DAILY CRESCENT.

NEW ORLEANS:

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 26, 1849.

See Third Page for CITY NEWS, &c.

SAUVE'S CREVASSE.—Official reports were received yesterday from Capt. Grant. He says that the work is progressing slowly, but appearances are as favorable as he had any reason to expect. He hopes to be able to report in person in a few days. This does not encourage the hope that the crevasse will be stopped in any very short time. We are to have at least a week more of overflow, and how much more loss and suffering we cannot calculate. It does seem now, as if we can be relieved by nothing but the falling of the river. This we are happy to say is now taking place. The Mississippi is receding rapidly, and of course the decrease of the flood pouring through the crevasse is commensurate with the fall of the water in the river. There is some consolation in knowing that Nature is adequate to our deliverance, even though the powers of Art and Science be impotent to release us from the tyranny of the advancing wave.

COMMITTEE MEETING.—The Joint Committee met yesterday at the usual hour at the Mayor's office. No report was received, and no proposition made, so that the business of the Committee consisted in desultory conversation. A report had been expected from Mr. Campbell, who is engaged examining the rear of the city, but it was not presented. No action was taken upon any subject, and the Committee adjourned until this morning at 11 o'clock.

THE CREVASSE AT TUNIS.—This crevasse was not closed yesterday. Fifty additional laborers went over about noon, on a requisition from the police jury.

DEATH OF ETIENNE MAZUREAU.—It is with a feeling of the most profound regret that we are compelled to announce the death of a most distinguished citizen. Etienne Mazureau is no more. He died day before yesterday evening, having nearly attained his 77th year. It is useless to tell our readers who Mazureau was, or to relate his history. Born in France, he came to this city in the year 1804, and since that time was for some years the acknowledged head of the legal profession in New Orleans. He was one of the framers of the old Constitution of the State, under which he was frequently a member of the Legislature, and three times Attorney General. Although as a man of talent, Mazureau was undoubtedly eminent, he was not less conspicuous for his extensive literary attainments. His legal knowledge was immense, and several languages spread before him their stores of literary treasure. As a mark of respect to his memory, the Courts adjourned yesterday.

SPECIE.—The schooner John Rowlett, arrived yesterday from Tampico, brought $20,000 in specie, consigned as follows: J. M. Caballero, $12,000; H. Dableesteen, $8,000.

☞ Capt. Jo. Armstrong, of the little steamer Cora, which runs in Mobile Bay, was most unjustly censured, as it appears, for his want of effort to save the men who were upset in the boat last Monday, when Dr. Holmes, of the U. S. Steamer Walker, was drowned. Capt. Patterson, of the Walker, has published a letter showing that Armstrong made every possible effort to search for the survivors, and only reached the spot after Dr. Holmes had been drowned an hour.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—The entertainments tonight will consist of "The Little Devil," a favorite dance, the song of "I would I were a boy again," concluding with "The Carnival Ball." See adv't.

☞ The New York Commercial Advertiser announces the regular visit of a subscriber, who had called to pay up his *seventieth* semi-annual subscription to that paper. Every one of these payments he has made personally, at the desk of the paper. The long association and the prompt settlement, is creditable to both parties. There is satisfactory service faithfully rendered and duly acknowledged in the most acceptable form. We hope, if not we, our successors, may record many such long-lived examples of satisfaction with the Crescent.

☞ Montgomery Hall, the well-known Hotel at Montgomery, Alabama, has passed into the hands of C. C. Wood.

☞ The Mansion House, so long kept as a first rate Hotel by Mr. Burke, has followed the City Hotel, and is closed. The building is to be torn down and replaced by stores. The old neighborhood, which not many years ago was the most quiet place in the city—filled with private residences of the wealthy, and more recently with Hotels of the higher order—is now full of bustle and business, and is becoming a mart for trade!

☞ Col. Charles Fisher, formerly a member of Congress from the Salisbury district, North Carolina, died on the 7th inst., at Hillsboro', Scott county, Miss., aged about 50 years.

☞ John Robinson, a very old and esteemed merchant of Charleston, S. C., died on the 19th inst.

☞ Capt. Martin, of the schr. Abbey Hammond, has been arrested at Boston, charged with destroying his vessel, off Jeremie, (St. Domingo,) a few weeks since. It was reported she had $15,000, that amount being insured, which is now doubted.

☞ The vote in the 12th Congressional district of Virginia, represented in the last Congress by Mr. Preston, now Secretary of the Navy, is stated officially thus: For Edmundson, (dem.,) 3283; for Anderson, (whig,) 2445. Edmundson's maj. 838.

The St. Louis Conflagration.

