for the time being, not Free Soil, but Free Speech. [Applause and interruption.]

Phillips. In Boston, where I came from, such scenes as these are not permitted. You call Daniel Webster and Lewis Cass great men. You say they are contending for the Constitution.

Mob. "Three cheers for the Constitution—"hurrah!" "hurrah!" "hurrah!" "Three cheers for Lewis Cass!" "Three cheers for Daniel Webster!" "Hurrah!" "hurrah!" "hurrah!" "Three cheers for Henry Clay!"—"Hurrah!" "hurrah!" "hurrah!" "hurrah!" "Three groans for old Connecticut." And the groans are given.

Phillips. The Journal of Commerce—Daniel Webster—not talking of slavery—not allowed to talk about any thing—not allowed to speak our thoughts—charged with being traitors to law. There is no law to be traitors to in New York. Evidence of it, at this moment, before our eyes.

Big face in the gallery. "O, you d——d impostor. You are disgracing New York. Stay at home with your blasphemy."

Mocker Voice [addressed to Douglass]. "Cuffee, come—make me a cup of coffee."

Phillips going on talking about—what nobody knows. [He is now assailed from all sides, by the most obscene and filthy epithets.]

Phillips. Infamous interruption—beastly—

More cries of "Douglass," "Douglass," "Douglass."

Wendell Phillips. * * * * the Constitution, where it should be, trampled under our feet.

This last expression was accompanied by a movement of the foot, that gave it peculiar force. And here the mob appeared to be losing its good nature. There were cries of "put him down." "Drive him out of the hall"—but, happily, no personal violence was attempted.

"Three cheers for the Constitution"—"hurrah!" "hurrah!" "hurrah!"—three more, and three more.

Three cheers were also given for Gen. Foote, of Mississippi.

Phillips, (losing his temper). Are we to be put down this way by a band of sacrilegious scoundrels, from the purlieus of Park Row, the hireling band of Southern aristocracy? It is not a question, now, of freesoil, or free speech, for neither is in favor here. But the question is now "The Right to Sit." [Hisses and groans, accompanied by cheers for South Carolina, Mississippi, Alabama, etc.]

Phillips. You shall not drive us hence. We are able to protect ourselves, and we shall do so. If we are to die, where better could we be struck down—here!—here on this platform, martyrs alike to freedom and to liberty!

[Terrible confusion and some fisticuffing. The platform abandoned. Wendell Phillips retreating by the back door. People climbing up from the street and looking in the windows.]

Professor Grant here came into the hall, amidst a good deal of applause from the opposition. The Professor was called to the stand, declined, unless perfect order was preserved. He did not want to lend himself to any disturbance.

Garrison asked if they, the Abolitionists, would permit Grant or any of their speakers to make a speech, or would the "disturbers" accede to them the same terms?

Hundreds said "No." No American can sit quietly by, holding his tongue, while wretches are recommending that the Constitution of the United States should be torn in tatters and trampled under feet. He would bind himself over to no such compromise.

This was loudly applauded, and so for a while the storm went over. After a while, however, there were more cries for "Grant," "Grant," "Grant!"

The Professor came forward, and said he came there to hear, not to speak. He wanted to hear these Abolitionists.

Hundreds. Sir, we shall not hear you, if that is what you are going to say.

Hundreds, jumping on the platform, read the following resolution, and asked a vote upon it:

Resolved. That this meeting does not see sufficient reasons for interfering with the domestic institutions of the South, even if it were constitutional, which it is not; and therefore will not countenance a fanatical agitation, whose aims and ends are the overthrow of the churches, a reign of anarchy, a division of unions, the supremacy of hypocritical atheism, a general amalgamation, and a dissolution of the Union. For the reasons the meeting recommends to the humanity-mongers the combining of its investigations in the progress of degradation among the negroes of the North, and the increasing inequality and poverty of the free whites and blacks of New York and other cities, instead of dealing in scurrility, vituperation and blasphemy.

A tremendous Ay, accompanied with a tremendous clapping of hands and stamping of feet, declared the resolution unanimously adopted. Garrison walking up and down the platform in great agitation. The Hutchinsons over in a little corner commencing to sing

"Ye Sons of Equality."

Horrid noises. Cries of Tear down the building. Set fire to it. Terrible confusion.

Sheriff Curtelay entering the room with a detachment of police, but the noise still going on and getting worse. The uproar at its height.

Hundreds making a speech at one end of the platform, Garrison at the other. Wendell Philips in the middle, greatly excited.

After some more of these precious proceedings, the Sheriff appeared, and after some consultation, it was agreed to adjourn the meeting *sine die;* the proprietors of the building being alarmed for its safety, and Mr. Garrison having come to the conclusion that it was useless any longer to be thus "throwing pearls before swine."

