Commissary St. Mary's Market.—Mr. Johnson nominated Mr. Pitot.

For Mr. Carey—Messrs. Hale, Hooper, Johnson, McCormick, Pride, Sewell, Stewart, Yancey—8.

For E. Parker—Messrs. Hawthorne, Lawrason, Montague, Marks, Peters, Renshaw, Shields—7.

Commissary Fourth Market.—For L. J. Nowlan—Messrs. Hale, Hooper, Johnson, McCormick, Pride, Sewell, Stewart, Yancey—8.

For Mr. Worcester—Messrs. Hawthorne, Lawrason, Montague, Marks, Peters, Renshaw, Shields—7.

For Mr. Davenport—Messrs. Hale, Hooper, Johnson, McCormick, Pride, Sewell, Stewart, Yancey—8.

For Mr. Dupuy—Messrs. Hale, Hooper, Johnson, McCormick, Pride, Sewell, Stewart, Yancey—8.

Commissary of Annunciation Market.—Mr Yancey nominated Mr. J. Yenni.

For J. J. Hays—Messrs. Hawthorne, Lawrason, Montague, Marks, Peters, Renshaw, Shields—7.

For J. Vogt—Messrs. Hale, Hooper, Johnson, McCormick, Pride, Sewell, Stewart, Yancey—8.

Commissary of Night Watch.—For C. Patrick—Messrs. Hale, Hooper, Johnson, McCormick, Pride, Sewell, Stewart, Yancey—8.

For P. Lavesle—Messrs. Hawthorne, Lawrason, Montague, Marks, Peters, Renshaw, Shields—7.

Second Lieutenant of Night Watch.—For B. Rodriguez—Messrs. Hawthorne, Lawrason, Montague, Marks, Peters, Renshaw, Shields—7.

For S. A. Bierman—Messrs. Hale, Hooper, Johnson, McCormick, Pride, Sewell, Stewart, Yancey—8.

Commissary of Fifth Ward.—For S. Richer—Messrs. Hawthorne, Lawrason, Montague, Marks, Peters, Renshaw, Shields—7.

For J. R. Irwin—Messrs. Hale, Hooper, Johnson, McCormick, Pride, Sewell, Stewart, Yancey—8.

For J. Sullivan—Messrs. Hale, Hooper, Johnson, McCormick, Pride, Sewell, Stewart, Yancey—8.

For J. M. Bloomfield—Messrs. Hale, Hooper, Johnson, McCormick, Pride, Sewell, Stewart, Yancey—8.

For J. B. Barry—Messrs. Hawthorne, Lawrason, Montague, Marks, Peters, Renshaw, Shields—7.

Fourth Lieutenant—Messrs. Hawthorne, Lawrason, Montague, Marks, Peters, Renshaw, Shields—7.

For J. Thomas—Messrs. Hale, Hooper, Johnson, McCormick, Pride, Sewell, Stewart, Yancey—8.

For Mr. Hazzard—Messrs. Hale, Hooper, Johnson, McCormick, Pride, Sewell, Stewart, Yancey—8.

Warden of Work-house.—For H. J. Williams—Messrs. Hale, Hooper, Johnson, McCormick, Pride, Sewell, Shields, Stewart, Yancey—8.

For J. Worrell—Messrs. Hawthorne, Lawrason, Montague, Marks, Peters, Renshaw—6.

Mr. Marks offered the following ordinance, which was laid over:

Whereas, An act of the Legislature, entitled "An Act relative to the city of New Orleans," approved March 19, 1850, prohibits any committee of this Council from appointing to office; *And Whereas*, The Assistant Warden, Keepers and Night Watch, of the Work-house, and the Superintendent and Assistant of the House of Refuge, have been heretofore appointed by the Council (in conformity with existing ordinances,) appointed by Committees, etc.—

Be it ordained, That from and after the passage of this ordinance, and hereafter on the first Tuesday of May of each year, there shall be elected by this Council, the following named officers, who shall receive the compensation affixed to their respective names, viz:

Deputy Warden of the Work-house per annum	$1000
Six Keepers or Assistants, each	540
Two Night Watchmen	540
Superintendent of the House of Refuge	1000
Assistant	600

Be it further ordained, That the Superintendent of the House of Refuge shall appoint, for the management of the House of Refuge—

One Housekeeper, salary per annum	$180
One Waiter, do	144
One Cook, do	360

Be it further ordained, That all ordinances, or parts of ordinances, contravening the foregoing, be, and the same are hereby repealed.

