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to low duties, an economical administration of the government, *and for the payment of the debts of the States by the States themselves.*

We cannot better conclude this letter than by an extract from the Democratic Review on the subject of State credit:

"The public creditor, whether he may reside at the antipodes, or in our own midst, may rely upon the assurance which, in the name of the American democracy, we feel authorized to give him—namely, that when he will find himself abandoned to his fate by those who now profess to be his peculiar friends, it will be the democracy which will surrender to him everything but honor; which will cast to the winds everything but conscience; and which will sell out the fee simple of the last foot of earth, covered by the last hearth-stone, if necessary, for the payment of the last cent of principal and interest on the public debt."

OUR NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW YORK, April 28, 1857.

The travel between Boston and New York is immense; and, beside the three daily trains over the land route, by the New Haven railroad, we have three steamboat routes to the East that cannot be surpassed by any routes of travel in this country. The route called the Norwich and Worcester is one of the oldest and the best. Those who wish to reach Boston, Lowell, Concord, or Montreal, travel by this line. Its boats are the Commonwealth and the Connecticut, and are commanded by Captain Williams and Capt. Wilcox. The Commonwealth is one of the noblest and most elegant boats afloat. She was built at great cost, is superbly furnished, and has a saloon, table, furniture, and state-rooms that, for elegance and taste, cannot be surpassed by the saloons of the Astor and St. Nicholas. The Commonwealth runs to Norwich, and thence the passengers are conveyed to Boston by the Norwich and Worcester railroad. Mr. Waller, the through conductor, has been many years on this road, and is one of the most safe and gentlemanly of men. He has the confidence of the whole travelling community. Men send on by him their wives, children, and valuable wares. Captain Williams has sailed for years on the Sound without an accident; and, with the efficient services of Mr. Pratt, in Boston, and Mr. Martin, in New York, as business agents, and Mr. Geer, the popular clerk, this line has always done a large business. New wharves have been added this season, new facilities opened, and the arrangements for a heavy spring business are all complete.

The Stonington line, which carries the United States mail, is the fast line. It goes through with "railroad speed." All who wish to be in season for the evening trains from Boston or from New York select this route. This line has the honor to have introduced the example of fitting out that elegant style of boats that accommodate the eastern travel. The Plymouth Rock was the first boat of this class that was launched. She is a large, commodious, and rapid steamer—elegantly appointed, and commanded by Captain Stone, one of the most experienced men on the Sound. Mr. Lockwood, the New York business agent, has a reputation acquired by years of faithful service, and is well known to most of the business men in the land.

The Fall River route has always been a popular route to the East. It has only fifty miles of railroad from Fall River to Boston. It lands passengers at Newport, and has all the travel for that famed locality. The elegance and size of its boats, the good night's sleep it secures to its passengers, and the popularity of its officers, make this one of the most popular routes out of New York. Captain Brown, of the steamer Metropolis, is really one of the most efficient and popular men afloat. He is almost omniscient. He is by the side of the pilot in the wheel-house. He is at the gang-way to receive his passengers. He looks after the steward and the tables. He takes care of the lonely ones, who have no one to look after them. He keeps a medicine chest and some "strong waters," and answers all calls at night from the sick, and never closes his eyes till the boat is at her wharf, and the passengers are landed on the dock. Indeed, the roads, boats, and lines of travel, in their conductors, officers, and employees out of New York, have secured men of gentlemanly manners and fine address to attend to the wants of those who travel, and travelling with us is really a positive luxury.

Miss Laura Keene most certainly deserves the hearty and excellent support that attends her house. She came to New York when the theatre was at a low ebb. She conceived the idea of fitting up a house of entertainment that should combine all the desirable features of the theatre without any of its drawbacks. She took the Metropolitan Theatre; called it "Laura Keene's Varieties," as title of what her performances should be; arranged it in elegant taste; banished from it all that was gross and repulsive, and introduced a new taste into our community. Badly treated by the lessee of her house, she was able to have a new house placed at her command, and she nightly holds forth to a crowded auditory in a gem of a house as beautiful as a lady's boudoir. Miss Keene is indefatigable. She reaches her theatre at eight in the morning. She is the manageress of her establishment. She superintends the whole concern—the painting, the scenes, the properties, the rehearsal, and then reads up her own parts, and sometimes takes the leading characters in one evening. Mr. Thomas Baker, the leader of the orchestra, has arranged a style of music, national and popular, composed of martial airs, negro melodies, always popular, English quadrilles, cotillions, and fancy airs, and out of the whole discourses such music as to draw nightly from the crowded audience the most enthusiastic applause.

