Amusements....This Evening.

Tivoli's Varieties.—"Fortunio"—Divertissement—"The Heiress Bridegroom."
Orleans Theatre.—"The Prophet."
Armory Hall.—Extraordinary Experiments.

The Daily Crescent.

NEW ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 8, 1850.

Political Advertisements.—We must henceforth refuse to publish notices of meetings, etc., etc., unless a responsible name is sent with each. We have on our books several hundred dollars for work of this kind, which we never expect to collect—the scattered relics of the last campaign. We cannot afford to lose any more.

☞ Mr. Charles T. Badger is our Traveling Agent for the Daily and Weekly Crescent. We bespeak for him a liberal reception in all portions of the country which he may visit.

☞ We are indebted to the steamship Palmetto for late Galveston papers.

The Report of the Hon. T. B. King on California.—On the first page will be found the commencement of the synopsis of this interesting document. The great mass of matter, connected with the election of to-day, forces us to omit many articles already in type. After to-day we shall devote our columns more than we have heretofore done to general news.

☞ The following are the places for holding, and the Judges and Clerks for conducting the election to-day. The polls open at 8 A. M. and close at 6 P. M. Qualifications of voters—two years a citizen of the United States, twenty-one years old, a resident of the State two years consecutively next preceding the election, the last year thereof in the Parish and three months in the Ward:

SECOND MUNICIPALITY.

First Ward—At P. Kingsbury's house, corner of Annunciation and Race streets.—Commissioners, James Ross, Wm. Preet, Allen McLaughlin; Clerks, Wilson Matthews and E. Prendergast.

Second Ward—At Dorrance's Hall, Naraldo street—Commissioners, C. A. Warfield, Felix Walker, Peter Conner, Jr.; Clerks, J. C. Goldsmith and James L. White.

Third Ward—At Felton Schoolhouse, Annunciation street. Commissioners, J. S. Kennedy, S. S. Bennett, H. Kennedy; Clerks, J. G. Parham, Jr., and Lawrence Bein.

Fourth Ward—At Fire Engine House No. 18, Apollo street.—Commissioners, A. P. Sharp, C. H. Rodgers, J. P. Kirwin; Clerks, —— Sidle, Peter W. Lewis.

Fifth Ward—At Fire Engine House No. 2, Tchoupitoulas street.—Commissioners, E. Mulhenan, W. Bogart, W. F. Flowers; Clerks, F. Newell and R. Tyrell.

Sixth Ward—At Louisiana Hose Company's Hall, Camphelet street.—Commissioners, Francis Thomas, B. Kendig, R. B. Sykes; Clerks, Samuel Putnam, Julius Davies.

Seventh Ward—At Bermudez & Casey's Seventh Ward Hose House.—Commissioners, G. W. Christy, A. W. Soniat, N. Nichol; Clerks, L. Walton, W. L. Cudding.

☞ Voters, look out for your ballots. Be sure they have the words—*No Consolidation.*

☞ We would call attention to the article in another column, from our friend Mr. A. C. Jones, who is a practical Engineer and Machinist. We think the suggestion he makes to procure a supply of water from the river, with which to furnish the *roof* of the city in case of fire, and to cleanse the gutters, is at once feasible and of easy accomplishment. We hope our new council will give the plan their serious consideration.

☞ The steamship Palmetto, which arrived yesterday from Galveston, brought the following passengers:

Mrs L Darke and 2 children, Mrs Brangarden, Col Riley and lady, Mr Kempner and lady, J W Stewart and lady, Mr G Benjamin and lady, Mrs Miller and 2 children, Mr Ball and lady, Mrs Ash, daughter and 3 children, Mrs P Wharton, Mrs Sparks, Mrs Killman, Mrs Pavock, Mrs Kenner, Miss Kenner, Mrs Dunlap, Mrs Ashe, Mrs Ashe, Master Montrose; Messrs W A Bramond, W E Wells, Atkins, Bremer, Manning, Bessner, Ingraham, T Bruce, J Lehland, Miller, G A Jones, Mistrot, Schenley, Reed, Bell, Hamilton, Hodgins, Donnelson, Jones, Yeaz, Briscoe, Tucker, Clary, J C Foster, Arnet, W F Hyde, A Jost, Brown, Merriman, J W Scott, Gaston, Stark, Tuller, McCutter, Hays—20 on deck.

☞ For Chagres.—The well known and favorite steamship Alabama; Capt. Foster, will leave for Chagres on Thursday morning next, at 9 o'clock. This is an excellent opportunity for those who are bound for California.

For Chagres.—On Monday next the steamship Ohio, Lieut. J. F. Schenk, U. S. N., commanding, will leave this port with passengers for Chagres. The Ohio is a floating palace, and her gallant Captain is worthy of his craft. A more pleasant conveyance to the Isthmus cannot be found.

Steamships Sailed.—The steamship Ohio, for Chagres, took out 11,719 letters and 126 passengers. The steamer Philadelphia, for the same port, had 322 letters and 200 passengers.

