The Daily Crescent.

FIFTEEN CENTS A WEEK. NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 10, 1849. VOLUME II.....NUMBER 162.

November Election....Candidates.

For Sheriff:

For Sheriff.—Col. ROBT. M. McALPIN is a Candidate for the office of Sheriff of Orleans, subject to the approval of a Whig Convention. sa26 FILLMORE RANGERS.

For Sheriff.—*Eds. Crescent:* Please announce MC. JAMES P. FRENET as a Candidate for the Sheriffalty at the coming election in November next—subject to the decision of a Whig Convention. sa8 MANY FRIENDS.

For Sheriff.—JOHN L. LEWIS, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans, is a Candidate for re-election, on the 5th day of November next. The efficient and impartial manner in which he has discharged the duties of his office, will, it is expected, secure him a majority of the [1930] GENERAL SUFFRAGE.

For Assessor:

For Assessor.—*Eds. Crescent:* Please announce THOMAS D. BAILES as a Candidate for Assessor for the Second District, at the Election in November next. His profession—(typog) and selling landed property on commission—it is evident, enthusiastically qualifies him for the office, and it being justly considered that he would perform the duty in an efficient and impartial manner, he will be supported by THE PEOPLE.

*** The district extends from the middle of Benjamin, Estelle and Thalia streets, to the middle of Julia street, until it crosses the Canal, thence down the Canal to the Lake. 8ud7

For Assessor.—*Messrs. Editors:* Please announce Dr. A. F. ENGELHARDT, Compiler of the Real Estate Plan Books for Municipality No. Two, as a Candidate for the office of State Assessor for the Third Representative District of New-Orleans, at the ensuing elections, Nov. 5. se10* SOME PROPERTY-HOLDERS.

For Assessor.—JESSE DARLING is a Candidate for Assessor of State Taxes for the Ninth Representative District. sep7*

For Collector:

For Collector.—*Messrs. Editors:* You are authorized to announce J. M. DALY as a Candidate for Collector of State Taxes of the First District. "FAUGH A BALLAGH." se10

For Collector.—Please announce JOHN S. THACKER as a Candidate for Collector of State Taxes of the First District. He will be supported by se10 NUMEROUS FRIENDS.

For Collector.—JOHN H. SURROUGHS, the present Collector of State Taxes for the First Representative District, is a Candidate for reelection on the 5th of Nov. next. [p20

For Collector.—We are authorized to announce JOHN C. TAYLOR as a Candidate for Tax Collector of the First Representative District of the City of New-Orleans. [s27

For Collector.—T. B. HEARTT is a Candidate for Collector of State Taxes for the Third Representative District, comprised between Canal and Julia streets, and the Levee and the woods, and respectfully solicits the suffrages of the people, at the coming Election in November, 1849. au7

For Collector.—The undersigned (the present Collector) respectfully solicits the suffrage of the people at the general election, to be held in November next, for the office of State Tax Collector for the Third Representative District. A. W. SLATER. N. B. The District is contained between Canal and Julia streets, the Mississippi River and the Metairie Ridge. [p2

For State Tax Collector.—*Messrs. Editors:* Please announce ANDREW KERRIGAN as a Candidate for the office of State Tax Collector for the Third Representative District of Orleans....The District is contained between Canal and Julia sts., and from the Mississippi to the Metairie Ridge. Election on the 5th November next. [p14 MANY VOTERS.

For Collector.—*Messrs. Editors:* Please announce THOMAS SUREON, the present incumbent, as a Candidate for the office of Collector of State Taxes for the Fourth Representative District—Election 5th November next. The District is comprised within Canal and St. Louis streets, the Mississippi River and the Metairie Road. s5

For Justice of the Peace:

For Justice of the Peace.—*Messrs. Editors:* Please announce Colonel SPARREL HALE as a Candidate for Justice of the Peace for the First District. Election 5th November. sep6 HIS FRIENDS.

For Justice of the Peace.—THOS. A. WATSON is a candidate for Second Justice of the Peace, at the election to take place Nov. 5 ensuing.... ☞ District from Julia to Canal st., and from the River back to the Lake. [p7

For Justice of the Peace—GEO. W. CHRISTY is a Candidate for the Office of Second Justice of the Peace for the Parish of Orleans. my22

For Justice of the Peace.—Please announce J. L. WINTER as a Candidate for Second Justice of the Peace. my9 HIS FRIENDS.

For Justice of the Peace.—GEO. Y. BRIGHT, Second Justice of the Peace for the Parish of Orleans, is a Candidate for re-election. my4

For Justice of the Peace.—*Eds. Crescent:* Please announce PAUL PECQUET, as a Candidate for the office of Third Justice of the Peace....Election in November next. au17 HIS FRIENDS.