The warning sounded by prudent men in the ears of the Young Men's Christian Association, that they would be ruined if they did not let politics and black republicanism alone, has been fulfilled. A few mad-caps, who attempted to unite Church and State, got hold of the lead of this body of young "evangelical Christians." It was attempted to make a "vote for Fremont" a test of discipleship. But all the association were not fools, and these contested the right of these abolitionists to abolitionize Christianity or themselves; and they gave these mad-caps fight in the true style. The discussion brought out what always appears when these disunionists can be made to speak their mind—that these fellows are infidels in disguise; that they are real followers of the Infidel Parker, Garrison, Gerrit Smith, Abby Kelly, and Henry C. Wright. The spirit and temper of these abolition leaders have opened the eyes of the sober people, who wished well to the association of these young men. Last night a meeting was held at the rooms of the association. Over one hundred men, the ablest part of the body, withdrew from it, and nearly all of the leading clergymen who had lent their aid to this society have ordered that their names should be taken from the roll of the society. Rev. Dr. Gardner Spring headed the list, and then follow the names of Rev. Dr. Potts, Rev. Dr. Alexander, Rev. Dr. McElroy, Rev. Dr. Adams, and others. A new association will be formed. The black-republican hulk will be cut adrift, with a debt on it heavy enough to sink a Chinese junk. It will soon send her down to the bottom with her black flag and cross bones at half-mast—a signal of distress, with none to aid and few to pity. So go the changes in the public mind—so read the admonitions. Politician or priest, club or parish, societies or legislatures, who attempt to denationalize our land and promote disunion, will "die as the fool dieth," and be buried at the cross of the roads with a stake through the body and the motto on the slab, "*Felo de se.*"

MANHATTAN.

The Charleston Mercury states that the steamship Marion, at New York from Charleston, reports that on Wednesday, at 10½, a m., 10 miles north of Barnegat, saw a large ship ashore, supposed to be one of the old New York and Liverpool packets, with painted ports, old-fashioned rig, with foremast and mizzen top-gallant mast gone. Thirteen miles north of Barnegat saw a large fore-and-aft schooner ashore.

There are now eight hundred millions of dollars invested in railroads in the United States. It is but a moderate assertion to make in regard to the inestimable value of these improvements, that they have quadrupled the value of the lands through which they run—making what was worth $800,000,000, without railroad communication, worth $3,200,000,000.

LOUISIANA INTELLIGENCE.

The Shreveport News of the 14th inst. says:

"The weather continues decidedly cool for this season of the year. On Saturday night last, between 8 and 9 o'clock, snow was seen to fall; Sunday morning there was ice, and on Monday morning we had a heavy frost. The fruit is entirely destroyed, and even the young oaks and other small growth are completely withered from the effects of the late cold weather."

The Mount Lebanon (Bienville parish) Baptist of the 16th says:

"On the night of the 11th a light snow fell for several hours, and next morning the tops of our houses were covered with sleet. On Monday morning, 13th, there was ice and a heavy frost. Our forests look sear and sad. Many of the large oak, ash, hickory, and other trees look as if they never would bud again.

"The wheat crop is killed, and must be a total failure; and not a peach, plum, cherry, or apple are we to expect from our orchards.

"Yesterday morning, 15th, there was considerable frost."

The Napoleonville (Assumption parish) Pioneer of the 19th inst. says:

"We have had a second visit from frost and ice the past week, greatly to the detriment of the cane and corn. The prospects for a large crop of sugar, which were so promising, are for the moment blasted, and the great advantage gained by the forwardness of the cane is lost. The season for the growth and maturity of this crop is a short one under the most favorable circumstances, and, unless we are favored by the late appearance of frost in the fall, it cannot exceed 250,000 hhds."

The Alexandria American of the 18th inst. says:

"On Sunday morning (12th) the snow was on the ground to the depth of about three inches, which, however, the genial rays of our southern sun soon melted off, and since that time we have had tolerably warm days, although the nights and mornings have been cool. We have had several frosts since that time, but we are happy to state, however, that as far as peaches, plums, &c., are concerned, there will, from every appearance, be plenty, the late freeze not having injured them much. A great many of our planters have ploughed up their cotton ground, and have replanted. The cane is said not to be injured in the least."

From the Owego (N. Y.) Gazette.

HON. J. GLANCY JONES.

It is well known that this distinguished Pennsylvania democrat, the recognised democratic leader from that State, for several years past, in the national House of Representatives, for the noble and patriotic purpose of healing, or rather of preventing, dissensions among the democracy of his State, declined a seat in the cabinet of Mr. Buchanan.

Our own admiration of the character and talents, and warm approval of the political course, of Mr. Jones, must be our apology (if one is needed) for transferring to our columns the following allusion to him in a private letter from an esteemed friend at Washington:

"If I do not mistake the signs of the times, J. Glancy Jones has a bright future. He will be the polar-star of democracy in the next Congress. Wherever known he is universally held in high estimation. Candid and fascinating in his manner; courteous to all, though prompt and decided in his opinions; in every sense of the term Mr. Jones may be called a great man, whether viewed in his natural endowments, or as a gentleman of highly polished education and legal acquirements. Possessing all these, in an eminent degree, he is a favorite of all, in the social circle or the forum. For about a quarter of a century Mr. J. has shared largely of the friendship and confidence of the President, and it may be said, in truth, that he has been the pupil of 'Pennsylvania's favorite son,' and, therefore, sound on all constitutional questions, and radically democratic."

