DAILY CRESCENT.

NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 4, 1849.

See Third Page for CITY NEWS, &c.

THE LADIES.—The evening's entertainment arranged by the ladies of Prytania street Church, (Rev. Mr. Beadle's,) will open on Thursday evening next, 5th inst., at the room over the Commercial Exchange, corner of St. Charles and Perdido streets. This affair will be on a scale worthy the attention of the public—and we trust the ladies will be rewarded for their labor, by a liberal patronage.

ARRIVAL FROM GALVESTON. — The steamship Portland, Place, arrived last evening from Galveston, having left that port on the 1st instant. She brought over as passengers Mr. Bein and lady, Messrs. Rianser, Bitzell, Durrel, Barnes, Hilliard, Anderson, Johnson, Perry, Pollock, Dew, Smith, Birdsell, Plunkett and A. Neal.

☞ We are under obligations to the steamboats Uncle Sam, Andrew Jackson, and America, for late river papers.

PERDIDO STREET.—The opening of Perdido street from St. Charles to Camp street was spoken of some time ago, as a very desirable improvement to this part of the city; and we certainly think that it would add much to the beauty, convenience and value of the neighborhood. If the city fathers ever had a serious intention of opening the street as indicated, we would suggest to them that the present is an exceedingly favorable moment to carry the design inte effect. The fire of Monday morning has removed the buildings from the St. Charles end of the contemplated opening, and thus reduced the labor and expense considerably; but if the improvement be not made now, the burnt space will soon be filled by large and valuable houses, and thus render the opening of the passage hereafter one of much greater difficulty and cost. We think that Perdido street ought to be extended, and we expect that the recently elected Board of Aldermen will signalize their zeal in behalf of useful improvements by setting about the work without delay.

☞ We have received from Weld & Co., 72 Camp street, the March number of the American Review, and of Holden's Dollar Magazine. The former contains the usual amount of matter suitable and pleasing to Whig readers, and has a portrait of Mr. Washington Hunt, the successor of Mr. Fillmore as Comptroller of New York. Holden's Magazine has, among other things, some illustrations of Redfield's system of Physiognomy.

The American Theatre—Mr. Jamison's Benefit.

The American Theatre closed last evening with a complimentary benefit to Mr. *George W. Jamison*. The house was crowded with ladies and gentlemen, and the performance, as a whole, was as good as any which we have witnessed at either theatre this season. In the play of "The Wife" Mr. Jamison performed the part of *St. Pierre* to the admiration and satisfaction of all present; and in the imitations—particularly those of Kean, Booth and Macready—the voice, the face, the gesture of each was so accurately given, that the audience was irresistibly impelled to vent its delight by a perfect storm of applause. In noticing the performance, we should be playing "Hamlet" with the part of the Prince of Denmark omitted, did we fail to notice our philosophical, poetical and musical friend Valentine, who sang three of his best songs in his best style; and who would have been singing yet if he had answered to the calls of the audience, which seemed determined not to be satisfied, but in imitation of young Mr. Twist eagerly demanded "more." Valentine has much speed and bottom, but after three heats, he expressed the opinion that in the present state of his wind he had run enough.

At the conclusion of the performance Mr. Jamison was loudly called for, and appearing, addressed the audience in a brief and appropriate manner. He said that when he looked around him and saw so large an assemblage, at the close of the theatrical season, and at a period when the health of the city was far from good, and reflected that they had been called together for his benefit, no words of which he was master could give utterance to his feelings. He could not pretend to have deserved this kindness; but he could promise that all the faculties of which he was master should be exercised to their utmost to show for the future that he would not voluntarily be unworthy of it. He felt proud of it, not more on his own account, than because it disproved the assertion that the American people would not properly patronize American talent; it demonstrated that while they duly appreciated foreign merit, they were anxious and willing to encourage American actors who would seek to deserve their good opinion. He thanked the gentlemen who had signed the call for the benefit, many of them entire strangers to him, and he particularly thanked the Manager, Mr. Place, for the kind manner in which he had given it his countenance and aid. Indeed, he said, we have all had reason to thank him for the efforts which he has made during an unfavorable season to advance the interests and promote the comfort of those connected with the establishment. For Mr. Valentine, you have thanked him yourselves. And now, ladies and gentlemen, permit me to repeat my heartfelt thanks to you, and to bid you, for the present, adieu.

So closed the American for the season—a season which has, we fear, been far less profitable to the manager than it gave promise of by a fair commencement; but which, by affording to the public renewed assurances that no untoward circumstances can overcome his enterprise and perseverance, will make way for a splendid theatrical career for the future. The curtain has dropped, the gas-lights have been extinguished, the spectators who laughed or wept at the mimic scene have departed, and the American is gloomy as banquet-hall deserted, until returning Autumn shall usher in a new succession of gayeties and amusements. To the manager and actors we wish the best of health and spirits during their summer ramblings, and hope to see them hale and joyous again "in the fall."