Mlle. Antonia Hilariot.—During the last season, our citizens have witnessed with delight the performances of this charming dancer, who has been one of the chief attractions at the Varieties. The lady puts up her name for a benefit on Wednesday evening next, on which occasion an excellent bill is provided. The lovers of the arts want merely this announcement to fill the house to overflowing. Her card will be found in another column.

Orleans Theatre—*Le Prophète.*—Last night was played, for the third time, Meyerbeer's last great production. The mere announcement of the "Prophète" was enough to draw a crowded house. Indeed, seldom have we seen so large and fashionable an audience at any of our theatres. For several days previous every seat had been disposed of. "Le Prophète" is indeed a great thing—indeed a *chef-d'œuvre*, not unworthy of Meyerbeer. And yet, it seems to fall below his "Robert le Diable" and "Les Huguenots." We was forcibly struck with the remark of a friend, who is somewhat a connoisseur in music. He said that the impression made on his mind in listening to the play was, "that the great composer seemed to have entirely exhausted himself in his 'Robert' and 'Huguenots'; that he had left nothing new for the 'Prophète.'" Nevertheless, it is a great thing; and we would say to all who have not yet seen it played, do not fail to go to morrow evening.

Hoffner's Concerts.—The opening concert given by Mr. Hoffne., on Friday evening, at the Commercial Hall, was well received, and the audience evinced their gratification in the most encouraging manner.

Important Succession Sales.—To-day will be sold the property belonging to the succession of A. B. Bein. The household furniture, plate, etc., at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the late residence of Mr. Bein, on Constance street, between Orange and Richard streets. At 12 o'clock the house and lot will be sold. The house is very pleasantly situated in one of the most agreeable neighborhoods in the city, and altogether a most desirable property. At 4 o'clock, the fixtures and furniture of his counting-house in Bienville street.

A Friend in Need.—There is no article of domestic use more universally in vogue than a blanket. In civilized life or midst the wilds of the West, it comes into service. "Lo, the poor Indian" wraps himself in its comfortable folds and reposes upon mother Earth; the millionaire dreams of his wealth beneath its protection; the emigrant travels with it as a companion; the gold hunter buries his glittering treasure for its health-preserving warmth, and the mariner secures it before he dares the perils of the ocean. Experience has given this article an importance in domestic economy which cannot be taken away, and even the Mammoth Clothing house of A. Mazuze & Co., have presented it first in their catalogue as the "one thing needful" to every class of customers. This house is the great depot of the Southwest, and from its extensive sales-rooms are sent forth clothing for the million. It is the favorite establishment for Californians, "whether going or coming," and they there procure their outfits at fair rates, and without trouble.

☞ Articles of taste or utility, of fancy or for service, rich in ornament or plain in detail, to suit purse light or heavy, for the drawing room or the boudoir, for the palace or the cottage, can be found at the beautiful Store of Guinnee & Co., No. 12 Camp street. To enumerate the variety, to speak of the furnishing goods for gentlemen, the materials for sportsmen, the thousand and one handsome presents for ladies, would but take up space to little purpose, for every one will go and examine the contents of this handsome establishment for himself.

To Gentlemen.—The advertisement of the well known firm of Thompson & Nixon, 19 Camp street, will be found particularly interesting to our readers. Messrs. T. & N. have just received, per late arrivals, a full supply of fashionable clothing, manufactured expressly for their house, and made up in that style which has gained them so much commendation. Every necessary for a gentleman's wardrobe can be obtained at No. 19.

Worthy of Note.—Reader, did you ever visit Morgan's Literary Depot, adjoining the Post-office? Of course you have. Every one goes there, and an incessant stream of custom flows through his broad portals from morning to night. There you will find gathered together the light literature of the day—Novels and Pamphlets, Histories and Romances, Plays and Sermons, grave Debates and laughing-moving Sketches, spicy Weeklies and well-conducted Dailies—not forgetting that neat little sheet, the New Orleans News-Letter—all offering, in this reading age, the charm of novelty and the inducement of low prices. Look at the crowds pating over the volumes damp from the press; hear the jingling of the great lever which moves every thing now-a-days; notice the courtesy extended to all, and then say whether the proprietor does not merit the patronage and popularity that he enjoys. New inducements are constantly held out to visit him in the shape of fresh supplies, and though last week we chronicled the receipt of a host of interesting works, it is with pleasure that we again announce in another column a catalogue of Books, just received from the Publishers.

The Fashions.—That sprightly little song, "I would like to marry," to which an additional charm is given by the accomplished Mrs. Howard, expresses in one of the lines the preference of the fair complainant for—

"The belmet of the fashion and the dandy of the day."

To aspire to this reputation we must patronize the popular firm of James & Co., No. 82 Common street, who keep pace with every change by employing in their service that all powerful agent, steam. The "Ohio," "Georgia," and "Falcon," are the swift winged Mercurys that bear to this house the most approved styles of dress for gentlemen, and our friends will find on examination that the notice in another column is true to the letter.

