The Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL

Of the Council of the Second Municipality.

NEW ORLEANS:

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 25, 1850.

THE HEROINE OF TAMPICO.—Mrs. Ann Chase arrived in this city yesterday from Washington on her way to Tampico. This lady, whose heroic conduct won for her unfading laurels, has succeeded in getting the Government at Washington to acknowledge her claims for indemnification of losses sustained by her at Tampico.

DROWNED.—Mr. S. B. Parker, of the Point Clear House, was drowned in Mobile Bay last Saturday. Mr. Parker had fitted up his house at much cost for the Summer visitors, when he was suddenly removed from this world. He leaves a wife and two children, in some measure provided for, by an insurance on his life for two thousand dollars, effected in the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of Newark, N. J.

DEATH OF M. BERNARD.—We notice the death at Mandeville of M. Bernard, who for a considerable time was been connected with the Orleans Theatre. He died of dropsy, from which he had long suffered. Mr. Bernard enjoyed a high reputation at Paris, having been a Director of several of the principal Theatres there and in other cities of Europe. His death will be regretted by all who have appreciated the urbanity of character and vivacity of spirit for which he was distinguished, and of which neither age nor misfortunes could deprive him.

COL. J. H. HARMANSON.—The Natchez Free Trader of the 22d says: "We regret to hear that the health of this gentleman is very bad, and obliges him to return home. His services in Congress are of great importance, particularly at this time, and his resignation would be deeply regretted by all. This we hear has been determined upon."

The New York Mirror of the 15th says: "We had the pleasure of seeing in our office, this morning, George Wilkins Kendall, of the Picayune, who has lately arrived from Paris, and is on his way home to New Orleans. Mr. Kendall purposes returning to Paris again in August, to complete his great work on the Mexican war, to which he has devoted the last two years."

We learn from the Washington Intelligencer of the 17th, that Senator Borland of Arkansas has been called home by the illness of one of his family.

NEW BOOKS.—Please look at the advertisement of T. L. White, No. 53 Canal street, for a choice collection of new and valuable Books.

BENEFIT OF MRS. JOHNSTON.—This evening Placide's will no doubt be crowded on the occasion of the benefit of Mrs. Johnston. The plays selected are "La Fille du Regiment" and "The Two Queens." Better and more popular pieces could not have been announced. The entertainments will also embrace dancing by the Ballet Corps, songs, etc. The season will soon close at the Varieties, and several of the deserving artists connected with this house should have "one bumper at parting." Among them we particularly rank Mrs. Johnston, whose talents, though modestly put forth, should not be disregarded. We trust that a galaxy of beight eyes will welcome her to-night.

IMPORTANT SLAVE SUIT.—John Norris, of Boone county, Ky., recovered a judgement of $2800 against Newlan, Crocker, and others, last week, in the U. S. Circuit Court at Indianapolis, for slaves which they had forcibly stolen from Norris at South Bend, Ind. Norris had followed his runaway negroes to that place and recovered them, when a few *philanthropic* thieves took them from him by force. The costs of the suit are about $2000, which added to $2800, makes $4800, and the poor negroes are turned loose upon the charity of a people who would not give them a crust of bread to keep them from starving. Such philanthropists (says the Lawrenceburg, Ind., Republican) deserve the penitentiary ten fold more than the vilest horse thief. Although one of the poor creatures cried to come home with his master, he was not permitted to do so.

The Memphis Appeal of the 20th says: "The distant friends of Gen. Coe will be pleased to learn that his symptoms have been more favorable for the last three days than they had previously been, and that strong hopes of his recovery are now entertained."

TAYLOR MEETING IN SALEM.—A numerous and enthusiastic meeting of the friends of the administration was held in Salem, Mass., on the 12th inst. The Mayor presided, and resolutions, approving of the policy of President Taylor, were passed unanimously.

FROM MARTINIQUE.—A dispatch dated at Baltimore on the 18th, says intelligence has been received that the negroes at St. Pierre, Martinique, set fire to that place on the 10th May, then surrounded the city and perpetrated the most horrid outrages. One hundred houses were destroyed. The whites armed themselves, and martial law was declared.

The Submarine Telegraph between France and England will be completed about the 1st of July.

WHOOP.—Hah-ge-ga-gah-both is to go as a representative of the North American Indians to the Peace Convention in Germany.

A London tailor has produced a novel summer coat, weighing only six ounces, and which can be rolled up to fit a small telescope case, and carried in the pocket.

The Cincinnati Commercial says the farm of Edwin Forrest, opposite that city, contains twenty-five acres. $2000 per acre has been offered and refused for it.

A Watchman in Boston found a man attempting to drown a woman in the dock. He succeeded in rescuing the woman, but the rascal escaped. The woman will not say whether the villain was her husband or not.

Two Turkish frigates and a brig-of-war are fitting for a cruise to all the Italian and French ports in the Mediterranean, and thence to England, with a view to practice the Ottoman seamen in a long voyage.

