The Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL
Of the Council of the Second Municipality.

NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 7, 1850.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.—The very polite officers of the splendid Lake steamers *Oregon* and *Jas. L. Day* place to under constantly accumulating obligations by leaving every morning at our office, packages of the latest Mobile papers. No number of our paper could be issued without containing an expression of our thanks if they were expressed as often as they are felt. We beg to offer the assurance that such attentions are fully appreciated, and shall not be forgotten.

We are indebted to the officers of the steamers Uncle Sam and Empire for late papers.

ARRIVAL OF THE VOLUNTEERS.—The schooner Matilda Jane, Capt. Wilson, arrived yesterday from Tampa Bay. She brought the following passengers—gentlemen connected with the late expedition:

Col. Wharton, Capts. Foster, Brockenridge, Cuen, Morgan, and Davis, of the Louisiana Regiment; Major Smith, Lieut. Rogers, Capts. Foster, Morris, and Hawes, Quartermaster Thomas; Commissary Bussell; Capt. Howard and Hall, of the Staff. Capt. Lopez, of the Spanish Cavalry, and twenty-two Company, consisting of 38 men, were left at Tampa.

SHAKSPEARIAN LECTURES.—We understand that Mr. Gaisford, late of the American Theatre, and a popular gentleman with the play-going public of New Orleans, intends visiting Mississippi for the purpose of delivering a series of Shakspearian Lectures. Mr. Gaisford is fully qualified for the task, and we commend him to the kind attentions of our friends of the press.

By reference to our column, it will be seen that the Old Bayou St. John Hotel has been re-opened and fitted up with every convenience for the accommodation of visitors. From its fine location, being the highest on the Lake shore, it will no doubt soon regain its former prosperity.

THE HUFFRINGS—*of Correction.*—In our short notice, in yesterday morning's paper, of the playing of the Hutchinsons at the Varieties Theatre, on Wednesday night, we made a mistake, from the haste in which the paragraph was written, in saying that, in the afterpiece "*Sir Lawrence Parages* was played by Mr. J——s with immense applause." That character was, indeed, very fairly represented by Mr. B——s; but we had reference to the playing of *Charles Parages* by Mr. T——r, who, for a gentleman unpractised on the stage, certainly possesses very extraordinary histrionic powers. Whether his representations would be as successful in more serious pieces we are not able to judge. We will mention, before concluding, that *Sam*, by Mr. H——r, was admirably done. Altogether it was one of the best, and one of the best played, farces we have seen presented to the public by any company.

MR. CALDER'S BENEFIT.—Let it not be forgotten that this evening is set down for the benefit, at the Varieties, of Mr. J. H. Calder, the Treasurer of the Theatre. He is a gentleman who is most highly esteemed by his acquaintance, of whom few have a greater number in the city. If one-fifth of those who wish him a rich benefit should aid by their presence in making it so, there will be little space unoccupied in the house.

FOR CHAGRES.—We wish to call the attention of those persons bound for the Gold regions, to the advertisement of the stanch, clipper-built brig Nile, by which they will see that she is to sail positively This Evening. A more favorable opportunity could not present itself for those who wish to make a quick, safe and pleasant trip. She is remarkable for speed, having made her last trip down to Chagres in eleven days, and back in nine days. Her Agents are O. Wickham, 30 Common street, and R. M. Harrison & Co., 14 Gravier street, who tell us they have a few berths still vacant. They write all passengers to be on board by 4 o'clock, at which time the vessel will leave the Levee.

FOR MONTGOMERY AND THE NORTH.—The light draught passenger steamer Mary Clifton, will leave Mobile for Montgomery to-morrow evening at 5 o'clock. Those going North will be in time for the Mary Clifton, by leaving in the favorite steamer Oregon for Mobile this day.

FIRE IN LAFAYETTE.—A fire broke out yesterday morning about three o'clock in the rear of Mr. Weber's two story house at the corner of Washington and Jersey streets, Lafayette. The flames soon communicated to the adjoining buildings, destroying the Bakery of Mr. Weber, a brother of the former, the residence of Mr. H. D. Keen, fronting on Washington street, and a one-story house belonging to Madame Tunstall, and occupied by Mr. Meron. The losses of Weber, and Madame Tunstall, were insured. Mr. Keen's loss is estimated at $2000—no insurance. Mr. Burner, who occupied a part of the house of Mr. K., lost every thing. Total loss $6,000.

A young gentleman, of finished education and great respectability, of Salem, Mass., appeared as Claude Melnotte, in the "Lady of Lyons," at Boston, lately. One gent took fifty seats on speculation.

OPERA EXPENSES.—Silvi, of the Havana troupe, now performing in Boston, receives $1,400 per month, and is obliged to sing but twice a week, or eight times per month. Marini receives in proportion, and the whole sum paid amounts to $20,000 per month. The salaries are all paid semi-monthly, $10,000 being thus distributed every fifteen days.