Variety.—Variety is necessary to impart a charm to existence, and in nothing is it more requisite than in a lady's wardrobe, especially when she has a number of female friends. Our fair readers understand this, and are always disposed to patronize new goods, either to make a display of handsome economy or of taste in selections. The attractive bending to the advertisement of C. M. Simpson is a "sure card," which will draw numbers, and of course purchasers, to his new and handsome establishment, No. 50 Canal street.

The Election.

To-day the electors of the Second Municipality are to decide whether they will return to that system from whose oppressive operation they freed themselves in 1836. At that time they were in the minority, and most injuriously to their interests was the power of the majority exercised. There is not in history an instance where the tyranny of the majority was more odious; while the city above Canal street paid a majority of the taxes, not a dollar was appropriated for its improvement. *The citizens were compelled to maintain a watch at their own expense, and every thing else was on the same liberal scale.* So grievous was the evil, that it became necessary for the people of the upper or American section, to appeal to the Legislature for protection. And so apparent was the course of oppression, that the Legislature passed the law dividing the city into separate Municipalities. The consequences have been most happy—the feuds and jealousies between the different sections have died away—national prejudices, no longer nourished by selfish interests, are fast disappearing. The three Municipalities have each regulated their own local affairs. Why should the system which has worked so beneficially be now abandoned? Why should we return to a form of government in which we of the Second Municipality are to be in the minority? But it is denied that we are in the minority. It is our rule to sustain our assertions by facts. The new charter, section 15—"In the first election which shall take place under this act, each District shall be entitled to as many Aldermen as it is now entitled to Representatives in the House of Representatives of the State." The statute of the State which fixes the representation gives to the First and Third *thirteen*, and the Second *eleven*. See Acts of 1848, p. 4, Constitution Art. 8.

It is true that after the first election, representation will be regulated by the number of votes, and then, perhaps, the Second Municipality may have a majority; but this is extremely doubtful. During the coming year all the important legislation will have been perfected. Is it reasonable to expect that the city Government will select our Hall and offices for its use? Will the representatives of the third section consent to transfer all the city offices to Lafayette Square? On the other hand, should the Second Municipality ever gain the ascendancy it is morally certain that we will insist on having the city offices up town. Hence will be kept up continually that local strife so unpleasant in itself, so injurious in its consequences to the city. Each Municipality now regulates its own affairs—under the new system this power is transferred to the City Council. Who will best understand the wants of each section of the city?

The great argument is *economy*. It has been urged that the present system is unreasonably expensive. There are three Recorders and three Councils, three Treasurers, three Comptrollers. We have dared the Delta, the sole advocate of consolidation in the Second Municipality, to go into an account with facts and figures. It had the courage to say that the expenses of New Orleans were within $30,000 as large as those of New York. Fortunately we had provided ourselves with the official blue-book of New York, and we invited that paper to publish the summary of expenses contained in that account. It has not answered our proposition. That account would show the enormous expenditure of New York. One third of the cost of paving is included in the expenses of New Orleans. In New York the proprietors of the property pay the whole. This is unjust—and every man's sense of right cries out against it. But adopt that rule here—give to the public paved streets free of cost, and the public debt never would have grown up. Adopt it now, and taxation will be at once reduced one half.

The new charter deprives the Third Municipality of a Recorder. Is there any justice in this? Is it expected that the two Recorders shall do all the business now performed by the other three, without any increase of pay? And so with the other offices: it will require about the same number of persons, as clerks, to perform the duties now performed by the officers. A few thousand dollars will undoubtedly be saved; but for this economy the Second Municipality gives up the exclusive control over its own local interests—its beautiful and costly Hall will cease to be used for municipal purposes—the improvement of its streets and wharves—the sale of the batture, and the ordinances in regard to the buildings to be there erected—and last, their noble system of public schools, the ornament and boast of the Second Municipality—these will all pass from the control of our own people, and be governed by the majority composed of the First and Third Municipalities.

New Orleans differs from other cities in this: that those races who chiefly compose its population live in different sections; the Second Municipality is inhabited by the Anglo-Saxon and Irish—by those who speak the English language, and whose affinities and sympathies are the same. The First is colonized by the French, many of whom look forward to a return to France, and who annually carry away with them large fortunes, accumulated here, to be enjoyed and expended elsewhere. The Third is inhabited by the Spanish population.

In the Second Municipality are all the evidences of a permanent population. Men surround themselves with the comforts of home; here they mean to live, and in God's good time, to die; here they educate their children. As men acquire wealth, a liberal share is invested in houses, furniture, and all the means, appliances, and luxuries of life. That feverish anxiety to grow rich and to leave the country has given place to a healthier and calmer feeling. Twenty years ago this was not the case with the American adventurers; but with the independence of their part of the city and its consequent improvement, men have found New Orleans as agreeable a home, as the more northern cities.