RACES.—For to-day's race over the Metairie Course, we are to have the $1000 Sweepstake for three-year olds, which has caused a great sensation in the betting circles for the last month. In this stake there are eight nominations, three of which, we learn, will certainly start—*Voucher*, a Wagner; *Temptation*, a Trustee; and a Glencoe, who has to win a name. The most fashionable blood of the country here contends for supremacy. *Voucher* is the favorite; but, judging from the races of the previous week, the "knowing ones" are at fault, as the odds, in every instance but one, lost....For the two-mile purse, there is one old favorite, *Buena Vista; Doubloon*, the "crack" of Kentucky; and a nameless three-year old from Alabama....This is sport enough for one day; and we advise all, partial to good horses and fine racing, to attend.

THE RIVER.—In the twenty-four hours preceding the evening of the 28th ult., the Mississippi, opposite St. Louis, had fallen about two feet, with every reasonable prospect of a decline in the water. For several days past, the weather had been clear and dry, and no high water in the upper rivers had been heard of.

OLYMPIC CIRCUS.—Another strong bill is put forth this evening which ought to ensure a crowded house. The whole company will appear in a grand combination of performances, consisting of the choicest equestrian and acrobatic acts; and as much amusement may be anticipated by all who attend, as to amply compensate them for their time and money.

☞ The first flour this season left Albany for New York on the 24th.

The British in India.

Little as we are disposed to admire British policy and British principles, we cannot but wish to see the extension of English power in India. It is one of those parts of the world that can be bettered by being brought under the influence of foreign authority. All British India has been elevated since the middle of the last century; and we must admit that the improvement is due to English agencies. Containing within itself no power of progress, no capacity for developement, native Indian society has for the last two thousand years been singularly sterile and deficient in all the energies that elevate man in the scale of creation. And it is exactly the most debased and ignoble part of the Indian population over which Britain has had most influence. It is the indolent Bengalee and the imbecile races that vegetate in the plains of the Ganges which have been easiest subjected and most entirely controlled by foreign masters. The tribes of the mountains have resisted longer the arms of the stout islanders; and it is from the northern armies that the English have recently had the most serious opposition, and met with most serious losses.

The Sikhs, whom the British have last encountered, are one of the bravest and fiercest of all the Indian tribes. Occupying the head-waters of the Indus, and possessing the energy inherent in mountain races, they have also the enthusiasm which is inspired by a new religious faith. Believers in Nanac, the Indian Mahomet, and professing a pure Deism, they consider themselves under the special protection of God; and have all the blind and exalted courage which such a faith is likely to inspire into a warlike people. They are free from the restraints of caste; and hence are more capable of improvement than the races bound up in the fetters of Hindoo institutions. They have not fixed the flowing waters of humanity or encircled the mind in the fatal ring that admits of no enlargement; and the future is open to them for hope and for advancement. The Sikhs, therefore, stand a better chance of maintaining their independence, and are worthier of it than the soft and enervated races that pass away an inglorious life on the borders of the sacred river. But with all their native energy, we cannot suppose that they will long be able to resist British armies, or keep themselves free from the pervading influences of British civilization. The battle on the bank of the Jhermun may, for a time, impede the progress of English power; but it is not to Indian tribes that we are to look for staying the march of British power in the East. Nor do we know of any thing short of contact with Russia that will hinder England in the aggrandizement of her Eastern Empire.

We cannot regret the inevitable fate that seems to hang over all the tribes of India. The right of a stronger and better race to take possession of a country which its former owners have shown themselves incapable of cultivating to the fullest extent, is, we think, a corollary of the right of the human race to all the soil of all the earth. The mere discovery and partial occupancy of any part of the earth's surface cannot impart to a people the right of preventing all others from encroaching on the appropriated domain. Britain is extending her empire in India, by the authority and the power which belongs to those who have the largest amount of knowledge and civilization. The native tribes succumb because their society possesses within itself no principle of vitality—because they can no longer subjugate to the uses of their constantly increasing population the magnificent natural advantages with which Providence has surrounded them. It is in societies constituted after the Hindoo fashion, that all the deductions of the Malthusian doctrine of population are most clearly observed. We see a generation crowding upon and outnumbering the one that preceded it; yet art and science and industry not keeping pace with the procreative energies, the mass of the people are on the point of starvation, while numbers throw themselves into the Ganges, more to escape the pangs of poverty than to sacrifice themselves to their unnatural deities. We cannot censure any agency that breaks up such a system of society, and gives some chance for an escape from such unmitigated and wholesale misery. Besides, to permit a nation of idlers to hold one of the finest regions of the globe, is to deprive other people of the right they have to all the products labor may force from the earth. If a nation cannot cultivate the soil on which it has squatted, the land must be taken away and given to another people.