STRIKES AMONG THE ACTORS.—The demands for wages have reached the theatrical profession, and a strike has been the consequence at the Astor Place theatre. A session of the company was held, and, though Mr. Neafie's benefit was announced for the evening, all came to the important resolution not to appear. There was no performance.

Mlle. Jagello, the Hungarian heroine, is not "about to marry Mr. Howard of the Irving House," as most unwarrantedly reported in a Wisconsin paper. So says the New York Express.

The Lexington (Ky.) Observer contains a call for a public meeting, to give expression to the feeling in regard to the slavery question. The Observer Says that in Fayette all parties give to the report of the Committee of Thirteen in the U. S. Senate their hearty support.

Deaths in New York for the week ending 25th ult., 241—Consumption 33; Scarlet-fever 4.

Deaths in Boston for the week ending 25th ult., sixty-nine.

The deaths in Baltimore for the week ending the 29th ult., were 74. Of consumption, 11.

The Bishop of Jamaica preached on the 26th ult., in Calvary church, at New York.

There was a mass meeting on the night of the 28th, at Spring Garden, Philadelphia, to support the Sun against an action for libel, and denounced Bishop Hughes and the Papal power in the country.

Another mysterious woman has attempted to poison herself at Buffalo. She was found on Monday in one of the rooms of the Western Hotel, suffering from the effects of poison. She gave her name as Mrs. Alonzo Allen.

The towns of St. Joseph, Independence and Kansas, Mo., are now quiet little villages, as they used to be—all the California emigrants having left.

$250,000 has been subscribed at Charleston for the erection of another cotton factory.

NEW SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY.—The Paris correspondent of the London Times, says: "The scientific world has been in a state of commotion during the whole week, in consequence of the publication of the discovery of the long sought for secret of the fusion and crystallization of carbon. The Sorbonne has been crowded for the last few days to behold the result of this discovery in the shape of a tolerably sized diamond of great luster, which M. Despretz, the happy discoverer, submits to the examination of every chemist or amateur who chooses to visit him. He declares that so long ago as last autumn he had succeeded in producing the diamond, but in such minute particles as to be visible only through the microscope, and, fearful of raising irony and suspicion, he had kept the secret until by dint of repeated experiments and great labor he had completed the one he now offers to public view. Four solar lens of immense power, aided by the tremendous galvanic pile of the Sorbonne, have been the means of producing the result now before us. M. Despretz holds himself ready to display the experiment whenever it may be required. The diamond produced is of the quality known in the East as the black diamond, one single specimen of which was sold by Prince Rostoff to the late Duke of York for the enormous sum of £12,000!"

THE INTRODUCTION OF COAL.—As early as 1795, Gen. Nichols, Gen. Arthur St. Clair, John Nicholson (the father of the late John N. Nicholson of this city) and others formed a company to carry carry coal from Schuylkill county to Philadelphia, and about that time they freighted an ark with coal and sent it down. It was deposited in the Potters' field, now Washington square, and there it remained for many years, a heap of "black stones," exciting the curiosity and jeers of the idle and "knowing ones," and a monument of the supposed folly of those who, it was thought, had exposed their ignorance by attempting to apply those "black stones" to any useful purpose.

Most fashionable ladies are like diamonds: they are more costly than useful.

THE COMPROMISE.—Advices from Washington dated 29th, say that the chances of the immediate passage of the bill of adjustment, reported by the committee of thirteen, are again becoming dimmed by the efforts of certain Senators and members to obtain the Missouri compromise line clear to the Pacific Ocean.

AFFAIRS IN WASHINGTON.—"X," on the 29th ult., writes from Washington as follows: "The warmest part of the session will commence this day fortnight, after the California bill shall be taken out of the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. It is to be hoped that Northern members will remain cool; the most effectual way to put down agitation is to deprive it of aliment. One revolutionary effort is not conquered by a revolutionary counter scheme."

CONNECTICUT FOR FREE-SOIL.—The majority of the committee on "Federal Relations" in the Connecticut House of Representatives introduced a series of resolutions, which declared in favor of immediate governments for the territories, and censured Truman Smith for having said that he would not vote for any territorial bill. Mr. Peck, one of the whig minority of the committee, offered an amendment, to the effect that slavery should be for ever excluded from the territories. This amendment, after an exciting debate, was adopted—146 to 69. The subject was then referred.

NORTHERN MEN.—"X," of the Baltimore Sun, says: "If the South want a proof of Northern devotion, in addition to those already given them by Webster, Cass, Dickinson, Bright, etc., let them take the plain, matter-of-fact common sense, yet highly patriotic speech of Mr. Dodge, of Iowa, and ask themselves whether, as reasonable men, they can ask for more?"

The Washington Republic of the 30th ult. announces the arrival in that city of the Sandwich Island Prince, Alexander Riboriho, heir presumptive, and his brother, Lota Kamehameha, accompanied by Messrs. G. P. Judd and J. J. James, special commissioners and plenipotentiaries of his Hawaiian majesty to the Governments of the U. States, Great Britain and France.