For Justice.—*Eds. Crescent:* Please announce PETER W. KENNEDY as a Candidate for Fifth Justice of the Peace, at the ensuing Election on the 5th November next. my21 tf

For Constables:

For Constable.—*Eds. Crescent:* Please announce JOHN J. HOPPE as a Candidate for re-election to the office of Constable of the First Justice's Court, of the Parish of Orleans, at the ensuing election in November, 1849. (se22 tf) HIS FRIENDS.

For Constable.—*Eds. Crescent:* Please announce JAMES A. MARTIN as a Candidate for Constable of the First Justice's Court for the Parish of Orleans, at the ensuing Election on the 5th of November next, and oblige (my21 tf) ALL HANDS.

For Constable.—We are authorized to announce THOMAS CONNELLY, (G.) as a candidate for Constable of the First Justice's Court....Election 5th November next. ap9 tf

For Constable.—*Messrs. Editors:* Please announce F. THOMAS as a Candidate for Constable of the Second Justice's Court, at the election to take place on the 5th of November next. my3 THE PEOPLE.

For Constable—*Second District.*—JNO. D. G. QUIRK is a Candidate for the office of Constable of the Second District, and will be supported. [s5] BY THE PEOPLE.

For Constable.—E. BELLEAU, Constable of the Second Justice of the Peace for the Parish of Orleans, is a Candidate for re-election. my4

For Constable.—*Eds. Crescent:* Please announce RICHARD KEENAN as a Candidate for Constable of the Second Justice's Court, at the coming election. He will be supported by the advocates of [s26] ROTATION IN OFFICE.

For Constable.—Please announce in your journal WM. SHEARER as a candidate for Constable at the Third District, Parish of Orleans. [sp9 tf] MANY FRIENDS.

First District Court:

For Clerk.—*Eds. Crescent:* You will please say that THEO. LEWIS is a Candidate for the office of Clerk of the First District Court, at the election on the 5th of November, 1849. my4 THE PEOPLE.

For Clerk.—WM. A. NOTT is a Candidate for Clerk of the First District Court of New-Orleans....Election on the 5th of November, 1849. sp21

For Clerk.—CHARLES F. CARUTHERS is a Candidate for Clerk of the First District Court, at the election to be held on the 5th of November next. sp12 tc

For Clerk.—We are authorized to announce Mr. ALFRED ROUSSEAU as a Candidate for re-election to the office of Clerk of the First District Court, at the ensuing election, on the 5th November next. sp10

Second District Court:

For Clerk.—HENRY B. KELLY is a candidate for Clerk of the Second District Court, at the election to be held in November next. sp5 tc

Thomas C. Foole, the present Clerk of the Second District Court, is a Candidate for re-election, at the Election on the 5th of November next, and will be supported by the VOTERS OF THE PARISH OF ORLEANS. sp4

Third District Court.

For Clerk.—WILLIAM P. BEDLOCK, Clerk of the Third District Court of New Orleans, is a candidate for re-election....Election November 5, 1849. sp18

Fourth District Court:

For Clerk.—*Eds. Crescent:* Please announce JAMES A. HOPKINS as a Candidate for Clerk of the Fourth District Court, at the ensuing election, to be held on the 5th of November. [s26] MANY VOTERS.

For Clerk.—GEORGE W. HARBY is a Candidate for Clerk of the Fourth District Court. sp5

For Clerk.—We are authorized to announce THOMAS GILMORE, the present incumbent, as a candidate for re-election to the office of Clerk of the Fourth District Court, at the ensuing election in November, 1849. sp9 tc

For Clerk.—We are authorized to announce Mr. JOHN S. LEEFE as a candidate for Clerk of the Fourth District Court, at the election to be held on the 5th of November next. sp9 tc

For Clerk.—J. O. PIERSON is a Candidate for Clerk of the Fourth District Court, at the Election to be held on the 5th of November next. sp4

For Clerk.—J. B. F. MAXENT is a Candidate for Clerk of the Fourth District Court of New-Orleans....Election November 5, 1849. sp4

Fifth District Court:

For Clerk.—We are authorized to announce MICHAEL GERNON as a Candidate for Clerk of the Fifth District Court. my8

For Clerk.—We are authorized to announce GEORGE A. FORDICE as a Candidate for Clerk of the Fifth District Court, at the election to be held on the 5th of November next. sp11 tc

For Clerk.—SAMUEL G. RISK is a Candidate for Clerk of the Fifth District Court, at the Election to be held on the 5th of November next, and will be supported by sp5 MANY VOTERS.

PUIG, MIR & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, *No. 93 St. Louis street, New Orleans.* au17 1yd

HILL, McLEAN & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 87 Canal Street, New Orleans. jy28 1yd&W

G. W. OLIVER,
COMMISSION MERCHANT AND SHIP AGENT, *No. 23 St. Charles street, New Orleans.* au11 d1m&1y W

WILLIAM L. CUSHING,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT, *No. 29 Gravier street, New Orleans.* au22

LABORDE & XIQUES,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, and Importers of HAVANA CIGARS, LEAF TOBACCO, COFFEE, SUGAR, HONEY, etc. *No. 37 Common street, New Orleans.* au21 1y

COSTA & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF HAVANA PRODUCE, SUGAR, COFFEE and Tobacco, keep constantly on hand a large assortment of
☞ CIGARS, ☜
Consisting of Imperiales, Regalias, Cazadores, | Cannons, Panatelas, Small Regalias, | Milds, Trabucos, etc., etc.,
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THE DAILY CRESCENT.