Major John P. Heiss, Collector for the port of Bristol, Pa., died on the 14th. He was the father of Major Heiss, formerly of the Washington Union.

Paine's new light is said to be so powerful, that excellent daguerreotypes have been made by its agency. If it succeeds, practically, it will be the great invention of the age.

A company for the protection of property at fires has been organized at Charleston, S. C. A large number of respectable citizens have joined the Association.

A CHURCH BLOWN UP.—A meeting-house at Greenwich, Mass., has been blown up by a mine of powder underneath, the whole interior of the building being demolished. These outrages are supposed to have been perpetrated in revenge for temperance movements, by the church, or persons connected with it.

MURDER IN ST. LOUIS.—The Reveille of the 17th states as something remarkable that nobody had been killed for several days at St. Louis. The Republican of the 18th supplies the deficiency by reporting an affray between Felix Fayenne and John Charley LeBois, a mountain hunter; the latter was killed.

The Norfolk Beacon understands there will be two squadrons in the Pacific, to be called the North and South Pacific squadrons.

A woman, named Segard, who has committed numerous robberies and forgeries in France, was lately apprehended for having robbed a portrait painter. The investigations respecting the robberies led to the discovery that she had poisoned two husbands and four children; and though affectedly pious, had led a life of scandalous immorality. She was condemned to death.

The emigration from Waterford, Ireland, averages six hundred a week, by steam ex Liverpool to America, not to speak of the large numbers that leave by vessels direct from that port and Ross.

The King of Spain will give a dinner to all the poor of Madrid, on the day the Queen presents him with a Prince or Princess.

THE NEWS-LETTER.—This excellent sheet is winning golden opinions in every direction. We had thought that the editors had exhausted their imaginations in devising improvements for the News-Letter, but the present number (June 22) is our surprise, exhibits a new and most attractive feature. Under the title of "Spirit of the Press," the leading editorials of the city papers are daily glanced at, and their contents given in a neat and concise manner. This is a capital idea and cannot fail to take. There is no better sheet in the country at all equal to the New Orleans News-Letter.—*Bee.*

The Superintendent of the Public Schools of the Second Municipality.

The resignation of Mr. Shaw is considered by all parties as a great misfortune. Aided by his experience and knowledge, the Directors of the Public Schools were enabled to put into successful operation, at once, the complicated system with its numerous details. To supply his place is a matter of great difficulty. The Directors have, with commendable prudence, determined to be in no haste in the selection of the new Superintendent. A committee has been appointed to examine the qualifications of the applicants, and to report in August. The Delta seems to think that the *scholastic* attainments alone are to be inquired into. We did not so understand the resolution at the time of its passage. On the contrary, the somewhat prolonged debate which followed its introduction, showed that the Directors understood the resolution to embrace an inquiry into *all* the qualifications of the Superintendent. He should be not only a good scholar, but a man of the world—one who reads men as well as books, who can scrutinize human actions, as well as scan a Greek hexameter. The Delta thinks he should be a resident. This undoubtedly is very desirable, and all things else being equal, the fact of residence should decide. But it is difficult to determine what shall be deemed a residence. In New Orleans especially, where life is compressed into such a narrow space, and the generations pass so rapidly over the stage of life, here the difficulty is increased. Shall the Superintendent produce a physician's certificate that he has gone through the baptism of yellow fever? Must he exhibit proof that he has spent one summer or more in New Orleans? Let us have the best man North or South, who can be found willing to accept it. "As wine and oil are imported to us from abroad, so must ripe understanding, and many civil virtues; we shall else miscarry still, and come short in the attempt of any great enterprise." So said the Republican poet of England. We import ministers every year, and they are but teachers of sacred things—yet there is no objection made to this. Why should a teacher be rejected, because he has not resided here? This sectional narrow-mindedness is rebuked by the experience of the past. Mr. Shaw, the late efficient and popular Superintendent, was himself a direct importation. These remarks are not made with the intention to aid the claims of any non-resident; for our own preference is decidedly for a young gentleman many years a resident of the city, and who is in the opinion of many competent judges admirably fitted for the place. Our only objection is his own—he does not consider himself qualified either by age or experience. Our own choice, therefore, is out of the question, and we write only with reference to the public interest. This, we think, will best be promoted by the selection of the best man, even though like Mr. Shaw, he should be especially imported.

Address of the Nashville Convention.

But for the great length of the address of the Convention recently assembled at Nashville we should publish it entire. We are able to give only a synopsis. The address is made "to the people of Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Tennessee, Kentucky, Louisiana, Texas, Missouri, Mississippi and Arkansas."

