zealand, one-fourth will be given to the Bishop of Australia, one fourth will be assigned to some special purpose at the discretion of the committee, and the remaining fourth will be applied as the society may deem expedient. The £250 to be assigned for special purposes it was unanimously agreed should be appropriated towards the fund for the endowment of a bishopric at New Brunswick. The society granted £100 towards the erection of a church at Penwortham, in the diocese of New Zealand. Several other grants were made, and donations to the amount of £743, and legacies to the amount of £300, were announced. Eighty-six new members were admitted.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CLERGY (IRELAND) BILL.—A bill to enable Roman Catholic archbishops, bishops, and priests in Ireland to take grants or conveyances to them and their successors, without the intervention of trustees, has just been brought into Parliament by Mr. D. O'Connell, Mr. M. O'Connell, and Mr. D. Pigot, the late Solicitor General for Ireland. It contains only five clauses. The first clause enacts "that every Roman Catholic archbishop, bishop or priest, of any district or parish in Ireland for the time being, shall, by the name or description of Roman Catholic archbishop, bishop, or priest of such parish, be, for the purposes of this Act, a body politic and corporate, and shall have perpetual succession, and may receive and take to him and his successors, any real or personal estate, &c. whatever, which any person or body corporate may give or grant to him by deed or otherwise, according to law." In this clause the gist of the measure is contained.

THE CONFECTIONERY TRADE.—Thursday, a numerous meeting of the journeymen engaged in the manufacture of hard confectionery was held in the Jacob's-well, Barbican, for the purpose of memorializing the President of the Board of Trade relative to the importation of confectionery from Halifax, Nova Scotia, at the nominal duty of one penny per pound. It appeared that the annual amount of duty paid by the wholesale hard confectioners of the United Kingdom for sugar used in the trade was about £2,000,000, and in this department alone the enormous quantity of from 3000 to 4000 tons of sugar are used in the metropolis. Upon the tariff coming into a law, the importation of confectionery was prohibited. The manufacturer has directed his attention to Halifax, and as a sugar superior in quality can there be purchased for 30s., for which the home manufacturer is paying 84s., and the goods in the manufactured state can be brought over at a freight of from 2s. to 3s. per ton, it prevents competition.

UNITED STATES.

THE TREATY SIGNED.—After our paper was made up last evening, the Madisonian of yesterday afternoon came to hand, containing the subjoined official announcement that the President of the United States has actually signed a Treaty for the annexation of Texas; that is, a treaty entered into on his own mere motion, with a foreign government, for the incorporation into this Union of a foreign territory as large as the entire kingdom of France. Prepared as the public has in some degree been for this high handed measure, many honest citizens would not credit that it would be persisted in; and now that the act is consummated, we cannot but contemplate with astonishment an assumption of authority so bold, and one involving consequences so momentous. Rejoice all ye host of speculators in scrips and lands, and all ye adventurers, "whether of speculation, of honor, or of infamy;" but, thanks to the system of checks and balances instituted by the wise framers of our government, your day of rejoicing, we trust, will be brief, and the friends of the peace, and honor, and happiness of the country be able in their turn to be glad.—Nat. Intelligencer.

THE TARIFF.—In the House of Representatives on Monday, Mr. McKay's motion to take up the New Tariff Bill, was negatived by a vote of 84 to 95. This is probably equivalent to a decision that this bill shall not be acted upon at the present session.—Boston Atlas.

CAPTURE OF ANOTHER SLAYER.—By an arrival at New York in 40 days from Sierra Leone, we have news that a slave brig sailing under Brazilian colors, having 500 slaves confined on board, was captured by a brig of war, and carried into Sierra Leone. The slaves were all sent into the Queen's Yard, where they would remain until they could be shipped to the Cape. The war on the river Noonas between the Blacks has ceased, and the English have possession of all the posts on the river.

LATE FROM AFRICA.—OUTRAGE BY A BRITISH VESSEL OF WAR ON THE AMERICAN FLAG.—We learn from the Baltimore Sun, the arrival at that port, on Friday, of the barque Latrobe, Capt. Allen, from the West coast of Africa. The British cruisers on the African coast, it seems, are so vigilant against slavers, that they mistake every American trader, and even U. S. vessels of war, for such piratical crafts. The Sun gives an account of the fring into the brig Francis Lord, Capt. Browne, of New York, by H. B. M. S. Alert. About 7 o'clock on the evening of the 23th of January, Capt. Brown discovered a sail on his starboard bow, within hail. Capt. B. showed a light, and inquired if the vessel was the Atlanta, which he was anxious to meet. The Alert hailed, and whilst hailing fired. Capt. B. hailed a second time, and whilst in the act, was answered by a musket ball, which passed through his trysail, above him, and over his passengers' heads!—Having a light still hoisted, Capt. B. immediately hove aback, and waited some time before the Alert hove about and came under his lee, when an officer announced he would send a boat and come on board, which he did with some difficulty—the mate informing him that a rope, at least, should have been cast to him, had he not fired that shot. The Sun's account says:—

"Capt. B's firm and gentlemanly inquiry of the reason of such treatment embarrassed the Lieutenant, who offered some explanation, assuring Capt. B. that the commander of the Alert would make any apology necessary. After writing on Capt. Brown's papers:—'Boarded by H. B. M. ship Alert,' adding date and signature—and leaving, a voice hailed from the Alert, 'The Captain is very sorry for what has happened—very sorry indeed; it was without his knowledge—he should make an inquiry.' This apology may, perhaps, be satisfactory; and the Alert, it is presumed, may become rather more alert than she was a few weeks previously, when, mistaking a U. S. frigate for a slaver, and showing American colors, a gun from the Macedonian notified her to heave to, and upon her neglecting or refusing so to do, was followed by a shot from the frigate, which, of course, woke up the John Bull of the Alert, who lost no time in hauling down his false stars. We have obtained the above information from the Rev. John Kelly, who, with Lieut. George L. Seldon, U. S. N., came out passengers in the Latrobe. Mr. K. was an eye witness of the Alert affair."