There was a time when every feeling man mourned for the sufferings of the Hindoos, and regretted the cruelties which British avarice practiced on the Indian tribes. The day, however, of the Clives' and the Hastings' has long passed; the Welleseley's and the Bentinck's followed, and have earned the eternal gratitude of all India. Under the present organization of the British government of Hindostan, there is little or no field for official extortion and proconsular rapacity. The English government is, at the same time, the mildest and the most efficient in all the East; and this is why we cannot but be glad at the extension of British power in India.

Great Storm—Arrival from the Sandwich Islands—The Rivers.

[Telegraphed to the Louisville Journal.]

HARRISBURG, March 27, P. M.—A great storm of wind, hail and snow occurred this afternoon, which was quite destructive. Six spans of the unfinished bridge of the Central Railroad Company over the Susquehanna, six miles from the city, were carried away. The storm raged for a long time.

BOSTON, March 27, 8 P. M.—The ship Czar arrived at this port to-day, from the Sandwich Islands, with dates to the 10th of November and Tahiti to the 8th of Dec. She brought $70,000 of California gold.

PITTSBURG, March 27, 8, P. M.—There are 14½ feet water in the channel and falling. The receipts of lumber are very heavy and prices are unsettled. The Telegraph No. 2 left for Louisville to-day. Among her passengers were Senators Cass, Jefferson Davis, Turney, Atchison, Jones and Hannegan.

CINCINNATI, March 28, 8 P. M.—The river has risen 8 inches in the past 24 hours. The weather is pleasant.

☞ E. G. Creacraft, late a member of the Pennsylvania Senate, from Washington county, died there on Tuesday, the 20th ult.

EXPLORING PARTY.—A party, under Lieutenants Michler and Bryan, of the Topographical Engineers, left San Antonio on the 11th ult., for the purpose of exploring the country to the Presidio Rio Grande, with a view to military operations, and the establishment of the post at the latter point for which three companies of the 1st Infantry have already marched.

☞ Rev. John Smith has been nominated by the Queen of England to the bishopric of Hong Kong, in China.

TERRIBLE PLACE.—The Methodist church in South Berwick, Me., was burnt by an incendiary—loss $3000, insured $1000. An attempt was made to blow up the Freewill Baptist church with gunpowder; and P. Lawson, agent of the Salmon Falls manufacturing company, is threatened with death if he remains there more than three months.

☞ The mail was stolen from the stage between Chesterfield and Brattleboro' on Saturday, 10th ult. No trace of it has yet been discovered, or of the robber.

MORMONS MURDERED BY INDIANS.—The Frontier Guardian, published at Kanesville, Iowa, has intelligence from the Salt Lake settlement to the 11th of October. It is stated that Daniel Browitt, Ezra H. Allen and Henderson Cox were murdered by the Indians, in the California Mountains, on the 27th of June last. They left the main company to search out a new road to cross the mountains. They were robbed of goods and money to the amount of about $5000. Some gold dust the Indians failed to find.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—A young lady, about 20 years old, was killed on the 23d, at the depot in Quincy, Mass., while endeavoring to get upon the platform attached to a car, when she fell and was run over.

FROM PORT LAVACA.—By the arrival yesterday of the steamers Yacht and Portland from Matagorda Bay, (says the Galveston News of the 31st ult.) we have the sad intelligence of the cholera having appeared in Lavaca. Mr. George Peacock, Mr. S. Seguie, Chief Clerk in the Quartermaster's Department, and Mrs. Chroncrite, are among the victims to the disease.

At Indianola, Mr. Word, Mrs. Word, and W. C. Perrin, her brother, died of cholera. The origin of the disease at Indianola is supposed to have been from sea-weed, which collected within a breakwater at Cook's wharf. The breakwater has since been cut loose, when the rotten weed floated off with the tide, since which time no additional cases have occurred. At Seguin the smallpox has entirely disappeared. No additional cases of smallpox have occurred at Victoria.

The citizens of Gonzales county have resolved on erecting a bridge across Peach Creek, with a view to facilitate communication between Lavaca Bay and Fredericksburg.

The steamer Fanny arrived at Galveston on the morning of the 25th ult., and left the next day for Matagorda Bay and Corpus Christi.

From Panama.

We received yesterday the Panama Star of March 17th, from which we make extracts. The following relative to vessels trading to Panama and Veraguas, will be interesting to ship-owners, and those who intend to go to California by way of Chagres. It is the law of the 5th of April, 1848, and shows that self-interest has taught the government a lesson in political economy which we entertain strong hopes that all the advocates of "navigation laws" will one day learn, although other parts of the law show them to be but little better informed than their neighbors:

Law of the 5th of April, 1848,

Regulating trade with the Provinces of Panama and Veraguas, and with the Territories of the Bocas del Toro, San Andres, Darien and Caqueta.

The Senate and House of Representatives of New Grenada in Congress assembled, Decree—Art. 1. Mercantile and mail vessels moved by sails or steam, may enter and remain indefinitely in all the ports of entry in the provinces of Panama and Veraguas, without paying any tonnage duty, although such vessels remain in said ports loaded or unloaded.