In the afternoon, as we learn from the Tribune, the Society held a private meeting at the Sailor's Home, at which the newspapers and authorities of New York were denounced, and other matters resolved on, which we care not to publish. The annual election of officers then took place. Wm. Lloyd Garrison was chosen President.

Removal.

SICKLES & CO., late removed their Wholesale Store from No. 70 Magazine street to No. 42 Canal street, adjoining their old retail stand.

Sickles & CO., 40 and 42 Canal street,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL *Dealers in Drugs, Medicines* Chemical Instruments, Fine Perfumery, etc. etc. ap25 3p

☞ Ladies are cautioned against using common Prepared Chalk.—

Jones's Spanish Lily White.

It is perfectly innocent, being free from all deleterious qualities, and it imparts to the skin a natural, healthy, alabaster clear, which no other same time setting as a cosmetic on the skin, making it soft and smooth.

Sold only at 151 Chartres street. ap29 1m5p

Bartine's Horse Lotion.

☞ A never-failing remedy for all diseases the horse is subject to. Recommended by the well-known firm of Rigg & Brown, New York; Horse Woodruff, Boston, and hundreds of gentlemen throughout the country. Sold only in New Orleans by

J. WRIGHT & CO., 151 Chartres street.

Recollect!

☞ The Only Depot for the Genuine *BALLEY'S ORIGINAL* and ONLY GENUINE *MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR*, is at No. 101 Chartres street. my7 tf

NEVER KNOWN TO FAIL.

DR. OSGOOD'S INDIA CHOLAGOGUE, for Fever and Ague, and Intermittent and Remittent Fevers, and the various forms of Bilious diseases.

Decided superiority for the thorough and permanent cure of these affections of the liver and other internal organs, which attend the disease of bilious climates. For sale by

J. WRIGHT & CO., 151 Chartres st.

Only Agents for New Orleans.

☞ Orders supplied on liberal terms. 19 6m5p

CIGAR TOBACCO.

HAVANA, CUBA, FLORIDA, RAPPAHANNOCK COUNTY, KENTUCKY, and TENNESSEE, For Cigar Manufacturers and the Mexican market, for sale by

ap1 Indianola THOS. E. PRICE, 79 Magazine st.

☞ Benefit of the Firemen's Charitable Association, a splendid exhibition of FIREWORKS, proposed by Mr. Chaser, will be given on Lafayette Square, on TUESDAY EVENING, May 21.... Tickets 50 cents; to be had of the following members of the Committee, and at the various Hotels, Bookstores, etc.

J. N. MARES, 79 Tchoupitoulas street,
J. E. CALDWELL, 16 Perdido street,
A. C. FOGLE, Clerk's office, Second District Court,
R. J. LEONY, 3 St. Charles street,
G. SHEAN, of J. Robb & Co's.
A. C. DILLARD, Municipal Hall,
E. G. RIXE, Municipal Hall,
W. C. TURPENIS, 4 Magazine street.

my9

Valuable Family Medicines.

☞ Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
Dr. ROGERS'S LIVERWORT AND TAR.
Dr. BALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS.
ROWE'S SHAKER SARSAPARILLA.

TOWNSEND'S	do.
BANDS'	do.
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BRISTOL'S	do.

GUYSOTT'S YELLOW DOCK and SARSAPARILLA.
CHOCOCO'S INDIA CHOLAGOGUE.
SMITH'S TORU SYRUP.
DALLET'S PAIN EXTRACTOR.
JEW DAVID'S HEBREW PLASTER.
PERRY DAVIS'S VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER.

Est. Est. Est. Est.

The above Medicines (genuine) always on hand, and sold, wholesale, retail, by

SCOVIL & MEAD, 113 Chartres street.

☞ Dealers in Medicine, and purchasers generally, are notified that we are the only General Agents for most of the above articles in all the Southern States.

my16 3m 84p S. & M.

BOARDING.

TWO OR THREE Gentlemen can be accommodated with *BOARD*, neat, airy and pleasant Rooms for Summer, in a private family from New York, No. 112 Baldwin street, between Canal and Jackson streets—four minutes walk from Royal—or with BOARD only.

my16 3t5p

HAY, CORN, OATS, BRAN AND SHORTS—Constantly in store, and for sale in lots to suit purchasers by J. H. CARMI & CO., 8 Lafayette st.