Commissary of Fifth Ward.—For J. Worrall—Messrs. Hale, Hooper, Hawthorne, Johnson, Lawrason, Montague, Marks, McCormick, Peters, Pride, Renshaw, Sewell, Shields, Stewart, Yancey—13.

Commissary of Sixth Ward.—For F. Young—Messrs. Hale, Hawthorne, Hooper, Johnson, Lawrason, Montague, Marks, McCormick, Peters, Pride, Renshaw, Sewell, Shields, Stewart, Yancey—13.

Commissary Seventh Ward.—For P. O'Brien—Messrs. Hale, Hooper, Hawthorne, Johnson, Lawrason, Montague, McCormick, Peters, Pride, Renshaw, Shields—7.

For T. Dowling—Messrs. Marks and Renshaw—2.

Secretary of Council.—Mr. Hale nominated Mr. J. Calhoun.

For J. Calhoun—Messrs. Hale, Hooper, Johnson, McCormick, Pride, Sewell, Stewart, Yancey—8.

For F. Peters—Messrs. Hawthorne, Lawrason, Montague, Marks, Peters, Renshaw, Shields—7.

Mr. Marks offered the following resolutions—to lie over:

Resolved, That the Ordinance, passed May 6th, 1845, creating ten Levee Policemen, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Resolved, That it is hereby made the duty of the High Constable to detail from the Day or other Police, such person or persons as he may deem necessary, to act upon the Levee.

On motion, the Council adjourned to Tuesday next, at 8 o'clock.

F. K. SOUTHERLAND, Secretary.

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M. GORMAN, *Notary Public*, 16 Royal street, (office formerly occupied by E. D. Cazan, Esq., Notary Public,) near the Exchange. apl 8m 1m1dp

The Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL

Of the Second Municipality Council, and of the Board of Liquidators.

NEW ORLEANS:

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 10, 1850.

The mail yesterday came through as late as due, bringing us dates from Charleston of the 4th, Washington and Baltimore the 2d, and Philadelphia, New York and Boston the 1st inst.

Alderman Hale and the Bulletin.—We have no disposition to mix ourselves up with the Bulletin and Col. Hale, and if we had, it would be very difficult for us to choose between two parties, each of whom has laid us under such strong obligations. Our esteemed contemporary, Col. Hodge, claims to have controlled his friends, and thus secured our election as Public Printer to the Municipality, while, at the same time, it is admitted that without the vote of Col. Hale, the object would not have been attained.

We shall do the public printing in the best possible manner, and leave these parties to settle their own quarrels, and divide, as may suit them, the honor of securing our election.

Col. Hale sent us, late last evening, a communication defending himself against the attack made upon him by the Bulletin of yesterday morning, which he requested us to publish as an advertisement. This we consented to do; but, after a more careful examination, we find it so replete with epithets of a personal and violent character, that we cannot, consistently with our views of propriety, give it publication, in its present shape, on any terms whatever.

We have known Col. Hale for more than twenty years. He has always been an ardent and consistent Whig; but it is just to say that he never would "work well in harness." In Tennessee he was what was called an "impracticable," and never would support the nominees of caucuses or conventions unless they suited him. His course, therefore, has not much disappointed us. When he was nominated as a Whig, and when he accepted the nomination as such, against a regular Democratic nomination, we expected, of course, to see him act generally with his own political friends. He has, since his election, repeatedly assured us that it was his purpose to do so, in all cases when, in his judgement, they were right; but, at the same time, he has expressed his intention to concede to the Democrats, so far as it might be in his power to do so, a portion of the offices in the gift of the Council, on the ground that they were in a large minority, and fairly entitled to them. He thought the public good would thus be best promoted.

Our columns are open to Col. Hale for any publication he may think proper to make, when the language employed by him is not so much at variance with the character which, we flatter ourselves, is had by the Crescent.

The Storm of Wednesday Morning.—The officers of the steamer Gen. Taylor, which arrived last evening from Donaldsonville, inform us that the sugar house of Madame V. Nical, in the parish of St. James, was blown down on Wednesday morning by the violence of the gale, leaving but the chimney standing. The sugar house of Mr. Boudry, on the adjoining plantation, was also unroofed. Evidences of the severity of the storm were seen at many points along the coast—large trees being uprooted or broken off near the ground.