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TERMS OF THE CRESCENT.

DAILY—*Fifteen Cents a Week*, payable to the carriers, weekly.... or, *Eight Dollars* per year—half yearly and quarterly at the same rates—in advance.... Single copies, *Five Cents*..... The office will receive for all subscriptions expended one week.

THE WEEKLY CRESCENT will be issued every Saturday morning at THREE DOLLARS per year; to clubs of four or more, delivered at the same Post-office, at Two Dollars and Fifty Cents a year each. Postmasters and others who may act as Agents, and send orders, paid, for ten copies, will receive one copy in addition for their compensation. Payable in all cases in advance. Single papers or packages, in wrappers, can be had at the office of publication, No. 93 St. Charles street.

ADVERTISEMENTS—not exceeding twelve lines, in Agate type, $1 for the first insertion, and 50 cents for every subsequent insertion. Those of greater length in proportion. Notices on the second page, of ten lines in Pearl type, $1 each insertion.

Advertisements published weekly, semi-weekly, tri-weekly or monthly, are charged $1 per square for every insertion. ☞ A liberal discount made to those who advertise by the year.

NEW ORLEANS:

MONDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 10, 1849.

FATHER MATHEW.—Father Mathew is expected to visit the City of Washington about the commencement of the session of Congress.

FLORIDA.—Gen. Twiggs with a body of troops arrived at Pilatka, Florida, on the 30th ult. The Indians had shown no new signs of hostility in that quarter.

MOBILE SHERIFFALTY.—The contest in this case has been abandoned by Mr. John Kennedy, who disputed the election of James F. Hutchinson, and the latter consequently enters at once on the discharge of the duties of the office.

ASTOR PLACE RIOTERS.—The Astor Place rioters, without favor or partiality to any, are to be placed for trial at the next term of the Court of Sessions of the city of New York.

REDUCING WAGES.—Much excitement prevails in Lehigh county, (Pa.,) against furnace and factory owners, caused by a reduction of the wages of their hands from eighty cents to sixty cents per day.

ANNEXATION.—H. B. Wilson has issued the prospectus of "The Canadian Independent," to be printed at Hamilton, head of Lake Ontario. It is to go (on the O'Connell tack) for peaceable separation, with a view to annexation.

NEW BANKS IN NEW YORK.—The following new banks go into operation shortly in New York. The Commercial Bank of Whitehall; Watertown Banking and Loan Company, Watertown; Dutchess County Bank; Amenia and Pawling Bank, Pawling, Dutchess county.

☞ The Boston Herald of the 30th ult., says: "We are informed that the Germantown is ordered to intercept and search all American vessels which may have on board men and arms intended for the reported invasion of the Island of Cuba. Subsequently she is to cruise on that coast until some other vessel be ordered to relieve her. This movement is in connection with the anticipated sailing of several vessels from New York, which are known to the Government as having been engaged by the Cuban invaders."

ODD CLAIM.—N. F. Dixon, (whig,) has been elected to Congress from Rhode Island over a candidate who was nominated both by the democrats and the free soilers. Yet the whig papers call it a "free soil triumph." It seems to be a race between them which shall get ahead in the claim to true free-soilism.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A NEW YORK MERCHANT. Wm. Waisser, a German merchant of wealth and standing, doing business at 91 Wall street, New York, died suddenly on the 30th ult., at a house of ill-fame in Mercer street. He had caused one of his clerks to be arrested for forgery to a large amount, and had gone to the place with a friend in search of information, when he broke a blood vessel in coughing and died instantly.

COURTESIES OF THE PRESS IN ALABAMA.—"If any body wants an abolition paper published in the South, we would advise them to subscribe to the Alabama Argus."—*Southern Recorder.*

"If any body wants" to subscribe to a paper edited by a d—d fool, we would refer them to the Southern Recorder.—*Alabama Argus.*

Old, but good.