But this is not the feeling with the European French, who yet remain mere birds of passage. The want of improvement in the First Municipality is not owing to the want of energy or intelligence in our transatlantic neighbors; but to the fact that they do not consider this city as their abiding place. What tenant ever makes permanent and expensive improvements on a leased property? It is one series of make-shifts.

The ancient population of the Third are content with things as they are. The activity—the "go a-head" of the Americans—jars on their national habits. They were very glad to be rid of us—and we are quite willing to continue separated from them.

We doubt whether the time will ever come when these discordant elements will harmonize in one general government. At least, the people of the Second Municipality will desire to wait, until in this General Council they shall have power enough to protect themselves from a repetition of the wrongs which led to the separation in 1836.

An Error.—*Second Municipality Watch.*—The Delta of yesterday casts discredit upon the vigilant watch of the Second Municipality, in an article upon the robbery of one Lawrence McGrath. The Delta has been misinformed. We are authorized to say that McGrath was robbed *below* Canal street, and came above for *assistance*. Watchman Brand immediately proffered it, went with McGrath back to the district in which he was attacked and there rapped for the First Municipality police. The charge that the affair occurred in the Second Municipality and that the Watchmen were off their beats, is erroneous.

The Schools of the Second Municipality.—Voters, remember that upon your votes this day depends the preservation of our Public Schools. At present they are dispensing their blessings to every fire-side. Are you prepared to jeopardize them? Look at the Public Schools of the other two Municipalities, and compare them with your own, and then ask yourself if you are disposed to reduce your schools to the same condition as theirs?

☞ The Delta says: "No man has been deterred from voting for consolidation by any objections they may have to the new charter. Its faults and defects can be easily remedied." This confession is candid; yes, the charter has faults and defects, and none are more aware of it than the editors of the Delta; but it is absurd—yes, ridiculous, to expect the people to vote for such a defective charter, under the suggestion of its being remedied!

Does the Delta presume the people are susceptible of being snared into such a trap? Let us place this yoke upon your necks; it will become easier as you become more used to it! If so, we can assure them the school-master has been long abroad here to be gulled so easily.

The Delta, Seventh Ward and the Water Works.

The Delta of yesterday morning appeals to the citizens of the Seventh Ward to vote for consolidation on account of the neglect that has been shown them by the Municipal Government to have them supplied with water, and that if the city is consolidated it will give the "City Council control over the Water Works." Now the Delta knows as well as we do, that the City Council could have no more control over that institution than the present General Council has; by the terms of their charter, granted to them in 1833 under the *old City Government*, they are required to lay down pipes to the extent in cost of one hundred thousand dollars in such streets as they choose to select. Of course these will always be the most populous, and it is from this feature in the charter that the citizens of the Seventh and other rear Wards suffer. The stock cannot be purchased by the city for thirty-five years from the date of the charter. If they forfeit their charter at any time, the present General Council have as much power to proceed against them as any Council could have under the new city charter.

We regret, in common with the whole community, the difficulty in requiring the Water Works to give to the whole city a constant and ample supply of water, owing to the extraordinary privileges granted this institution, and the few restrictions placed upon them; and it is on this account we have said so much in reply to the Delta's article, and we also object to their monopolizing all the sympathy for the Seventh Ward.

☞ An Address was yesterday morning circulated with the Delta. It is made up of editorial articles which have appeared in that paper, and their numerous mistakes pointed out by the Crescent. Thus the Address says the amount of salaries paid in the city of New York is $130,000, and those of New Orleans are $100,000. We have published extracts from the New York blue-book, showing these expenses in that city to be $193,924; in this city, as $101,083. And by deducting one-third for the difference in the cost of living (a moderate calculation,) between the two cities, it will reduce our expenses, as compared with those of New York, to $68,000.'

Again, the Delta republishes its article on the tax on drays, and repeats that this tax is $20. We have published the ordinance itself which fixes the tax at $15.

The Address reiterates the assertion that the rate of taxation is higher here than in any city in the world. Among the papers accompanying the petition to the Legislature of those opposed to consolidation, was a statement of the Corporation taxation of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and New Orleans, prepared from official documents by the able Treasurer of the Second Municipality, in which it was shown that the taxes in New Orleans were less than in either of the other cities. This statement was published by us, and though the Delta promised to pay its respects to it, yet up to this time not one of the facts or deductions set forth in that statement has been controverted. In that statement the exact figures were given, and we presume they will weigh more in this intelligent community than most assertions, let them come from what source they may.

One of the objections to the present division of the city, as set forth in this Address, is that in consequence of the First and Third Municipalities not meeting their obligations, the credit of the whole city is affected, and that this discredit is reflected on private credit. This evil, the Address says, is to be remedied by consolidation. We must suppose that the writer of the Address inadvertently made this statement, for otherwise we should have to suppose him supremely ignorant of the laws recently passed by the Legislature, or that he was wilfully endeavoring to mislead the people, and we are not disposed to place the writer in either of these dilemmas. It is a fact of public notoriety, that at the last session of the Legislature a law was passed providing for the election of six Liquidators, who should have charge of the old city debt and that of the several Municipalities, and either with or without consolidation, the Councils no longer have any right to levy a tax for this debt or to provide for its payment—it being expressly by law placed under the control of these Liquidators. As under no circumstances can the Councils have any thing to do with the debt of the city. This fine paragraph of the Address is lost, and we leave it to an intelligent community to judge of the motives which prompted it.