We received yesterday the St. Louis Union of the 19th, containing the same accounts we have already published, from an extra of the same paper, of the destructive fire of the 17th. We find some additional particulars of interest. It says:

"No disaster from fire, in the West, can compare with this in the extent of damage. The portion of the city destroyed was considered much the best business part of it; and, as a consequence, the finest warehouses, offices, and stocks of goods of every kind, were located and deposited in this region of the city. Some single warehouses, we are credibly informed, contained at least $100,000 in goods. The destruction on the levee, and along the river, is not less remarkable—embracing twenty-three steamers, in running order, and many of them with their cargoes on board. A compilation of the names of these boats, with their value, and their captain's names attached, made by a steamboat agent, estimates the loss at more than half a million of dollars—and this estimate, by many, is considered very low; probably the amount should be about $600,000."

The President of the Board of Assessors submitted to the Mayor, on the 18th inst., a report of the estimated losses: on steamboats and cargoes, $600,000; buildings, $502,290; merchandise and other personal property, $4,500,000. Total, $5,502,290.

The Mayor had called a meeting of the citizens, for the evening of the 19th, to consider what is necessary to be done for the houseless and suffering thousands.

The corporation appropriated $6000 for special police, to guard the exposed property. The volunteer military companies turned out for the same purpose; and at the request of the Mayor, four companies of U. S. troops, from Jefferson Barracks, were sent to aid the civil authorities.

There has been a considerable loss of life—the number of killed not ascertained. Four dead bodies had been recovered on the 19th.

Our enterprising friends of the Reveille were out in good spirits, notwithstanding the destruction of their office, and gave notice that they would issue their paper as usual on the 20th.

The Union says: "It is, perhaps, the best illustration of its ravages we can cite, to say in conclusion that out of all the periodical newspaper establishments in this city, our office is the only one, and our paper the only one printed in the English language, left to tell the fearful tale of the destruction caused by this conflagration."

It is, we may add, illustrative of the buoyancy of the spirit of the St. Louis citizens, that before the smoke of the conflagration has passed off, writers are engaged in showing how the calamity may be made beneficial in some respects, by public improvements in the laying out of the burnt district, on a plan more advantageous to the health and business of the city.

The British Navigation Laws.

The bill for changing the whole navigation policy of Great Britain has passed the House of Commons by a very decisive majority. It is thought probable that it will also pass the House of Lords. The state of parties would seem to favor its passage. When the shipping and commercial interests combined with the manufacturers, under Sir Robert Peel's lead, to sweep away the protection to agriculturists, by abolishing the corn laws, the old union which had previously bound all these interests together for their mutual protection, was broken. It became morally certain that when the shipowners and merchants found themselves touched by the free trade spirit, they would find very little encouragement from the agriculturists. As the land-owners predominate in the House of Lords, the feeling of sympathy with the enemies of the corn laws will not be strong. If the bill should be thrown out, it will be from no regard for the threatened parties, but from a lingering attachment to an old system, which the Lords are unwilling to give up, although it is impossible to mistake the signs of the times, which show that the navigation laws are doomed and must soon perish out of the way. The Conservative or Tory sentiment is strong in the House of Lords, and it may obstruct for a while what it cannot ultimately defeat. The contests of liberal principles with old forms and systems have but one end, although it may be retarded by obstinate adherence to antiquated theories. The reform triumphs at last, and so will it infallibly be with this question. The total extinction of the navigation laws, and the whole scheme of policy of which they form a part, is close at hand.

When this shall have been accomplished, the statesmen of England may get credit for sincerity in their professions in favor of free trade. The relinquishment of the great monopoly in shipping, which has been treated in all past times as the very foundation of her naval power, and the source of her greatness and prosperity, will be a grand and convincing proof that they are true converts to the theories of free competition, and honest in their declared enmity to monopoly legislation.

The benefits which will accrue to American shipping, by this entire change in British policy, will be vast. We have unbounded faith in the capacity of our ship-owners to compete successfully with the British, wherever they can enter upon the struggle on terms approaching equality. The alarms of the timid, not long since, lest the coasting trade of the United States might be conceded to the British, by the arrangements which Mr. Bancroft was said to have offered, have been dissipated by the knowledge that no such concession, if concession it be, is to be made or has been contemplated by our government. Some day, when the subject is more thoroughly examined, and all its bearings, remote and immediate, are understood, the mutual abandonment of coasting protection will not be received with so much repugnance, and may be treated as a fair exchange of equivalents, or at least a mutual surrender of unprofitable restrictions.

Great Britain has not stipulated, nor we contracted for, any such price for her adoption of an improved commercial policy, for herself. Perhaps she thinks that enlightened self-interest may lead us to the same conclusions, and induce us to enter into the unshackled competition which she offers in the carrying trade. We think so too—at least to the full extent of meeting by independent legislation the advances she has made in the pending measure towards the freedom of the seas. The coasting trade of either country is not yet a subject of compact, or included in any prospective schemes of melioration. There is therefore no ground at all for present alarm on that head; nor indeed for any apprehension, except that experience and investigation may set the intelligence of the country against the continuance of the close system.

Dignity of the Stage.