Art. 2. No vessel can be subjected in the ports of the provinces of Panama and Veraguas to other duties than those of visit and pilot in those cases provided by the law of the 14th of June, 1847, regulating the import trade.

Art. 3. All foreign merchandise or products imported into the ports of the provinces of Panama and Veraguas for internal consumption, or for exportation, shall pay only a duty of five centimes of the real for each Grenadian pound they contain.

Art. 4. Goods destined in transitu from one ocean to the other, may be imported freely without paying any duty by the ports of Chagres and Panama; but the cargoes will be weighed in the port of importation, and in that where they are reembarked. In case there be not presented in the last port the same number of packages with the weight of pounds they contained when reembarked with destination in transitu, there will be recovered from the importers or consignees a duty of twenty-five centimes of the real for each pound wanting and which are to be presented within the limit the Executive Power may establish, having consideration to the distance and state of the ways of communication.

Especial Paragraph—Merchandise destined in transitu from one sea to the other, may be weighed on board the vessels that introduce it and passed to the vehicles ready to contain it without the necessity of carrying it to the custom-house stores. In the same manner may be considered and weighed whatever is destined for consumption or reexport.

Art 5. Brandy and liquors imported by the ports of the Isthmus of Panama, and destined for the consumption of the provinces of Panama and Veraguas, shall pay the duty established in the tariff of the 14th of June, 1848.

Art. 6. Brandy or liquors will pay no duty if they are imported to be kept in deposit, with the design of reexporting them. The deposit in such case will be made in the warehouse of the custom-house, paying the correspondent rent, or in those of private persons with the precautions the Executive Power may determine.

Art. 7. The territory of Darien is embraced in the dispositions of this law, and in it may be freely sold whatever goods and commodities that may have been imported by the ports of the provinces of Panama and Veraguas qualified for importation, and that may have paid the duties established in this law.

Art. 8. The deposits in the ports of the provinces of Panama and Veraguas are limited only to the goods mentioned in Article 6th.

Art. 9. Vessels proceeding from the Isthmus of Panama, and entering loaded or unloaded into any other ports of the Republic, will pay no tonnage duty.

Art. 10. Foreign merchandise proceeding from the Isthmus of Panama, and imported by other ports of the Republic, shall pay the duty of importation as if they had proceeded from foreign countries.

Art. 11. It is prohibited the transit, by the Isthmus of Panama, of leaf tobacco, segars, sugar, chocolate, coffee, raw cotton, that are not of Grenadian production, if been said goods are imported for internal consumption, there will be observed with them the dispositions correspondent of the law of the 14th of June, 1847, regulating the commerce of importation. There will also be observed the same regulations with the goods prohibited by said law.

Art. 12. When the company to which has been conceded the privilege of opening a way of communication by railroad from one sea to another, across the Isthmus of Panama, enters, agreeably to the law conceding the privilege, into the use and enjoyment of the ports of the one and the other extremity of the railroad, there will be observed in said ports the dispositions contained in the privilege, and thus far will be carried into effect in those ports the dispositions of the present law.

Art. 13. The territories of the Bocas del Toro, of San Andres, and of Caqueta, will continue in the enjoyment of those privileges conceded by the decree of the Executive power, June 22d, 1847, after the conclusion of the ten years to which the Executive extended the concession.

Art. 14. This law will be in force after the first of September of the year eighteen hundred and forty-eight.

Dated in Bogota, the 3d of April, 1848.

☞ President of the Senate, JUAN CLICAMO ORDONEZ; President of the House of Representatives, EZEQUIEL ROJAS; Secretary and Senator, JOSE ANJEL SANTOS; Secretary and Representative, JUAN ANTONIO CANONO.

Bogota, 5th of April, 1848.—Executed and published.—T. C. DE MOSQUERA.—(L.S.)—Secretary of Finance, JOSE EUSEBIO CARO.

In addition to this act, the government has lately published the following decree:

Secretary of State and War of the Supreme Government of Salvador. The President of the State has directed to me the following decree:

The President of Salvador, believing

1st. That according to the statements of various periodicals, a line of steamboats has been established in the Pacific, and that its vessels may touch in some of the ports of Central America; and

2d. This being effected, great advantages will accrue to the commerce of the State and to its foreign policy, being thus furnished with frequent and secure means of communication; and being desirous to avoid every obstacle which might prevent these vessels from touching in said ports; the following decree has been made:

Decree.—Such steam vessels as navigate the Pacific, belonging to the line between Panama and California, are free for the term of five years from all tonnage and other harbor dues, provided they touch in any of the ports of the Union Libertad and Jiquilisco, and shall be received with all the attention which is deserved by the flag under which they sail. This will be published and circulated by the Minister and Secretary of War.

Given in San Salvador, September 6th, 1848.