New Books.—J. B. Steel has placed on our table No. 8 of the "Dictionary of Mechanics, Engineering and Engineering"—a work that gotton up with immense mechanical and scientific labor; and a copy of "*Cicero de Officiis*"—a beautiful, substantial and very valuable edition. He will again accept our thanks for his attentions.

For Chagres.—Those who have made up their minds to visit the golden region of the Pacific, cannot do better than take passage on the splendid steamship Alabama, which will leave on Saturday morning, the 11th, for Chagres. She is too favorably known to the traveling public to need any commendation from us.

Arrival per the Ohio.—A number of cases of Fancy Goods, comprising a thousand different articles of taste and utility, have been received by Guinness & Co., of 12 Camp street, per steamship Ohio. The Ladies are particularly invited to call and examine the handsome stock on hand at No. 12.

American Theatre.—This establishment offers to-night a light, frothy bill of entertainments, well selected, well cast, and calculated to prove attractive. The "Blue Devils," (a facetious whim enough,) will easily be dispelled by the succeeding piece of "No Song No Supper." Jennings and his clever pupils will appear, and the evening will wind up with Alfred Burne' farce of "My Neighbor's Wife," which the moral manager has rechristened "Look at Home." Entertainments like these, light and varied, will soon make the American a favorite resort.

Grand Farewell Concert.—The grand concert this evening at Lyceum Hall, will be the farewell entertainment of Messrs. Strakosch and Wallace, and we anticipate a brilliant company on the occasion. These eminent artistes are too well known to fame to need more than a mere announcement of their concert to draw a crowded house. The programme for this evening is certainly the most attractive of the season, and the grand overture from Zampa, executed by sixteen distinguished performers, will be alone worth the price of several tickets; it is a novel and striking feature in the entertainment. Last, not least, Madame Casini gives us several arias from popular operas in her own charming style.

Benefit of Mrs. Fisher.—We understand that Mrs. C. J. B. Fisher will take her benefit on Monday evening. In addition to the usual attractions of the "Histrionics," they have kindly consented that her husband, C. J. B. Fisher, of Mobile, should perform with her on that occasion. Of course all the city will be there, for independent of Mrs. Fisher's claims, who is there that does not know Charley Fisher. We are told that he appeared on a similar occasion before his Mobile friends, and won golden opinions. We predict a crowded house for the fair beneficiary; it is her first benefit, so we say let it be a good one.

Benefit of M'lle Baron.—*Placide's Theatre.*—To-night is set apart at the Varieties for the benefit of M'lle Emelie Baron, one of the most graceful of the ballet troupe—whose fairy-like movements and natural grace has made her a favorite with the habitues of this popular place of amusement. Benefits at Placide's are benefits indeed, and the charming little damoiselle who calls upon the play-going to-night, and modestly presents her claims, cannot certainly form an exception to the rule. M'lle Baron will no doubt have a bright and joyous assembly to grace her benefit, and we anticipate for her a most successful evening.

St. Charles Theatre.—Macallister is the Prince of Magicians. If any one disputes his title, let him visit the St. Charles Theatre and be convinced.

Graduated Magnetic Machines.—Guinness & Co., of No. 12 Camp street, have just received a few of Dr. Moorhead's new and improved *Graduated Magnetic Machines*. We have seen these pain annihilators successfully used in Philadelphia and New York, and can speak without hesitation of the great benefits conferred by their action. The Faculty employ them in the Northern cities for paralysis, lumbago, neuralgia, etc., and from occular demonstration we are enabled to recommend them for these diseases. The few for sale at Guinness & Co.'s will soon be disposed of.

From the Plains.—The Advertiser of the 26th ult., published at St. Josephs, Mo., says that 15,000 persons have arrived there up to that date, *en route* for California. The health of the emigrants was generally good, and a number of them had departed on their long and toilsome journey.

Cholera on Steamboats.—The St. Louis Union of the 4th inst. states that the steamer Missouri, which had just arrived from this port, had six cases of cholera on board—the patients lying in *extremis*. Thirteen of the deck passengers died on the way up.