In commenting on the late riot in New York, many papers have especially regretted that such a disturbance was provoked by a quarrel between two actors. Such journals as the Tribune and the Courier & Enquirer have mentioned with contempt the profession of Macready and Forrest, of Garrick and of Kean—as if the calling were disreputable and degrading. We are not surprised that the Tribune, with all its professions of universal tolerance and benevolence, should join in the hue and cry against actors—for the socialism of that paper stifles Art and degrades the imagination which is not immediately utilitarian in its applications. But we anticipated something more liberal of the Enquirer. The cant of the Tribune is explicable; but that of the Enquirer is perplexing and hard to comprehend.

The prejudice which places the actor low in the scale of social existence is one of those notions that we thought the enlightenment of the present day had done much to remove and destroy. But it seems that there are yet some so wanting in discrimination as not to perceive the true relation which the actor-artist bears to his own time and the times that are to come after him. For the influence of a man who manages and moulds the imagination of his countrymen and contemporaries does not cease when he is removed from the stage of existence. The actor who controls the feelings and excites the fancies of his audience, does far more to determine the course which the mind of his age shall take, than the routine politician, or than even the profound thinkers in science can possibly accomplish. You may think it a small matter to go to a play, and laugh at the follies which comedy exhibits, or weep over the woes that tragedy may represent. But when you have heard the great actor pour forth the liquid lava of Lear's paternal wrath, or seen him convulsed by the storms of passion which agitate the fiery Othello, or witnessed the burning agony of Macbeth's frustrated ambition and terrible remorse—come away from the theatre, if you can, and smile at the impotence of the actor's art. If you do not then acknowledge the power of the stage, and consider the actor as a very important member of the social body, you are either gifted with a reason that never allows its calm to be disturbed by passion, or possessed of a dulness that is incapable of feeling the emotions that raise us above every-day thought and every-day life.

There are many who suppose that it requires little talent or genius to represent on the stage the characters the poet has created; and these regard the actor as the mere copyist of the author's pictures. But the actor, like the painter, creates. The painter may take his subject from the Bible, from Shakspeare, or from the heathen mythology; is he, therefore, a mere re-producer of the ideas of others? So the sculptor takes a simple story, familiar to every one, and by the force of an intense conception, makes the marble live beneath his touch. The reader of Shakspeare may have a clear conception of Hamlet's character; but his ideas of Hamlet, and his sympathies with the Prince must be infinitely enlivened by witnessing a masterly performance of the piece. The actor is an artist in the true sense of the word, and as such, society should receive and honor him.

☞ The Philadelphia Academy of Design, at its last annual meeting, elected the following officers: A. B. Durand, President; C. C. Ingham, Vice President; J. H. Shegogue, Corresponding Secretary; F. R. Spencer, Recording Secretary; Thomas S. Cummings, Treasurer; J. F. E. Prudhomme, Curator; Messrs. Kossiter, J. B. Flagg, Stearns, Church, White, Kensett and Mayer, were elected Academicians; and Messrs. Duggan, Pratt, J. Bogle, May, Cafferty, Boyle, Lazzaraus, Colyer, Wightman and Kyle, Associates.

PRINCE DE JOINVILLE.—It is said that the Prince de Joinville will certainly be a candidate at the approaching election in France. In Paris and the departments, steps have been taking for bringing him forward as a candidate, and the movement appears to be approved by many. Haute-Morne will probably elect the Admiral de Joinville, as he is called. The Administration opposes him; but the same peasants, who in December elected the heir of Napoleon's name, appear determined to elect M. de Joinville in May.

Correspondence of the Crescent.

Cholera in New York—Fire in Watertown—America's Passengers—Falcon and Crescent City—Excitement about the Riot Subsided.

NEW YORK, May 17, 1849.

Eds. Crescent—For two days past we have had rumors that the cholera had appeared in the city, but as they were of an extremely vague character I did not deem them worthy of notice, particularly as the locality in which it was said to have broken out is prolific of disease and similar reports. Last evening, however, I was informed that the report was too well founded, and that the deaths which had occurred were produced by an unquestionable description of cholera. The Board of Health had previously been directed to convene at 12 o'clock yesterday, and the matter came especially before them, but no report of their proceedings has been received up to the hour of my writing, further than that of the death of three persons by a disease resembling cholera. The Street Inspectors are busy with cleaners, and disinfecting agents, in Orange street and its neighborhood, and the Sanatory Committee are visiting all quarters that require examination. Our city will soon be perfectly clean, and the disease, however virulent, will hardly become extensive, or excite any considerable degree of apprehension amongst the prudent portion of our citizens.

I was mistaken in stating yesterday that the contents of the post-office were saved from the fire at Watertown. The postmaster of the place gives notice that all the mails in for the North and West, as well as all letters, etc., for delivery in the village, were lost. The fire is believed to have originated in Mr. Paddock's store, where some drugs, belonging to Mr. Camp, druggist, were stored, and arose from the spontaneous combustion of the chemicals amongst them. The remains of a human body were found in the ruins of an outhouse, which were supposed to be those of a poor woman of bad repute, who had gone there to sleep.