From the Albany Argus.

SUFFRAGE TO NEGRO SLAVES.

The address of the democrats of the legislature pointed to the proposed amendments of the constitution repealing the qualifications of three years' residence and $250 freehold as a title of negroes to suffrage, and coupling it with the liberty bill, declaring all persons free who come within the limits of the State, and with the legislative resolutions against the United States Supreme Court; characterized the whole series of measures as "an invitation to the negro slaves of the South to escape to this State to be incorporated into the mass of voters."

Does any man doubt that this would be the direct effect of these measures if in operation? The three-years-residence clause and $250 freehold qualification were put into the constitution, according to Governor Seward, with humane and patriotic motives. Repeal them, and invite and protect the fugitives from the slave States by your kindred measures, and the underground railroad would bring thousands of negroes here annually, who, without the probation exacted of aliens, would at the end of a year march to the polls to vote for freedom and free plunder, for partisan corruption, and against the constitution of the United States and the authority of the courts of justice!

For what reason except this do the black republicans desire to open a question settled by the direct vote of the people only six years ago?

The Evening Journal assails the unanswerable positions of the address on this point with frowns and sneers. Its colored cotemporaries will follow the example; but the people, who understand this question, and whom it affects, will not be misled by these monkey tricks and negro grimaces.

The pro-slavery democrats in the New York common council voted on Monday evening (35 to 10) to hang on to their grip upon the city treasury, and to *nullify* the acts of the legislature for the government of the metropolis, which they have so long been abusing and plundering. We desire to know what the Atlas has to say in denunciation or support of *this* kind of *nullification*.

[*Buffalo Daily Republic.*

The democratic legislative address denounces all who refuse to receive as law the *dicta* of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case, yet justifies *nullification* of the law in the case of the New York police!—*Albany Eve. Journal.*

These two prints seem to have caught at the same idea, and clothed it in the same words. They both affect to compare those who appeal to the judicial tribunals with those who defy them! The authorities of New York city have applied for, and obtained, an injunction from the supreme court against the new police commission; and the validity of the law establishing that body is now on argument before the court. With the decision of the courts the democracy will be content, and they will abide by it. What parallel is there between this and the conduct of those who defy, deride, and set at naught, the decisions of the highest tribunals of the land?—*Albany Argus.*

Mrs. R. S. Nichols, in speaking of the marriage of Miss Boker to her father's coachman, John Dean, says it is not because Dean is poor, or that he is in a lower station in life than herself, that makes this affair so monstrous in the eyes of those accustomed to look beyond the present into the future; it is because of the total dissimilarity of feeling, taste, opportunity, and endowments. No refined woman could have borne to be addressed in the language of love by an unrefined, coarse-natured man, to say nothing of her living under the same roof with him, and beholding him condemned to herd with those she esteemed so much beneath her, while she queened it up stairs in another sphere.

The Richmond Enquirer of yesterday morning says that Judge Meredith on Monday sentenced George Livingston to the penitentiary for one year, on conviction of causing the death of Miss Duesberry by violence; and Floyd Tanner to the same institution for a like period, on conviction of stealing $120 in money; but suspended the sentence in both cases for thirty days in order to enable the prisoners to appeal to a higher tribunal against his decision.

The St. Louis Republican states that Blanchard Philpot, in the employment of C. G. Hubbell, jr., & Co., was arrested on the 23d instant on a charge of embezzling funds. For some time past he had been suspected, and a trap was laid to catch him by marking a bill, which was abstracted and found upon his person, and which led to his arrest.

The Augusta Constitutionalist says: "Four successive verdicts for divorces were rendered in the superior court of that county on Saturday afternoon. Three of the suits were brought by parties who had married in South Carolina, and one in Ireland.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

The library of the House of Commons consists of upwards of 30,000 volumes; in 1845 it only numbered 4,000. The increase has principally taken place in dictionaries, books of reference, general history, English history, diplomacy, topography, law, voyages and travels, as well as works of authority connected with the East Indies and colonial possessions.

Captain J. M. White, late owner of the steamboat S. F. J. Trabue, has instituted suit in New Orleans against Sheriff Bell for the sum of $50,000, which he claims as the value of the boat at the time of her destruction by fire, while under seizure and in custody of the sheriff.

The fishermen in the neighborhood of Aquia Creek were quite successful Saturday, taking from 7,000 to 8,000 shad at a haul. The largest haul of the season is said to have been made on Wednesday last by Mr. Jacob Dempsey, at the Six Chimneys, below Indian Head. This haul yielded about 20,000.

The Toronto Colonist of a late date says that the fall wheat, which appeared a few days ago to be in rather a precarious condition, is rapidly assuming a more favorable aspect, and no fears need now be entertained of the plant which has escaped all danger from the very unusual and trying weather since February last.