HAPPY TOM.—Between 9 and 10 o'clock night before last, a man on the levee was seen engaged in a variety of strange antics, which he wound up by butting his head against the wall of the house so furiously as to lacerate it considerably. On being remonstrated with by persons present, he replied: "Oh, never mind happy Tom, the first thing you know, he'll drown himself," at the same time starting for the river, he threw himself in, and actually would have drowned, had not a couple of men who were near rescued him. We don't know what constituted his claim to the title of "happy," unless it was the possession of a quart of whiskey.—*St. Louis Union.*

NAVIGATION OF THE MISSISSIPPI ABOVE ST. ANTHONY'S FALLS.—The Minesota Pioneer has the following: "From the Falls of St. Anthony to Sauk Rapids, the Fur Company have already opened navigation. Boats have been constructed this season, under the direction of Mr. Rice, for towing. A tow path has been prepared, and a boat towed by two horses has made several trips, loaded each time with one hundred barrels of flour. Mr. Rice thinks the steamboat Senator could make the same trip, and could run even as far as Pokagomon Falls. At any rate, the only obstruction is a few boulders at Sauk Rapids, which could easily be removed at low water. If the experiment, which is about to be made, of running boats above the St. Peter's to the foot of the Falls, should succeed, there will be only an interruption of a mile or two then to Pokagomon Falls."

☞ Quite a *furor* was excited in the theatrical circles, on the receipt of the news of the elopement of "little Miss Jackson" with an actor named Crisp, from Cleveland. Although a comedian, we rather think Mr. C. is performing a tragic part in this cast, as he has deserted a wife and five children, the former being almost fatally prostrated by the painful shock. Miss Jackson also deserted her child of about a year old. The end of all this folly and guilt will be terrible remorse and suffering!—*Cincinnati Nonpareil.*

STEAMBOATS PLAYING AT HIDE-AND-GO-SEEK. A heavy fog hung over our city and the lake in the evening, a few days since, rendering it impossible for vessels to see their way into and out of port. The steamer Pacific, from Chicago, and the Superior, from Buffalo, arrived off our harbor between 8 and 9 P. M., when the fog was at the densest, and impervious even to the rays of our friend Joe Sherwood's bright and well kept light on the bluff. The Pacific, not being able to make the light on the bluff, or the pier, rang her bell. The Superior, which was going about in the fog, a mile or two farther north, taking the Pacific's bell as a signal from the shore, rang her bell in answer. The Pacific, deceived in like manner, put off in the direction of the Superior's bell, ringing her own at intervals. The Superior at the same time was hunting about for the pier whence the ringing they heard was supposed to proceed. Nearly two hours were passed in this agreeable occupation, the pier unaccountably shifting its position every few minutes, and baffling the efforts of either boat to find it. At length the mystery was explained, and both boats, after a regular game at hide-and-go-seek in the fog, got safe alongside of the pier.—*Milwaukie Sentinel.*

FLORIDA.—Col. Spencer, the Indian agent in Eastern Florida, has written a letter to Governor Moseley, of Florida, which gives a different opinion on the nature and extent of the late Indian outrages from that which is entertained by the Secretary of War. He says that there is no evidence of Indians outside their borders, and they seem to be preparing for desperate defence. Col. Spencer has no doubt that the first entrance into Indian territory will be met with a deadly onset, unless the force so entering shall be strong enough to overpower their forces. In this event, as they have all the advantage of knowing our strength and position, they will certainly scatter, and probably spread through the interior of East and the borders of Middle Florida. He has possession of important information for the Government, and has gone to Washington to communicate it, in the hope of changing the policy announced in the letter of the Secretary to the Governor.

DAN DRAKE HENRIE.—We copied from the St. Louis Reveille, the other day, an intimation that Capt. Henrie was not dead. We find the following in the Organ, of the 31st ult.: "The first intimation of the death of this remarkable man, was given in the Organ on the 17th inst., sent by telegraph to the East, published there in the papers with a brief biography, and re-published here as news—all taking the date of his decease to be the day of our publishing the statement. We are indebted to the kindness of the 'Sisters' for the following date of his death. Dan Drake Henrie was admitted into the Hospital of the Sisters of Charity, and entered on the books as Capt. W. H. Henrie, on June 19th; was attended in his sickness by Dr. Pope, and died on June 23d. His effects chiefly consisted of guns, pistols, and other weapons of defence, but no money. These are now in the hands of Mr. Darby, the public administrator."

MASONIC.—The Grand Lodge of Kentucky, in session at Lexington, terminated its labors on the 30th ult. The Atlas says: "Much good feeling appeared to prevail among the representatives and visiting brethren. The proposition which has been pending for several years to remove the Grand Lodge from Lexington was rejected on Wednesday by a vote so decisive that the question will not, we think, be agitated again very soon." The following officers were chosen for the ensuing year: John D. McClure, G. M.; John S. McCorkle, D. G. M.; C. G. Wintersmith, S. G. W.; Thomas Ware, J. G. W.; Geo. L. Rogers, G. C.; E. S. Craig, G. O.; P. Sargent, G. S.; A. G. Hodges, G. T.