The American yesterday had 130 passengers—119 for Liverpool and 11 for Halifax. The packet ship New York took 22 passengers for Liverpool.

The steamer Falcon's news, which has been telegraphed to you, has an encouraging effect on California speculations. The Crescent City will probably, under the influence of this intelligence, make up a full list of passengers, which she could not have done without it. Her day of sailing has been postponed until Wednesday next (23d inst.) The Falcon is to follow her on Saturday, the 26th.

The excitement touching the riot has already ceased. The affair is hardly spoken of, except amongst the friends of the dead and dying, and the officials whose duty it is to continue the examinations necessarily following the event. The law will soon have the matter in its hands, and some excitement, but no agitation, will attend its proceedings, which will probably be stringent. A good many names, not yet heard used in the connection, will be brought out, and their owners placed in a true light before the community, by our grand jurors, who are generally "thoroughgoing" men.

There seems to be nothing going on in the city that may be spoken of as new. The weather is pleasant, and is especially enjoyed. Yours, etc., INDICATOR.

From the National Whig.....[Official.]

Appointments by the President.

POSTMASTERS.—Isaac R. Harrington, Buffalo, N. Y.; Joseph A. Sherman, Utica, N. Y.; Cheney Ames, Oswego, N. Y.; James E. Wharton, Wheeling, Va.; Richard Milton, Winchester, Va.; Joseph Burton, Augusta, Maine.

GOV. DANA'S MESSAGE.—The Legislature of Maine, on Saturday, the 12th inst., reëlected J. W. Dana as the Governor of the State. His message was communicated on Monday, the 14th. Gov. Dana, in directing a paragraph to the subject of slavery, declares his belief that the question of slavery in New Mexico and California has been already settled by the influx of a population who are hostile to the institution. He says:

Those territories are probably as unanimously anti-slavery in sentiment as any State in the Union; and being so, the institution cannot exist there, unless forced upon them by positive law of Congress—a measure which the most ardent friends of slavery have never proposed. That country, therefore, is in no more danger of being overspread with slavery than is the State of Maine; the North have no ground of fear, and the South have no hope of it. Both fear and hope might, perhaps, have reasonably existed in many minds, before the character of the population became fixed, by recent free emigration, and by the absence of any effort for slave emigration; but since that, they are without foundation. If such then is the true position of the territory in question, a Congressional prohibition of slavery therein would be no more productive of practical result than a Congressional prohibition of Mohamedanism; neither can exist there, with or without prohibition; and yet the North and the South are both excited to the extreme of bitterness; the one insisting on prohibition, and the other resisting it, as just cause of disunion. The early establishment of Territorial Governments is desirable, not only for the protection of the exposed persons and property of our fellow-citizens, but for the purpose of allaying agitation, which can only be productive of evil.

Canadian Politics.

[From the Albany Argus of May 15.]

Since the cessation of actual hostilities in Montreal, little else has been a topic of discussion by the press of that city beyond the propriety and legality of the course of the Governor General in giving his assent to the rebel losses bill, without reserving it for the approval of the Crown.

On the one side it is urged that the bill was purely a colonial measure, passed by large majorities of both Houses of the Provincial Parliament, recommended by the present Ministry or responsible Government, originated by their predecessors of the Tory school, and patterned after the bill of the latter for indemnity to the Loyalist sufferers in Lower Canada—which became a law without submission for royal approval. On the other hand, the argument is that the measure, having a direct tendency if not design to reward treason and discourage loyalty, it was a matter of imperial concernment, inconsistent with the colonial relations of Canada to the British Crown, and, therefore, of such an unusual and extraordinary character as to demand at least so much of deference to the feelings of the Tory partisans as might be involved in a reservation of it for the royal assent.

This is about the upshot of all that is or can be said by way of excuse for the excitement which led to the mobbing out of the Parliament whilst in session, the burning of the Parliament House with its valuable library, and the shameful indignities upon the persons of the Governor General and the members of both Houses.

But we recur to this subject again for the purpose of stating a fact bearing on the matter of provocation, so far as the character of the bill in question is involved, and which the discussions of the Montreal press have brought out. The bill itself we have never seen except in fragments.

It appears that the Commission appointed by the late Tory Ministry to investigate and report upon the losses incurred in Upper Canada, on which the bill in question was founded, were specially instructed that "sentences by courts of law" should be the *only evidence* upon which claims should be rejected. In other words, no claims were to be dismissed except those of parties sentenced by the courts for participation in the rebellion of 1837-'38. This, so far as it indicates the intent of the former Ministry as to who should be indemnified for losses, is less stringent than the law which has been made the pretext for the recent outbreak of loyalty. The latter provided that not only those sentenced by the courts, but those who, by confession, were guilty, should be excluded from a participation in its benefits.

There is certainly great inconsistency in this Tory clamor, since the present bill is modelled on their own, only more guarded, and less likely to include "rebels."