The quarantine commissioners of New York city have bought fifty acres of land near Seguine's Point for the location of a temporary quarantine. The price of the land was $23,000; the buildings, valued at from $12,000 to $14,000, being included in the purchase. The house will be used as a residence for the hospital physicians.

A new line of steamers will begin running in May, between New York, London, and Bremen, leaving each port semi-monthly. This line is owned by the European and American Steam-shipping Company of London and Southampton. On the outward trip the steamer will remain one day at London.

A letter from the collector of the Susquehanna and Tide-water canal, at Wrightsville, Pennsylvania, states that, although the canal has been in order two days less than last year, the business shows an increase of near $1,000 in tolls, 39 more through boats, and 101 more way boats.

The Bremen barque Blucher arrived at Baltimore on Monday, in thirty-seven days from Bremen, bringing 252 emigrants. The Bremen barque Columbia also arrived on the same day, after a passage of forty-five days from that port, with 176 passengers in the steerage.

The Galveston (Texas) Civilian of the 20th instant says that the effects of the late frosts have not been so disastrous to the crops as many had supposed. Much of the young corn is apparently uninjured, and the cotton planted previous to the last frost is coming out finely.

Lewis Baker, esq., of Philadelphia, (formerly manager of the principal theatre in San Francisco,) has leased from John Bates, esq., the Cincinnati and Louisville theatres, the former for ten and the latter for eight years.

The receipts at Norfolk, under the vessel-inspection law, from 1st April, 1856, to 1st April, 1857, were only $10,294 34.

The machine shops of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, in Wheeling, recently destroyed by fire, are being rapidly rebuilt.

Julien Cumming, esq., of Augusta, has accepted the invitation to deliver the annual address before the Literary Society of the Georgia Military Institute on the 14th of July next.

E. W. Kennedy, esq., has disposed of his interest in the Florence (Ala.) Gazette, a democratic paper, to C. P. Bynum, esq., who has become its sole editor and proprietor.

A telegraphic despatch announces that the steamship Lebanon, from Woolwich, with dates to the evening of the 11th, arrived at Halifax on the 27th instant with troops, but brought no news of interest.

The Clarksville (Tennessee) Jeffersonian says that the prospects for good fruit and wheat crops in that section are flattering.

Edwin Forrest, the great tragedian, will perform at the Holliday-street Theatre during the ensuing week.

W. B. Egan, esq., has been elected judge of the seventeenth judicial district of Louisiana by a majority of about 350 votes.

The farmers of Potter county, Pennsylvania, are said to have made this season about 325,000 pounds of maple sugar, worth in cash ten cents per pound, and really worth to the farmer 12½ cents.

A large blacksmith shop was burned in New Orleans on the 22d inst., together with some ten or twelve dwelling-houses.

Frederick Emerson, esq., well known for many years as an eminent instructor, and author of a valuable arithmetic, used in our public schools, died at his residence in Boston on the 26th instant, at the age of 68 years.

An entire block of buildings were destroyed by fire at Oxford, North Carolina, on the 28th inst. The loss of Messrs. Hernden, Mitchell, and Lynch is estimated at $30,000.

A fire at Montgomery, Alabama, on Sunday, burnt Carter's livery stables, with thirty horses, including most of those belonging to Orten's circus. The loss is about $30,000.

There are twenty-six lines of omnibuses in Philadelphia, employing 350 stages, and 1,925 horses. The annual expenses of these lines are estimated at $200,000, and the capital invested at $890,000.

Hudson, the ex-railroad king, whose frauds created at one time so much excitement, has again been elected to the English Parliament.

Doredineir's soap and candle works, in Philadelphia, were destroyed by fire on Tuesday last. Loss, $50,000; insured for $30,000.

The Hartford Times learns that the snow is *two feet deep* in Western Massachusetts. The drifts between West Granville and Hartford were from five to six feet deep.

Snow fell to the depth of one foot on the 20th inst. at Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania.

The total amount of taxable property in Shelby county, Tennessee, for the last fiscal year, is $29,225,915; the total amount of the tax on the same, $92,259 22. The number of slaves in the county is estimated at 13,268.

The Chicago Democrat is informed that the wheat crop of Will county, Illinois, is destroyed. Cattle are suffering for want of fodder, and the fruit, as a general thing, is killed.

A western exchange says that Tamouche, a war chief of the Utah Indians, put two native physicians to death, because they failed to cure two of his wives, who died under their care.

The Rochester (New York) Union states that the fractional increase of fare to way stations on the Central railroad will add more than $100,000 annually to its revenue.

A beautiful yacht has been built in Baltimore for a firm in St. Paul, Minnesota. She was shipped yesterday by the Baltimore and Ohio railroad to Wheeling, thence to St. Paul by the river route.

The Abingdon (Virginia) Democrat states that during the week preceding Tuesday last snow fell daily in Washington county. The fruit is generally killed, and vegetation is very backward through the southwest portion of the State. Many cattle are dying.