SUNDRIES IN STORE—

TEA—100 packages fine and extra fine Teas;
COFFEE—Java, Rio and Havana;
CANDLES—150 boxes star, Solar and Sperm Candles;
BEEF—Prime Mess and Urbana's Spiced Beef;
TONGUES—Beef, Buffalo and Pickled Tongues;
MACKEREL AND SALMON—150 packages;
SUGAR—Crushed, Loaf and Powdered Sugar;
HAMS AND DRIED BEEF—Star's sugar cured;
PICKLES, Catchups, Olives, Capers, Preserves;
PEARLSHED—100 packages, fresh;
CHOCOLATE, COCOA AND BROMA—75 boxes;
OLIVE AND FLORENCE OIL—100 packages;
GRAIN AND STARCH—100 boxes;
CRACKERS—Assorted Crackers, fresh;
RICE and BRIMSTONE—100 packages;
SAL SODA—Star's Lard and Pickled Soap;
SUPERFINE AND MACE—675 packages, first quality;
SPICES—Assorted, ground, of good quality;
VERMONT HAMS, Preserves, Jelly, Sage, Tartaro and Amber Rose;
CLARET—Of three different qualities, etc. etc., in store and for sale by

my16 2t CHAS STOUGHTON, 94 Camp st.

LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER OF PARIS, Marble Lime, Flowering Hair and Fire Clay, constantly on hand and for sale by

my16 JOHN STROUD & CO. 146 Common st.

Amusements....This Evening.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—"Lake the Laborer"—"The Carnival Ball."

ORLEANS THEATRE.—"Gazobois"—"The Queen's Mousquetaires"—"La Dame Blanche."

The Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL

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

NEW ORLEANS:

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 18, 1850.

The Mammoth Weekly Crescent

Will be issued at an early hour this morning, and will be found, from its varied and interesting contents, particularly acceptable to readers in the country. The vast amount of matter crowded into its columns—its fine typographical appearance, and the low rate at which it is forwarded to subscribers, all combine to make it the most desirable Weekly paper published in the South-West. This day's issue will contain the latest Foreign and Domestic Intelligence, Tales, Sketches, Poetry, Commercial, Congressional, and Local News, Review of the Markets, etc., etc. The Report of the Compromise Committee, Layard's Discoveries in Nineveh, and full reports of the Consecration of the Synagogue, Dan Hickok's Regatta, Father Mathew Meeting, and the Anti-Slavery Excitement in New York, will be embraced in this number.

The Mammoth Crescent is published on *Saturday*, giving every one an opportunity of mailing at the close of the week its full and complete history to their friends. This advantage in time will be found of much importance to persons abroad.

Numbers done up in stout wrappers can be had at the counter, and also at J. C. Morgan's, in Exchange Place.

The mail yesterday came through as late as due, bringing us dates from Baltimore and Washington of the 10th, and New York, Philadelphia and Boston the 9th inst.

We are indebted to the officers of the Luna for late papers.

MR. PETERS'S VALEDICTORY.—We neglected yesterday morning to inform the Delta, as we had intended, that the date of Mr. Peters's address to his constituents, on the occasion of his resignation as a member of the City Council, as published in this paper, should have been the 14th of May instead of the 4th, as erroneously printed. It is a great pity, we think, that our cotemporary should be so hard run for something to make a little political capital out of, as to be obliged to resort to such little matters as the date of a document which, it seems to us, any one with half an eye might have seen was erroneously printed.

THE DYNAMICS OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER. By J. L. Riddell, M. D.

Prof. Riddell was one of the scientific gentlemen examined by the Legislative Committee last winter. The opinions of Prof. Riddell on any subject connected with natural philosophy are entitled to respectful consideration. We shall endeavor to give in a short space the results of his knowledge, derived as it has been from long and close study of the river.

GENERAL CONFERENCE ELECTION OF A BISHOP.—The General Conference of the Methodist Church, South, in session at St. Louis on the 10th inst., went into the election of a Bishop for the Methodist Episcopal Church South, according to the resolution adopted, requiring one additional Bishop to be chosen. On the first ballot, the vote stood as follows: Henry B. Bascom, 49; Geo. F. Pierce, 14; J. Boyle, 14; W. Winans, 8; J. Early, 10; Dr. Wardeworth, 4; R. Alexander, 1; W. Murrah, 1; S. Patton, 1. Number of ballots cast, 100; necessary to a choice, 51. No election having been made, the Conference proceeded to a second ballot. The vote stood as follows: H. B. Bascom, 59; J. Boyle, 14; G. F. Pierce, 13; J. Early, 10; W. Winans, 4. Number of ballots cast 100; necessary to a choice 51. Rev. H. B. Bascom was thereupon duly elected Bishop, having received a majority of all the votes cast.

The committee reported in favor of eastern and western book agencies, and no book concern.

THE "AMERICAN FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY," held their anniversary meeting at the Tabernacle, in New York, on the evening of the 7th inst., but being a much more reasonable body than Garrison's "American Anti-Slavery Society," there was no disturbance. Among the orators was Rev. Samuel R. Ward, whom the Tribune says is "black as the ace of spades in a deep cellar on a rainy midnight." This Society, as well as Garrison's, passed resolutions that no aid should be given in delivering up the fugitives from bondage, condemning Daniel Webster for his "treachery," etc. It was presumed that the Garrison, Wendell Phillips, Abby Kelly, and that ilk school of abolitionists, would not attempt to hold any more meetings at present.