FAIRFIELD (VA.) RACES.—*Thursday May* 17.—Jockey Club Race—3 mile heats—Purse $250.

C. & N. Green's *Free Trade*, by Mercer, dam by Monmouth Eclipse, 5 y. o., 110 lbs..... 1 1
John Belcher's *Financier*, by Boston, dam Rosalie Somers, 5 y. o., 110 lbs..... 2 2
T. B. Williamson's gr. g. *Newman Noggs*, by John Blount, dam Grey Beet, 5 y. o., 107 lbs..... 3 dis
Time, 5:54½—5:55.

SHIP BUILDING.—Maine is the greatest ship building State of the Union, and yet she has no advantages for the business, except the sea coast. She produces now little or nothing but the spars, for the great number of vessels which she annually creates. It is a notable illustration of enterprise, this fact, that Maine has become signalized in ship building, and is every year increasing greatly in the business, while she is compelled to draw the oak which she uses from Virginia, and the pine from Georgia and the Carolinas. We have heard it stated that at this moment the ship builders of Bath have a thousand men at work in Virginia, getting out oak timber, and as a many more in Georgia getting out pine. There were built in Maine in the year ending June 30, 1848, *four hundred and twenty-eight* ships, barks and brigs, in the aggregate, amounting to nearly 90,000 tons. Notwithstanding the immense amount of new tonnage, which has been built in Maine and other States, during the last two years, the master ship builders have made little or nothing, and some of them indeed, have lost heavily, the demand for labor having been so much greater than the supply, that the wages of the workmen have absorbed all the profits of the business. The present season they have made their contracts, based on this high price of labor, and we learn that within a week or two such has been the influx of journeymen ship carpenters, from Europe and the British provinces, that wages have fallen from $2 and $2 50 a day to $1 50 and $1 25.

☞ Dr. Holland has started a new theory with regard to the functions of the hair. He says it is a safety valve to the nervous system, forming a connection between the nervous organs and the great principle pervading the universe. He says the profuseness of hair is always proportionate to the prevailing vital energies.

☞ Mr. George Vandenhoff has returned to New York. He was engaged at the Astor Place Opera House to play with Macready, whose engagement has been brought to such an unhappy termination.

[Communicated.]

AN ENGINEER WANTED.—While there are about one hundred gentlemen of science ready to stop the *crevasse*, (said crevasse all the time mocking at science, and having its own way, as mockers do,) it has been suggested to us that beyond the effort and the use of his report upon the dry land of the Metairie Ridge, our State Engineer, accomplished as he is, can be of immense benefit—to the Governor who appointed him. A good many documents, emanating from various sources in this city, are to be certified by the Governor. For each of these there is a pleasant fee. But in the present state of *water*, (whereby the State-house is something like the "Cities of the Plain," engulphed in the Dead Sea,) no one can get there without canoes, unless they are "tall Walkers." Now, we would respectfully suggest that the State Engineer make a "survey" of the position of matters, and recommend the officers of the Executive Department to get at least *one* skiff; so that persons going from Baronne street to the State-house, to *pay money*, can pay what they owe, without doubling their expenses by the use of skiffs at their personal risk. Will the State Engineer please to stop this crevasse in the pockets of the people?

PROTECTIONISTS PROTECTING DISCUSSION.—At a meeting lately held in London by those "favorable to the principle of moderate, just and equal protection to every interest in the state," the Duke of Richmond presided, and several other members of the nobility were present. After the President of the meeting had made a speech similar to those generally made on such occasions, "congratulating the friends of the great principle of protection on the large and influential assembly he saw around him," etc., etc., the Marquis of Granby moved a resolution against free trade in general. Mr. Bosanquet seconded the resolution at some length; and then a gentleman, who announced himself as Mr. Geo. Beacon, requested permission to say a few words. Having obtained it, he said: "This is a meeting, if I understand aright, to decide the question simply between protection and free trade. ('Yes, yes.') Well, then, that is all right; but a great deal of what has been said has been mixed up with protection to industry, the state of the colonies, our agricultural and commercial interests. But, gentlemen, the real question is no such thing, and don't you be humbugged by those noble lords there about it." The speaker was here interrupted by cries of "Order, order!" "Sit down!" mingled with recommendations to "turn (or kick) him out," amid which he in vain endeavored to make himself audible. The noble lords on the platform essayed to procure him a hearing, and Lord Winchelsea particularly exerted himself for that purpose, promising that he would answer Mr. Beacon when he had done. At intervals Mr. Beacon's voice was heard in broken sentences, such as "the noble lords talk of protection. I'll tell you what they mean by it. They mean protection to themselves and families against your interests." Mr. G. F. Young rose to order, and appealed to the chairman. The meeting was restricted to those who were favorable to the principle of protection. Mr. Beacon again attempted to make himself audible, amid loud cries of "Turn him out," "Don't be a fool," "Sit down," "Kick him out," etc., and was not even mollified by the repeated assurances of Lord Winchelsea that if he called a meeting down in Sussex, he (Lord Winchelsea) would discuss the question with him. The chairman decided that Mr. Beacon was out of order, and after another vain attempt on the part of that gentleman to obtain a hearing, he resumed his seat. The resolution was then put and carried almost unanimously.