There are three banking-houses in Chicago whose deposites reach in the vicinity of $1,000,000 each, and one more at least whose deposites are nearly half that sum.

The Springfield (Missouri) Advertiser corrects the rumor that the small-pox is at that place, adding that people need not be afraid to come to town and attend to their business.

The "charter oak" fever (says the New Hampshire Register) has broken out in Hartford again, and got among the lawyers. "Mr. McGuire" has got possession of a log of the "brave old oak," (from which "a fire trumpet" was to have been made!) and refuses to yield up the timber.

A man named Daily, for attempting to commit suicide in Hendricks county, Indiana, has been sentenced to the penitentiary for three years and disfranchised for ten years.

The Philadelphia Ledger states that M. P. Simons, daguerreotypist of that city, has issued a small volume intended to instruct students in the art of coloring photographs.

The Pittsburg Union states that on Monday morning, about 3 o'clock, the new bridge being erected over the Allegheny river, at that city, by the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago Railroad Company, was set fire to by some malicious scoundrel, and a portion of the wood work was destroyed before the fire was extinguished.

The Norfolk Argus states that the young fruit on the trees about that town is in a good state of preservation. Fig trees are dead nearly down to the roots, having been nearly destroyed by the intense cold weather in January.

The Philadelphia Inquirer states that a vessel was to leave Camden direct for Sebastopol with a load of caissons, which have been built at Cooper's Point, for raising the sunken vessels in that harbor.

LOCAL NEWS.

THE WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT.—We are glad to learn that Captain Meigs continues to be animated by the desire to press this great work, committed to his charge, to completion at the earliest practicable period.

To give some idea of the operations, we state that the distributing reservoir, at Drovers' Rest, near Georgetown, will contain about fifty acres, to be made chiefly from excavation within its own limits. The receiving reservoir, at the Powder Mill branch, will contain about sixty acres. The conduit will be circular, nine feet in interior diameter, to be built generally of three separate four-inch rings of brick. To construct these works, immense quantities of stone and other building materials will necessarily be required. Bridges, too, are to be erected. Contracts are to be made, and proposals will be received until the seventh of May, for, among other things, ten millions of bricks for the aqueduct, for iron pipes, branches, and bends. Thus a stimulus will be supplied to various branches of industry.

We perceive from the blank contract forms that the engineer in charge, Captain Meigs, is remarkably clear, cautious, and specific. They show that he is a friend to order and sobriety, and that he is resolved to transact the business with strict honesty.

Among the articles in the contracts are the following:

"The contractor for this work shall not knowingly employ any man, either as overseer, laborer, or in any situation, who shall have been dismissed, by the order of the engineer, from any other part of the work for bad workmanship, intemperance, or disorderly conduct. Nor shall he continue to employ any man who shall be declared by the engineer to be either disorderly, habitually intemperate, or a bad workman.

"No ardent spirits shall be used or allowed on any part of the work, and no disorderly person or persons, objected to by the engineer, retained in the employment of the contractor. Permitting men to board where ardent spirits are used or sold, though the premises should not be under the control of the contractor, will be considered a violation of these rules. Any violation of them will be considered sufficient ground for the engineer to declare the contract void.

"And it is further stipulated and agreed that no member of Congress shall be admitted to any share or part in this contract or agreement, or to any benefits to arise therefrom," &c.

SEVENTH WARD ANTI-KNOW-NOTHING MEETING.—A meeting of the anti-know-nothing voters in the Seventh Ward was held at Potomac Hall last night. The meeting was entirely harmonious.

Mr. James E. Johnson submitted the following resolution; which was unanimously agreed to:

"*Resolved*, That the chairman of this meeting be, and he is hereby, requested to invite (through the public press of this city) all voters opposed to know-nothingism and black republicanism to hold primary meetings in their respective wards, for the purpose of appointing five delegates from each to a 'Union convention,' for the purpose of nominating candidates for collector, register, and surveyor."

Subsequently, on motion of Major W. G. Flood, it was

"*Resolved*, That the delegates appointed as aforesaid be respectfully requested to meet in convention for the purpose of making said nominations on Thursday evening, May 7th, at 8 o'clock."

Samuel Pumphrey, John W. Martin, John Pettibone, P. Hepburn, sr., and John T. Cassel were the delegates selected to represent the Seventh Ward in this convention.

THE GOVERNMENT GREEN-HOUSES.—A new green-house is now in process of construction in the United States horticultural garden, near the Capitol, and two more propagating-houses are soon to be commenced. Workmen are also engaged in grading the uncultivated portions of the grounds preparatory to planting all in grass and shrubbery.

The plants now in full bloom in the green-houses are the fuchias, or lady's ear-drop, the cineraria, the calceolaria, or lady's slipper, and the warrior's plume, all natives of South America. The last-mentioned flower very nearly resembles a red plume in size, shape, and color. This name was given to it by the Hon. Mrs. Jefferson Davis. The geraniums will soon be in bloom.