AMERICAN HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—The twenty-fourth anniversary of this society was held in New York on the 8th inst.

The Society has had in its service the last year 1,032 ministers of the gospel in twenty-seven different States and Territories: In the New England States, 301; the Middle States, 228; the Southern States, 150; the Western States and Territories, 488.

The pupils in Sabbath Schools amount to nearly 75,000, and subscribers to temperance pledges to 93,000.

There have been added to the churches 6,682, viz: 3,815 by profession; 2,867 by letter.

The receipts of the year exceed those last reported by $11,234 87. Thirteen more missionaries have been in commission.

NEW BOOKS.—We have received from the publishers, Harper & Brothers, of New York, through J. B. Steel, of 14 Camp street, the fifth volume of Hume's History of England, a new edition, handsomely bound, well printed, and offered at a rate that will place it in the hands of almost every one. This volume embraces a period of thirty-five years—from 1625 to 1660.

We have also received from J. B. Steel No. II of the Dictionary of Practical Medicine, published by the same house. The work will be found very useful to the Student or the practitioner.

FOR BORDEAUX.—The American bark Francis, Capt. Freto, will leave for Bordeaux in all next week. We have visited this fine vessel, and can recommend her to those who are about to visit La Belle France. The first and second cabins are very neat and comfortable.

THE CONCERT.—The concert of Strakosch and Wallace, called together a large and fashionable audience last evening at the Lyceum Hall. The performance was well received, and filled the expectations of the audience, which is saying much.

The attention of those in search of Real Estate is invited to the sale, this day, by Carman & Ricardo, at Banks Arcade, of two Lots on Tchoupitoulas street, corner of Richard. This property being very near the river, and within a few rods of the New Market House, now in successful operation, its value is certain to improve steadily and materially, especially as the square stone pavement will soon be extended across its front, and to the upper line of the Municipality. [See advertisements.] The purchaser can have the privilege of taking Cincinnati Brick Stock, with a loan, as will be announced on the sound.

The season for pleasant rides is at at hand, and to those who can afford the health-giving exercise of rolling away from the city's dust, we would commend the large and complete stock of carriages, buggies, tilburies, etc., at the establishment of A. Woodruff & Co., of 105 St. Charles street. Here one can find the costly equipage for the millionaire, or the neat and substantial vehicle for family use—the light and dashing tilbury for the Shell Road, or the handsome phaeton for a more social drive. Planters can select the beautiful little tarnouts adapted for country roads, the citizen of moderate means purchase the comfortable conveyance for a family party, and the man of wealth expend his dollars on a French coach. Every class, taste and pocket can be suited, and the courteous proprietor invites the inspection of his stock.

FOR THE WATERING PLACES.—Many of our citizens will leave to-day for the purpose of making their usual Summer visits to the different watering places on the Lake shores and Mobile bay.

They will find most of the boarding houses advertised in another column, to which they are referred. Subjoined will also be found the departures of the different boats for to-day, with their hours of leaving, etc.

St. Charles, Allen, for Mobile, touching at all the watering places, leaves on the arrival of the 2½ o'clock, P. M. cars.

Oregon, Hiern, for Mobile, via Bay St. Louis, Pass Christian, and Pascagoula, leaves on the arrival of the 2½ o'clock, P. M. cars. The Daniel Pratt, for Montgomery, will leave Mobile on the arrival of the Oregon to-morrow morning.

California, Griffin, for Biloxi, via Bay St. Louis, Pass Christian, and Mississippi City, leaves on the arrival of the 5 o'clock, P. M. cars.

For Mandeville, Covington, etc.—The steamer Olivia, Hoffman, master, leave for the above places every day on the arrival of the 1 o'clock cars.

The Lenora will leave for Mandeville, Covington, etc., on the arrival of the 1 o'clock, P. M. cars.

Louisiana Interior.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.—The Feliciana (Clinton) Whig, of the 15th, says: "The present season has been productive of an unprecedented combination of disastrous incidents, each rivaling the other in its unfavorable influence upon the prospects of the planter. The late frosts were not only serious impediments to an early picking season, by postponing the planting season two or three weeks, but, in many instances, severe damage was sustained by the more venturous planters, by the entire loss of choice seeds, entrusted too early to the earth. Since the frosts of April, the effort has been generally made to secure good stands of young plants. So far as we are informed, the success of the effort has fallen very far short of the most reasonable expectations. Constant rains, succeeded by cool, unseasonable nights, often accompanied by storms of hail and wind, have, thus far, affected most injuriously the cotton plant. The tone of the planter, when discussing his prospects, is cheerless in the extreme, and really we do not see how it could be otherwise, when he sees the legitimate fruits of his labors counteracted at every stage, by unkind and unforseen freaks of the seasons. The fair prices which were sustained throughout the sales of the last crop have superinduced unusual energy in pitching the present crop. Thus far, however, the promise of an increased yield has been sadly curtailed, and as far as this section of the cotton-growing region is concerned, it may be set down as an already ascertained fact that the growing crop cannot reach an ordinary average."