THE POLAR PLANT.—Prof. Gray made known in 1843 to the National Institute at Washington, that the leaves of a certain plant known among the hunters and trappers of the Western prairies, face uniformly east or west, so that their edges point north and south. This fact having been called in question, Prof. Gray adduced, at the late Scientific Convention in Cambridge, Mass., abundant testimony establishing the fact. In endeavoring to account for it, some have suspected the presence in the plant of iron in some of its compounds, but none has been discovered by the most delicate tests. Others have conjectured that the polarity is due to electrical currents, as the plant is full of resinous matter, and sometimes called the *Rosin weed.* The more probable solution is, that the leaves present their flat surfaces towards the rising and setting sun, thus causing the numerous points around the edge of the leaves to point north and south. Dr. Hare inquired if the common belief, that the sun-flower turns towards the sun, had any truth in it? Prof. Gray replied that this was now regarded as a popular fallacy. The heavy sun-flower nods by its own weight, and is doubtless apt to droop towards the sun, on account of the wilting effect of the sun on that side of the stalk—but that it follows the sun in its diurnal course, is not believed.

MAKING AND REVIEWING BOOKS.—Hannah More, in a letter written more than forty years ago, thus finds fault with the mode at that time in vogue of making and reviewing books. The custom, however, is by no means obsolete. "We have been reading a treatise on the morality of Shakspeare; it is a happy and easy way of filling a book that the present race of authors have arrived at—that of criticising the works of some eminent poet, with monstrous extracts and short remarks. It is a species of cookery I begin to grow tired of. They cut up their authors into chops, and by adding a little crumbled bread of their own, and tossing it up a little, they present it as a fresh dish; you are to dine upon the poet; the critic supplies the garnish, yet has the credit as well as the profit of the whole entertainment."

INTERESTING DISCOVERY.—M. Paul Jervais, (says the *Constitutionnel,*) has just discovered in the upper tertiary stratum of Montpellier a species of fossil ape, probably belonging to the Macaque genus. On comparing this discovery with that of M. Lartet in the Gers, and those made in the environs of London, it appears that fossil apes have been discovered in the three principal tertiary strata of western Europe, that is to say, in every part of the level of sedimentary earths in which the bones of mammalia abound. If man had existed at the period when these strata were deposited, the non-discovery hitherto of the slightest trace of human skeletons, or remains attesting human industry, would be very astounding. The discovery of these fossil apes is therefore an additional indirect proof of the very inferior antiquity of man on the earth.

REVEREND RASCALITY.—Our city was all excitement yesterday, from the fact that two respectable Ministers of the Gospel (regarded as such heretofore) were arrested on Friday night by watchman Corbitt. For several days back it had been known that thieves were amongst us, which was evident from the fact that several houses have been lately entered and robbed in the night. This of course put our faithful city watch on the *qui vive.* At a late hour on Friday night watchman Corbitt was informed that two suspicious looking characters, well dressed and respectable in appearance, might be found at the house of a very low prostitute on Water street—known as "*Dutch Lize.*" Mr. Corbitt immediately made arrangements to arrest these two gentlemen, and fully succeeded. When arrested, they refused to tell their names until brought to the Calaboose—where they were recognized to be two reverend *divines,* well known in our city, and who have preached morality, successfully, we hope, to many a poor sinner. They were disguised, as we have good authority for stating, and were bargaining for a night's lodging with the debased prostitutes in the house above named when detected. Their names are Rev. P. P. Neely and Rev. Mr. Holland. We merely state these facts to show that we would as soon expose rascality under the cloak of religion as under any other form. From enquiries made to-day, we are satisfied that Messrs. Neely and Holland are two wolves in sheep's clothing, and hereby forewarn all decent and respectable citizens from having aught to do with them.

Mr. Neely was advertised to preach this morning at the Methodist Church. We hope many people will go and hear his teachings of morality. Up to the time of putting our weekly to press, we had no information of the result of the trial of Messrs. Neely and Holland, before the Methodist Church. We would be thankful to any person who would give us a synopsis of the proceedings.—*Nashville American.*

The Memphis Enquirer, capping the above, adds: "Since the above was in type, we have seen a telegraphic dispatch, which states that the *Reverend* gentlemen had been suspended from the Ministry. We think they ought to be expelled from all decent society."

CUBA.—This island is now a great object of interest, not only to the American people, but to all the world. Half a century ago, the Chevalier de Marbois foretold that Cuba could never remain a colony, being worth more intrinsically than many a European kingdom. The development of the resources of that island, in spite of a bad administration, of execrable laws, has sufficed to call attention to the system existing in the "Queen of the Antilles."