The "Reveille" says, on the authority of the health officer, that the boat was densely crowded, with five hundred emigrants, who had but lately made a long sea voyage, and who, during their journey from New Orleans, were guilty of the grossest excesses.

The city of Washington is about to present to the Washington National Monument, a block of Virginia marble, appropriately inscribed.

During the present spring ten thousand ornamental trees have been added by Mr. Maher, the public gardener of Washington, to the streets and public grounds.

Communicated.

The charge of arson against A. McLane, notwithstanding his honorable discharge, has left a deep and, it is feared, fatal impression on the mind of this generous and unselfish benefactor. The fire, it appears, had originated through the negligence of some person on the premises directly under his bedroom, and the smoke had nearly suffocated the inmates before the watchman had broken through the lower rooms and awakened the sleepers. This circumstance alone, if there should any doubt remain, appears sufficient for exculpation; but those who know Mr. McLane, never doubted his perfect innocence in that matter. It is at their request that his exculpation is made; with the hope that it may tend to mitigate the grief of a deeply afflicted man. Christian Burchsolder.

Congressional.

By a telegraphic summary via Louisville, we have the proceedings of Congress on the 2d and 3d inst.:

Washington, May 2—7 p. m.

Senate.—Mr. Smith and Mr. J. H. Clark reappeared and took their seats.

Mr. Butler, of South Carolina, reported a bill authorizing the resignation of judges in case of the disability of the District Judge. The bill was taken up and passed.

Mr. Dawson offered a resolution that the Secretary of the Interior be directed to inform the Senate of the progress, expense and practicability of the Mexican boundary commission, which was adopted.

It was agreed that when the Senate adjourned, it be till Monday next.

The Vice President said he should be absent for some time after Monday next.

Several private and local bills were taken up and passed. The bill reported by Mr. Douglass, making a grant of land to the Illinois Central Railroad, was taken up and discussed at length, but was amended so as to make similar grants of lands to Railroads in Mississippi, on all lines extending from Chicago to Mobile, and passed, yeas 26, nays 14. The Senate then went into Executive session and then adjourned.

House.—Mr. Stanton, of Tennessee, from Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a joint resolution, that hereafter the meridian at the Washington Observatory shall be adopted for astronomical and geographical purposes; and part of the compilation of the nautical almanac for the use of navigation, shall be adapted to the meridian of Greenwich; he said many memorials had been sent to Congress against the change of meridian and the resolutions which he had reported.

Mr. McLean asked whether it would alter the American charts.

Mr. Stanton said, not the least, as they are adapted to American and English meridians.

Mr. McLean remarked that there was no doubt that the resolution contemplated an entire revolution. Objections had been made by those engaged in the shipping interests, and he thought that ample time should be given for examination.

Mr. Chandler said it was desirable a change should be made, but not so extensively as was at first proposed.

Mr. Thompson, of Mississippi, remarked that the change of meridian should not be made now. It would be for all time, and they should act not hastily.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on the State of the Union.

Mr. Stanton also reported a bill authorizing the President to incorporate the officers of the late Texas navy with the navy of the United States.

Mr. White, from the same Committee, offered a joint resolution for the relief of mariners detained on foreign stations, after their term of enlistment had expired. Both resolutions were referred to the Committee of the Whole.

The Committee reported a joint resolution relative to the free navigation of the St. Lawrence. This resolution occasioned a debate, but was laid over on Mr. McLain's stating that the correspondence with the British Minister was favorable to reciprocity, and was before the Committee of Commerce, who would soon report a bill accordingly.

The House then went into Committee on the Census bill. Several amendments were taken up and discussed, when, without making any material progress, the House adjourned.

Washington, May 3—5 p. m.