The Star is not behind its contemporaries in the United States in the art of puffing. The following is a puff of the climate, which has been represented elsewhere as any thing but healthy and agreeable:

"We have not complained, nor ought we, of the climate of the Isthmus; on the contrary, we have enjoyed general good health, and have found by experience that it is not the pestiferous climate that an inter ested individual has attempted to make it appear; cases of sickness there are, but they have generally been brought on by exposure and over exertion."

The same article says of the mail steamers from New York to Chagres, and from Panama to California, "that ignorance of the subject, alone, could have prompted any one to say that they do not enjoy the confidence of the public; they are vessels unsurpassable in construction, speed and comfort."

We fear our friend of the Star is something of a special pleader. No one has expressed a want of confidence in the vessels, but his own columns have afforded proof that there is not much public confidence in, or approval of, their management—at least in Panama.

We find in the same paper the following paragraph, which may or may not have some connection with the preceding:

"We are happy to say that the meeting of last week, held by the Americans awaiting passage here, to attempt to put down a system of fraud and speculation in the prices to California, had the effect to reduce very considerably the rates first asked, and to prevent speculation in tickets. Of the numerous persons who signed, we have heard of but one who proved faithless to his word, his signature and his honor. How far his conduct will insure the respect of those he represented, or the confidence of honest men, remains to seen."

This is from the same number:

"We would say a few words to our friends and readers who, like ourselves, have for the first time made a trial of this route: The few difficulties and hardships always to be expected in a transit through a comparatively unsettled country, have undoubtedly caused some annoyance and vexation to impatient and unthinking men. One great difficulty was the want of transportation for baggage from Chagres to this point; this will very shortly be removed, and the means of quick transportation are now actually on the road. Another, and the most vexatious of all, was upon our arrival here, to find no immediate means of leaving for our port of destination. This difficulty, too, will soon be obviated. By the last British steamer the news was sent by means of hundreds of letters by her to all the ports of the South, and from what is already known with certainty, we may daily expect vessels here more than enough to transport every one to his place of destination. Let us then be patient, live prudently, thank God for the mercy he has shown us, and hope for greater good."

Correspondence of the Crescent.

Mr. Ellsworth—The case of Olcott—Legislative Proceedings—Cruelty on Shipboard—Opening of Navigation.

NEW YORK, March 25, 1849.

Eds. Crescent—There seems to be no disposition among the members of the whig press to allow Mr. Henry W. Ellsworth, our Charge at Stockholm, to escape from his unenviable position through the loop-hole formed by his letter published in a late Indiana paper. That letter reads very much as if especially intended for the public eye, and being thus viewed, must utterly fail to produce the desired effect. It is now said that the American Consul at Stockholm had reported the facts concerning Mr. Ellsworth's unworthy conduct, before the administration of Mr. Polk was brought to a close. I suppose the report was not official, as Mr. Buchanan did not order him home, and as the "Union" declared, a few days before its organic functions ceased, that the Government had received no information on the subject. Gen. Taylor has now made a "victim" of him.

I was very reluctantly brought into the belief that the charge against Mr. Ellsworth had any truth in it, but I am abundantly convinced that there is the most ample foundation for a much broader charge than that as yet publicly made.

I intimated in a late letter a suspicion that the law was not alone blameable for the acquittal of Olcott, the Cashier of the Canal Bank at Albany, charged with perjury. A telegraphic dispatch from Albany, yesterday afternoon, says: "Mr. Bailey offered a resolution (in the Assembly) in favor of raising a select committee to inquire into the matters suggested by a meeting in this city (Albany) last evening, in relation to the conduct of certain judicial officers, connected with the Canal Bank, etc." I have not yet seen an account of the proceedings of the meeting referred to, and only judge of their character by my knowledge of the feeling in the city of Albany.

Notice of a bill to punish public officers for refusing to answer calls from the Legislature for information, was also given in the Assembly.

An outrageous case of cruelty, on board ship, has occupied our United States District Court for the past two or three days, and was closed by the acquittal of the accused party, who was tried on a charge of manslaughter. The accused was one of the mates of the packet ship Roscius, and it was proven that he had kicked in the back and side one of the crew, who was at the time suffering under a severe attack of the dysentery, and after pitching him out of his hammock, compelled him to go on deck to duty, which he was totally unable to perform. The poor sailor died within two weeks, but as it could not be proved that the kicking and exposure *caused* his death, the mate escaped the punishment that he richly deserved. The shameful cruelty was clear enough, but the manslaughter was doubtful. The name of the mate is Joseph Ryder.

Flour is now coming down from Albany, and prices—in view of this fact, and the large stock now awaiting transportation from the West, taken in connection with the news from Liverpool—begin to range lower. A decline of about 12½ cents per barrel, all through, was submitted to yesterday. There is said to be 23,217 bbls. at the mills and in store, in Rochester; 71,335 bbls. at Detroit; and about 18,000 bbls. at Chicago. At the latter point there are also about 618,000 bushels of Wheat. This will all soon be coming forward, and a large proportion to this city, while the exports for some time will be small. For the first twenty days of this month the exports have been, from this port, 17,313 bbls. of Flour, and less than 4000 bushels of Wheat.