THE "LIBERTY" OF THE FREE REPUBLIC!—A slave named Gilbert died near Stanton, Virginia, on the 19th ult., aged one hundred and twelve years. He was a servant to Col. Washington at the great battle of the Monongahela, on the 9th of July, 1775, when Braddock was defeated, and afterwards with the General at the surrender of Cornwallis, at Yorktown, on the 19th of October, 1781. The Taunton Spectator says, he was honest and industrious, and the boys of our town will long remember the "old man in regimentals" they have been accustomed to look upon with delight on our days of parade. Would a man who had served his country for nearly a century, and had assisted in a "War of independence," have been suffered to die a slave in any country but a "free and enlightened Republic?"

JAMES HARPER, the great American publisher, has been elected Mayor of the city of New York, by a majority of 4,000.

ATTEMPTED HOAX.—The New York Sun attempted on Saturday to get up another hoax, equal to the famous moon hoax. It told a story of having received by private express from Charleston, intelligence of the arrival of a strange balloon at that place, in three days from England, with eight persons as passengers. The story was too bald, it would not take.

REVOLUTION IN ST. DOMINGO.

Captain Staple of the schooner Malvino, arrived at New York on the 8th inst., from the city of St. Domingo, whence he sailed on the 21st of March, states that the insurgents had a force of 300 within the city, and about 5000 on the lines. The new Governor chosen by the Spanish population, had just arrived from Curacao, and was acting as Generalissimo of all the forces.

There had been some skirmishing on the lines between the belligerents. A number had been killed.

It was thought the place would be able to hold out for some time, as persons in favor of the rebellion were coming in considerable numbers from the country.

In addition to the above; a letter from Cape Haytien dated in March, published in the Boston Times, says:—The Spanish population of St. Domingo have revolted against the present President, and have shot his son. The Spaniards have collected a large army, some say, to the amount of 20 or 30,000 men. The President also with an army of equal number, had marched toward their city, (St. Domingo,) that being the place where his son was shot. The government regiments were daily entering and departing from Cape Haytien, whither they had come to receive their pay previous to marching on the insurgents, which they had refused to do without first receiving money. When they left they were in the most undisciplined and poorly equipped state possible, and the government destitute of funds. The commandant had ordered a portion of the National Guard to remain at Cape Haytien to protect that place from the incursions of the robbers, who would have otherwise pillaged it, as was the case during the earthquake, when it was in a defenceless state.

A vessel was about to be dispatched to Jamaica, to obtain arms and ammunition. A vessel had just arrived from Port Platte, bringing with her five hundred of the inhabitants and military of that place, it being taken by the revolutionists, who suffered those unfavourable to their cause to depart; and these refugees were hospitably received by the inhabitants of Cape Haytien. It was reported that there were some Columbian vessels around the Island to afford assistance to the revolutionists.

CHARLESTON, April 13, 3 P. M.—Arrived off Charleston Bar, 11th inst., to land passengers, brig Sea Eagle, Smith, from Martinique, St. Croix, St. Thomas, Jacmel, and 4 days from Crooked Island, bound for Boston.

Before the Sea Eagle left Jacmel, all the disposable forces at and near that place had proceeded against the rebels in the Spanish part of the Island. A detachment from the regular army had taken possession of the Spanish town of Azua, sixty miles west of the city of St. Domingo, without molestation; after which they were fired upon by the Spaniards, who in return were punished almost to annihilation.

Notwithstanding the well known strength of the fortifications of the city, the Haytiens marched with perfect confidence in their ability to rout the Spaniards; but a few hours previous to the departure of the Sea Eagle, the Elizabeth brought accounts from the city of the arrival at that city of a French frigate and a sloop-of-war. It was believed that these vessels were there for the object of sustaining the rebels, and that this was the "foreign aid" hinted at by the President in his proclamation at the outbreak of the rebellion.

HAVANA.—A letter dated April 2d says:—It is rumored that some of the negroes implicated in the revolts which have occurred on the sugar plantations have confessed that a general insurrection was to have taken place on Good Friday, and that it was determined to kill all the white men on the plantations. It is further reported that at Matanzas a box of arsenic was found in a baker's shop, out of which a portion had already been mixed with the dough and baked. Fortunately, none of the bread had been sent out or eaten.

Another letter, dated 30th ult. says:—The city is somewhat agitated by the recent developments in regard to the contemplated negro insurrection at Matanzas. Almost all the labourers are in prison, which greatly delays the freighting of vessels. It is said that the revolt was to have broken out on Thursday, the 3d inst., and that a general butchery and the poisoning of food were at once to be employed to massacre the whites. It is further stated, that last night, the negroes on four sugar plantations, some six leagues from the city, either revolted or were to have risen. Be this as it may, troops have been dispatched to the scene of disaffection.—New Orleans Bulletin.