☞ The Legislature of Massachusetts lately refused a charter of incorporation to a Catholic College at Worcester. The refusal has been supposed to be proof of antipathy to the Catholic religion, and the Legislature has been severely censured for its illiberality and bigotry.

The Catholics have received hard treatment heretofore in Massachusetts. The burning of the convent near Boston, and the continued refusal of the State to make any compensation for the losses by that atrocious deed, are keenly remembered. The readiness with which the suspicion of malignity towards the Catholics is in this case raised against the Massachusetts Legislature, is one of the penalties of that sin. Perhaps some such motive lurked unexpressed in the bosoms of members who defeated the bill; but the grounds assigned in debate, and the reasonings by which the refusal is defended, are entirely distinct from sectarian animosity, and assumed to be opposed to sectarian purposes. The charter which the Catholics asked for, was one for teaching Catholic doctrines, exclusively to Catholics. The Legislature was willing to grant one of the same kind enjoyed by similar institutions in the State. In none of them is there any legal provision for the teaching of any particular form of faith. It is true, we believe, that some colleges and incorporated schools in Massachusetts are in the hands of particular denominations of Christians, who teach their own doctrines exclusively. It is true too, we believe, that in Harvard a periodical sermon is preached against "Popery," by the provision of some Protestant, who established a fund for that purpose. But these are not directed or specially authorized in the charters. There is no direction to teach any particular doctrine, and no permission to exclude persons of other faith from the benefits of the institution. The Catholics, it is said, ought to ask no more legal privileges than than are considered proper for other colleges. We know there is a good deal to be said on the other side, as there always is in cases where government undertakes to create corporations for special purposes. But this is fair, at least, if not conclusive, and does not sustain at all the profuse reproaches which we meet with every day, directed against the Massachusetts Legislature, for its "bigotry." It may be worthy of a more extended inquiry, whether these and kindred difficulties which perplex legislatures, and waste the public time, might not be avoided by the enactment of some simple law, under which associations for literary purposes might organize themselves, with all the powers that are necessary to conduct their business.

JUDICIOUS HINTS FOR WIVES.—Never complain that your husband pores too much over the newspaper, to the exclusion of that pleasing converse which you formerly enjoyed with him. Don't hide the paper; don't give it to the children to tear; don't be sulky when the boy leaves it at the door, but take it in pleasantly, and lay it down before your spouse. Think what man would be without a newspaper; treat it as a great agent in the work of civilization, which it assuredly is, and think how much good newspapers have done by exposing bad husbands and bad wives by giving their errors to the eye of the public. But manage you this way. When your husband is absent, instead of gossiping with neighbors or looking into shop windows, sit down quietly and look over the paper; run your eye over its home and foreign news; glance rapidly at the accidents and casualties; carefully scan the leading articles; and at tea-time, when your husband again takes up the paper, say, "my dear, what an awful state of things there seems in India;" or, "what a terrible calamity at the Glasgow Theatre;" or, "trade appears to be flourishing in the north, and, depend upon it, down will go the paper. If he has not read the information, he will hear it all from your own lips; and when you have done, he will ask, "did you, my dear, read Simpson's letter upon the discovery of chloroform!" And whether you did or not, you will gradually get into as cosy a chat as you ever enjoyed; and you will soon discover that, rightly used, the newspaper is the wife's real friend, for it keeps the husband at home, and supplies capital topics for every-day table talk.

Auction Sales This Day.

J. E. L. SOLOMON will sell, at 10 o'clock, at 87 Camp street, Second-hand Furniture. [See adv.

FUEL FOR STEAMERS.

THE GAS LIGHT COMPANY of NEW ORLEANS will furnish to Steamers the article of COAL TAR, at a reduced price. It has been used for several months successfully on the Steamer MAGNOLIA, Capt. Thomasson, in connection with Wood Fuel, and aids very materially its combustion.

The attention of Captains and Engineers of Steamers is called to this new article of Fuel, and for its qualities reference is made to the Engineers of the Magnolia.

☞ Orders received at the Office, 120 COMMON STREET.
my3 2moed P. N. WOOD, Treasurer.

57 CANAL STREET....57
SALE OF EMBROIDERIES, LACE GOODS, &c.

HENRY STODDARD & CO., are now selling their large Stock of EMBROIDERED GOODS, at very great reduction, preparatory to a dissolution of copartnership. The Stock consists of:
RICH EMBROIDERED MUSLIN ROBES;
Do. LACE ROBES, in White and Colored;
Do. do. SCARFS and SHAWLS;
Do. LIMERICK and POINT LACE CAPES;
Do. EMBROIDERED MUSLIN COLLARS;
Do. VAL. and MONITON do.
INFANTS' ROBES, CAPS, WAISTS, etc.
☞ Their Stock of FANCY and STAPLE GOODS has undergone the same reductions. my23 1m

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE.