In the *House*, after consuming the hour on amendments, Mr. Wilmot asked that the committee take up the California message to enable him to make some remarks. By unanimous consent the Census bill was laid aside. The members drew around the gentleman and the confusion which prevailed subsided into respectful attention. Wilmot said, the debate on the subject of California and questions concerned with it, had, in his judgement, produced wonderful results—the settled and fixed purpose of Southern men had been discovered—there was no doubt as to the termination of the conflict; it was to extend slavery over the territories. If there was any room for doubt heretofore, there was doubt no longer. There was no question more fraught with consequences than the ultimate decision of that now in hand, and which is to determine the character and position of the Southern portion of the country; and will settle another question, viz: whether the Government is to be administered in the spirit which gave it birth, or whether an aristocracy based on slave property and slave representation shall control it. In this aspect it has been received by the South, on the part of Southern men, bordering almost on madness. They are bound by no sacred ties to the Union, but banded together as one man for the accomplishment of their object, and that is the perpetuity of slavery. There is no disguise. The existence of the Union and the stability of the Government are threatened by the South. In his judgement, the spirit of threatening and defiance must be resisted, or the North are the greatest of slaves. "What!" he asked, "shall the line of our duty be prescribed under the pressure of treasonable threats? Shall we be told what we shall do or shall not do, at the peril of the existence of the Government itself? If we submit to this any longer, our freedom here and the fundamental principles of the Constitution are condemned."

Letter to the Hon. Wm. C. Rives.—The Charlottsville Advocate contains a lengthy letter from the Hon. Wm. C. Rives, our Minister to France, relative to the present unfortunate sectional quarrels in our National Legislature. He describes the mortification and chagrin with which he has perused the accounts of the fratricidal contests so openly waged between brethren and representatives of a common country, and the lenity with which that word of evil omen—*disunion*—is now echoed from mouth to mouth. He reprobates, most heartily, the Wilmot Proviso, and Free-soilism, and advises that they be resisted with all the energy of patriotism.

The Sufferers by the Late Accident in St. Louis.—From the St. Louis papers of the 4th, we learn that Mr. Chester Pomeroy will recover. Miss Abbott was still lying in a precarious situation. Mrs. Emanuel Block, and Mrs. Reed, the wife of Attorney General Reed of Iowa, were both much injured. Mr. Crockett, the editor of the Intelligencer, was in the saloon with his wife and two children. The children were carried into the cellar, but escaped unhurt. Fifty-seven persons were wounded and two killed.

"X," of the Baltimore Sun, says: "The Compromise Committee of thirteen have had another meeting; but it was, like all previous meetings of the same character, an informal one. No definite conclusion as to the *modus operandi* will be formed till the return of Messrs. Webster, Dickinson, Berrien and Mason.

A NewYork correspondent says, Mr. Webster's speech, delivered in Boston, has been greedily devoured in New-York. It is the theme of much praise, and deservedly so. The friends of peace had almost despaired of such a renewed effort on the part of Daniel Webster, though his recorded opinions have certainly done much in dispelling illusions and fortifying the common sense of the country.

The Crops.—The Vicksburg Sentinel of the 7th, says: "We learn that the cotton in this section looks very unpromising. The unseasonably cold weather and heavy rains have done serious damage, and the "stands" are very deficient. We have still more gloomy representations from reliable and highly respectable authority as to the Yazoo counties."

Election in Mobile.—Alexander McKinstry has been elected Judge of the City Court; Edwin Rust, Judge of the Court of Probate. Judge Bragg has been re-elected Circuit Judge over his competitor, Mr. Cooper.

Not True.—The St. Louis Republican says that there is no truth in the report that Baldwin, who was acquitted of the murder of his brother-in-law, on the grounds of insanity, had murdered his own father in Cole county, Mo.

The Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of Connecticut has appropriated $200 for the purchase of an appropriate block of stone for the National Monument at Washington.

The coroner's verdict in the case of McNeff, the Irishman found in Dracut with his throat cut, is that he came to his death by his own hands.

Charles Bradford, second clerk of the steamer Mary Stephens, was knocked down in the streets of St. Louis on the night of the 2d inst., and robbed of a valuable gold watch.

An Irishman, named Isaac Curry, has been held to bail at Fredericksburg, Va., for circulating abolition documents.

From the Rio Grande.

By the arrival of the steamship Yacht, Capt. Thompson, from the Brazos, we have received the Rio Grande Sentinel of the 3d inst. The following is the list of passengers:

Mr. Petts and Lady, Lieut. R. L. Viele, Messrs. John Hughes, F. Boyle, Pratt, O'Dowd, T. Devine and servant, McFaddin and servant, V. Bayou, Bondeau.

The Yacht brought $21,960 in specie, consigned as follows: O. Klemm, $16,000; Clason & Vles, $1100; Wm. Judson, $1000; Cramer & Co., $2000; T.P. White, $1060; B. P. Phelps, $200; R. D. Blossman, $100.