The Southern (Plaquemine) Sentinel of the 15th, says: "The river is again rising at this point; and, from the terrible accounts of the flood above, we have much to fear in this quarter. We learn that Bayou Grosse Tete is again rising, and that apprehension exists of a general overflow."

We clip the following items from the Baton Rouge Advocate, of the 16th:

Richard C. Downs, Esq. of the parish of Madison, has been appointed by Gov. Walker, one of his Aids, with the rank and title of Colonel.

The Crevasse which occurred last week in front of Mr. McHatton's plantation, a few miles below town, has been effectually closed. A new and very strong levee has been thrown up at some distance from the old one, thus obviating farther danger.

BONNE CARRE CREVASSE.—This crevasse is stated to be two miles wide, eight feet deep and thirty miles long. Since the opening of the crevasse, the waters of Lake Pontchartrain have remained eighteen or twenty inches above the former level, and the entire body of water has been discolored. From its debouche a current sets to the east, acquiring considerable force within a few miles of the Rigolets—three or four miles an hour. The water at the mouth of the crevasse rushes with great force from the Mississippi—sucking in floating timber, rafts, boats, etc.

QUARREL AMONG THE NIGHTINGALES—*U. S. Circuit Court—Mayo* vs. *La Hache et al.*—This is an injunction taken out by W. T. Mayo, the celebrated dealer in music, against Von LaHache, a music teacher, and E. A. Tyler, the great rival in the musical market. Mr. Mayo asserts that he purchased of Strakosch, the composer, a piece of music known as the "Flirtation Polka," which has had a great run, and is thrummed, with more or less skill, on every piano in the country. Mr. Mayo asserts that he procured a copy-right, of which fact LaHache was notified; but, disregarding this, he has published an edition of the same music.

Mr. Benjamin appeared for the defence, and admitted the publication and vending, but contended that Mayo had not given the notice required by the act of Congress. On the colored cover of the music, and not on the music itself, is engraved: "Entered according to the act of Congress, in the United States District Court for Dist. La." Mr. Benjamin maintained that the notice should have given the date of the entry, and the name of the owner, and he quoted section 4th of the act of 1831, which is in these words:

"No person shall be entitled to the benefit of this act unless he shall give information of copy-right being secured, by causing to be inserted, in the several copies of each and every edition published, during the term secured on the title-page, or the page immediately following, if it be a book, or if it be a map, chart, musical composition, print, cut, or engraving, on the title or frontispiece thereof, the following words, to wit: 'Entered according to act of Congress, in the year ——, by A B, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of ——, (as the case may be.)'"

Mr. Wright, for complainant, contended that the object of this section was only to give notice to the world of the right of the proprietor; that this certificate was a constructive notice; that the right itself existed independent of this section; and the notice was not a condition precedent. In this case, it was in proof that LaHache had *actual* notice, derived by inquiry from the Clerk of the Court, who informed him of Mr. Mayo's copy-right. La Hache consulted counsel, and under their advice published his edition. Mr. Wright cited 3 Day's Rep., Nicols vs. Ruggles, 8 Peters, Wheaton vs. Peters, in support of his view of the effect of actual notice.

Messrs. Tyler & Benoit are nominal defendants. The real struggle is between Mayo & LaHache.

The argument of the cause occupied nearly all of Thursday. Judge McCaleb has the papers in hand. No decision has yet been rendered.

The Jewish Festival, commemorating the promulgation of the ten Commandments, took place yesterday morning. The Synagogue on Canal street was tastefully decorated with flowers, which, at this season, are so abundant and beautiful. The private houses are also decorated in the same manner. This custom originates from the fact that in Palestine the *first fruits* are now offered. The huge wax candles were lighted. The sacred fire burns continually in a silver ewer, which is suspended in front of the ark. This feature is evidently borrowed from the nations which surrounded the Jews. Fire worship is the most intellectual form of heathenism, and appeals more sensibly to the religious sentiment, than the more graceful but physical worship of the Greeks.

The ceremonies yesterday, were similar to those we have already described; chanting portions of Scripture, and a sermon.

A child was *named*, and, with the exception of the absence of water, it did not differ materially from the christening of our church. The sermon was by Rev. Mr. Lesser, of Philadelphia. His subject was the decalogue. Like the discourse of Rev. Mr. Nathan, it was historical and eminently practical. He stated a fact not generally known, that the Jews consider as the first commandment, the verse, which the Christians deem the prologue:

I am the Lord thy God, which have brought thee out of the land of Egypt, out of the house of bondage.

