The Daily Crescent.

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The Daily Crescent.

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TERMS OF THE CRESCENT.

DAILY—Fifteen Cents per week, payable to the carriers, or Eight Dollars per year, payable in advance—half yearly and quarterly at the same rates.

THE WEEKLY CRESCENT—Three dollars a year, payable in advance. Postmasters and others acting as agents, by sending five dollars, will be entitled to two copies.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Reduced to the Cash Standard.

From and after this date, the following reduced rate of charges, 1 square of 12 lines or less, in Agate, or 10 lines or less, in Pearl, will be invariably adhered to, and thus, while all the patrons of the Crescent will be put upon an equal footing, its columns will be opened to thousands who have never been able, heretofore, to advertise, viz:

First insertion, per square, in all cases	$0 50
Each insertion after, per square, second page	0 50
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" " " " outside pages	0 12½
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For one month, per square, second page	$15 00
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For three months, per square, outside pages	10 00
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For business cards in the Weekly Crescent, half the rates in the Daily. Contracts will be made with merchants to advertise by the year, based on the above rates. All advertisements not marked will be considered as intended for one insertion only. These reduced rates are offered to our patrons as a promotion for the improvement, every advertisement, therefore, (except from regular advertisers, with whom we keep running accounts,) must be left at the counter and paid for in advance. October 1, 1850

Further Details by the Arctic.

The Arctic arrived at New York on Monday the 27th, and we find in the Baltimore Sun some few items of news in addition to those already given by telegraph.

England.

London is unusually gay, and seems already to feel the effects of the coming ruin.

In the religious world, the Anti-Papal fever has abated nothing of its fervency, although the display of feeling on the subject has grown somewhat less boisterous than at the outset; and instead of seeking to mob the Catholics, disturb their worship, or burn the Pope in effigy, the disposition now is, to see what the law can do to punish and expel the bold intruders.

Ireland.

Mr. John O'Connell's project of a conference of Irish members has received the "unkindest cut of all" at the hands of a co-religionist, in the person of Mr. George Henry Moore, the clever member of the county of Mayo, who has accompanied his refusal to dance at the heels of the Conciliation Hall "leader" with such a castigation of that gentleman's pretensions to his assumed position, as can hardly be soon forgotten even by a less sensitive disposition than that of the member for Limerick.

During the past year forty-four ships left Cork for the United States, conveying 6626 souls; ten for Quebec, 1281; eight for New Brunswick, 786; total 8093, making a decrease this year of 1628.

The Waterford Mail states that it is the intention of her Majesty to visit Limerick in or about June next. The Lakes of Killarney will, of course, be honored by the Royal notice.

Cardinal Wiseman is shortly expected to visit Dublin and Armagh.

The Belfast Chronicle states that Government intend to organize a police force in Australia, and to withdraw the British troops entirely from that colony. Liberal offers have been made to a number of the Irish constabulary to induce them to volunteer to go out.

Germany.

Germany is not quite prostrated. The Prussian Parliament re-assembled on the 4th, but still reflects public opinion. Like the public, it wants the issue of the conference at Dresden, of which, as yet, nothing is known, because, perhaps, nothing has been done. The Lower Chamber re-elected Count Schwerin as their president by a large majority. Simson and Lessing were re-elected vice-presidents. In the other House, the president, Count Rittberg, made a very anti-ministerial speech. The ministerial party has had a majority on the address debate. In its sitting, on the 7th instant, the House resolved to drop that debate, and to proceed to the business of the House.

The address committee of the upper House has recommended a similar course. In the upper House at Berlin, on the 8th instant, in reply to some remarks from Mr. Camphausen, the minister declared that the government had assumed a decided hostile position against all revolutions and revolutionists. Accounts from Vienna state that Gen. Schonhals, Radetzky's favorite secretary, has been forced to retire on a pension. Baron Kubeck has been ordered to propose a financial scheme to the government, and Kraus, the Finance Minister, is to counteract no financial operations without the approval of Kubeck. The Austrian papers state that the Emperor is preparing to proceed to Dresden on the 20th instant, for the purpose of meeting the King of Prussia.