From a work on Cuba—that of Turnbull, usually considered the most authentic and the most reliable authority—we are induced to make the following digest of the principles which appear to actuate the government of the island. The vast extent of Cuba, the largest island in the western hemisphere, has made it necessary to divide it into civil, judicial, military, and ecclesiastical jurisdictions. The civil jurisdiction is divided into two provinces, with separate governors, altogether independent of each other in theory. The eastern extremity of the island is under the charge of a governor of Santiago de Cuba, while the western is under the control of a capitan general de San Cristobal de la Habana. In civil functions these two officers are altogether distinct and independent, though in military affairs the first has an *ex officio* command. It has sometimes happened that the *gefe* of the eastern end has had no rank, the troops being commanded by an officer purely military. The capitan general must, however, whatever may be the army rank of the first officer of the forces, be second only to the orders of the Spanish crown. At Matanzas, Trinidad, Puerto Principe, and Cienfuegos, are also officers, with the title of *gobernador,* or governor, the duty of whom, however, is merely judicial. Subordinate to these are the *capitanes a guerra,* relics of the old contests with the aboriginal inhabitants. The capitan general is the supreme military authority of the whole island, and chief of the *real audiencia,* the seat of which is the city of Havana. In every city of the island there are also perpetual courts, known as *ayuntamientos perpetuos,* and in the rural districts *jueces pedaneos,* appointed by the local governors. The latter are rather commissaries of police than judges, being charged with a general surveillance of the law and order of their districts.

The ayuntamiento of Havana once consisted of four corregidors. This number was afterwards increased by two, and ultimately to eight, a commissioner for promoting the crusades and another officer having been added. The commissioner residing in Spain, in 1834 and 1835, eclipsed the magnificence of the representatives of first-rate powers, and his *deputado* in Havana left all the Cuban noblesse far behind him. Ultimately Havana became a city, and the corregidors were raised to twelve, one of whom was the alferez real, or royal standard-bearer; a second the chief alguacil; the third an officer of the *Santa Hermandad,* so celebrated by Gil Blas; a fourth the public administrator; a fifth holds an untransfatable office as *Receptor de Penas de Camara;* and a sixth is the keeper of the archives, treasures, etc. Several of the corregidors hold their office by hereditary right, among whom is the *Padre de Menores,* who, however, has no deliberative voice.

At present, therefore, the ayuntamiento of the Havana consists of twelve *Corregidors;* two *Alcaldes ordinarios,* elected annually; two *Alcaldes de la Santa Hermandad,* also elected annually; one *Mayor provincial;* one *Alferez Real;* one *Alguacil Mayor;* one *Sindico procurador del comun,* named by the corporation to serve for a year, beginning and ending at the same dates with the term of service of the Alcaldes. In former times these officers were chosen by the inhabitants at large; but latterly the system has degenerated into a sort of self-election by the permanent members of the ayuntamiento. Besides these there are a *Mayor domo de proprios,* an *Escribano,* and other subordinate functionaries.

At the meetings of this body the capitan general presides; in his absence one of the three *Tenientes Letrados,* or subaltern chiefs, and in their absence, also, one of the *Alcaldes ordinarios.* On the admission of the members of the corporation, they are bound to take the same oath which is administered to the Spanish military orders of Santiago, Alcantara, and Calatrava, which is, to defend the purity of the Conception of the Holy Virgin.

The secular tribunals of Havana are, that of the capitan general, assisted by the Auditor de guerra in military affairs, and in civil matters the *Assesores generales.* The *Alcaldes generales* have also cognizance of civil and military disputes, and even the *ayuntamiento* has original jurisdiction in cases where the *res in lite* is less than $300 in value. In such cases this body proceeds on instruction from its own subordinates, the *Tenientes Letrados* and *Alcaldes ordinarios.*

There is also a commercial tribunal, consisting of a *prior, consuls,* a *consultor,* and an *escribano,* whose jurisdiction extends only to mercantile affairs; but before any one can address himself to this tribunal, he must first go before the *Juez Avenidor,* whose duty it is, like that of the *Juge de Paix* in France, to endeavor to conciliate the parties and prevent litigation.

Such is the system of internal police, with a host of officers half-paid, and consequently venal, corrupting every avenue to justice. The above is a fair statement of the absolute civil and military codes of Cuba.—*Washington Republic.*

"THE SPECTATOR" ON ELLEN TREE'S "ROSALIND."—The *Rosalind* of Mrs. C. Kean, like her *Viola,* is one of those exquisitely-conceived and highly-finished performances which make him that mourns over the degeneracy of modern histrionic art stop in the midst of his lamentations, and say that here at least is something perfect. In several other characters played by Mrs. Kean we feel that the physical power is not equal to the mental conception; but in "Twelfth Night" and "As You Like It" there is nothing to destroy the balance. *Rosalind* has not one burst of powerful emotion, and might easily be rendered tame and vulgar in the hands of an ordinary actress. But she is admirably suited to an artist who, like Mrs. Kean, has the happy art of finding out the more subtile changes of feeling, and of marking with admirable delicacy those slight variations of expression which take place on the turn of a thought or the impulse of a fancy. Her playfulness is easy and graceful; and where the author's words are suggestive of a somewhat coarse image, she softens the effect as if by an innate delicacy. The really deep feeling of *Rosalind for Orlando* is less frequently indicated by the poet than her native gayety; and when the confessions of love are plainly made, they seem clothed with something of irony. Mrs. Kean, however, succeeds in bringing forward the under current of emotion, unobtrusively indeed, but so as to show the earnestness of character which lies beneath the surface of flippancy. A case in point is offered by the few words addressed to *Orlando*—"Men are April when they woo, December when they wed; maids are May when they are maids, but the sky changes when they are wives." These words occur in a scene of raillery, and an actress would not be particularly censured if she delivered them like a Congrevian repartee. But by modulating the voice into a melancholy tone, and giving the words an unexpected solemnity, Mrs. Kean reveals the hidden vein of thought with singularly beautiful effect.