STEAMBOAT DISASTER AND LOSS OF LIFE.—We learn from the officers of the steamer Osceola, that, about three o'clock yesterday morning, the steamer Duchess, hence for Cincinnati, having two barges in tow, ran into the steamer *Luna*, Capt. Elliott, from Louisville for this port, striking her aft of her boilers, breaking the steam pipe and causing other damage, so that she sunk immediately to her boiler deck.

The Duchess went to her assistance, and towed her ashore near the Bonnet Carre crevasse. Every thing is supposed to be lost on the Luna, excepting the mails, which was brought down by the Clerk. The passengers are thought to be all saved. Three negroes belonging to the boat are missing, and supposed to be drowned.

THE CHOLERA.—The Louisville Courier of the 11th states, that three of the children of an Irish emigrant, named Peter Corcoran, had been attacked with cholera, and that there were a few scattering cases in the city. Corcoran, with his wife and four children, were landed at the wharf from the steamer Ohio, in an entirely destitute condition. They were direct from a ship which arrived at this port.

The following resolution was offered by the Rev. Samuel Washburn, at the anniversary of the American Home Missionary Society:

Resolved, That in view of the enlargement of our national domain and the increasing emigration from abroad, the work of evangelizing our country becomes, in effect, a mission to all mankind.

It was adopted.

The Whig Convention at Columbus, Ohio, have nominated William Johnson of Cincinnati, as a Candidate for Governor, over Seabury Ford, the present incumbent. Resolutions were passed—in favor of Gen. Taylor and his Administration; for the Immediate Admission of California; Against Slavery in any new Territory, acquired by the United States.

The Peytona made the trip from New Orleans to Louisville in five days and fourteen hours, including all detentions for business.

The United States fleet in the Mediterranean is composed of several frigates and one steamer—the Mississippi—is expected at Marseilles, where it will remain for some time.

Trade and Manufactures of New Orleans.

Upon this very interesting subject, I propose a series of brief articles, to be prepared occasionally, as my leisure may permit.

It seems pretty generally conceded, about home at least, that all we need, to render the prosperity of our community what it ought to be, in competition or comparison with any other great center of American trade, is simply this: That, by some energetic combination of the capital and resources which naturally belong to the magnificent valley where we dwell, we should concentrate here, in this city, adequate means and appliances to conduct an amount of import trade, corresponding with our export trade. The latter is already equivalent to more than half the entire exports of the whole Republic. It may be set down at one hundred millions, that we export annually, of the most valuable agricultural products the world ever saw. And this stupendous aggregate of value is augmenting every year, in a manner that, however pleasing in the contemplation, no man can definitely anticipate.

Can enlightened people shut their eyes to the fact that, if our imports were made equal to our exports, the prosperity of our city would soon eclipse that of the now most favored and opulent centre of American trade? Our population would advance in a ratio far beyond any former precedent; and, instead of a vacillating growth, such as we have seen and felt in the last ten or fifteen years, we might depend upon a permanent increase of some ten per cent. annually. There is no substantial reason why this city should not continue, during a long series of years, to augment its resident population in a ratio equal to what actually transpired between 1830 and 1840—when its population was doubled.

"Although no advocate for monopolies, or corporations to do what can be better done by individual enterprise, there are some undertakings, which, from the magnitude of the means required to sustain them, would, full, or be subject to great delay and embarrassment, if left to individual resources. If, as is probable, this is an enterprise of that character, no objection can lie against the expediency of employing associated capital, skill, and sagacity, to accomplish a great scheme of advantage to the public welfare. An *Importing Company* might be organized in this city, under auspices which in ten years would control the entire list of imports, even if its operations were limited to the use of the capital derived from our exports. It is already well known that our exports furnish the basis of a large share of the foreign trade of the great cities in the North. And it is generally well known, or ought to be, that if any plan could be devised to hold the central here of the vast amount of capital which pertains to our exports, we might not only import all the foreign merchandise required for the Valley of the Mississippi, but also transfer the fulcrum of exchanges from its present location to this city.

We do not believe, however, that trade alone, potent and all influential as it is in regulating the affairs of the world, can ever build up and sustain a great and growing capital city. Trade and all the interests of commerce, are so dependent upon multifarious contingencies, that, whenever a large metropolitan population has been made wholly dependent upon the, for its prosperity, it has been subject to the most lamentable vicissitudes. Where are all the great and opulent cities of the ancients? Where, indeed, are the beautiful cities of the middle ages in Europe, which for centuries monopolized the commerce of the world? Not one of them can now be found that did not combine manufactures with trade. Of the former opulence of many cities of the Italian archipelago, little remains but a few remnants of manufacturing industry and perseverance.