The President recognizes Patrick Dillon as Consul of France for San Francisco.

The three whig papers of Richmond are out in favor of the compromise, and with delicately expressed rebukes of the Galphin allowance.

"X," writing from Washington, says: "Public opinion is fast coming to the rescue of the patriots in the Senate and the House of Representatives; and its effects are visible in the greater moderation of Senators and members."

The National Intelligencer exonerates Mr. Walsh, our Consul at Paris, from the authorship of a letter which appeared not long since in that paper, approving of certain late tyrannical and foolish acts of the French Government.

FURTHER FROM OREGON.—Hired girls in Oregon City receive $7328 per annum, and every thing costs in proportion. In March, the sales were for pork, $25 per cwt.; beef, $18.50; tallow candles, $2.50 per pound; oil, $12 per gallon; flour, $50 per barrel; sugar, 25 cents per pound; coarse shoes, 5 to $6 per pair; do. boots, 15 to $16 per pair; day labor, 4 to $5; mechanics', 12 to $16. Cotton and woolen goods are all high.

Society is represented in Oregon as without Government. There is not a Judge in the country, and the laws are not yet published. There is no lawful force, and what is worse, from all accounts, there has been from last year rather a retrograde order of things.

It is ascertained that gold may be obtained in the valley of Rogue river. This valley is healthy, and is nearer the settled portion of Oregon, than the gold mines of California. These circumstances have induced very many of the people of Oregon to propose working these recently discovered diggings. Few persons, therefore, will put in spring crops. Breadstuffs, at least, must then necessarily be high. Mounts Polk and John Adams, (of Thorton's Oregon and California in 1844,) are at this time volcanoes.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION. The letter of instructions from the Secretary of the Navy to Lieut. De Haven, Commander of the Grinnell Arctic Expedition, is published. We make some extracts from it. He says:

"The chief object of this expedition is to search for, and if found, afford relief to Sir John Franklin, of the Royal Navy, and his companions.

"You will therefore use all diligence, and make every exertion to this end, paying attention as you go to subjects of scientific inquiry, only so far as the same may not interfere with the main object of the expedition.

"Having passed Barrow Strait, you will turn your attention northward to Wellington Channel, and westward to Cape Walker, and be governed by circumstances as to the course you will then take.

"Accordingly, you will exercise your own discretion, after seeing the condition of the ice, sea and weather, whether the two vessels shall have separate; one for Cape Walker and the other for Wellington Strait, or whether they shall both proceed together for the one place or the other.

"Should you find it impossible, on account of the ice, to get through Barrow Strait, you will then turn your attention to Jones's Sound and Smith's Sound. Finding these closed or impracticable, and failing of all traces of the missing expedition, the season will probably then be too far advanced for any other attempts. If so, you will return to New York."

The point of maximum cold is said to be in the vicinity of Parry Islands; and, after alluding to the theory of the winds and currents propounded by Lieut. Maury, and to the supposition entertained by scientific men, that beyond the icy barrier of the Arctic region there is a "Polina," or sea free from ice, he adds:

"The supposed open sea and warmer region to the north and west of the Parry Islands are unexplored. Should you succeed in finding any opening there, either after having cleared Wellington Straits, or after having cleared Parry Islands by a northwardly course from Cape Walker, enter as far as in your judgement it may be prudent to enter, and search every headland, promonotory and conspicuous points, for signs and records of the missing party. Take particular care to avail yourself of every opportunity for leaving, as you go, records and signs to tell of your welfare, progress and intentions."

He commends him not to advance to such a position as will permit his vessel to be caught by ice during the ensuing winter, and specially enjoins him not to spend more than one winter in the Arctic regions, if he can possibly help it.

NEW COINS.—Mr. Dickinson's bill providing for the issue of new coins having been referred to the Finance Committee of the Senate, Mr. W. E. Dubois, of the Philadelphia Mint, has prepared models of the proposed coins, which are thus described: The three-cent piece, which is three-fourths silver and one-fourth copper, is little smaller in circumference than a half dime, and about two thirds the thickness. On the face is a Phrygian cap, surrounded by rays, with the word "Liberty" upon it, and "1850" underneath; on the obverse the number "III," circled by a sprig of foliage, outside of which are the words "United States of America." The new cent is about the size of a dime, with a large hole in the centre, ostensibly to give it greater circumference, though this feature will be very convenient, by distinguishing it, in the pocket, from small silver pieces. On one side it has merely "Cent," and "1850;" on the other "U. S. A." and "One Tenth Silver." The edges of both coins are not milled. The cent is of a light reddish-gray color, and not more than one-eighth the weight of a copper cent.