"HIS LORDSHIP."—The use of these words by a writer in the Freeman's Journal, of New York, as applied to Bishop Hughes, and the foolish pertinacity with which it defended them, has given rise to some sharp comments in many papers. The words are odious to the ears of an American; they are peculiarly and exclusively English; there is no corresponding phrase in any other language, and they are rejected by the whole body of Catholics. It is stated that the words were written by a correspondent, a stranger recently arrived in this country. Moreover, the Catholic Bishops of the United States, in one of the Provincial Councils, condemned the use of the phrase in this country, and advised Catholics not to use it when addressing any of their Prelates.

☞ A celebrated wit made one of his happiest jokes when he heard that Bishop, who had been sent to Portsmouth preparatory to transportation for life, had escaped. "God, sir," said he, "he must have been an *arch-Bishop* to do that; and yet his dislike to the *sec* is quite unaccountable."

[From Graham's Magazine.]

THE WOODEN PICTURE OF GEO. SURLIN.

A GERMAN LEGEND—BY C. E. BURKHARDT.

Several hundred years ago there lived in Germany a very gifted and pious artist, called George Surlin. He was especially successful in the production of sacred pictures and images of saints, to which branch of his art he had devoted himself with so much love and enthusiasm, that he could scarcely get enough to do in it. Yet he never wanted work or orders, for his fame had spread far and near, and there were few large churches in the country which did not possess a sacred picture by Master George Surlin.

One day, as he was seated at work in his studio, there came to him some monks, emissaries of the monastery of Blaubeuren, in Switzerland, and asked him whether he would paint a large and beautiful picture for the altar of their cloister chapel! It was not, however, to be painted upon canvass, nor upon wood, but upon the wall back of the altar, and George Surlin, if he would undertake the order, must therefore prepare himself for the long journey to Blaubeuren. He concluded to go, not so much on account of the great reward which the abbot of said cloister had promised him, but because the artist rejoiced that the reverend father so valued the limner's noble art, and had sent for him from afar. He resolved to devote all his powers and energies to that picture.

The abbot received the artist with open arms, conducted him to a high, airy, and beautiful chamber, the windows of which overlooked a most exquisite landscape, and only left his guest to allow him time to sleep and rest, in order to enable him to commence his great work as soon as possible. When the early morning sun cast in its coming a purple hue upon the glaciers, Master Surlin was already seated by his window, drawing inspiration from the glorious works of nature, for his forthcoming great work of art. As the painting advanced, and more and more approached completion upon the white walls of the altar, the artist himself became enamored of his handiwork, and at last confessed in his own mind that it was a master-work of rare beauty.

The monks and the abbot himself, who was a great *connoisseur,* rejoiced no little at the thought that George Surlin's best picture should adorn their chapel, and thus make it an object of envy as well as admiration of the neighboring cloisters.

They never tired of watching the master at his work, and of loading him with praise, presents, and marks of approbation.

At last the painting was finished, and a solemn service was held to inaugurate the noble work of art. The painter then kneeled at the foot of the altar, and thanked and praised God, who had allowed him to complete his great work. And the collected people stared and wondered at the glory of the picture, and praised the master-hand that created it.

After the mass, the abbot addressed the artist, and said—"Master, you have given us a most rare work of your beautiful art, and you yourself conceive it as your master-piece. Has this labor exhausted your inner resources of design, or do you think that you might yet produce even a greater or still more beautiful painting? Give me an honest answer to my question, Master Surlin."

The painter, who thought of nothing except that the abbot would give him a new order, and who, like a true artist, on the completion of a great work, felt himself imbued with fresh courage and energy for renewed labor, replied unhesitatingly, that he might venture to make such a promise, as art was an inexhaustible fountain, ever generating new supplies to her earnest and industrious disciples. "Moreover," continued the artist, "my gratitude to the Lord, whose mighty arm has assisted me in the work I have just finished, urges me on to attempt a greater and still more perfect work to his praise, honor and glory."

The abbot listened to these words in great displeasure, for it was not his intention to give the master another order, but he desired that Surlin should never again commence so masterly a work, in order that his cloister might have the honor of possessing the best picture by the great master. Now, however, he heard, to his mortification and anger, that master Surlin was capable of painting not only an equally good, but even a much superior picture, and his foolish vanity revolted at the thought. He resorted to a fiend-like expedient, by which to remain in possession of George Surlin's last and best painting.