In manufactures generally, no city of the world, perhaps, ever enjoyed within the circumference of its own resources in the raw material, so many direct advantages as we have about our own doors. The field and the forest both vie with each other in casting their teeming millions into our magazines. We are already provided with the nucleus of the noble ship-yards, foundries, and machine-shops, which, when suitably elaborated to correspond with the current wants of the great South-West, will rapidly build up our city to an altitude of magnificence and prosperity beyond the present conception of the most sanguine. Will it be believed that sailing-ships, and sea-steamers of the largest class, may be built within the waters of our own harbor, and all the machinery supplied on the spot, at as low a rate as the same thing can be done in New York? One of our respectable ship-builders (Mr. Robinson) asserts this fact, and backs his assertion with a pledge to build any ship or sea-steamer under a contract as low per ton, for wood and machinery, as it can be done in New York. Where, then, is the obstacle, or what the difficulty which prevents our fine ship-yards, and spacious foundries, from being adequately employed in constructing the largest class of sea steamers for navigating the Gulf of Mexico, as packets to Chagres, Havana, Vera Cruz, Tampico, or Europe?

P.

At Pittsburgh on the 10th there were ten feet of water in the channel and falling. The river at Cincinnati, at the same date, had fallen one foot.

DR. DICK.—$1200 have been contributed in Philadelphia for the benefit of Dr. Dick, the Christian Philosopher. The Messrs. Biddle, publishers in that city, have sold one hundred and forty-one copies of Dr. Dick's works, on the price of which they transmit to the author $2 for every copy sold.

Dr. Achill, who escaped from confinement in the Inquisition in Rome, is figuring conspicuously in Glasgow, the people of that city lionizing him to the fullest extent.

At the anniversary of the New York Colonization Society, the report showed that five companies of emigrants have left during the year, which conveyed to Africa 577 persons, of whom 479 were emancipated slaves.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—*Mr. Charles's Benefit.*—An excellent bill of entertainments is offered this evening for the benefit of Mr. Charles—a great favorite among our theatre-goers. The entertainments are the drama of "Luke the Laborer," and the burletta of "One Hour." The first appearance on any stage of two ladies, one of them young and interesting, the other the renowned Madame Teresina Bank, who made so great a sensation a few weeks ago in the Commercial Exchange Fair, will add much to the attractions of the evening. Miss E. Thielman, the little vocalist, and Professor Jennings and family will also appear. In addition to this, Mr. Charles's claims upon the public are well founded, and will be readily allowed. A crowded house should greet him to-night.

THE "SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL"—*Mr Dawson's Joseph.* Custom has now limited theatrical criticism to "state of magnitude" and "favorite pets," leaving the "lesser lights" to twinkle in their undiminished splendor, or, too distant to be closely scanned by telescopic dilettantism. This is wrong. If the efforts of stock actors claimed but an occasional notice at our hands, there would be an inducement for improvement, and we might reasonably hope, that ere long, the favor of attempting to sustain a comedy with three or four characters would cease to be enacted on the American stage.

It is not our intention to fly in the face of custom, but when a "lesser light," on special occasions transcends itself, or gives indication of powers not heretofore suspected, we hold that a fair excuse is offered for the violation of established rules, and that we are at full liberty to notice such efforts when they occur. To our mind, Mr. Dawson's personation of the character of *Joseph Surface*, in the "School for Scandal," on the first night of its representation at the Varieties, was a case in point; his acting was chaste, and despite its many faults, his *Joseph* was the best we have ever seen.

The character is a difficult one to sustain, and, to our apprehension, has generally been mistaken. We never could look upon *Joseph* as an abandoned, depraved, and necessarily somewhat *bold* villain; on the contrary, his hypocrisy results from a selfish disposition, and his morality is assumed, not so much for the injury of others, as for the attainment of his own ends, which are mean and selfish, rather than criminal; hence, the necessity of a quiet, uniform manner; one naturally calculated to allay suspicion, and not that violent, ostentatious sanctity, which at once carries with it a mistrust of sincerity. In the library scene, Mr. Dawson's acting fully sustained our conception of the character; it was chaste, indeed—and at the point where he tells *Sir Peter* that he could explain if an opportunity offered, it ceased to be acting in its artistic approximation to nature; but even in this scene, where he evidently put forth his best efforts and showed to the greatest advantage, we were annoyed by faults which might readily be corrected. In his interview with *Lady T.*, we conceived that his advice about committing an indiscretion was given too *boldly*; he still stood high in her opinion, and should have permitted suspicion to dawn rather *burst* upon her mind.

Occasionally, we were reminded that Mr. D. was acting a part not at all agreeable to his feelings—at least this is the construction which we placed upon his pattentation at times. This should never occur; it is a breach of that politeness which is due from an actor to the audience who listen to him respectfully. One word more of objection, and we shall have finished. There was too much of the stage swagger about *Joseph*. A self-complaisant strut may be appropriate to a *beau*, but it ill suits the character of a gentleman. With a little attention and study, Mr. D. may hope to assume an elevated position as a genteel comedian.