Another reason for consolidation is that we shall have a more respectable and responsible Government. Can it be that there are not men in the Second Municipality sufficiently respectable and of sufficient intelligence to be entrusted with our interest? Does the writer of this Address mean to say that we must go out of the Second Municipality for men to manage our affairs? We greatly mistake the people of this Municipality if they will not repel this degrading insinuation. The intelligence and integrity of the residents of the Second Municipality will favorably compare with that of any equal number of men; and in all the great concerns of life, have shown themselves equal to any emergency. We repel the idea that the people of the Second Municipality cannot manage their own affairs; and in their rejection of this crude and undigested city charter, they will show that they intend to do so.

So odious is the new charter that the large number of the original friends of consolidation are now opposed to it, if as a substitute for the present system they have to take this one concocted by the friends of the Delta. There are but two papers in the city in favor of the measure—the Delta and the Courier. The True Delta, at one time a warm advocate of consolidation, has abandoned it, and opposes the new charter with all its ability, and we may add, its *ferocity*.

Even the Orleanian, the only press in the Third Municipality, comes out manfully against this union.

We urge again on our readers the importance of voting to-day *against Consolidation.*

☞ To refute the Delta's intimation that the office-holders are the only persons against consolidation, we have but to direct attention to the petitions presented to the Legislature for and against this measure. The former was in the hands of persons of wealth, who were not restrained by delicacy, and yet, after months' persevering exertions, did not obtain, throughout the length and breadth of the city, more than one-third of the number obtained in the Second Municipality, after a very few days' circulation, against it. It may be recollected that the Delta published the names of their signers, and said it was but a fraction of those obtained! But what was our surprise, nay mortification, upon examining it when officially published, to find their statement different from the facts!—that their zeal had got the better of their discretion.

The Charge against the Speaker of the House.—Mr. Holmes, from the select committee appointed to examine into the charge made by the Hon. Preston King, of New York, against the Hon. Speaker Cobb, of a mutilation of the House journal, reported on the 29th. The report states the facts of the case, and concludes by declaring that the journal was not mutilated, but that it was corrected by the Speaker in the discharge of his duty, and nothing more. An accompanying resolution, that the report be entered on the journal and the committee discharged, was unanimously adopted.

Highly Important from Washington.—Invasion of Cuba.—In the Baltimore American of the 30th ult. we find the following despatch, telegraphed to and published in the N. Y. Express of the day previous:

Washington, March 29, 1850.

In addition to the facts I telegraphed to the Express, yesterday, I now learn, authentically:

1st. That the Expedition will set out, no matter what may be the prospects of a defeat.

2d. That the command has been tendered to several influential men both North and South; but none have as yet accepted.

3d. That Com. Parker will not exert himself as vigorously as he might to check the invasion.

4th. That there is more known about this enterprise, here, in Washington, than you at the North have a suspicion of.

I have to-day heard other well authenticated reports of other forces leaving this country, for the general rendezvous at Chagres. There can be no doubt that the demonstration will be more formidable than has been anticipated.

I shall telegraph you again, when the "leakings" out justify.

Night Class in Electro-Biology.—A new class for such as have not already taken lessons in this newly discovered science, will be formed at the school, adjoining the Armory Hall this evening at 7 o'clock. Complete instruction will be given in one lesson. Ladies' class on Thursday afternoon. Mr. Fiske will lecture and experiment.

The Forrest Divorce Case.

In the notices which from time to time we have published, in regard to the unfortunate difficulty between Mr. Forrest and his wife, we have taken sides with the lady. This, too, we observe, has been the case with editors generally. The Americans, though they are vulgarians in manners, and will chew tobacco and commit all the sins which that habit begets; and though they eat with their *knives* and commit a thousand minor offences against good manners, yet they are the most gallant gentlemen in the world. And we refer to every English woman who has traveled in this country, to bear us out in this little outbreak of national vanity. This gallantry has manifested itself in this instance most creditably. The whole country has taken side with "the stranger born out of your dominions." Amidst her troubles she could not accuse the countrymen of her husband of injustice to her.