The two Commissioners from Dresden arrived at Kendsburg on the 5th instant. The Stadtholders had consented to meet them on the following day. The Commissioners will give them three days to consider the question, and the course of action which they ought to take. The Bavarian troops at Cassel are preparing to leave the city. Their place in the garrison will be filled by the Austrian foot and artillery. The Prussian corps are moving against the Holstein frontier. The Austrian corps proceeded on its march through Hesse; on the 5th, their head-quarters arrived at Cassel. Hamburg letters of the 7th instant state that military preparations were still continuing, and levies of recruits were being sent to the army. Troops, however, were on the march from Hesse for the Duchies.

Italy.

The executions in Italy for robbery and the concealment of weapons continue. By news of the 31st December, from Verona, six individuals have been sentenced to death by a court-martial, and shot accordingly.

Letters from Turin, of the 4th inst., announce the death at Aleppo of the Polish General Bem. He died in the Turkish faith, and was buried with military honors.

The *Risorgimento*, of Turin, quotes a letter from Rome, of the 28th, stating that sanguinary quarrels constantly occur between the French and Pontifical troops, and that several of the former had but lately been killed or severely wounded in the quarters of the Borgo and Banchi. The correspondent adds, that the mob always side with the Papal soldiers on such occasions; and that, in consequence of such occurrences, the French General has thought it prudent to abandon some secondary posts, and to concentrate his men in the vicinity of the Castle of St. Angelo. It was rumored that negotiations with the King of Naples, for the purpose of obtaining a Neapolitan garrison at Rome had not been crowned with success.

It is stated that the Pontiff is as yet undecided how to act in refence to England; and that the officious interference of a few English Catholic noblemen in Rome has only added to the perplexity of his Holiness. It is also reported that there is at the present moment a split in the camp of the Jesuits, a schism having arisen upon the question of the mysterious system of their religious and political tactics being continued or abandoned. The King of Naples is now menaced with revolutionary plots on every side. Arrests were being made in great numbers, but this did not seem to remedy the evil. The army is therefore to be increased by 18,000 men, and as the promulgation of English opinions is one of the causes assigned for these covert treasons, the few Neapolitans who were bent on visiting the great exhibition, have been refused their passports.

Spain.

The Ministry have tendered their resignation, but the Queen has refused to accept their retirement, and so they retain their portfolios by a royal order. General news unimportant.

Hungary.

The Austrian *gens d'armes* companies in Hungary are being completed with all possible expedition, and whole hosts of custom-house officers have been let loose upon that province, in order that the new customs' acts may be carried out with vigor. How they will fare, the future alone can show. It is thought that this attempt to place the heel of tyranny on the neck of the Magyars, will lead to serious results. There are brave men in Hungary still who will resist this aggression to the last.

Syria.

The *Journal de Constantinople* of the 24th ult. mentions an insurrection which has broken out at Damascus against the recruiting laws, but was quelled by the Imperial troops. Eight of the ringleaders were arrested and sent to Constantinople to be tried; the other prisoners made on the occasion were sent to Canea, to be enrolled in the regular troops.

Pictures, it is said, are going out of fashion for the first time since the age of Apelles. In the houses of the people of fashion in New York, mirrors, costing, perhaps, two or three thousand dollars, take the place of works.

Congress.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28, 1848.

SENATE.—Mr. Pratt presented a memorial from Baltimore, praying that all those engaged in the war of 1812 be allowed one hundred and sixty acres of land.

Mr. Clay presented petitions from Pennsylvania, praying a modification of the tariff of 1846.

Mr. Hamlin presented petitions from Maine, praying a repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law, which were laid on the table.

Mr. Hunter reported back the bill providing for the appointment of inspectors at large.

Mr. Walker offered a resolution calling upon the commissioner of patents to report whether the present Patent Office building, if the gallery of curiosities were removed, would not be sufficient for the wants of his office.

The resolution was amended by making the call on the Secretary of the Interior, and was sthen adopted.

He also offered a resolution inquiring why the regents of the Smithsonian Institution have not removed from the Patent Office building the national curiosities, etc. Laid over.

Mr. Levin offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling for copies of all correspondence between the United States and Great Britain in relation to the seizure at Astoria, Oregon, of a vessel called the Albion.

Mr. Hale offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Committee on the District of Columbia to inquire if any persons or corporations in this District are exercising the powers of issuing bank notes, and whether said notes are made payable in any thing else than gold or silver; and if said notes are thus issued, by virtue of what law!

The resolution offered yesterday in regard to increasing the compensation of Judge Crunch, was agreed to.

The Committee on Printing was allowed to employ a clerk.