"THE POISONING AT WASHINGTON.—It is now believed that not less than seven hundred persons have been seriously and dangerously affected by the National Hotel poison at Washington, and that twenty or thirty deaths have occurred in consequence."

The above paragraph is going the rounds of the press. Like all other improbable stories, it loses nothing by travelling. The statement is, simply, an exaggeration. The fashion abroad seems to be to attribute the sickness of those who were in Washington last winter to "the poisoning," though nine-tenths of them may not have eaten a meal or taken a drink at that now-deserted establishment.

THE FRUIT CROP.—If the full bloom of our city fruit trees can be taken as an indication of an abundant crop of fruit in the surrounding country, we can enjoy to our heart's content delicious peaches, apples, pears, cherries, apricots, and so on, during the coming season, for nearly all the trees that we have noticed in the yards and gardens of our citizens are clad in heavy robes of flowers. It is certainly desirable that these simple luxuries may be plentiful and cheap enough to be freely partaken of by both rich and poor; but from the accounts which have reached us by mail we fear the result will be entirely the reverse.

MUSIC AT THE PRESIDENT'S GROUNDS.—It is announced that there will be music at the President's grounds on Saturday evening next. This will be hailed with pleasure by our blooming belles and gay gallants, who still recollect the charming promenades which they enjoyed during the pleasant evenings of last summer, whilst keeping time to the bold strains of some old-time march or enlivening waltz. We predict that the Marine Band, (with their new dress and new instruments,) under the direction of Professor Scala, will grow in popularity during the coming summer season.

PROPERTY SALES.—Yesterday afternoon, between five and six o'clock, two desirable building lots were sold at auction by James C. McGuire, esq. These lots are located on 3d street, in square A, between Pennsylvania avenue and Missouri avenue. Mr. B. Schad purchased lot No. 37 at 69½ cents per foot; No. 38 was sold to S. P. Franklin, esq., at 70 cents per foot.

The lime-kiln, seized and levied upon as the property of Samuel J. Seeley, and others, comprising some 12,000 feet of ground, with improvements, was also sold yesterday by Deputy Marshal Phillips to James Dixon, esq., for the sum of $800.

THE CIRCUIT COURT YESTERDAY.—Present: Hon. James Dunlap, chief justice, and Hon. James S. Morsell and William M. Merrick, associate justices. Augustus E. and Thomas S. Perry *vs.* Thomas B. Entwistle; jury withdrawn. Sarah A. Keally *vs.* George Stooks; inquisition returned. William Douglass *vs.* Dominic Enroy; verdict for plaintiff $120 66, with interest from July 1, 1853. Daniel Quinn, of Ireland, fifty years of age, naturalized. Cases set for to-day: 598, 670, 675, 785, 835, 845, 847, 848, 853, 858, 281, 222.

THE UNITARIAN CHURCH.—This edifice, on the northeast corner of D and 6th streets, is now undergoing repairs. The pulpit, which is in the north end of the building, is being set back beyond the main wall; the ceiling is being renewed, and the ceiling and walls are to be frescoed—in short, the whole concern is to be thoroughly renovated. Messrs. Baldwin & Brothers are the carpenters, Sullivan & Stewart the plasterers, Langley the brick mason, and Shuster & Co. are to do the frescoing. It is expected that these repairs will be completed in about two months. Meanwhile, the society worships at Temperance Hall.

A RECOGNITION!—A lady, a few days since, while promenading, happened to recognise a Moire antique cloak on another of the same sex. The former forthwith procured a warrant to recover the property, which had been stolen from her by some person unknown. The wearer said she had purchased the article of dress for twenty-three dollars, but could not tell from whom. Justice Daniel Smith required the prisoner to give bail for court; in default of which she was committed to prison.

THE NEW CUSTOM-HOUSE AND POST OFFICE AT ALEXANDRIA.—The foundation of this building is now completed, and is awaiting granite from the Occoquan quarries for the superstructure, the first story of which is to be of cut granite, and the balance of brick. The granite is being dressed at the quarries, and will be all ready for laying as soon as it arrives.

THE NAVAL COURTS.—In court No. 1 yesterday the case of Acting Master Lieut. George A. Stevens was postponed for testimony on the part of the government. The cases of Lieuts. Chandler and Baldwin are still under consideration in courts Nos. 2 and 3.

ANTI-KNOW-NOTHING OR UNION MEETINGS.—This evening, Fourth ward, at the hall of the Perseverance Fire Company; on Friday evening, Second ward, at Harmony Hall, and Sixth ward, at the Anacostia engine house. Our friends are active. Delegates are to be selected to a convention to nominate candidates to be voted for throughout the city.

SHAD were selling in Alexandria yesterday for $10 50 to $11, and in Georgetown for $12, a hundred. Herring, $8 to $8 50 in each city per thousand.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Arrival of the Illinois.