THE CROPS.—The Natchez Courier of the 4th instant says:

"We have accounts from East Tennessee and North Mississippi of the 30th, from North-East Mississippi of the 25th, from Central Alabama of the 25th ult.—all picturing the same gloomy prospect for the crops—that they were much less promising than last year's, and perhaps the worst for ten years back.

"A visit last week to Amite and Wilkinson counties enabled us to gather the opinions of planters, who uniformly made the same declarations. We saw very little cotton six inches high, and a great deal not over three inches."

CAPT. HENRY F. MIERCKEN.—The flags of the shipping in port at Philadelphia were hung at half-mast on the 28th ult., in respect for the memory of Capt. Henry F. Miercken, who died on that day after a brief but painful illness. He was widely known as one of the best captains who sailed out of that port, and for a long time held the command of one of Messrs. Cope's line of Liverpool packets. While on a voyage some years ago, in the ship Thomas B. Cope, the vessel was struck by lightning and burned. In the confusion which ensued, and the hurry of escape from the burning ship, he received an injury, from the effects of which he never recovered.

SERIOUS CANAL BREAK.—A dispatch to the New York Herald is as follows:

ROCHESTER, May 27, 1850.

There was a tremendous break in the canal about 8 o'clock last evening.

The great embankment on the canal just west of Bushnell's basin, twelve miles east of this city, gave way for about a quarter of a mile, carrying out the earth to the depth of sixty feet below the bottom of the canal.

It is estimated that it will require from four to six weeks to repair the damage done. A thousand men were called for by the superintendent this morning.

We learn from the Natchez Courier of the 4th inst. that a break has occurred on Mr. Henderson's plantation, on the Louisiana side of the river, about twenty miles below that city. The Courier says it is about sixty yards wide, and the water is six feet deep in front of and pressing against the levee. It was rushing through with great velocity.

INGENIOUS CRIMINAL.—The convict Estelle, who recently escaped from the Kentucky State prison, is one of the most ingenious fellows in the country. While in prison, he made a clock entirely of sheet iron, which is as good a time piece as the best of regulators.

THE GEORGETOWN ACCIDENT.—On the 29th ult. the Rev. Dr. Ryder was said to be rapidly recovering. Sister Felix, though suffering much pain, is considered safe from any permanent disability. All the pupils are doing well.

STARTING ABOUT A BONNET.—Recently at Detroit, a difficulty occurred between two young men at a party, about the ownership of a bonnet worn by one of the fair ones. A fight was the result, during which Joseph Friedman was stabbed mortally.

EXECUTION.—The Paulding Clarion of the 25th ult. contains the confession of the negress Cecily, who was convicted of murder, in Jasper county, Miss. Her confession is a detail of one of the most bloody and horrid deeds that mark the annals of crime—the murder of Dr. Lingon, his wife and child. She says she chopped off the head of the doctor with a broad-axe, while he lay asleep. When the wife awoke and attempted to escape, she knocked her down with a "chunk," and then killed her by beating in her head. She then killed the child and set fire to the house, first rifling the doctor's pantaloons. On Friday, the 24th, the fiend was hanged.

IMPORTATION OF SLAVES.—The St. Kitts Advertiser announces the arrival of the bark Perseverance at that island, from St. Helena, with a cargo of 130 prime negroes, captured on the coast of Africa, and shipped from that place to work on the sugar plantations in the West Indies; and this is called "abolishing the African slave trade." Last year a lot was also imported into St. Kitts, not quite as productive as this last one.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—The Meamouth (Ohio) Democrat says, that a serious accident occurred near Manchester, in Ocean county, on the 30th ult. An old lady named Downs was gathering cranberries—she lit her pipe with a match, and then carelessly threw it down. The grass took fire and caught to her clothes, which were burnt entirely off; she died in a few hours. Her body was burnt to a crisp.

FUNERAL CAR.—A number of mechanics, in Philadelphia, engaged in the different employments connected with the carriage manufacture, have been employed lately in the manufacture of a funeral car, which has been ordered from Bucco, (Brazil.) It is got up in splendid style, resembling more a triumphal car, in its size, form, and general appearance, than the narrow, plain, and sombre hearse, to which our eyes are accustomed.

The wheat in the Genesee country, New York, never looked better than now.

The Revere House, Boston, paid $2300 for opera tickets last week.

Fryeburg Academy, Maine, was destroyed by fire on the 27th ult.

The convict Estelle, who escaped from the Indiana Penitentiary, a few days since, has been recaptured.

Mr. Dickens, we see it rumored, is thinking about a seat in Parliament, and hopes to be elected from the metropolitan borough of Finisburg.

The argument in the anti-rent suit, testing the validity of the title to the Livingston manor, was commenced in Albany on the 27th ult.

Everett's oration, on the 17th of June, will be delivered in the great ship store, Navy Yard, Boston.

The Ohio Legislature, among other laws, passed one changing the name of county poor houses to "*county infirmaries.*"

A magnificent silver speaking trumpet, with a gold mouth-piece, is to be presented to Lieut. Schenck, of the steamship Ohio, by the passengers on board, from New York, March 29th, 1850.