The Senate next took up the bill to ascertain and settle private land claims in California.

Mr. Berrien moved several verbal amendments.

Mr. Benton moved to amend the bill by striking out that part of the 13th section which authorizes the United States Judge after a claim has been allowed, to restrain by injunction the issuing of a patent whenever any other party may come in and claim a better right and title.

On these amendments a long discussion took place, and the amendments of Mr. Berrien were agreed to, and the motion to strike out rejected—yeas 10, nays 37. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—After the journal had been read, Mr. Brown, of Mississippi, moved a bill in amendment to the bill before the House relative to the settlement of public lands, and granting the right of pre-emption to persons settling on the same—under certain restrictions.

Mr. Brown said, it was not the object of the bill to provide a house for individuals which they might sell, and thus meet the consequence of their own imprudence; but that persons who were not in a condition to purchase and settle, should be allowed to obtain lands to a certain extent. Wilderness lands, he said, were worth nothing; and his proposition was to put occupants upon them.

The Government would, if the plan he proposed were adopted, give away nothing, as the lands would be improved for the mutual advantage equally of the public and the individual who might improve them. The individual when put in possession of lands would be expected to pay for them when able, at the rate of a dollar and a quarter per acre. The land thus obtained would be valued at one hundred dollars, and the labor that would be expended on it would render it worth that sum.

A motion was made to lay the bill on the table which was negatived by a vote of 90 to 78; and that to refer the bill was carried—121 to 64.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and the Deficiency Bill was again taken up, and a motion granting to one of the clerks of the Third Auditor's Department $1700 having failed, Mr. Bayly, of Virginia, moved that it be fixed at $1600—adding one dollar, to render the sum different from the amendment which was rejected yesterday; and read a private letter from the Third Auditor, expressing the hope, that the committee would reverse its decision, of yesterday, which fixed the pay of the clerks under the bill uniformly at $1000, and urging the ability of Mr. Hinds, the chief clerk, as a reason why he should receive an additional compensation.

Mr. Dunham, of Indiana, considered the writing and production of the letter, as an improper interference with the proceedings of the House, of which Mr. Bayly had received an extract. The reading of the entire letter being called for by the committee, it was handed in and read at the Clerk's desk.

The question was then taken, and carried on Mr. Bayly's motion—yeas 91, nays 33.

Mr. Robinson, from Indiana, then moved that four other clerks be allowed $4 each, which was also agreed to—yeas 81, nays 35.

Various other items of the bill were taken up—among others the remuneration of the clerks in the Pension department, under the law of September last, and which passed, without any important amendments.

Among the sums thus voted was $136,624 for the payment of Texas volunteers, such pay and allowance to be in conformity with that received by troops in Mexico.

A similar vote of $75,000 to meet expenses of employing militia and volunteers in Florida, in 1849, was also carried.

An amendment was introduced by one of the members from Pennsylvania, whose name we did not ascertain, to increase the duties on certain articles, among which were iron manufactures, and to appoint appraisers.

An objection was made to the introduction of this amendment, on a point of order—when the committee rose, reported progress, and the House adjourned.

In giving a brief sketch of the proceedings of the House, the object is to give the mere substance of the debates; and it would extend the reports to too great a length to mention the names of the numerous speakers who address the House, or when in committee. There is no intention, however, of exercising any partiality; and we accidentally omitted Mr. Robinson's name, of Indiana, yesterday, as moving a resolution which produced debate, and also that of Mr. McMullen, of Virginia, in reply to the observations made by Mr. Dunham, with reference to the employment of clerks by the Secretary of the Interior, and which, that gentleman contended, was not without the authority of precedent.

WRECKS.—The Charleston Courier has the following information from New Providence:

Accounts from Nassau, N. P., represent two American vessels as wrecked there. One is a ship ashore a few miles north of Memory Rock, which had been on fire, and so burnt from the mainmast; all, that the whole of the stern is gone, leaving no trace whereby her name might be discovered. No doubt is entertained as to her being an American vessel, supposed from New Orleans, from the nature of her cargo, which consists of cotton, flour, pork, lard, tallow, and manufactured gray cottons, all of which have been claimed by the Admiralty. The other is a brig, a few miles north of where the ship lies. She split to pieces as soon as she struck, and the greater portion of her cargo, with the vessel, will be a total loss. It is reported that the captain of the brig is on the wrecking schooner Exceed, belonging to Abaco, and that a part of the cargo has been picked up by her. The brig was from New Orleans, bound for New York, with a cargo of molasses, lard and salt provisions.