FURNITURE will be taken on Storage, at reasonable rates, for the Summer, in the fine high room, known as the *Camp street Auction Mart*, 87 Camp st. my26

Died:

in Washington county, Md., on the 14th inst., at the Gaines plantation, of congestive fever, Capt. ERASMUS DARWIN BULLOCK, formerly of the U. S. Army.

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels Yesterday.

ST. CHARLES.....J G Miller, Natchez; J M Dabney, R Bullard, Theo Guesnard, Jr, Wm De Rhas, Alex Campbell, Mobile; Charles Letling, H E Graniees, S S Knox, N Y; Chas L Frost, Pass Christian; J P Bessier, St Tammany.

VERANDAH.....Saml Parin, Geo Garr, Coast; Mr and Mrs Brashear, Attasapas; J McWhan and lady, Liverpool; Sidney Udall Tamaulipas; A Talbot, La; Jas Sear and lady, St James.

HEWLETT'S.....J E Wheelall, Iberville.

PLANTES'.....Wm Mape, N O; Henry Bond, England; C Wilkie, Lexington; R J Silverthorn.

Steamboat Departures This Day.

☞ SEE ADVERTISEMENTS ON THIRD PAGE.

Pittsburg.....COMMODORE PERRY, Washen, 5. P M.
Mobile.....OREGON, Hiers, 3½ P. M. cars.
Biloxi.....CALIFORNIA, Reynolds, 9½ A. M. cars.
Pascagoula.....ARKANSAS No. 4, Frisbee, 6 P. M. cars.
Yazoo River.....MUSCLE NO. 2, Gwartney, 5 P. M.

—TO-MORROW—

Cincinnati.....CHILDE HAROLD, Pierce, 10 A. M.
Louisville.....CHANCELLOR, Bacon, 10 A. M.

☞ The Bark William Larrabee, Capt. Arey, from New York, is now discharging her cargo, nearly opposite the Mint. Consignees will please attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee, otherwise they will be stored at their expense and risk.
my24 J. W. ANDREWS & CO., 91 Common st.

☞ Fire Department.—An Adjourned Meeting of the Foremen of the different Companies will be held at the Hall of Mississippi Fire Company No. 2, on SATURDAY EVENING, the 26th inst., at half-past 7 o'clock. Representatives are earnestly requested to be punctual, as business of importance will be transacted. [my22] T. B. HEARTT, Secretary.

☞ Protection Hose Fire Company.—The Officers and Members of Protection Hose Fire Company are requested to attend Regular Monthly Washing and Cleaning, on SUNDAY MORNING, at half-past 7 o'clock, 27th inst. By order:
my25 J. M. WILKINSON, Secretary.

☞ Perseverance Fire Company No. 13.—Attend the Regular Monthly Meeting on MONDAY EVENING, the 28th inst., at half-past 7 o'clock. By order:
my25 HENRY J. HYAMS, Secretary.

TO TRAVELLERS.

Persons travelling this Summer will do well to prepare themselves against the Cholera, which is raging upon our rivers and in the Northern cities. DR. CARN'S ANTI-CHOLERA DROPS has proven to be efficacious in hundreds of instances in this city. If taken in time it will not fail to cure any and all the symptoms so common in the Cholera. Sold only at 110 POYDRAS STREET,
my25 3t Next door to the Delta Office.

Dry Goods Selling Off, and No Reserve as to Prices.
M. R. HAGGERTY & BRO.,
No. 58 Canal Street,

Will commence TO-DAY, (Monday) to sell off their Stock of Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS, cost at very low prices. These Goods have for a great part been purchased at auction, within the last few months, much under manufacturers' prices, and will be sold so much lower than the present very low price of goods, as to offer every inducement to purchasers.

Purchasers in looking through our stock will find that we do not only lower the price on a few leading and well known articles, but that all our Goods are offered at the same reduced prices.

Country Merchants will find it much to their advantage to look through our Stock. M. R. HAGGERTY & BRO.,
my21 2ptf eod No. 58 Canal street.

MORGAN'S LITERARY DEPOT,
EXCHANGE PLACE,
Adjoining the Post Office, New Orleans, La.

☞ At the above Establishment may always be found
BOOKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Consisting of NOVELS, HISTORY, BIOGRAPHY, SCIENTIFIC, COMMERCIAL, GEOGRAPHICAL and MEDICAL WORKS.
Also—A Complete Assortment of Stationery,
Together with all the principal Daily and Weekly NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES.

Country orders for any article in the trade supplied and forwarded with dispatch. Books mailed. Prompt attention paid to any work ordered by mail. Foreign Books imported to order.