It sets out by a reference to a few past transactions connected with the slavery question; says that the agitation of the subject in Congress began sixteen years ago; the object of which, without disguise, was to overthrow slavery in the States. The presentation of petitions against slavery, chiefly in the District of Columbia; the hiring of editors and lecturers to excite public sentiment against the institution of slavery; forming organizations for the carrying off of slaves, and the enactment of laws by non-slaveholding States to prevent recovery by their owners; the separation of the Methodist and Baptist churches; the opposition of the Northern States to the Mexican war, and their present determination to appropriate to themselves all the territory acquired by it, "not from a mere lust of power but as a further step in the progress of things, aiming at the abolition of slavery in the States by the extension and multiplication of non-slaveholding States in the Union"—all these things are referred to as marking the progress of the slavery agitation, and as rendering imperatively necessary the use of decisive measures by the South to prevent further aggression.

The present condition of the Representatives in Congress from the South is dwelt upon. They are represented as suffering reproaches and contumely; reviled; chilled by a sense of humiliation at the insults daily received as the representatives of a slaveholding people, until "Congress has become little else than a grand instrument in the hands of abolitionists to degrade and ruin the South." "It (says the Address) you were to yield every thing the North now requires—abolish slavery in the District of Columbia—submit to be legislated pirates for conveying slaves from one State to another—let trial by jury and the writ of *habeas corpus*, wrest from you in the Northern States every fugitive slave—give up all your territories to swell Northern arrogance and predominance—would things stop there? These are all means aiming at one great end—the abolition of slavery in the States. Surrendering one of these means you will but inflame the power by which another will be exacted—and when all are conquered, will the evil be arrested? In fifty years, twenty new non-slaveholding States may be added to the Union, whilst some which are now slaveholding, may become non-slaveholding States. There then, will be no need, as now, openly to put aside the constitution to reach their object. If they will design to do it, the non-slaveholding States will then have the power by two thirds in Congress and three fourths of the States, to amend the constitution, and then have its express sanction to consummate their policy. Your condition is progressive."

"In what way shall the Southern States preserve the Constitution and protect themselves? The Address answers that, when, in a government like ours, a constitution is violated by a majority, (who alone can violate it in matters of legislation,) it cannot be restored to its integrity through the ordinary means of the government; for, these means being under the control of the majority, are not available to the minority. The Representatives of the South, in Congress, have done all that men true and faithful to the interests of their constituents could do; but the tide of Northern aggression, year after year, sets more and more strongly against us. "It is clear," says the Address, "that the ballot-box in the South is powerless for its protection."

The Compromise Bill, before the United States Senate, is strongly condemned. The reception of California as a State, into the Union, with her Constitution excluding slavery, is denounced as violative of the rights of the Southern States. The ground is taken, that those by whom California has been settled constitute a people in no proper sense of the term; but are citizens of the States or countries from which they have gone, and to which they still owe their allegiance. When Congress attempts to carry out and confirm the acts of these individuals, erecting California into a State and excluding slavery therefrom, it is the same thing as if Congress had originally passed a law to this effect without the intervention of these individuals. It will be regarded as a virtual extension of the Wilmot proviso over this territory: "in the mode of doing which," says the Address, "*there is nothing to mitigate the indignation of the Southern States, or to baffle their determination to redress the wrong, of inflicted.*" From these "past transactions" the condition of the South in the Union is ascertained, and the fruits of forbearance and submission particularly dwelt upon.

History teaches that "there is only one condition in which one people can be safe, under the dominion of another people; and, that is, when their interests are entirely identical." But the interests of the North and the South are not identical, the great difference being that in the Southern States there exists the institution of slavery. "This, alone," says the Address, "sets apart the Southern States as a peculiar people—with whom independence as to their internal policy is the condition of their existence. They must rule themselves or perish." The nature of things, independent of experience, teaches the South that there can be no safety in submission.

But submission is criminal; and a minority, by submission, may as much betray the Constitution as a majority by aggression. The Southern States are, therefore, not exempt from the responsibility of preserving the Constitution; and, in preserving it, to protect themselves.

In regard to the Texas boundary question it is asserted that "Texas is the only State in the Union which has the solemn guarantee of the Government of the United States in every possible form to her boundaries;" and that any arrangement concerning the territory of Texas, embracing all the country lying east of the Rio del Norte, which leaves a shade of doubt as to the rights of the people of the South to enter any portion of it with their slaves, will be aggressive of the rights of Southern States, and ought to be resisted.

The address opposes the abolition of the slave traffic in the District of Columbia on the ground that, the territory composing it having been ceded by the slave-holding States of Maryland and Virginia, any interference with the subject of slavery in that District will be a breach of faith to those States.

The provision of the compromise bill in regard to the recovery of fugitive slaves is condemned, because, in the first place, it is quite inadequate to accomplish the object intended, and because, in the second place, it gives the South nothing but what she is entitled to. Under the guise of a benefit, the bill (says the address) is useless as a remedy, and worse than useless in its usurpations.

The address concludes by stating that the South "might accept" the Missouri compromise line, "not because it is co-extensive with our rights, but because it has been twice sanctioned by those who have gone before us." "We should take this as a partition line between the two sections of the Union; and beside this, nothing but what the Constitution bestows. Although the Northern States would acquire by this compromise three-fourths of our vacant territory, they will have renounced the insufferable pretension of restricting and preventing the extension of the South, whilst they should extend indefinitely."