The Yacht, we understand, is aground at the English Turn.

From the Sentinel we learn that the Indians on the Upper Rio Grande are daily gaining strength, and are becoming more daring in their depredations. The Sentinel says:

Lieut. Hudson, that brave young officer who was wounded, as we announced a short time since, while gallantly charging the enemy with a party of Mounted Infantry, has since died of his wounds. Lieut. Hudson fought the Indians gallantly and bravely, but from the nature or the troops, his feats of daring and bravery, instead of being effective, cost him his life. Receiving a severe wound at the commencement of the engagement, which rendered it impossible to manage his horse, he dismounted and courageously engaged the enemy on foot, supported only by a non-commissioned officer and four privates, the others having taken fright and fled. He succeeded ultimately in putting the Indians to flight, after himself being too severely wounded to leave the field without assistance. He was conveyed in an ambulance to Laredo, where, as above stated, he has died of his wounds.

We are rejoiced to find that some little assistance, in addition to the present vastly inadequate force, has been extended to the settlers. Capt. Ford, with a company of Rangers, has taken position at a post known as "The Wells," between Rio Grande City and Laredo. This force, though by far too small, will, we confidently predict, go farther towards suppressing the depredations of these swift-footed savages than all the Infantry stations on the river. A few such companies placed at the most exposed points would, we doubt not, check their incursions altogether.

A robbery was committed on the 30th ult., on the road from this place to Point Isabel, on the person of Mr. Oris C. Rice. Mr. Rice was riding in company with a Mexican by the name of Juan Flores, an acquaintance; when near Palo Alto the Mexican suddenly dealt him a blow from behind with a heavy club, which felled him to the ground senseless. While in this position the villain robbed him of his money, clothing, horse, saddle and bridle, and made his escape. Mr. Rice, upon recovering from the effect of the blow, made the best of his way back to town, where he made application for a warrant, but the request was refused.

The steamer Troy was sunk on the 29th ult. above Freeport. She was on her way to Roma, with a full cargo of merchandise. The Troy was afterwards got up and resumed her trip.

The question whether or not it was practicable for sailing vessels to enter at the mouth of the Rio Grande has been answered, says the Sentinel, by the fact that "the schooner Visitor, with a cargo of 70 tons of ice, is now lying alongside our wharf discharging, and we are fully convinced that there is at all times a sufficiency of water on the bar to admit vessels of 70 or 80 tons burthen, and frequently more. Capt. Wilson, we understand, designs placing more vessels in the line, and we venture the prediction that, in a few months, much of the freight that has heretofore reached Brownsville by way of Brazos Santiago and Point Isabel—a tedious and annoying business—will come to us directly from the vendor by way of the mouth of the river."

The Sheriff of the county left there on the 27th ult., in charge of two convicts, sentenced at the late District Court to the Penitentiary of the State, at Huntsville. One of the convicts was a Mexican and the other an American. This is the first instance of a similar punishment upon the banks of the Rio Grande, under American laws.

From Florida.—The U. S. schooner Arispe, Capt. Ryan, arrived yesterday from Fort Brooke, Tampa Bay, the 4th inst.

The Government steamer Planter, Capt. Stone, arrived at Tampa Bay on the 3d inst., from Fort Myers and Carloosahatchee. She reported Billy Bowlegs at his camp with about twenty warriors. They had refused to leave their hunting grounds for the Far West, and there was not much prospect that they would yield. They deny any hostile intentions, but say that they will not leave their homes.

Gen. Twiggs was to leave Tampa in a few days for Carloosahatchee.

Another Tragedy in NewYork.—John Reed, on the 30th ult., visited the house corner of Water and Oliver streets, where his wife had taken refuge with her sister, to escape his violence, he having threatened her life, on account of a jealousy said to be well founded. On seeing her he discharged one barrel of a revolver, inflicting a severe wound in her back. After this he attempted suicide by discharging a second barrel at himself, the contents of which lodged in his abdomen, causing a wound believed to be mortal. They were both taken to the City Hospital.

Prof. Webster.—*The Writ of Error.*—In reference to the report that the counsel of Prof. Webster have taken out a writ of error, on the ground that the indictment was not correctly certified up to the Supreme Court, the Clerk of the Municipal Court informs the Boston Post that the indictment was transmitted and certified to the Supreme Court as all other capital indictments from the Municipal Court have been under the law of 24th February, 1844, and that Washington Goode was tried, convicted and executed under an indictment certified and transmitted as this was.