J. C. MORGAN,
Literary Depot, adjoining the Post Office, New Orleans, La.

P. S. Complete arrangements have been made with the principal Publishers throughout the Union, for a supply of the new works as just as issued. mh13 6md3p J. C. M

☞ Strangers in the City, see Dr. B. F. MULLEN'S advertisements in the other columns of this paper. He is one of the very best in his profession now in the United States. All that stand in need would do well to give him a call, at 86 Customhouse st. a15 tf

CRESCENT JOB OFFICE.

All New Materials of the Latest Style

☞ The proprietors of the "*Daily Crescent*" would respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have added an extensive JOB OFFICE to their establishment—and are now prepared to execute all kinds of printing *on the most favorable terms*, viz:

BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS; CIRCULARS; LAWYER'S BRIEFS; BILLS OF LADING; DRAY RECEIPTS; CARDS; POSTERS; STEAMBOAT BILLS, &c., &c.,

All their materials—Type, Presses, etc.—are entirely new, and the very latest improvements, which will enable them to execute their work in a manner not to be surpassed in this city. The Presses are from the foundry of Messrs. R. Hoe & Co., New York, which is a sure guaranty of their excellence—the type is from the well known foundries of Messrs. George Bruce & Co. and John T. White, and have been selected with great care to adapt it to the business wants of this city.

STARCH.
40 BOXES Colgate's Pearl Starch, in store and for sale by [my26 CHAS. STOUGHTON, 94 Camp st.

PRUNES.
20 CASES fresh Prunes, in jars, in store and for sale by my26 CHAS. STOUGHTON, 94 Camp st.

HAMS.
20 TIERCES Extra Sugar Cured Hams, Shayes & Davis', in store and for sale by my26 CHAS. STOUGHTON, 94 Camp st.

FARINA.
HECKER'S Farina, by the case or pound, in store and for sale by my26 CHAS. STOUGHTON, 94 Camp st.

FISH.
100 PACKAGES Salmon and Mackerel, in store and for sale by my26 CHAS. STOUGHTON, 94 Camp st.

MADAME YOUNG.

THIS celebrated Philosopher (late of New York) has removed to 221 *CHARONDELET Street*, between Girod and Julia, West Side, where she can be consulted daily, except on Sunday, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Madame Young makes no pretensions to magic, but she will inform all who consult her of their disposition and character, and leading transactions of the past, present and future, as well as if she had known them from birth. ☞ Terms, for a Lady or Gentleman, One Dollar. my26 3t*

SOLDIERS' DISCHARGES WANTED.

$75 A-PIECE will be paid for REGULAR SOLDIERS' DISCHARGES, at 22 Natchez st.
my25 Up Stairs.

WANTED.

BOARD, with two furnished Bedrooms, for a Gentleman, his Wife and two Children, (six and eight years of age,) in a private family. Address, with name, location and terms, M. T., through the Office of this paper. my25 3t*

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT.

A COMFORTABLE Two Story Frame HOUSE, situated on Robin street, near Magazine, to rent, furnished, until the 1st of November. For terms, apply to BENJ. KENDIG, Camp street Auction Mart, or EDWIN C. MIX, 46 Canal st. This property is situated above the overflow. my25 3t

WANTED.

A PERSON who understands the PICKLING and PRESERVING Business perfectly well, in all its branches, can get employment in Mobile for the summer, or the entire season, if desired. Address
D. SANDS, 63 Dauphin st., Mobile.
☞ No person need apply unless he can come well recommended as to sobriety and good character. my25 3t

MADEIRA WINE BOTTLES—20 crates, 1 gross each. LOAF, CRUSHED AND POWDERED SUGAR—Philadelphia and New York, 50 packages. RICE—100 casks. BARLEY—50 kegs. SULPHATE OF QUININE—2000 ounces, for sale by the case only. Turkey Opium—1 case. Strychnine, Piperine, etc. For sale by E. J. HART & CO.,
my25 25 Tchoupitoulas st.

PASS CHRISTIAN HOTEL.

THIS favorite resort of the citizens of Louisiana, Mississippi and adjoining States, was re-opened for the reception of visitors on Saturday, May 12. Various alterations and additions have been made during the winter, with a view of rendering this establishment agreeable and worthy the patronage hitherto bestowed.

The Pass is rendered easy of access by the splendid line of low pressure mail steamers Oregon, James L. Day and California, which leave Lake Pontchartrain daily, and the Mobile and Montezuma tri-weekly.

Attached to the Hotel is an Academy for young Misses and Boys, in separate departments, under the able management of Mr. Blackman, so well and favorably known to the residents of New Orleans. The Academy will open June 1. Two Physicians, of well known standing, dwell at the Pass. R. H. MONTGOMERY, Manager.

☞ All mailable matter left at the Offices of Messrs. J. & R. Geddes, Bank Place, and M. Judson, Esq., corner of Canal and Camp streets, will be forwarded daily. my25 3m

NOTICE TO FIREMEN AND OTHER CITIZENS.

AS a Celebrated Fire Engine Builder at the North has contracted to build a Machine for a Company of a Sister City, which machine, he has promised, shall