For Mr. Forrest, as an actor, we have no admiration, and as a man, no respect. But we are constrained to say that the evidence produced by him fully justifies the course he has pursued. We set aside the testimony of house-keepers and servants. But the letter of Mr. Jamison, addressed to his wife, and by her carefully preserved; that fact alone, independent of every thing else, is conclusive, perhaps not of her guilt, but of the conduct of the husband. His discovery of such a letter, so long retained, must of course have destroyed all that respect and confidence which constitute a husband's affection. The wife who preserves such a letter has wandered in thought from her bridal vow. She has permitted another to step in between her husband and her heart. Is the husband to blame, then, for seeking a separation from the wife who has thus tampered with her oath? The Picayune says that Mr. Jamison only intended the letter as the expression of a *brother's affection!* It is unfortunate that he should have expressed himself quite so warmly. It will be difficult to convince a jury that this was all he meant. But it is really a pity the poor lady should have sacrificed herself for such a ridiculous letter. It is as much tinsel as his wardrobe. Who ever heard of a "*humbird's harbor!*" We hardly know who most to pity in the discovery—the author or the lady. All love letters are necessarily ridiculous; certainly those written by men are. The only readable ones we ever saw, were by women—those of Eloise, and of Bettine to Goethe.

The letter, ridiculous as it is, however, is as fatal as "the handkerchief spotted with strawberries." It will be seen that we place the standard of a wife's duties high. Indiscretion in a wife is crime. The moment that the confidence of the husband receives the slightest shock, the beautiful relation has ceased to exist, and the sooner the outward show is dissolved the better for all parties. We have no wish to pursue the painful subject, and have been induced to allude to it at all, only out of a sense of justice to Mr. Forrest. We publish the letter of Mr. Jamison:

Letter of Mr. Jamison to Mrs. Forrest.

And now, sweetest Cenaveda, our brief dream is over—and such a dream! Have we not known real bliss? Have we not realized what poets loved to set up as an ideal state, giving full license to their imagination, scarce believing in its reality? Have we not experienced the truth that ecstacy is not a fiction? I have; and as I will not permit myself to doubt you, am certain you have. And oh! what an additional delight to think—no, to know—that I have made some hours happy in you! Yes, and that remembrance is one might lighten the heavy time of memory an hour to come. Yes, our little dream of great delight is over; reality stares us in the face. We must be parted—the world, with me, and read as I do, and you will find our dream is "not all a dream." Can reality take from us when she separates and exiles us from each other? Can she divide our souls—our spirits? Can slander's tongue, rumor's trumpet, summon us to a parley with ourselves, "where to doubt and to doubt each other who should judge and convict?" No, no! A doubt of thee can no more find harbor in my brain, than an open rose could cease to be the humbird's harbor; and as my heart would not be in your possession, examine them, and you will find no text from which to discourse a doubt of me. If you have told me (and oh what music did your words create upon my ear!) that you would not doubt me. If with these considerations, dearest, our separation, so painful, will not be ameliorable, and if a sombre hour should intrude itself upon you, banish it by knowing there is one who is whispering to Heaven, "Bless my Cenaveda." There is another potent reason why you should be happy, that having been the means of another's happiness, for I am happy, and with you to remember, and Fidelia's exulting anticipation of seeing you again, shall remain so. I wish I could tell you my happiness; I cannot. No, words have been yet uninvented that could convey any idea of the depth of that passion, composed of pride, admiration and gratitude, veneration and love, without being earthly, that I feel for you.

Be happy, dearest; write to me and tell me you are happy. Think of the time when we shall meet again. Believe that I shall do my utmost to be worthy of your love; and now God bless you, a thousand times my own, my heart's altar.

I can say no more, but I must store away my sighs and tinsel patches. Ugh! how hideous they look after thinking of you!

Adieu, adieu! and when thou art gone,
My joy shall be made up alone.
Of calling back, with fancy's charms,
Those halcyon hours when in my arms
Clasp a Cenaveda.

Adieu, adieu! Be thine each joy
That earth can yield, without alloy!
Shall be the earnest, constant prayer
Of him who in his heart shall wear
But Cenaveda.

Adieu, adieu! When next we meet,
Will not all sadness then retreat,
And yield unmoumered time to bliss,
And seal the triumph with a kiss?
Say, Cenaveda?

Carriage Warehouse.—We call attention to the advertisement of I. Marsh Denman & Co., Nos. 91 and 93 Common street. This is one of the most extensive carriage establishments in our city, and the fine stock on hand at this time is particularly worthy of examination. Messrs. D. & Co. are moderate in their prices, and offer every facility to purchasers. They have now one hundred and fifty vehicles in store of approved styles, intended for city and country use.

☞ We have received the fourth number of the "New Orleans News Letter." It contains as usual a synopsis of the local and commercial news of the week, prepared with reference to correspondence.

Soda Water.—This is the season for this refreshing beverage, and we find that our friend Conant, of 252 Girod street, is in the full tide of business, supplying his numerous customers with the article. Grocories, hotels and bar-rooms are served by him with "punctuality and dispatch," and orders for shipping are daily received. We commend the "brand;" it leaves no head-ache, nor steals away one's brains. "Sparkling and bright" it foams on the glutton's brim and cools the inner man. One may "take to the bottle" in this way without enduring the many evils that its rivals entail, and may imbibe *ad libitum* and yet maintain unapright position in the community.