A letter received in Boston dated Machias, Me., May 21st, states that the house of Mr. John Albee, in Whiteyville, Me., was destroyed by fire the night previous, and four small children perished in the flames.

An old man named Joseph Jones, familiarly known as "Cheese Joe," died at Baltimore on the 29th ult., at the advanced age of ninety-two. He bequeathed some five thousand dollars to different churches.

M. Halevy, the composer, is expected immediately in London, to prepare for Mr. Lumley the production of his new opera, founded on Shakspeare's *Tempest*. Scribe has written the *libretto*, but it is to be translated into Italian.

The Anti-Slavery Convention is in session at Boston, and getting along very quietly. So far, the members have confined themselves to condemning Daniel Webster and the Bible. There has been no riot, but much talk, and some fun.

Mr. Henry Grinnell accompanied the Arctic expedition, in a pilot boat, for three days. They parted company one hundred and twenty-five miles from New York. Officers and men were all in fine spirits.

"Ion," the Washington Correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, says:

"General Lopez, and other persons who have violated the act of 1818, will be arrested and tried under it, and subjected to its penalties—fine and imprisonment, provided they can be convicted. The law is loose, and, though once or twice amended, is neither stringent nor effectual for its objects."

The Flying Ship Man is at Pittsburgh, soliciting subscriptions to enable him to start on his voyage overland to California. In spite of the eagerness of individuals to get into the gold country, none seem disposed to favor this project, but all carefully avoid the "air line."

The officers of the Army and Navy at present at Washington, held a meeting in that city for the purpose of expressing their condolence for the melancholy fate of their late brother officers, Lieutenants Robert L. Browning and Richard Bache. Resolutions appropriate to the occasion were passed. Lieut. W. W. Hunter, of the Navy, presided, and Lieut. S. Chase Barney, also of the Navy, acted as Secretary.

INCIDENTS OF THE EXPLOSION OF THE SAINT LOUIS.—At the time of the accident on the Saint Louis, Wm. McLaughlin and his wife, deck passengers, were standing near the starboard guard and jumped overboard together. After struggling for some time they were separated, and the wife drowned. McLaughlin was picked up by a person in a skiff. Upon the person of his wife was $500 in gold—all their pecuniary means.

Mr. J. Plummer, the cabin passenger who was killed, stated a few minutes before he died, that he had $1,200 in a belt around his person. But death he was examined: the belt was missing, and only about fifty cents found in his pockets. The fact of his having money is corroborated by one of his negroes, and there can be but little question that he was robbed. He was on his way up the Missouri to purchase a farm, having three of his negroes with him, one of whom was killed.—*St. Louis Union.*

Additional Foreign News by the Asia.

On the baptism of the infant prince he will take the Christian names of "Arthur Patrick Albert," the first in compliment to the Duke of Wellington, the second in compliment to Ireland, and the last in commemorative of her Majesty's visit to the "sister country," and the last after his father Prince Consort.

Henry Stephan, of her Majesty's Theatre, has committed suicide, by throwing himself from the top of the Duke of York's Column.

At the annual meeting of the Religious Tract Society the Hon. Arthur Kinnaird stated that there was in the country, ten stamped newspapers advocating infidelity, with a present circulation of 11,700,000 a year; six unstamped with a circulation of 6,240,000; and miscellaneous publications, having a circulation of 10,400,000; and there were, besides, publications of the very worst character, having a circulation of 520,000.

A second consignment of Mutton, consisting of 42 carcks, has been received in London from New York.

It is authentically announced to be the intention of the Dublin, Glasgow and Cork steam-packet company to send a vessel monthly on the Galway, Halifax, and New York station. The Viceroy, which has been selected to make the first experimental trip, is to convey her Majesty's mails.

At the last meeting of the Poor Law Guardians of Kilmallock, county of Limerick, a motion of Mr. Bolton Massy, that one thousand persons should be sent out to America at the expense of the electoral divisions—was unanimously adopted, and a committee was appointed to carry out the project.

The wide-spread reliance upon the renovation of the potato, which appears, for better or for worse, to have infested all classes of Irish agriculturists, see as so far to be strengthened by the healthy and promising appearance of the crop. Accounts from the southern counties speak in the most sanguine terms of the prospects of the coming harvest, while all are agreed that so extensive a breadth of land has not been laid down with potatoes for many year's previous to the fatal blight of 1846, and if the experiment of 1850 be successful to any considerable degree, a great stride will have made towards a state of comparative prosperity.

The Government measure abolishing the office of the Irish Viceroy contemplates the creation of three new crown appointments—a Secretary of State for Ireland, at a salary of £5,000 per annum, and two under Secretaries, one with a seat in Parliament, and the other without legislative duties. The salary of the Parliamentary Secretary is to be fixed at £2000 a year. Lord Clarendon will accept the chief secretaryship.