Suicide.—Wm. Ward, in Baltimore, on the 27th ult., went to the bed-room of his sick wife, bored a gimlet hole into the cupboard door, and hung himself in her presence. His wife was unable to get up or do any thing, but her screams drew a daughter, about twelve years of age, who ran out screaming. Two ladies came in, but could do nothing, and before any men came life was extinct.

Burying by Steam.—This last improvement has been adopted in New York. A branch track has been laid from the Long Island Railroad to Cypress Hill Cemetery, and the company are to run two regular funeral trains, every day in the year, to the gate of the cemetery, at a charge of fifteen cents per passenger.

We learn from the St. Louis papers that since the sojourn of the Montesquious at the Sisters' Hospital, Gonzalve is more melancholy and depressed in spirits than ever, and is withal affected by bodily derangements.

The Mayor of St. Louis issued his proclamation to the masters of all steamers coming from the south, to land at the quarantine grounds below the city before arriving at the levee.

The Coroner of NewYork investigated the death of the workmen by the fall of the bonded warehouse, for the purpose of ascertaining where the responsibility rests. A man named Riley is still missing, and a search was made for his body, without success.

The Connecticut river was reported very high on the 30th ult.—it covered all the low lands in the valley—the sheet of water passing over the dam at Holyoke was eight and a half feet thick.

Something is said in New York about giving Mr. Webster a public welcome, when he arrives from Boston, on his way back to Washington.

There have been great freshets on the streams above Albany. The Sandy Hill Herald says that on Sunday the booms at and above Glenn's Falls gave way, carrying with them about 100,000 logs, mostly the property of citizens of Glenn's Falls.

Henry Schriever, the well known violinist and composer, died in NewYork city on the 28th ult.

The Boston papers announce the marriage of the eminent Prof. Agassiz to Miss Elizabeth C. Cary.

The Cochituate water has been in full use in Boston for ten months, and the losses by fire in the city for that period have been $76,000, or about half what they were for the corresponding ten months of 1847–8, or 1846–7.

The Troy Whig says that subscriptions to the amount of $400,000 have been received in that city to the stock of the contemplated railroad to connect with the Boston roads at Eagle Bridge.

The horses Gray Eagle and Hector have been sold at Boston. The former brought $850, and the latter $300.

A rat ran off with a lighted candle and set fire to a store in Hartford, Ct.

Execution of Johnston for Murder.—The correspondent of the Newark Daily Advertiser, writing from Paterson, (N. J.,) April 30, p. m., says:

The execution of Johnston for the murder of Judge Van Winkle, took place in the yard of the county jail this afternoon at 1 o'clock, and was witnessed by an immense multitude, who thronged the adjacent heights. The prisoner slept as usual during the night, and ate breakfast with apparent appetite. He has been visited recently by the clergymen of the place—Presbyterian, Methodist and Episcopalian. While professing penitence for his sins, he protested his innocence of the crime for which he is to die. He has no relatives or friends in the country. He was at times agitated and indifferent—calm and perturbed. Perfect order prevailed throughout the solemn scene. Johnston persisted to the last that if he committed the murder, it was in a trance, for he had no recollection of it. He died soon, and without much apparent suffering.

In front of the gallows Mr. Van Winkle, the son of the murdered man, placed himself, in order to watch every movement of the culprit, as well as to hear if he made any confession, as it was expected he would at last, when under the gallows, confess his guilt.