Respectfully, yours, INDICATOR.

Appointment by the President,

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Adam Speice, Post master at Dayton, Montgomery county, Ohio, *vice* Joseph W. McCorkle, resigned.

Appointments by the Post-master General.

George W. McCulloh, Post-master at Frostburg, Allegbany county, Maryland, *vice* John J. Keller.

A new post-office is established at Wood Lawn, Cecil county, Md., and Theodore H. Knight appointed Post-master.

The post-office at Palmer's Tavern, Prince George's county, Md., is discontinued.

FROM CALIFORNIA.—The St. Louis Daily Organ has the following telegraphic dispatch, dated Philadelphia, March 27: "The ship Czar arrived at Boston, bringing dates from the Sandwich Islands to the 8th December. She brought $70,000 in California gold."

NAVAL.—The bark Agnes, Gerard, at New York, from Rio de Janeiro, the 31st of January, reports the U. S. store-ship Relief, Commander Poor, in port, and would sail for Norfolk in 15 days. The U. S. brig Perry, Davis; U. S. store-ship Fredonia, Neville, and revenue cutter brig Lawrence, were also in port.

DEATH OF A NAVAL OFFICER.—Lieut. John Elton Bispham, for many years a resident of Philadelphia, died in that city on the 24th ult. He had suffered two years from the effects of fever on the African coast, in command of the Boxer.

☞ Mr. Edwin Bryant's party of Californians arrived at St. Louis on the evening of the 28th.

☞ Fire Department.—The Foremen of the various Fire Companies are requested to attend a meeting at Mississippi Fire Co. No. 2's Engine House on THURSDAY EVENING, April 5, at 7 o'clock, on business of importance to each Company.
JOHN PETERSON, Foreman No. 9.
T. C. FOLEE, " " 8.
J. S. COULTER, " " 3.
P. W. LESSLIE, " " 16.
J. ADAMS, " " 5.
J. DREYFOUS, " " 15.
D. C. BISCOE, " " 7.
C. W. WHITE, Liberty Hose Co.
WM. F. FLOWER, Am. Hook & Lad. 2.
apl 3t

☞ Philadelphia Engine Co. No. 14.—Attend a Regular Monthly Meeting of the Company at the Engine House on THURSDAY EVENING, April 5, at 7 o clock. By order.
apl 2t J. NIMICK, Secretary.

☞ James Gulick Fire Co. No. 17.—The members of the above Company offer a reward of *TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS* for the apprehension of the person or persons who stole or abstracted the Connecticut Screw from the Engine House of the above Company, on Monday Evening, April 2, between 10 and 2 o'clock.
J. KEYNOLDS, Sec. [apl 4 3t] GEO. MAYNE, Foreman.

☞ Lectures—*For the Benefit of an Asylum for the Relief of Destitute Females*—AT ARMORY HALL.—FOUR Lectures on the Antiquities and Settlement of America, illustrated by Paintings and Diagrams, also, by a Collection of Sculptured work of the Ancient Mexicans, will be delivered, by the request of the Committee, for the benefit of an Asylum for the Relief of Destitute Females in New Orleans, by the Rev. Dr. F. L. HAWKS, on MONDAY TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, the 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th of April next, being the conclusion of the Series. ☞ See Programme.
[apl 1 t12] M. M. COHEN, JAMES SAUL, B. M. NORMAN, Committee on Lectures.
CHAS. GARDINER, Treasurer.

DOLLAR GOLD PEN.
A good GOLD PEN, and Silver Case, with Pencil, for ONE DOLLAR! These Pens are guaranteed; and should the points come off by fair usage, the purchaser can exchange the Pen for a new one, *without extra charge*. The price at which these Pens are sold makes them really cheaper than Steel Pens.
Sold by GUINNESS & BUSH, 12 Camp st.
apl 2 6t[illegible] Dealers in Gold Pens, etc.

FOR SALE.
A LIKELY and acclimated NEGRO GIRL, a fair Washer and Ironer, speaking English and French, and suitable for a Lady's Maid. Apply to 85 Common st. ap4

WANTED.
BY a Young Man, thoroughly acclimated, a situation in a Wholesale Grocery Establishment. He has a very extensive Country acquaintance, which could be made profitable to his employers. The best of references given. Address H. A., Crescent Office. ap4 6t*

BOARD.
A LADY and GENTLEMAN can be accommodated with Board and Lodging, in a genteel private family, at $35 per month. Apply to MRS. MARKS, 224 Gravier st.
Also, two small Furnished Rooms to Rent at $10 per month. Apply as above. ap4 tf

FOR SALE AND TO RENT.
A GROCERY STORE that has a good share of custom, situated at the corner of St. Thomas and Edward sts., will be sold on reasonable terms.
Also, a Building suitable for a Store and Dwelling, with Stables attached, corner of Edward and Pacanier streets, for rent. Inquire at the Grocery Store, corner of St. Thomas and Edward streets.
ap4 1t* T. McGRATH.