The following explanation of the difficulty with England was given in the French Assembly on the 16th ult.:

The order of the day was the interpellations of M. Piscatory on the affairs of Greece.

General De La Hitte, Minister of Foreign Affairs, ascended the Tribune, and said:

"Gentlemen, in the sitting of Saturday last, I had the honor of announcing to the Assembly, that, in consequence of the failure of our good officers in the negotiation pursued at Athens, the Government of the Republic had considered it its duty to apply to the English Government for explanations. The reply which was given us, not being such as we had a right to look for, considering the good understanding which existed between the two countries, the President of the Republic, after having taken the advice of his council, gave me orders to recall from London our Ambassador. (A loud burst of cheering from the right, clapping of hands, cries of "bravo, bravo;" renewed cheers, and clapping of hands in the same quarter. The left all this time remained silent. The approbation continued at least five minutes.)"

California has furnished the theme for no less than three successful dramas in Paris.

Petitions from all quarters are sent in against the new Electoral Bill in France. The whole party of the National, including Dupont de l'Eure, Goudchaux, Marrast, have sent in a firm petition and remonstrance against its passing.

A Paris letter says: "A new lottery of £24,000, in favor of distressed literary men and artists, has just been officially organized under the sanction of the government. The first prize is worth £2,050, the second £800, and so on."

Orders have been received in Paris for State coaches for the Emper of Brazil, the Dictator Rosas, and the President of the Republic of Chili.

Troops are being poured into Paris. The Voix du Peuple has been seized by the police almost every day; mayors and their adjoints are dismissed from their offices because they have signed petitions against the electoral law; mobs of people assembled around the offices of La Presse, and the license of the Voix du Peuple was wholly withdrawn. In fact every thing portends a fierce struggle.

It is very probable that the debate on the Electoral Reform Bill will be of the most stormy description, beyond, perhaps, any debate that has taken place even in the National Assembly.

General Gemeau embarked on the 10th instant, at Marseilles, on board the Luxor steamer, to proceed to take the command of the army of Rome.

Five members of the society called Solidarite Republicans have been sentenced by the Court of Assize of Paris, two to one year's imprisonment, 500f. fine, and deprivation during five years of their civil rights; and three to six months' imprisonment, 300f. fine, and interdiction of their civil rights during three years.

The proposition of M. Creton, for the abrogation of the law exiling the Bourbons, has been rejected by a large majority of the Commissioners of Parliamentary Initiative.

In the course of Tuesday, ammunition, arms and provisions, were placed in the bank, the Tuileries, the Hotel de Ville, and other buildings, as if to meet some expected movement. M. de Girardin has offered to print the Voix du Peuple, the République, and Estafette, until such time as the sequestration shall be taken of B. Boule's presses. Should the offer of M. de Girardin be accepted, it is considered likely that his property, too, will be placed under sequestration, and the Presse and the Evenement be stopped. It is said generally that the government will not stop these violent proceedings until they have succeeded in producing an émeute, which they want, for the sake of putting Paris in a state of siege.

The ripters who had been arrested at Creuzot, in the department of the Saone and Loire, were subsequently rescued by the mob, and when the Prefect reached the place the insurgents amounted to about 8000. Troops were marching to the scene of disorder; and Gen. Castellan announced in his dispatch, received in Paris on Monday last, that there was no doubt of the disturbance being soon completely suppressed.

A Paris letter says: "A hundred and fifty of the old Republican Guard and Garde Mobile, are about to be conveyed, at the expense of the government, to California."

The whole vigilance of the Government of Rome seems to be exercised in stopping the English, French, and Italian newspapers at the post office, which contain articles severely criticising its policy or conduct.

At Rome the power of the Pope is greatly on the decline. There is little news of interest from the other Italian states.

Attempts are being made to create a new national bank, to be called the "Bank of the Pontifical States."

Letters from Milan, of the 7th instant, state that the Austrian Government is concentrating a force of 50,000 men on the frontiers of Switzerland and Piedmont, in the neighborhood of Sesana and Gallerate. Several new fortifications around Milan are in the course of being constructed.

Popular indignation has again been aroused, by the petition, at Milan, of proceedings similar to those which occurred in August last, when several persons were publicly flogged, with sticks and rods, on the Piazza di Cristello. A similar punishment was inflicted on the 27th ult. by order of the military authorities, on an Italian woman, with this difference, that the bench on which the unhappy creature was fastened was placed in the court yard, and not in the open street. Notwithstanding, however, a number of persons assembled, desirous of witnessing this exhibition of modern brutality; to the credit of the inhabitants of the city, it must be said that the spectators were principally soldiers, and persons of the lowest classes.

Since our last, Prussia has evinced a more decided disposition to make terms with Denmark, and Baron Bulow has left Berlin with offers of preliminary conditions for a peace. The terms concede to Denmark all her rights, precisely as before the war broke out.