Telegraphic News.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 4, 1851.

NEW YORK MARKETS.—At New York, to-day, Cotton was depressed, and no sales were made. Flour and grain were unchanged. One thousand barrels of mess pork were sold at 12½. Lard 8¼.

CONGRESSIONAL.—In the Senate, a petition from Alabama, in favor of the acquisition of Cuba, was presented by Mr. Borland.

The bill to regulate appraisements of foreign merchandise passed the House. The San Francisco and New York Branch Mint bills were discussed, and destroyed by objectionable amendments. It is certain that they will not pass.

New York, February 5, 1851.

FOREIGN SHIP NEWS.—The William and Elizabeth arrived at Liverpool on the 15th; the Patrick Henry, Living Age, Land, and Talleyrand, at Havre the 10th; the Orozimba at Genoa the 7th, and the John Spear at Trieste, the 3d, all from New Orleans.

The ship Brunswick, from New Orleans, put into Plymouth on the 13th, having lost two men overboard, and experienced very bad weather.—[Evening Picayune.

LOUISIANA INTERIOR—*Parish of Rapides.* The Red River Republican says that a front lot has been purchased in the burnt district, and a large hotel is to be built. The Masons also intend to erect a hall. With these buildings, and others that will no doubt be put up before long, Alexandria will be made a more beautiful and flourishing place than it has been at any former period.

California News.

We received our California papers at so late an hour on Wednesday night, that we were unable to give a full summary of the news they contained. We find the following in the Alta California:

The Custom-house at Monterey (California) was entered on the 7th December, and robbed of $50,000. A portion of the money belonged to Mr. Randall, the Collector, and the balance to the Government. Five men have been arrested on suspicion.

The cholera has ceased both in San Francisco and Sacramento city.

Pilgrims' day was duly celebrated in San Francisco.

We yesterday were shown the most remarkable specimens of native gold, probably, that have ever been seen in California. They were from Wood's Diggings, and consisted of leaves of gold rolled up and twisted in various convolutions, imbedded in the quartz, in some instances connected with the crystals, in others apparently having been rolled or flattened out by immense pressure, then twisted and bent up, and the quartz formed around these golden plates. One of them, the only one we examined with a microscope, showed well defined lines and angles as correct and uniform as if done by a cunning workman. Some persons pronounced it real artificial chased work, others said it was from Solomon's Temple. It is our opinion that it was pressed originally between masses of crystallized matter, and then imbedded in quartz as the deposits were formed.

Much anxiety is shown for the fate of the fore and aft schooner William and Elizabeth, whose supercargo, Mr. Henry Kendig, son of B. Kendig, of San Francisco, left New Orleans in said vessel on the 8th of January, 1849. It is feared that she and the schooner Pioneer, which left New Orleans on the 17th of June last, for San Francisco via Lake Nicaragua and Realejo, are lost.

There has been no small degree of dissatisfaction expressed on account of an opinion from the Supreme Court of the State, which goes to vitiate almost all the land titles in San Francisco. A number of steamers had arrived from around the Horn—among others the Gen. Warren, Constitution, etc. The Roman Catholic Bishop of California, Dr. Alemani, had arrived, and received a most cheering welcome.

Great scarcity of all sorts of clothing and dry goods and provisions of every kind and the common necessaries of life prevail among the inhabitants between San Diego and Monterey, and in Southern Oregon.

The body of a man named John McMillan, a Scotchman, was found at San Francisco on the 31st of December. He had been murdered. He came to California from New Orleans in February, 1849. A letter of introduction was found in his pocket from John C. Jones, of New Orleans, to Jesse H. or James Bondwurat, California.

In the list of deaths in California, we find the names of P. McGill and John McCurdy, of New Orleans.

Another fire has visited San Francisco, but its ravages are so little, compared with previous ones, only about $60,000, that it has scarcely been noticed except by the unfortunate sufferers.

One of the numerous gales that have been known for years, has raged on the Pacific coast and over the country. But the damage has not been very great, the most unfortunate effects of it, yet known, being the loss of the British ship Mersey, at the mouth of San Francisco Bay.