☞ Cholera.—Dr. GILBERT, having had an extensive practice in the Cholera since its first appearance in this country, and with as much success as any one living, has been induced by the earnest solicitation of his friends to offer the remedy, which is purely vegetable, for sale. He his also, a specific medicine for Syphilis of all kinds. He purges the system from all Mercurial diseases; also, he has an invaluable remedy for Piles, Tetters, Scald Head, etc. etc. Office, No. 17 Crossman street, between the New Custom-house and the River.

He offers the following certificate from the physicians of Memphis:

"*Dr. S. Gilbert*—We have been intimately acquainted with Dr. S. Gilbert's practice for four years; we have often visited his extensive Infirmary, near Memphis; have closely observed his successful treatment of the most difficult cases; and we feel it to be a duty we owe to the community at large to express our entire confidence in his skill and judgment in the successful management of such diseases as he professes to cure. He has, in our judgement, been far more successful in the treatment of that class of diseases he professes to cure than any other physician in the world.

"M. Garrett, M.D. Wm. Deney, M.D.
J. Isler, M.D. John Wilson, M.D.
J. Hammond, M.D. N. W. Sray, M.D.
J. S. Curtis, M.D." mh8 tp1

Iron Railing and Fencing.—The undersigned is now prepared to take orders for all kinds of Railing, made of Wrought and Cast Iron, for Galleries, Tombs, Gardens, etc., at a small advance upon the manufacturers' prices. For particulars apply to

WM. A. BEECHER, Agent,
ap8 2t 30 Camp street.

Fishing Tackle.—The undersigned is now receiving a full and complete supply of all kinds of Fine and Common FISH-HOOKS, LINES, REELS, SINKERS, FLOATS, ETC., which he offers at wholesale and retail, cheap, at 30 Camp st. ap8 2t WM. A. BEECHER.

Patent Inclined and Self-Closing Gate Hinge.—A full supply of this most useful article now on hand and for sale low, by

WM. A. BEECHER, 30 Camp st.
ap8 2t

NEW ORLEANS CHEMICAL WORKS.

OIL OF VITRIOL,
200 CARBOYS OIL OF VITRIOL, from the above factory, warranted a superior article. We are prepared to contract for any quantity of the above article that may be wanted for manufacturing purposes, and at a cheaper rate than it can be brought from the Northern or Eastern Manufactories.

NATHAN JARVIS & CO.,
ap8 2t corner Magazine and Common streets.

BLUE STONE WORKS—PAINT FACTORY.
BLUE PAINT, BLACK PAINT, SPANISH BROWN, ground in Oil, VENETIAN RED, Oil PAINTS, OCHRE, OILS, PUTTY, in bladders and in bulk; BOILED LINSEED OIL, warranted pure—constantly on hand from the above factory. For sale by NATHAN JARVIS & CO.,
ap8 2t corner Magazine and Common streets.

EATT INDIA NANKEENS.
15 CASES Superior YELLOW NANKEENS, just received and for sale by McDOWELL & PECK,
ap8 2w 96 Gravier street.

MANTAS, IMPERIALES, ETC.
50 BALES 44 CHICOPEE D BROWN SHEETINGS;
50 do do CABOT A do
50 do do MILLEDGEVILLE do
41 do do ENGLISH IMPERIALES, a superior article, together with a general assortment of LINEN AND MUSLIN GOODS, well adapted for the Mexican trade, just received and for sale by McDOWELL & PECK,
ap8 2w 96 Gravier street.

BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS,
HATS, CAPS, ETC.
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of the above Goods received by the ohio, and constantly for sale at low prices and on liberal terms.
Particular attention paid to Plantation orders for RUSSET BROGANS,
WOOL, STRAW and MEXICAN HATS.
FROST & CO.,
ap8 6mDW 10 Magazine st.

WANTED.
A SITUATION is wanted in a Wholesale Grocery or Commission House by a middle-aged man, who will remain during the summer, is competent to conduct the business, and can give the best of reference. Apply at this office.

☞ Would accept of any temporary employment, such as writing up a set of books, or out-door clerk.

☞ Salary not so much an object, at present, as employment. Can give the best of references. Address C. Y. at this office. ap8 6t2p

Wall Papers, Upholstery, Carpets, Etc.
No. 20 CAMP STREET.—I beg to call the attention of the trade to the extensive assortment of PAPER HANGINGS now on hand, which I am selling lower than ever before offered in New Orleans. Also, UPHOLSTERY articles of every description, together with CARPETS, MATTING, OIL CLOTH, Fine CHAIRS, (Rocking, Office, Parlor and Arm Chairs,) Fine White CURTAINS, etc. Purchasers will please call and examine.

JOSEPH ETTER, 20 Camp st.
ap8 2t

Night Class in Electro-Biology.—A new class for such as have not already taken lessons in this newly discovered science, will be formed at the school, adjoining the Armory Hall this evening at 7 o'clock. Complete instruction will be given in one lesson. Ladies' class on Thursday afternoon. Mr. Fiske will lecture and experiment.

Telegraphed to the "Daily Crescent."