A grand assemblage of German princes are feasting and holding conferences at Berlin, the whole end of which appears to be the absorption of these potentates' dominions into the empire of Prussia.

The *Allgemeine Zeitung* states that the greatest consternation prevailed in the city of Smyrna, in consequence of continuous shocks of earthquake. Thousands of persons have fled from their homes, and were lodged in the open air, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, and others had taken refuge in the vessels lying in the harbor.

The Greek Church, the Armenian College, the Austrian Consulate, and several mosques were greatly injured, and part of the city has been thrown down; a large rocky mountain, about four miles from the city, has been rent, huge masses of rock have been dislodged, and in its fall has hurled down trees that have stood for centuries, and overwhelmed a part of the city.

The river has been forced from its channel, and the water suddenly became brackish. All the hills surrounding the harbor are full of fissures. Prayers to Almighty God to arrest further evil are being put up in all the churches.

It appears that the earthquake has traversed the whole of the Archipelago, and may be traced to the uttermost boundaries of Caramania.

ARTFUL DEVICE.—A printer of Greenock, Scotland, having been fined for printing news on unstamped paper, now prints upon cloth, which is not specified in the act, and calls his paper the Greenock 'Newscloth,' in allusion to that material. In the debate on paper duties on Monday night week, Mr. Gibson handed a copy to the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Telegraphic.

BALTIMORE, June 5.

The Southern Convention assembled at Nashville on Monday, the 3d. At 3 o'clock the Convention was called to order by ex-Governor Brown, of Tennessee. A resolution was adopted that the Convention would vote by States, each delegation having one vote.

W. L. Sharkey, of Mississippi, was chosen President; Gov. McDonald, of Georgia, Vice-President; Wm. F. Cooper and E. G. Eastman, of Tennessee, Secretaries.

The President, in his opening address, stated that the object of the Convention was not, as had been in some quarters stated, to dissolve the Union—it was to endeavor to perpetuate it. They met, to consult together, with the view of adopting those measures most likely to allay the spirit of disunion. The President having concluded his address, it was, on motion, ordered that a committee of one from each State be appointed to receive and register the names of delegates present.

On motion of R. B. Rhett, the Convention adjourned to next day.

The impression at Nashville is, that Clay's compromise will not be approved by the Convention.

SECOND DAY.

Prayers having been concluded, Mr. Rhett moved that they would adopt the parliamentary usages laid down in Jefferson's Manual, as their rules of order. The motion was adopted.

A warm and protracted discussion grew out of the question of voting by States. The resolution providing for it was finally adopted. The States represented were Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia—nine States. Adjourned to next day.

NEW YORK, June 5—5 p. m.

There is no alteration in the Cotton market, and 1500 bales have changed hands at the following quotations: Middling islands, 10½c.; Middling Orleans, 12½c.

Rice is steady at 3¼@4½c., according to quality.

Sterling Exchange, 8½c.

NEW YORK, June 5.

The fine steamer Cherokee has arrived at this port from San Francisco. She brings the California mails, and dates up to the 1st of May. She has on board one hundred and fifty thousand dollars in gold dust. The Alta California states that three steamers which sailed from the Atlantic States, since the 1st of March, took home three and a half millions of dust. Gold continues abundant.

There were six thousand persons at the middle fork of the America river, waiting for the water to subside, that they might commence operations.

Mr. Thomas, late mate of the Crescent City steamer, was killed in San Francisco on the 1st of May, by the keeper of a hotel there. [*Evening Delta.*

A SINGULAR AFFAIR.—The principal circumstances of the story which follows were first communicated to the Philadelphia Inquirer. The matter has lately been attracting considerable notice here. Some thirteen years ago, a Scotchman named John Cameron, on Long Island, suddenly died, as was supposed, of apoplexy, leaving a boy 8 years old and a widow, who appear to have had some intimacy with a person named Palmer, who afterwards left for England. The boy was present when his father died. The mother had gone out of the village that day, on a visit, and the boy prepared the evening meal for his father, who partook of it, and then expired. Palmer and the neighbors were called in, and the next day the body was buried, no inquest having been held, not even the doctor examining the body.

Soon after this, the relatives of the deceased in Scotland received an anonymous letter, stating that there had been a case of poisoning, but nothing more was thought, or done, in the matter.

The boy, who became a lithographer, and has for some years been employed by Mr. Currier, in Nassau street, recently proposed to have the body of his father removed to a place of sepulture, more in accordance with his wishes. For this purpose he made arrangements for a grave-stone and for preserving the remains. A sexton was employed, and the body was discovered in the grave, where it had been placed by himself thirteen years ago. On opening the coffin, the hands, which had been fastened upon the breast originally, were found under the head, the fingers clenched in the hair, indicating that the man had been buried alive. This, however, was not all. The body retained all the freshness of life, was only a little discolored, and could not be lifted from the grave on account of its weight. The flesh on the surface yielded to the touch, and the body was recognized by many persons of the village, and the slight change became the subject of general comment. A full examination will soon be made, when it is possible that the circumstances will be explained. It is known that the deceased was in the habit of preserving birds, in which he used large quantities of alcohol.