The address was signed by all of the delegates but one from Virginia, one from Florida, six from Alabama, and one from Mississippi—Judge Sharkey, the President of the Convention.

Before adjourning the Convention adopted a resolution for the re-assembling of the Convention at Nashville, on the 6th Monday after the adjournment of the present session of Congress.

The Crops.

MISSISSIPPI.—The Port Gibson Herald of the 21st says: "The prospect of the cotton crop was perhaps never so bad thus late in the season as at present. There is not, we believe, at this time a single plant in blossom in this county. The delinging rains of the past week have filled the fields generally with grass, and entirely prevented plowing. Under the most favorable auspices picking will commence a month later than usual."

TENNESSEE.—The Knoxville Plebian of the 17th says: "The corn crop will be shorter than for years past. The wheat crop, which for a time was so promising, is also less favorable. The red rust has made its appearance in different sections; and fears are entertained by many of our farmers that the crop will be a total failure."

ARKANSAS.—In portions of this State it is said corn and cotton looks well, and that should the farmers be favored with a late fall, there will be a good crop of both.

FROM CANADA.—A telegraphic dispatch dated Toronto, June 15, says:

Last night, in the House of Assembly, Attorney General Lafoutaine introduced a bill to increase parliamentary representation.

The House was in committee on seigniorial tenure of Lower Canada several hours, but no decision was come to.

The Inspector General announced the intention of Government to introduce a General Banking law. Also, a measure on the currency.

FROM RIO JANEIRO—*Great Mortality.*—Accounts from Rio Janeiro state that the fever still prevails there to a most disastrous extent. There are one hundred deaths daily—the stores are all closed, and business is almost entirely suspended. At Pernambuco, also, the fever is very fatal.

FROM GUATEMALA.—A decree has been issued by the government of Guatemala, relative to changing their principal port of imports and exports.

The port of San Tomas is fixed as the only principal port of entry and export from the 15th of April.

The port of Izabal will remain as a second port, for the coasting trade.

Article 5th of the decree provides that those persons who establish themselves at Santo Tomas, shall enjoy for ten years a total exemption from all taxes, either direct or indirect, and shall not pay duties on articles introduced for their own use and consumption, as set forth in previous enactments, but they will be obliged to perform municipal service, and to pay municipal imports and taxes on articles exported for sale.

FROM MINNESOTA.—We learn from the Minnesota Pioneer that Gov. Ramsey summoned the chiefs, braves and head men of the Chippewas and Sioux, two hostile tribes of Indians, at Fort Snelling, a short time since, with a view of reconciling their feuds, and inducing them to come to terms of peace. The Chippewas obeyed the summons very readily, but the Sioux were very reluctant to join the council. Gov. Ramsey made a conciliatory speech to the council, and suggested to them the appointment of a committee to adjust their difficulties. The Sioux entered into this arrangement with great reluctance, and at one time their chiefs left the council. The result of their deliberations was, that both tribes agreed upon a truce for three months, and in the mean time, they are to be governed by the treaty of 1843.

FROM CHILI.—The Panama Star of the 7th gives us the following news from Chili:

The Chilian press appear to be almost unanimous in praise of the new Ministry recently under the auspices of Sr. Varas. The foreign residents of Valparaiso express great confidence in this administration.

A serious difficulty occurred lately in Valparaiso, which resulted in the arrest of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, and seems likely to produce still more grave consequences. It originated in the forcible expulsion of a passenger from one of the Company's steamers, at the unanimous request of the other passengers, who represented to the Agent that the obnoxious individual was demented, and that his presence on board was dangerous to themselves.

The overland mail from Buenos Ayres brings news of an engagement between the troops of Rosas and the partisan chief Baron de Jaanity, in which the Brazilian leader had considerably the advantage. The difficulties between the Argentine Republic and the Empire of Brazil seemed to be as far from a settlement as ever.

FROM THE PLAINS.—A letter from Capt. Denver, of the Emigrant Mail Express, to the St. Louis Times, gives us the following. It is dated at Fort Kearney, May 28:

The health of the emigrants has been very good. Indeed, I very much doubt whether the same number of people, comprising as they do, all ages, sexes and conditions—could again cross the Plains with so little loss. There have been some deaths, it is true, but when it is recollected that the old and the young, "the halt, the lame and the blind," are all eagerly rushing forward on a long and toilsome journey, exposed to all kinds of weather, it is not to be wondered at if a grave is sometimes to be met with on the way. A board with the name rudely carved upon it, usually marks the last resting place of these restless wanderers. At the crossing of the Vermillion, I observed the grave of an infant *three months* old, and the next day we passed by that of a man upwards of *eighty-four* years of age. Fifteen or twenty, however, will, I think, cover the whole number of deaths to this point, on the road we traveled.