[BY THE SOUTHERN LINE.]

New York Markets.

Baltimore, April 2.—New York—Cotton unsettled—1000 bales sold. Flour and Grain unchanged. Pork firmer. Coffee declined nearly one cent. Sales of 200 hhds. Orleans Sugar at 4½ to 5c. Sterling firmer at 8½c.

Mr. Calhoun was buried to-day, in the Congressional Cemetery.

Election in St. Louis.

Mr. Kennet (whig) has been elected Mayor of St. Louis, by a majority of 500 over Benton, (anti-Bentonite.)

SECOND DISPATCH.

Baltimore, April 4, 9½ A. M.—At New York yesterday, the Cotton market was unsettled, all hands awaiting steamer. No change in other articles.

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA.

Two days Later from Europe—Another Decline in Cotton—Further Decline in Coffee.

Baltimore, April 4, 11 P. M.—The steamship Europa, which left Liverpool on the 23d ult., arrived at Halifax at 2 P. M.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

All descriptions of Cottoe, except fair and good, have declined ¼d. Fair Upland, 6⅞, Mobile, 6⅞, Orleans, 6⅞. The sales for the fortnight have been 50,6000 bales, of which speculators have taken 7500 bales, and 10,000 have been taken for exportation. The sales of last week were 20,000 bales.

Havre Cotton Market.

The latest accounts from Havre give remarkably favorable reports of the Cotton market, with much steadiness in prices.

State of Trade.

Trade in the manufacturing districts is not so good as at last accounts.

India.

The latest accounts from India are less encouraging than we expected.

London Money Market.

The money market is firmer, and the amount of bullion in the banks is encouraging. Consols closed at 95½ for money and account.

American Securities.

These are said to be firmer, but no quotations are given.

Liverpool Corn Market.

The Corn market is steady. Yellow Corn has advanced 6d.; White is unchanged, but firmer. Flour is unchanged.

London Coffee Market.

Coffee in London is down six shillings, or fifteen shillings from the top price a few weeks ago.

The British Ministry.

Ministers are supposed to hold office by a very precarious tenure.

The Budget.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has presented his budget for the ensuing year, and although he had the pleasure of announcing a surplus of nearly two and a half millions, still, the manner in which that surplus is disposed of is anything but satisfactory to the country.

France.

All is quiet in France. The elections have passed off quietly.

The Continent.

There is little news of moment from the Continent.

New York, April 4, 1 P. M.—The steamer's news unsettled the market.

The ship St. Louis, Bunker, master, arrived from New Orleans.

Steamboat Departures This Day.

SEE ADVERTISEMENTS ON THIRD PAGE.

Mandeville ..... LENORA, Dunnica, 11 A. M. cars.
Mandeville ..... OLIVIA, Hallman, 1 P. M. cars.
Mobile ..... JAMES L. DAY, Gibeson, 3½ P. M.
Natchez ..... NEW ORLEANS, Hamilton, 5 P. M.
Louisville ..... DELTA, Green, 5 P. M.
Pittsburg ..... JOHN ADAMS, Jones, 5 P. M.
Cincinnati ..... FRANKLIN, Pike, 5 P. M.
Yazoo River ..... EXIT, Sweeny, 3 P. M.

☞ The new, magnificent and swift running passenger steamer LOWNDES, Jas. Jenks, master, will positively leave THIS DAY, Monday, at 5 o'clock, P. M., for Princeton, Lake Providence, Vicksburg, Milliken's Bend, Waterproof, Grand Gulf, Rodney, Natchez, etc.
ap8 T. B. SMITH, 92 Magazine st.

☞ For Pittsburgh, etc.—The U. S. mail steamer UNITED STATES will leave THIS DAY, at 5 o'clock, P. M., from Peydras street. HYDE & OGLESBY, 12 Peydras st.

☞ Ho! for California!—The splendid steamship OHIO, Lieut. J. F. Schenck, U. S. N., Commanding, advertised to leave on MONDAY next, for New York, via Chagres, will take passengers for Chagres, to be transferred at Havana to the steamship Georgia. ap8

Washington Fire Co. No. 20.

☞ At an Annual Meeting of this Company, held on Wednesday, the 3d inst., the following gentlemen were unanimously elected to serve for the ensuing year:

James Golding, President.
Alex. Robertson, Foreman.
Davenport, Treasurer.
Ernst, First Assistant.
Bozant, Second Assistant.
Moyt, Secretary.
Kimbel, Steward.

Delegates to the Firemen's Charitable Association—James Golding, Hogan and Leroy.
ap8 2t

☞ Classes in Electro-Biology.—Mr. FISKE, in compliance with the general request, will form a Class for complete instruction in the newly discovered Science of Electro-Biology, at Armory Hall, on MONDAY EVENING, April 8. Mr. FISKE judges himself to be able all who attend to perform these wonderful Experiments successfully, and also how to apply this remarkable remedial agent in the cure of disease, or the fee charged for instruction ($