Judge Van Winkle was one of the old Dutch settlers, and considered to be worth at least $100,000 in money and real estate. He was formerly one of the county judges, and resided within about three miles North of Paterson. The judge was sixty-five years of age, and his wife sixty-two. On the morning of the 9th of January, between two and three o'clock, Johnson entered the dwelling by placing a ladder against the house, and getting in at the attic window, evidently with the intention of robbing the house, and murdering all within, as he took matches with him, and commenced to search each room as he went down stairs, until he arrived at the bedroom of the Judge, conveying with him a knife and a hatchet. The assassin first attacked the wife, stabbing her in various places on the body. The Judge, on hearing the violence, sprang from his bed, and grappled with him, and managed to disarm him of the hatchet, but Johnston still had the knife, which he used on the Judge most furiously, inflicting deadly wounds. The Judge tussled with him until near the kitchen door, when Johnston, fearing he would be detected, made his escape out of the window he came in at, taking with him a carpet bag and some clothing, belonging to the Judge. Snow had been falling that morning, and on the alarm being given, the neighbors traced Johnston in the snow over lots and meadows, until he arrived at the railroad depot, some four miles distant. On his arrest at the depot, his shirt was discovered all bloody, and the carpet bag containing the clothing in his possession. The evidence showing the guilt was very conclusive on the trial, and the jury rendered a verdict of wilful murder.

Oyster War.—The oyster war, it seems, has broken out with renewed vigor between the people of Bergen township on the side of the Accomackians, and the Staten Islanders. A meeting was held at Port Richmond, at which several thousand dollars were subscribed, and other preparations made for an anticipated contest. A call has been made in one of the Jersey City papers for the Independent Rifles to hold themselves in readiness.

The March of Improvement.—It is not generally known that the Halls of Justice in Centre street, New York, stand on the spot where the first steamboat was put in operation, yet such is the fact. There was once a pool about 800 feet across and very deep, where Centre street and the Harlem Railroad now pass between Anthony and Franklin streets. John Fitch here tried the first steamboat with side wheels, and the first screw propeller in the year 1793.

Jenning's patent repeating rifles are now exhibited in the Library of Congress. Experiments have been made by Col. Talcott, which have proved perfectly satisfactory. It is said to be a more destructive weapon than either Colt's revolvers or the Prussian rifle, and much more easily handled and loaded. It is a deadly weapon at eight hundred yards distance, and may kill twenty men in a minute.

During the excitement attendent on the late dreadful accident in St. Louis, the pockets of the following gentlemen were picked while they were engaged in extending relief to the sufferers: Mr. Wm. Nesbit, Dr. Bragg, and Mr. A. L. Chouteau.

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

Union Division No. 3, at Crystal Fount Hall, 222 Tchoupitoulas street, at 7½ o'clock.

Louisiana Division No. 11, at Unity Hall, Marigny Buildings, Third Municipality, at 8 o'clock.

Young Men's Magnolia Division No. 12, at Pelican Hall, cor. Common and St. Charles streets, at 8o'clock.

Tam, of Hope Division No. 36, in Odd Fellows' Hall, Lafayette, at 8 o'clock.

Communicated.

From Gov. Tucker.

Eds. Crescent—For the benefit of suffering humanity, as well as an act of justice to Dr SAMUEL GILBERT, I make the following statement:—That in June last I had a small tumor upon my nose, rather between my nose and cheek, which gradually increased, during the past eight months, to the size and extent, on account of which I consulted several truly eminent physicians, under whose treatment I received no benefit. In the latter part of last January I visited this city for the space of seven days, before reaching the city, the tumor greatly enlarged, and the inflammation increased to an alarming extent; so much so, that from the inner corner of my eye to the end of my nose, and out to my cheek bone, became literally a lump of putrid flesh. The disease had made its appearance on the right side of my nose. In this condition I presented myself to Dr. Samuel Gilbert, who, from my being with what disease I was afflicted. Dr. Gilbert promptly pronounced it an Epithelial Cancer, of the most virulent character. I put myself under his treatment. He extracted the tumor without the use of the knife, and in four weeks my face was well, as I then and still believe.

T. M. TUCKER.

New Orleans, March 13, 1850.

☞ Dr. Gilbert's office is No. 17 Carondelet street, in the buildings between the Customhouse and the River. apl9 1dp

☞ **To the Public.**—*Messrs. Editors:* I wish to bear testimony to Dr. GILBERT'S skill, through your valuable and truly independent paper. I was sorely afflicted with hereditary cancer; this disease killed my father, who had the best medical aid in the country. The disease made its appearance on my upper eye-lids, and continued to spread and pain me severely, until I well nigh lost my sight; I could scarcely discern a horse from a man, across the street. Having often heard of Dr. Gilbert's success in the treatment of cancer, I left the State of Pennsylvania and came to New-Orleans—was put under treatment—and, I am happy to say, now stand, and no sign of the disease left, and my sight perfectly restored. This flag I raise for