We were never out of sight of emigrant wagons from the time we left Weston; and after passing the junction of the Independence and St. Joseph roads, it was a continued jam, sometimes a double column for miles. A great number of stock cattle are being driven out, and we passed a number of droves of fine horses on the way. The ox teams have a majority, but it is said there is a much larger number of horses than usual. The stock generally look well, and every thing seems to encourage the emigrants.

NOVEL UNIFORM.—The City Guard, a military company of New York, has uniform pure white cassimere, embroidered in a pattern of flowers, done in white silk, after the French mode.

A TURK.—On the evening of the Greek festival of Easter, at Constantinople, Halil Pasha demanded a list of all the Greeks who were imprisoned for debts, paid all their debts, and liberated them from prison, and gave each of them a sum of money, to be expended by them during the Easter holidays.

GIRDLING THE EARTH.—By the Canada, letters from St. Petersburg have been received in 18 days. This is a good *step* towards the accomplishment of Mr. Puck's boast.

Napoleon's favorite residence at Fontainbleau is to be converted into a cavalry school.

A Paris letter states that numbers of Englishmen, young and old, have recently arrived in that capital to await the outbreak momentarily expected.

Letter from California.

The following extracts from a letter received from a young gentleman, who is seeking his fortune in the "Treasure-land," will repay a perusal:

JACKSON CREEK, May 9, 1850.

This country is as prolific of letter-writers as it is of gold. A newly arrived emigrant hardly sets his weary bones upon California soil before he indites a letter home to inform his anxious friends, or the not less anxious public, of his views in regard to El Dorado. The subject varies from grave to gay, according to the feelings of the writer, and the country is either abused or praised, according to the temper of the man. One in olden times might go from Dan to Beersheba, and cry all barren, and so in this brilliant age, a querulous spirit from the States can wander from the landing at San Francisco to the richest placers of the Sierra Nevada, and yet walk too erect to catch the shining qualities of the soil. Let grumblers cry aloud from the house-tops, and let their lucubrations be paraded over the Union as a warning not to engage in the gold-hunting of the Pacific, but I my dear, am discouraged by the dolorous accounts of the awful price of bread and butter, or the plaintive sighs of one who so dainty limbs feel the need of a couch of down. Industry is the great talisman which effects wonders here. Like the rod of Moses, which drew water from the rock, (I think I am correct, though rather rusty in Biblical lore,) it sends forth from the rugged quartz all that one can desire. Gold is here in valley and on hill-top, in wet and dry diggings—in the bed of the mountain torrent, and in the sands of the flowing river. New discoveries abound even in every day, and in this land of wonders, this is saying much. Of course, should you come out, you wish to reach the centre of attraction as soon as possible, and at this time I can commend the neighborhood of Sonora; the river Tuolumne and tributaries abound with the precious ore. The mines of this region are said to be inexhaustible, and if they resist the attack now made upon them by the armies of some thousand of valiant gold-hunters, you may expect a depreciation of the yellow currency before many years. Columbia City has been laid out on this placer, but it bids fair to be a New Amsterdam, for the inhabitants are digging perfect canals through the streets—in some portions of it the soil has been thrown up to the depth of sixty feet.

You would think me a Manchuian should I relate half the truth in regard to these new diggings. Lumps, unmixed with quartz and weighing 4½ lbs. have been found, while masses of rock and gold, exceeding 25 pounds, have been taken from the earth. Trinidad and Humboldt bays are also, it is said, adding to the boundless wealth of Dame Nature's Mint, the only name I can find appropriate to the "Eureka State." We are informed by those who have visited this region that the Indians are friendly and that gold is found in abundance. Another town rivals Columbia City in rich deposits—it is Auburn, on the North Fork, and is described by the fortunate one as

"—— the loveliest village of the plain."

The name of the author of the quotation is applicable to the new town. Miners are at work in front of the very doors and a ravine running through the town is being thoroughly explored.

Now for my experience: I have been here seven months—part of the time during the rainy season, and for some weeks I was cooped up in Sacramento waiting for the waters to subside. On my arrival I went to work at the mine—obtained a "start" which even the winter's expenses could not take away, and now I am engaged, as they say in Illinois, in "merchandising," in company with ——. I opened here "a general assortment." It was at a time when the whole camp was on a spree. —— was soon satisfied and has moved further up, where he is employed at $10 per day. I go it alone, and can say that I like this mine much better than my first operations.

Four new stores have been opened, but opposition is the life of business. This, and in fact all Southern mines, are filled with a population chiefly foreign Mexicans, Frenchmen, Spaniards, and offscuff in general. The Americans are mostly officers and disbanded volunteers, who make it a point of honor never to save a dime, and who manage to keep drunk two-thirds of their time. Somewhat I am becoming quite popular with these gentry, and they always give me a call when they need the services of the country. What are they? you will ask. My own dress shall show you, although I must confess I belong to the "better classes!" My costume consists of a red flannel shirt, a white wool hat and buckskin unmentionables—any thing more would be superfluous. I have learned to talk to the Indians in their own tongue; the redskins are becoming quite civilized, and can already drink and steal nearly as well as their white brethren. But then, you know, this is a progressive age, and I rather think California is helping it forward at railroad speed.