FOR SALE.
THE Lease of the STORE No 251 Magazine street, and its contents, consisting of CROCKERY, CHINA and GLASSWARE, together with a lot of CLOCKS, etc. Apply to
ap4 6t J. W. BOONE, 187 Poydras st.

I HAVE sold to J. W. BOONE my Store and its contents, No. 251 Magazine st. [ap4 6t] J. W. KING.

NOTICE.
AS I have this day retired from business, all persons to whom I may be indebted will please bring forth their claims within fifteen days from this date. I would also notify all persons indebted to me to come forth and settle with me within that time. I would also solicit from my friends and customers a continuance of their patronage for my Successor, P. McCARTHY, who has conducted my business for the past four years. M. SULLIVAN.
New Orleans, April 1, 1849 ap4 1m* 50 Commerce st.

RACES—RACES.....METAIRIE COURSE.
Spring Meeting....Metairie Jockey Club.
FIRST DAY—WEDNESDAY, April 4.—Great Sweepstakes for 3-year olds—$1000 Subscription—$300 Forfeit—Two mile heats.
Eight Nominations.
1....R. TenBroeck names ch. f. *Chloroform*, by imp. Glencoe, dam Thrush.
2....James Jackson names *Jim Kirkman*, own brother to Thornhill.
3....A. R. Carnal & T. J. Wells name ch. c. by imp. Glencoe, dam Fandango.
4....Ig. Szymanski names ch. f. *Temptation*.
5....Duncan F. Kenner names b. f. *Zephyr*, sister to Æolus.
6....W. J. Minor names b. c. *Voucher*, by Wagner, dam imp. Brismalis.
7....T. B. Poindexter names ch. c. by Herald, dam Maria West.
8....Also, b. f. by Monarch, dam Fanny, by Eclipse.
Second Race....Same Day....Proprietors' Purse $200—Two mile heats.
1....Ig. Szyminski enters ch. c. *Doubloon*, by Margrave, dam Picayune, by Medoc—4 y. o.—86 lb. Dress green and gold.
2....Duncan F. Kenner enters ch. f. *Buena Vista*, by Glencoe, dam by Leviathan—4 y. o.—97 lb. Dress red and white.
3....Kirkland Harrison enters ch. g. by Thornhill, dam by Saladin—3 y. o.—83 lb. Dress —.
☞ Entrance for each Purse 10 per cent., to be added. No Purse for walking. ☞ No entry will be valid, except the entrance money is enclosed.
☞ The First Race will commence at 3 o'clock P. M.
☞ Strangers' Badges, giving all the privileges of the Course for the meeting, $10, to be had at the Ticket Office.
☞ Admittance to the Gates and Public Stands, $1 00.
ap4 E. TEN BROECK, Secretary.

METAIRIE RACE COURSE OMNIBUSES.
FARE TWENTY CENTS to the Course, by Bayou St. John, leaving Canal st., between St. Charles and Camp sts, every half hour. [ap4] AMOS HEWITT.

Died:

Tuesday morning, at ½ o'clock, ANNE, wife of Mr. Robert E. Griffiths, of the American Theatre.

S. of T....Meetings This Evening.

FINE DEGREE TEMPLE No. 1, at Temple Hall, No. 58½ Canal street, at 7 o'clock.

PELICAN DIVISION No. 1, at Pelican Hall, cor. Common and St. Charles sts., at half-past 7.

OCEAN DIVISION No. 2, at Unity Hall, Marigny Buildings, Third Municipality, at half-past 7.

JEFFERSON DIVISION No. 10, at Gretna, at half-past 7.

☞ To the Various Divisions of the Sons of Temperance in the Cities of New Orleans and Lafayette, and in Algiers.—A Lecture on the "Uses and Abuses of Intoxicating Liquors" will be delivered in Pelican Hall, Common street, on MONDAY EVENING, April 16, at 8 o'clock, to which the attendance of all members of the Order is invited.
ap4 HUGH PELAN, R. S., Crescent Division No. 7.

CRESCENT DIVISION, No. 7—Pelican Hall—April 2, 1849. Officers elected to serve during the ensuing term:
Wm. G. Moorehead....W P John F. Staples.....T
Francis Simpson.....W A Alex. Phillips.....C
Hugh Pelan, M. D.....R S Wm. Crawford.....I S
J. L'Estrange Matthews, F S Wash. Woodward..P W P

Steamboat Departures This Day.

☞ SEE ADVERTISEMENTS ON THIRD PAGE.

Pittsburg.....BUCKEYE, Devoti, 12 M.
Mobile.....CALIFORNIA, Reynolds, 2½ P. M. cars.
Red River.....MONTEREY, Wolfenbury, 3 P. M.
St. Louis.....IOWA, Connoly, 5 P. M.