On the following night, whilst the painter was fast asleep, the two monks, who had conducted him to Switzerland, crept to his couch, tied his arms with cords, and with a sharp knife cut out both his eyes, draining his sight, that precious font of light and color, for ever. To kill him, much as the wretched man begged for death as a favor, they had not the courage. They only circulated a report that the great painter had died upon his homeward journey, and kept the poor man carefully hidden in a remote cell.

And now the poor master was ever robbed of glorious light, and to the sublime pictures, which still lived in his soul, he could no longer give life and color. Lost in mental misery, he scarcely noticed the physical tortures and pains he had to undergo; it grieved his soul much more to be henceforth buried in night, and never again to be able to distinguish lights from colors. One of the monks who was in the daily habit of bringing him a jug of wine and the necessary food, took pity upon the poor man.

"Can I do any service for you?" he asked once, when he found the painter, with his arms spread open, seated by the latticed windows of his cell, as if longing to rush forth upon the beauteous landscape which he could no longer behold.

"Guide me once more to the altar upon which I have painted my last picture," begged the unfortunate man, and the pious brother could not refuse him that request. At midnight, when the abbot and the other monks were asleep, he guided him to the chapel, led him to the foot of the altar, and there left him alone, promising to return early in the morning to conduct the painter back to his cell.

But the good monk awoke too late on the following morning, and could not venture to guide the blind man from the church, as the other monks would have perceived it. He had barely sufficient time to hide Surlin in a deep wooden confessional chair, which had stood unused for a long time behind the altar. There the artist had to remain during the whole day, and listen to the religious services of the monks. Secretly, his friend managed at noon to give him some food, and promised him to return at night and conduct him back to his cell. This he did, but the blind painter had marked the way which led to the church, and as the monks had gradually omitted to lock his cell, (since they believed that the poor blind man could not leave his little room without aid,) he stole every evening to the church, prayed in front of the altar, and then passed a great part of his time in the wooden confessional, *where he worked* silently and mysteriously.

Upon his couch he had found the knife which the monks had used to blind him, and in the intenseness of his pains and misery, the unhappy man was upon the point of making that weapon the instrument of suicide. But an invisible hand restrained him from committing this great sin, which would have made him truly deserving of all the misery he had endured. Heaven had never given him the rare ability of conceiving his glorious pictures, to allow him to commit a deadly sin, because the power of representing his fancies on canvass was lost to him for ever.

He was frightened at his own cowardly intentions, and determined now to make the instrument of death the instrument of his future consolation. As he could no longer represent his designs in colors, he began to cut them in wood, and his sense of feeling became a substitute for the sense of sight. With the sharp knife he had obtained, and after an immense deal of labor, he thus cut the whole history of his misfortune upon the wooden side of the confessional. He spent many years upon this labor, and forgot his misery in the employment. No one discovered his nightly walks, nor his work in the church, and gradually the monks felt so secure that they opened the church to any and every stranger who desired to see George Surlin's last and best picture.

Often at these times was the poor blind artist a silent and unsuspected witness of the admiration bestowed upon his work by foreign artists, none of whom ever dreamed that the master whose genius was so warmly lauded by them, whose rare talent they so envied, was hidden, a blind and wretched old man, behind the altar, working with indefatigable patience upon a wooden picture.

From the day when his carved picture was finished he remained silently and patiently in his cell, awaiting his end, which came upon the third day, delivering him from all earthly pain and sorrow. And now only could the monks breathe more freely, for the silent lunatic—for such they believed him to be, when they saw him so often, and without a murmur, seeming with sightless eyes to stare upon vacancy—that silent lunatic now lay deep beneath the sod, and with him, the fearful secret of their guilt was buried. Nor did they spare masses for his soul, to procure for the poor artist, whom they had robbed of all the good and beautiful in life, happiness in death and heavenly rest, as they in their mental blindness thought their masses could do. The wooden confessional, however, was never opened, and thus nobody discovered the last work of the blind artist.

Meanwhile, the abbot had easily succeeded in exciting the jealousy and envy of other monasteries, for the beautiful painting that adorned the altar of his; many foreign artists and high and noble gentlemen came from far and near, to look upon the rare work of art, and all regretted the early death of the great master.

It happened that one day a traveller visited the monastery, who could scarcely leave the altar or stop gazing, so great was his admiration of the the painting. Nothing escaped his attention or notice, and thus it chanced that he observed a beautifully carved rose upon the panel of the door of an old wooden confessional. The door and the whole confessional chair were so dust-covered that it was evident they had not been used for many years by the monks.

"Besides the greatest painter, you seem to have had one of the greatest carvers at work here," he said, in a tone of astonishment, to the monk who accompanied him. The rose was in reality a masterpiece in its way. His companion, however, assured him that there was no carved or sculpture-work anywhere in the church, and that the rose must have come there by some unaccountable accident.

This reply excited the stranger's curiosity still more, and he opened the door of the confessional, to see whether he could find any more carved work by the same master-hand that had executed the rose. At