Sacramento City is again overflowed. As soon as dry land can be found for a trading spot, I shall send my team for a fresh supply of goods.

Money can be made here in almost any employment, but let me advise that the finer portion of creation remain at home. It is true hundreds of families are coming overland from the States, but they are generally used to a frontier life, and can endure better the privations that must necessarily be submitted to here. W. L. B.

Louisiana Interior.

The Red River Republican (Alexandria) of the 22d says Red River has not fallen much during the last week. A rise of fourteen feet is reported above, which will affect the river there but very little.

Black River has fallen an inch—the Ouachita, at Harrisonburg, has fallen four or five inches. It will be too late for the planters who have been overflowed to make corn, cotton, or any thing else this season. The Republican also concludes the following:

KIDNAPPING.—A box marked "glass—this side up, with care," was put on board the Hecla in New Orleans, on Thursday last, which during the trip excited some suspicion. On the arrival of the boat here, the clerk, to make certain that nothing was wrong, got out a search warrant, and on opening the box, instead of glass, a little shaver was found snugly ensconced in it. He will not say to whom or where he belongs, and has been put in jail until the matter can be investigated. We have not heard what has become of the individual who shipped the singular package.

The Bayou Sara Ledger of the 22d says the river at that place, within the preceding week, had fallen between nine and ten inches, and still continued to fall at a very fast rate. The weather was cloudy, with now and then a pleasant shower.

The Concordia Intelligencer of the 22d contains the following pleasant narration. *Apropos* of the Intelligencer, "Nota Bene," its former excellent New Orleans correspondent, has resumed his letters to that paper:

ANGLING IN LAKE CONCORDIA.—The delightful and philosophical sport of angling never was better than at this season; though immense quantities have been caught for months past, the number seems nothing less. Lake Concordia, one of the most beautiful sheets of water we know of, offers fine sport at this particular season, and almost throughout the whole year will pay for the trouble of baiting the hook. Some of our piscatorial friends who live in Baton Rouge and New Orleans, might find it a pleasant trip during the hot summer, just to pay Concordia a visit, and we promise them plenty of sport.

The Villager (Markeville, parish of Avoyelles) of the 18th has the following items:

A negro woman belonging to Mr. Nicholson of Bayou Rouge, and charged with assaulting her master with an axe, was tried on Tuesday last and sentenced to twenty-four hours confinement in the parish jail, twenty lashes, and to wear an iron collar during six months. This decision is worthy of being recorded in the annals of the jurisprudence of Avoyelles.

A slave, the property of Mr. William Voorhies, was committed to jail on Sunday last, charged with an attempt at poisoning his master and several fellow slaves. His trial will take place on the 12th instant.

The prospect of our planters is rather gloomy. The superabundant rains are completing the work of destruction on that portion of the fields that the late inundation had spared.

THE AWFUL DISASTER ON LAKE ERIE.—A telegraphic dispatch to the Charleston papers says: "The steamboat Griffith, Capt. Roby, was burnt on Lake Erie, near Cleveland, on the 17th. It is supposed that there were near 300 persons on board, and that 260 of the number perished, most of whom were emigrants. Capt. Roby, his wife and child, Franklin Heath, wife and four children, and Horace Palmer, are among the missing."

The New York Herald says: The knockings of the Rochester family are, no doubt, very curious, but they are only ventriloquism in a new shape.

On the 16th instant, at Tuskegee, Ala., a young man in that place by the name of Stokes, a tailor, committed suicide by taking laudanum.

SUICIDE.—Randall Chandler, near Cynthians, Harrison county, N. Y., hung himself on the 16th inst. He leaves a wife and three or four children.

The deaths in St. Louis for the week ending the 21st were 95; children, 5 years and under, 30; death by cholera, 40; deaths by small pox, 1.

The 751st anniversary of the investment of Jerusalem was celebrated by the Masons of Ohio, at Zanesville, on the 7th inst. The procession is said to have been very large.

The rowdies of Pittsburgh have a refined way of showing their rowdyism. It is by throwing oil upon all ladies they see with silk dresses on. Four ladies had their dresses spoiled in this way on the 11th inst.

Mrs. Mitchell, the wife of Wm. Mitchell, late of the Olympic theatre, New York, has filed an application for divorce.

At New York, on the 15th inst., Joseph C. Ashley, concerned in the torpedo case, was sentenced for passing forged notes to six years hard labor in the State Prison, at Sing Sing.

The Arctic Expedition gutta percha boat, presented to Sir John Ross, was burned while being conveyed by railway from Glasgow to Ayr. It is supposed that a spark from the engine ignited the boat, as, when the train approached Prestwick, it was discovered to be on fire, and the greater part consumed.

The trial of the Montezquimes was progressing at St. Louis at our latest dates.

ARRIVAL OF THE CAMBRIA.

[TELEGRAPHED TO THE COMMERCIAL READING ROOM.]