☞ Red River Packet Monterey.—This splendid passenger steamer will positively leave THIS DAY, Wednesday, the 4th inst., at 5 o'clock, P. M., for Port Cadido, Jefferson, Shreveport and Alexandria, from the foot of Bienville street.
ap4 T. B. SMITH, 95 Magazine st.

☞ The U. S. Mail Steamer Buckeye will leave for Louisville and Cincinnati THIS DAY, Wednesday, April 4, at 12 M. positively. HYDE & OGLESBY, 12 Poydras st.
N. B. Passengers will please be on board at the above hour. ap4

☞ Dray No. 4176.—The owner of Dray No. 4176 will please call immediately at SAMUEL LOCKE'S, ap3 No. 3 Front Levee, between Customhouse and Bienville sts.

☞ The ship Sheffield, from Boston, is now discharging, opposite the Red Stores, Third Municipality. Consignees will please attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee, or they will be stored at their expense and risk.
mh30 J. W. ANDREWS & CO. 91 Common st.

☞ The ship Sunbeam, from Boston, is discharging opposite Post No. 3, Second Municipality. Consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee, otherwise they will be stored at their expense and risk.
mh30 L. H. GALE, 93 Common street.

☞ Notice—To Consignees of wrecked cargo of bark DUC D'ORLEANS.—The Consignees of the following merchandise are requested to call at the office of the undersigned to sign the Average Bond of bark Orion, and claim their goods:
Michel Bonnare, 1 package mdse; Address, 1 cask mdse, no mark; 1 case mdse, no mark; 1 small box, no mark; 1 box, no mark; 1 cask or case mdse, marked E. P. & Co. D. 114; 1 box, No. 35; 1 box, no mark visible; 1 case, no mark.
DEWEY & CO. 67 Gravier st.

GRAND TEMPLE OF HONOR,
State of Louisiana, S. of T.
☞ An Adjourned Session of the Grand Temple will be held in the City of New Orleans at Temple Hall, No. 58½ Canal street, on THURSDAY EVENING, April 5. Open at 8 o'clock precisely....Representatives are requested to be punctual....By order of the Grand Worthy Templar.
mh31 J. K. GILF, G. W. R.

☞ Gas Light Company.—NEW ORLEANS, March 13, 1849.—A Dividend of Two-and-a-half per cent. from the Assets of the late Bank Department will be paid to the Stockholders of this Institution on and after 1st April next.
mh14 eod10t P. N. WOOD, Treasurer.

For the Benefit of the Sculptor, HIRAM POWERS.
☞ Now Exhibiting, in the STATE HOUSE, Canal street, *THE STATUE OF*
"THE GREEK SLAVE."
EXHIBITION Open Daily (Sundays excepted) from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. ☞ Admittance 25 cents. Season Tickets $1. Pamphlets 10 cents. fy22tf

Grand Combination Concert!
On SATURDAY EVENING, 7th of April, 1849.
In consequence of the notice in the Programme of the last Concert given by
MR. STRAKOSCH,
that the two Pianos which he then played on—viz: one of Erard & Pleyel's—were for sale, etc., a controversy arose between the two parties as to which was the best toned and could produce the sweetest melody, viz: Chickering's Semi-Grand Piano (valued at $1100, about to be raffled at Hewitt's,) or the two Pianos above mentioned, the result of which was that the owner of the Chickering Piano was challenged to contest them in the Armory Hall before a musical audience; the ladies to decide the contest by vote. Two tickets, with the names of the Pianos on them, will be given to each person when he obtains his entrance ticket. The challenge was accepted, and the amount specified placed in the Mechanics and Traders' Bank.
The GREAT TRIAL to test their musical qualities will take place at the ARMORY HALL on SATURDAY EVENING, the 7th of April. On the occasion,
A GRAND CONCERT
will be given, some of the most distinguished Musicians and Vocalists in the city having already been engaged, amounting to forty-eight in number, many of whom would have been engaged by the celebrated Pianist, Mr. STRAKOSCH, had they been free from their previous engagements.
In order to make this Concert the most attractive which has yet been given in this city, a splendid square Chickering Piano, valued at $350, will be drawn for at the Concert, each ticket of admittance to the Concert entitling the holder to a chance for the valuable prize.
Admission.....One Dollar.
☞ Though one ticket will be sufficient to gain admittance to the Concert, those desirous of procuring more than one chance will be at liberty to purchase as many as they please at $1 each—a rare chance for the Gentlemen to show their liberality to the Ladies.
☞ No expense will be spared in making this Concert the most attractive of the season. Such are the contemplated arrangements that the cost is estimated at nearly $800, including the Piano, valued at $350, which is to be drawn on the same evening. ap2

☞ The Great Remedy of the Age.—The attention of our readers is called to the advertisement of *Morse's Compound Syrup of Yellow Dock Root*, which will be found in another column. It is all it is thus reported to be—one of the most powerful remedies for certain complaints yet discovered....Sold by RUETE & PADDOCK, Druggists and