ALL THE CHIVALRY.—The Charleston Courier of the 31st ult. has the following report of a trial:

"Daniel McCauley—a youth, apparently not of age—larceny—stealing a double-barrel gun from A. M. Pepper. Allegation in mitigation of punishment, that he took the gun in payment of a debt due to him by the prosecutor, Pepper; said debt being admitted. The evidence, however, showed that after taking, he hid the gun, which act, the judge illustrated by a case, as conclusive of the criminal intention—the intent to steal. Sentenced to ten stripes in the market on the first Friday in July."

This is practiced in a Christian land! A poor boy degraded for life by a whipping in the market, upon a charge of petit larceny, not even clearly established. Shame on such laws!

CUBA VS. IRELAND.—Under the United States neutrality laws of 1818, as explained by Judge Betts, in New York, the Herald says that the Grand Jury have a perfect right to send for the whole of the Irish Directory, and to demand of them what became of the money—$25,000—collected last year to help the Irish revolution.

Gov. Briggs, of Massachusetts, is President of the Baptist Missionary Union.

A gentleman informs us that he lately visited Derby, Ct., and was in a pin factory where a girl would do the labor of 60 persons, in sticking pins, but the process was a secret. In England it takes 60 females to put up 20 packs a day, or 302,460. A Yankee girl, with her machine, can put up nearly 400,000 pins a day!

A specimen of art and industry is mentioned in a Maine paper, exhibited in a drawing by Major King, son of the Ex-Governor, entitled the "Illustrated Dictionary," drawn on a surface of *thirteen* inches square, and containing *twelve thousand three hundred objects.* One of the objects on the drawing is the Lord's Prayer, on a surface considerably smaller than a five cent piece. A large price has been offered for it in New York.

It seems that nine hundred policemen have held a meeting in New York, passed resolutions, and made speeches, all in favor of a strike for higher wages.

EXCUSABLE EMBRACE.—A little before nine o'clock yesterday morning, as the train was going out for Newark, when rounding Bergen Cut, was closely upon a gentleman and lady, who were walking upon the track. The locomotive squealed and they jumped across on the other track—but horror! Just ahead, was another train, from Ramapo, on this track, and the next moment would hurl them into eternity. They had no room on the outsides of either track, from the embankment—and not knowing which train would pass first, were almost paralyzed! But the next moment the gentleman seized the lady, who had nearly swooned—placed her on the narrow walk between the two tracks, embraced her dress in his circling arms to keep the cowcatcher from hooking it—and thus awaited their fate. The two trains passed them at the same moment, roaring and thundering on, but neither the gentleman nor lady were injured—more than an awful fright.—*Jersey City Sentinel.*

SANDS'S SARSAPARILLA.—Among all the vegetable productions scattered by "bountiful Nature" over Earth's bosom, it may be well doubted whether there is one more valuable than Sarsaparilla. But much of its value as a medicine depends upon the form in which it is administered. Sands's Sarsaparilla is one of the best, safest, and most active preparations of the article which has ever been presented to the public. With ordinary cautious relative of the general health, this powerful antiseptic will seem remove all traces of the disgusting excrescences, which appear on the surface as outward manifestations of the impurity within; and the cure thus wrought will not be superficial and temporary; but, inasmuch as the blood is freed from all morbid matter by the antiscorbutic operation of the medicine, it will be radical and permanent. It is also excellent for bilious complaints, and cooling to the blood in warm weather. It is for sale at SICKLER'S, and other Drug stores generally. jd

Married:

June 3, PETER HAYES and Miss CATHERINE CHAPPELL, both of New York.

Died:

June 4, EMILIE TOLEDANO, aged 20 years.
June 5, J. BOREL, a native of France.
June 5, EMMA G. SHIELDS, aged 19 years.

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

UNION DIVISION No. 5, at Crystal Fount Hall, 222 Tchoupitoulas street, at 8o'clock.

LOUISIANA DIVISION No. 11, at Unity Hall, Marigny Building, Third Municipality, at 8o'clock.

YOUNG MEN'S MAGNOLIA DIVISION No. 12, at Pelican Hall, cor. Common and St. Charles streets, at 8o'clock.

STAR OF HOPE DIVISION No. 26, in Odd Fellows' Hall, Lafayette, at 8o'clock.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS, New Orleans, 6th June, 1850.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD—Will be paid by this Board for the conviction (under proceedings instituted during the publication of this notice) of any Free Person of mature age, and $500 for the conviction of any Slave, who may have been concerned either as principal or accessory, in setting fire to any building or buildings in this city or in Lafayette. All previous rewards are hereby cancelled. jel 1m JAS. H. WHEELER, Secretary.

Steamboat Departures This Day.

SEE ADVERTISEMENTS ON