BALTIMORE, 21st, 4 o'clock, P. M.

The steamer Cambria arrived at Halifax on Friday morning. The steamer Pacific arrived at Liverpool on the Friday previous to the Cambria's sailing....Cotton, at Liverpool, unchanged but firmer. The sales of the week previous to the sailing of the steamer were 60,000 bales....Flour was dull and unchanged....Corn inactive, with a decline of six pence to a shilling....Provisions were very quiet....Lard three pence lower....Late Continental advices created an active demand for all descriptions of Coffee, which had advanced from three to five shillings per cwt....News from Cuba strengthened the prices of Sugar materially....No sales of Rice. Market easy....Discount low on good bills....Nothing else yet received.

Important from Havana.

SOUTHWEST PASS, June 23.—By the brig Adams Gray, which arrived at the Southwest Pass yesterday, we have received the following:

"HAVANA, June 20.—The American Consul has demanded the delivery, by the Spanish authorities, of the prisoners and vessels captured near the coast of Yucatan, and has met with a flat refusal.

"The excitement is very great, and the Consul is openly threatened with insult by the lower classes."—*Eve. Pic.*

THE RIVERS.—The Mississippi at Memphis on the 20th was still falling.

The Ohio at Louisville was on a stand with 4 feet 3 inches in the channel. Rain had fallen to some extent.

The Louisville papers of the 17th report 5 feet water at Flint Island bar, and the steamers Childe Harold and G. W. Kendall hard aground there.

New Albany bar is the shoalest in the river. The steamer Europa, for this port, was unable to get over. The Peytona, Saladin and other boats, were lying at New Albany, unable to come up over the bar.

WRECK OF THE BELLE OF THE WEST.—The Cincinnati Commercial of the 15th instant says: "Mr. Lanphear, who has closed the duties assigned him by the insurance offices of recovering all the property possible from the wreck of the Belle of the West, reports that he found part of the skeleton of a person in the run of the boat. The trunk and to the knees were almost consumed, and the sex was only inferred by the stockings and small feet, which indicated the person to have been a woman. It is supposed that the lower parts of the lower limbs were preserved by being in water at the time the body was consumed. There was also found a skull, supposed to be the only visible remains of a person consumed in the conflagration. The whole number of bodies found were eighteen."

Two negroes were hung in Hamburg, Ashley county, Arkansas, on the 24th instant, for the murder of their master, Josiah Davis, in May last.

Auction Sales—This Day.

STEER, HYDE & CO. will sell, at half-past 10 o'clock, at 32 Magazine street—Groceries, Provisions and Liquors.....At 10 o'clock, on the Levee, opposite Poydras st.—Corn.

D. of T.... Meeting This Afternoon.

MAGNOLIA UNION No. 2, Daughters of Temperance, meets at half-past 3 o'clock, at Pelican Hall.

Correspondence.

NEW ORLEANS, June 20, 1850.

T. PLACIDE, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* The undersigned, on behalf of the ladies and gentlemen of the Company, to Ballet, the gentlemen of the Orchestra, Artists, Mechanics and attaches of the "Varieties," request you, at your convenience of their submitted arrangement, for the occasion of a Benefit to be given to you, and which it has been agreed should take place on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, 26th inst.

In tendering this request, the undersigned regret that it has been delayed thus long. They deem the period, however, not altogether inappropriate, inasmuch as it will take place a few nights of the close of a theatrical season which your enterprise, spirit and liberality have made brilliant in the extreme, and given those who have been connected with you an opportunity of participating, by a tribute, however humble, their high appreciation of the integrity and generosity by which your management has been characterized. We trust the public generously will co-operate with us in making the Benefit substantially worthy of your acceptance.

We, my dear sir, with much regard, your friends and well-wishers,

GEORGE HOLLAND, GEO. T. ROWE,
CHAS. D. S. HOWARD, L. GARICI,
WM. M. DAWSON, THOS. E. PYE,
A. MONDELLI, Sen.

For the members of the establishment.

To T. Placide, Esq., Proprietor of the "Varieties."

PLACIDE VARIETIES.

Gentlemen—It would be affectation in me not to express my pride in having so far gained your good will as to be worthy of the honor you intend me by so generous a tender of your services on the evening of WEDNESDAY, 26th inst., which you design as a Benefit for me. I can only express profound assurance, because usual in variously, and I assure you, sincerely, that, if I can do any thing to show my gratitude for the appreciation you have bestowed on my "humble self" in management, I the only gainer. Be pleased, gentlemen, to receive my thanks in all honesty, and accept for yourselves my sincere acknowledgments for your kindness.

I remain your friend and obedient servant, THOS. PLACIDE.

To Messrs. Holland, Howard, Dawson, Rowe, Pye, etc.

NEW ORLEANS, June 21, 1850. jel2

Dr. Townsend's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla.