Though not inclined to fault-finding, we must say, that, with the exception of the characters sustained by Mr. and Mrs. Blake, Mrs. Howard, and Mrs. Dawson, the play was wretchedly cast. The auction scene was worse than a farce; the finest at the rooms of the gay *Charles*, a libel on all genteel conviviality; and though from his dress, we were at one time disposed to believe we were looking at a Jew, that *stereotyped snaffle*, with which Mr. Holland always reminds the audience of his *identity*, soon dispelled the illusion. With such talent at his command, *why* does the amiable proprietor of the Varieties permit such carelessness when he offers a sterling comedy?

SHERIDAN.

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels.

ST CHARLES—B W Frazier, Jr, NO; T W Dunnica, Covington; E B Alloway, Nashville; T Herring, Miss; F M Pearson, W P Cunningham, La; Dort, Covington; E H Yor, E B Murray, Miss; H A Hurxthal, B Hurxthal, NY; J G Ingraham, Miss; Greer, R A Smith, L Smith and sons, J Prince, Ala; J B McDaniel, S C; G L Pope, T C Henderson, C McLaxw Mobile; A G West, Ga; G Burke and lady, J M Wynn, Miss; T R Gray, Va; W E Haywald, Ark; A Martin, Texas; H E Graunie, NY; J B McGuire, Mobile.

VERANDA—J Holmes, Miss; J Beal, La; L L Taylor, Miss; B W Powell, NO; W Polk, Coast; M Schattare, Iberville; E Slaughter, Baton Rouge; S Allen, Plaquemine; H Wilson, La; R Gossett, Miss; R B Brashear, La; A W Dunlap, Miss; Miss Mc Gehand; Mr Chaplain and son Miss; Wm Wyatt, Miss; Mr Hamilton, Miss; J Hall, Opelousas; W McKenzie, St Mary, M A Van Hook, NY; M J Montonie, Italy.

HEWLETT'S—C Gilbert Mobile; W H B Creswell, Madisonville; T Sevier, Coast; C Wheelan, Ala; J H Leatherman, S D Pitner, Miss.

PLANTERS—Curtis, Coast; H G Berry, Ky; J Edwards, Coast; J W Baldon, Madisonville; Mrs W D Carter, East Feliciana; J R Moore, T J Davidson, Miss; J Scott and family.

BANKS ARCADE—S G Cunningham, Texas; John Gravis, Miss. W N Calmes New Albany; R W Creswell, Jackson; H H Wilson, Coast; Wm L McNeely, La; J Royster, Miss; G W Campbell, M Lenoxcan, Miss; S D Kennedy, La.

☞ Notice.—The Regular Monthly Meeting of the SOCIETY OF INQUIRY ON MISSIONS will be held in the Presbyterian street Church, (Rev. Mr Bredell's,) TO-MORROW, Sabbath afternoon, at 4 o'clock. An address will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. Scott, and the usual Missionary intelligence presented. The public are invited to attend.

R. G. LATTING, Rec. Secretary.

☞ Notice.—I beg leave to call the attention of the public to the notice published in the Crescent of the 9th inst. by BICORRI, proprietor of Vauxhall Garden. The undersigned would not agree with him for the paltry sum of three pieces per night, which was the cause of his leaving. He may now be found at Mr. FRANCHIS ANSELMENT, who keeps a Garden on the Carondelet Canal, where may be found Refreshments, such as Ice Creams, Soda, etc., with a Free Ball every night.

my18 1w* FELIX.

Married:

At Iberville, La., on the 13th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Emmon Dupuy, Mr. JOACHIM ANTOMEL, of Mobile, Ala., to Miss EUPHRASIA DEMILLER, of Iberville.

☞ Mobile papers please copy.

Died:

MAY 16, MRS. EMILY T. CARNAL, in her 28th year, of the Parish of Rapides.

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

WASHINGTON FOUNTAIN, No. 1, at Crystal Fount Hall, 232 Tchoupitoulas street, at 8 o'clock.

PEARL DIVISION, No. 8, at Pelican Hall, corner of Common and St. Charles streets, at 8 o'clock.

....*To-morrow Morning*....

LIBERAL DIVISION, No. 17, at Pelican Hall, corner of Common and St. Charles streets, at 10 o'clock.

Auction Sales This Day.

CARMAN & RICARDO will sell, at 12 o'clock, at Banks Arcade—Building Lots on Tchoupitoulas street.

STERS, HYDE & CO. will sell, at 10 o'clock, at 51 Magazine street, Oxen, Cows, Gigs and Carriages.... At half-past 10, at 51 Magazine street—Groceries, Provisions and Liquors.

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 face, rather between my nose and cheek, which gradually increased, during the past summer, in 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. In the space of seven days, before reaching the city, the tumor greatly enlarged, and the inflammation increased to an alarming extent; so much