NEW YORK, April 29.—The steamship Illinois has arrived from Aspinwall, with over 600 passengers, nearly $1,500,000 in specie, and the California mails of April 6.

The following are the principal consignees: Drexel & Co., $300,000; Wells, Fargo, & Co., $250,000; Duncan, Sherman, & Co., $140,000.

The John L. Stephens brought down nearly $2,000,000. Left at Aspinwall, evening of 20th inst., United States sloop-of-war Cyane and British frigate Tartar, the latter having on board the remainder of Lockridge's men—200 in number—who were to be sent to the States in sailing vessels.

The British ship-of-the-line Orion had left San Juan for the purpose of blockading Carthagena.

Commissioner Morse took passage on the Granada for Havana; thence to proceed to New Orleans.

Lockridge's men, on their arrival at Greytown, were protected by British gun-boats from the Costa Ricans, who had followed them down the river. Lockridge remained at Greytown.

The 20th of April was fixed by the Costa Ricans for finishing the attack on Walker.

The Costa Rican papers give a different version of the battle of the 5th March at Rivas. Walker, they say, at the head of three hundred men, was routed at the point of the bayonet, with great loss of men, arms, and ammunition.

In the battle of the 16th March near San Jorge 100 filibusters were killed, as stated by deserters from Walker's camp, while the allies lost twenty-two killed and sixty wounded.

At the last accounts, in the same papers, Gen. Mora held position on the north and south side of Rivas, within four hundred yards of the plaza, and was soon to open fire.

The latest accounts from Rivas to the 28th March state that fighting continued at Rivas four days, without much impression on either side.

A correspondence had taken place between the Costa Rican General Xatruch and Capt. Davis, of the sloop-of-war St. Mary's, in which the latter refused to interfere between the belligerents.

The Costa Rican papers of the 8th of April contain letters of Gen. Mora to the Minister of War. He says that Walker is hemmed in in the plaza at Rivas, the allies being intrenched within 400 yards, and that he was subsisting on mule and dog flesh.

The news from California is meagre. The act of the last legislature for the protection of actual settlers has been declared unconstitutional by the supreme court.

The mining business was generally prosperous.

A fire at Sacramento had destroyed $50,000 worth of property of the California Stage Company.

Thomas Wright, jr., a lawyer of Philadelphia, committed suicide at San Francisco on the 5th instant.

Ex-Senator Foote advises the American party to disband.

Serious dissensions have arisen among the Mormons of San Bernardino and Salt Lake.

KINGSTON, JAMAICA, April 23.—An English man-of-war had carried into St. Ann's an American schooner, from Africa for Cuba, with 378 slaves. One hundred and thirty-seven died on the passage, and the remainder were in a starving condition. It was rumored that another slaver was off the coast, and a British steamer had started in pursuit.

The Steam Frigate Niagara.

NEW YORK, April 29.—The steam frigate Niagara was spoken on Saturday, 200 miles from Sandy Hook, under sail and steam.

Markets.

NEW YORK, April 29.—Cotton is higher and buoyant—sales of 3,000 bales; Orleans middling, 14⅝ cents; uplands middling, 14¼ cents. Flour is firm—sales of 9,000 bbls.; State, $6 a $6 15; southern, $6 90 a $7 40. Wheat is steady—sales of 3,000 bushels Kentucky white at $1 79 a $1 80. Corn is buoyant—sales of 22,000 bushels; mixed, 76 cents; white, 79 cents. Pork has advanced; mess, $22 50—sales of 3,500 barrels. Beef is steady—Chicago repacked, $16 25. Lard is firm at 14 cents. Whiskey is higher—Ohio, 30 cents. Coffee is dull—Rio, 10½ a 12 cents. Sugar is firm—Cuba, 9¾ a 10¾ cents. Spirits turpentine is heavy at 49 cents. Rosin is higher; common, $1 85 a $1 90. Rice is steady at 4½ a 5½ cents. Freights are heavy.

FINE GOODS, Good Goods, Cheap Goods.—The attention of the ladies, and public generally, is invited to my well-selected assortment of new goods; such as hair, cloth, nail, and tooth brushes, shell, India-rubber, and horn combs, bonnets and ribbons, flowers, laces, and embroideries, whalebone and brass-hoop skirts. Also, black, white, and steel bugle beads, fans, &c.
Ap 30—6tifeo J. RICHEY, 492 7th street.

THE PRESS and the Public Service; by a Distinguished Writer. London, 1857. $1 25.
Hugh Miller's new work, "The Testimony of the Rocks," profusely illustrated. $1 25.
William Shakspeare Not an Imposter; by an English Critic. 25 cents.
The British Expedition to the Crimea; by W. H. Russell, the Times correspondent, Nos. 1 and 2. 25 cents each. To be completed in twelve numbers. Just published and for sale at
TAYLOR & MAURY'S Bookstore,
Ap 30—3t near 9th street.