Wonder and Ess. ...of the Age—*GREAT SPRING AND SUMMER MEDICINE.*—This Extract is put up in Quart Bottles; it is six times cheaper, pleasanter, and accredited expertise in any said. It cures disease without vomiting, purging, sickening or debilitating the patient. The great beauty and superiority of this Sarsaparilla over all others, is that it Mediates in, while it eradicates disease, it invigorates the body. It is the only one that ever did any good.

Spring and Summer Medicines EVER KNOWN. It not only purifies the whole system and a vengeance the person, but it creates new, pure and rich blood—a power possessed by no other medicine. And in this lies the grand secret of its wonderful success. It has performed, within the last two years, more than 100,000 cures of severe cases of disease; at least 25,000 were considered incurable. It has saved the lives of more than 5000 children the two past seasons.

3000 cases of Chronic Rheumatism;
2000 cases of Dyspepsia;
2000 cases of Females' Debility and Want of Energy;
7000 cases of the different Female Complaints;
1500 cases of Scrofula;
1500 cases of the Liver Complaint;
2500 cases of Disease of the Kidneys and Dropsy;
2000 cases of the Gravel;
1000 cases of Sick Headache;
1500 cases of the Dropsy;
5000 cases of Consumption;

And Thousands of cases of Diseases of the Blood, viz: Ulcers, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Pimples on the Face, Scald Head, Tetter, Neuralgia, etc., etc., together with numerous cases of Sick Headache, Pain in the Side and Chest, Open Affections, etc., etc.

☞ Prepared and sold by R. P. TOWNSEND, M. D., 108 Fulton street, New York, and by Agents in New Orleans.

je24 6t 2db J. WRIGHT & CO. 151 Chartres st.

DRS. ROUGH and BRYDINGER will attend to the practice of their profession in all its branches. Strict and constant daily attention paid to office practice. Our door calls attended to at all hours.....Office No. 121 Baronne street, near the Carrollton Railroad Depot. je25

A GOOD CHANCE for a Profitable Investment with a small Capital.—The advertiser offers for sale the entire or a fine opportunity for the investment of a small cash capital, to engage in the stock raising business. He is the owner of a Stock Farm of 2 leagues (6,000 acres) situated on the Colorado River, about eight or ten miles above the town of Matagorda, (Texas) one of the most eligible locations for a stock farm in the United States. Not having the capital him self with which to commence the business, without disposing of some of the land, which would make it less valuable for the purposes of stock raising, he would take a partner (either active or passive) who would be willing to advance a reasonable sum of cash capital against the land, which is valued at from $8250 to $10,000—each partner to be equally interested in the concern and profits, which, if properly managed, will amount in less than five years to $25,000 or $30,000. Unquestionable references given, and will be required. For further particulars, inquire at the Crescent office. je25 tf

FOR RENT.—One Tenement of a one-and-a-half story House Building, First street, between St. Denis street and Dryades street, in Lafayette. It has a handsome flower garden in front, and the house is pleasantly situated in a healthy and respectable part of Lafayette. For further particulars, apply to

J. P. PHILLIPS, 16 Banks Arcade.

N. B.—The above mentioned property will be sold on accommodating terms, on inquiring at No. 16 Banks Arcade, where a full description will be given. je 24 4t

MARBLE.—50 blocks White Italian Marble, direct from the quarries of Carrara, now landing from Italian ship Francesco, from Genoa, for sale by

BARELLI & CO, 61 Common st.

☞ Also on hand, by recent arrivals, Bardiglio and Dove Marble, in blocks and slabs; and Tiles of all sizes and dimensions; also, four cases polished Marble Table Tops, for sale low to close consignments. je25

CROCKERY, CHINA AND GLASSWARE.

P. R. FELL & CO., 84 COMMON STREET, New Orleans, *Importers and Dealers, wholesale and retail*, in China, Crockery, Porcelain and Britannia Castors, Candlesticks, Table Cutlery, Japanned Waiters, etc.....Goods will be offered at low prices, and when for the country, packed in the safest manner. je25 1y

CLARET WINES.—
450 cases ST. ESTAPHE;
50 cases HAUT BIRON;
50 cases CHATEAU MARGEAUX;
25 pipes do. COS DESTOUREL;
In store and for sale low by

SAMUEL WOLFF, 25 Gravier st.

CHAMPAGNE WINES.—
100 baskets CARDINAL;
100 baskets COLBERT S.W.;
50 baskets LION D'OR;
In store and for sale low by

SAMUEL WOLFF, 25 Gravier st.

COOK WANTED.—Wanted to purchase a first rate Cook, to go to the Country. Call at 78 Magazine street.

F. R. PRICE.

New Books.

☞ Just received, and for sale by

THOMAS L. WHITE,
No. 53 Canal street,

MEMOIRS OF THE COURT OF MARIE ANTOINETTE, Queen of France. By Madame Campan, First Lady of the Bedchamber to the Queen, with a Biographical introduction, by M. De Lescure. In 2 vols.
MEMOIRS OF THE HOUSE OF ORLEANS. By W. Leek Taylor. In 2 v