INDIGENOUS Races of the Earth; by Maury, Pulszky, Meigs, Leidy, Agassiz, Nott, and Gliddon.
Types of Mankind; by Nott and Gliddon.
Martin's Natural History of Man and Monkeys. 1 vol., London.
Prichard's Natural History of Man. 2 vols., London.
Prichard's Ethnographical Maps. London.
Earl's Native Races of the Indian Archipelago. 1 vol., London.
Hall on the Animal Kingdom. 1 vol., London.
Hugh Miller's Testimony of the Rocks.
Montell's Fossils of the British Museum. 1 vol., London.
Harris's Pre-Adamite Earth.
Ansted's Ancient World.
Gibson's Certainties of Geology.
Vestiges of Creation.
Modle's Physical Man.
Illustrations of Zoology. 1 vol., folio, London.
Ap 30 FRANCK TAYLOR.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATED LOTTERIES OF MARYLAND.
The following are the drawn numbers of the Patapsco Institute Lottery, class 99, drawn April 29, 1857:
14 33 52 66 4 1 58 78 5 21 71
The following are the drawn numbers of the Maryland Consolidated Lottery, for the benefit of Town of Bel Air, &c., class 17, drawn April 28, 1857:
26 14 21 13 24 53 28 45 16 68 18 52
R. FRANCE & Co., Managers.
D. H McPHAIL, Commissioner.
April 30—1t

BURNETT HOUSE, southeast corner Pennsylvania avenue and Four-and-a-Half street, Washington, D. C., Mrs. SILAS REYNOLDS, proprietress.
Boarders by the day, week, or month.
Several large and comfortable rooms suitable for families. Permanent and transient boarders comfortably accommodated; and meals furnished to those who room elsewhere.
A choice selection of wines, liquors, and cigars, will always be found at the bar.
Free lunch every day at 11 o'clock.
Ap 18—tf

THE COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE, No. 37 Boulevard des Capucines, Paris. Silk stuffs, lace, novelties of different textures, ready-made articles, printed muslins, India and French cashmeres.—This house is the most highly recommended in France, and the most considerable establishment in Europe, not only on account of the importance of its manufactures and its extensive sales, but by the grandeur and extent of its warerooms, having an entrance in three different streets. The COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE sell none but articles of their own manufacture, and thus, by bringing purchasers in direct relation with the manufacturer, are enabled to offer them greater advantages than any other establishment.
April 10—d1m if

OFFICIAL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
March 12, 1857.

Notice is hereby given to holders of stock of the loans of the United States, that this department will purchase the same until the 1st day of June next, unless the sum of $1,500,000 shall be previously obtained, and will pay, in addition to the interest accrued from the date of the last semi-annual dividend of interest thereon, together with one day's additional interest for the money to reach the vendor, the following rates of premium on said stocks:

For the stock of 1842, a premium of 10 per cent.

For the stock of 1847 and 1848, a premium of 16 per cent.; and for the stock of 1850, commonly called Texas Indemnity Stock, a premium of 6 per cent.

Certificates of stock transmitted to the department, under this notice, must be assigned to the United States, by the party duly entitled to receive the proceeds.

Payment for the stocks so assigned and transmitted will be made by drafts on the Assistant Treasurers at Boston, New York, or Philadelphia, at the option of the parties entitled to receive the money, which should be expressed in the letters accompanying the certificates.

HOWELL COBB,
Mar 13—d1stJuneif Secretary of the Treasury.

☞COLLECTOR OF TAXES.—James F. Haliday is a candidate for this office.
Ap 25—dtf

☞The name of our fellow-citizen, Nicholas Callan, is respectfully submitted to the municipal convention and the voters of the city as a gentleman possessing every necessary capacity to fill the office of tax collector.
Ap 25†

Grand Exhibition and May Festival Ball.

PROF. H. W. MUNDER most respectfully announces to his friends, patrons, and public generally of Washington, Georgetown, Alexandria, and Baltimore, that his exhibition and May Festival Ball will take place on Friday evening, May 1, 1857, at the Washington Assembly Rooms, on Louisiana avenue, between 4½ and 6th streets.

He has spared neither time, labor, nor patience to render this exhibition one of the most superb entertainments that have ever been offered to a Washington public. One of the most beautiful features of the programme for the evening is the diminutive size of the children that will, upon this occasion, participate in some of the most complicated dances, executed in such a style as is seldom, if ever, witnessed on or off the stage.

Prof. M. having established the flattering reputation of being the best teacher that has ever located in this city, he hopes to confirm that opinion in the minds of the public by offering the following

PROGRAMME.

1. College Hornpipe ..... by 8 Masters.
2. Cachuca ..... by 16 Misses.
3. La Smolenski ..... by 4 Misses.
4. El Bolero ..... by 4 Misses.
5. Cracovienne ..... by 4 Misses.
6. El Jeleo de Jerez ..... by 4 Misses.
7. Scotch Dance ..... by 6 Misses