The most fruitful topic of comment in the San Francisco papers, was the act of the City Council, the members of which formed themselves into a Mutual Admiration Society, and voted themselves, individually and *singularly*, a gold medal!

There was a strong probability that the seat of legislation would be removed to San Francisco.

The cholera has been very fatal among the inhabitants of Santa Cruz, Ventura and vicinity. Whole families have been swept away. At the last accounts it was rapidly abating.

The Board of Aldermen of San Francisco have voted themselves salaries of $3000 per annum.

The brig Kate Heath returned to San Francisco on the 22d of December, after an absence of nearly three months spent in exploring the Umpqua river in South Oregon, and surveying the rich bottoms of its tributaries. Seventy persons went on the brig for the purpose of settling. They laid the basis of Umpqua City, two miles within the mouth of the river. It is destined to be the great point to which both the commerce of the entire portion of South-western Oregon will be directed. The settlers then went up the river and took up land claims in the fertile bottoms.

PROPOSED CHANGE IN THE LIABILITIES OF SHIP OWNERS.—Mr. Hamlin has introduced a bill which is based on the recent British statute. It first relieves the ship owners from loss by fire, except when caused by their design. It releases them from all liabilities for the loss of precious metals, jewels and bank notes, unless the true nature and value of the articles is given, and restricts these liabilities in all cases of embezzlement, collision, etc., to their actual interest in the ship and freight. In the event that the ship and freight are not of sufficient value to pay all the damages of the shippers, the proceeds are to be distributed *pro rata*. The officers and crew remain liable for their acts of negligence or wrong. The shipment of inflammable substances is forbidden, without a statement of their nature, under fine and imprisonment. The bill called out a spirited debate on its first reading, and it will undoubtedly receive a careful examination before disposed of.

The velocity of the electric fluid on the wires of the magnetic telegraph, according to Professor Loomis' recent astronomy, appears to be 19,000 miles in one second—or, in about one second the globe would be passed around—quick enough for common purposes. The velocity may not be uniform, and this is far less than given by Wheatstone in England. The difference in the condition of the wire, and in its magnitude, as well as the tension of the electricity, as suggested by Professor Loomis, may influence the velocity of the fluid on the wire.

Gottfried Kinkel, the German poet, for whom the sympathy of republicans has been awakened on account of his cruel treatment for participating in the recent revolutionary movements in Prussia, has escaped from Spandau, and is safe in London. Walter Savage Landor, in a letter to one of the London periodicals, says he will contribute five pounds annually towards the support of the persecuted German poet. Spandau is the State Prison of Prussia. It was in this fortress that the famous Baron Trenck was imprisoned by Frederick the Great.

Chaplin, the great bailed, is now lecturing in the North, and begging subscriptions to pay his forfeited bonds of $20,000. The Gloucester News thinks the $20,000 had better be spent in buying and emancipating thirty slaves, and let the General go to jail. This is decidedly sensible. Besides the State of Maryland would have a right to claim him as a fugitive, and as the philanthropy is confined to the niggers, he would be given up, and thus the money would not be lost. Stick to it, neighbor, and send Chaplin back, and we will not forget those magnolias next Spring.

While some children were at play recently on a hill-side near Pottsville, Pa., a string attached to a bush was observed, and on examination several gold rings were found attached to it; and on further examination, an old stocking leg containing several hundred dollars worth of unfinished gold rings, pencils, chains, etc. In the same vicinity another string was found to which was attached a large amount of unfinished jewelry.

Late intelligence from Salt Lake city represents all things there in a prosperous condition. The crops have turned out well, and gold is abundant among the settlers. A party recently arrived at St. Joseph from there with from 75,000 to 80,000 dollars in gold.

The Republican newspapers of Paris have an aggregate circulation of 128,900 copies per day; the Orleanist and Legitimist journals circulate 82,850 copies daily, and the Napoleonist 65,200.

There were five hundred and thirty-five wagons in the Fifth street market, Cincinnati, on the morning of the 24th inst.

LOUISVILLE CANAL.—There passed through during the year 1850, 1170 steamboats, 200 flat and keel boats—tons 253,034, amount of toll $115,707.

THE POPE'S ESTIMATE OF BIBLE SOCIETIES. In the month of December last Pope Pius IX, while in his Neapolitan retreat, addressed an encyclical letter to the archbishops and bishops of Italy, in which he openly avows his hostility to Bible Societies and Bible reading, in the following language:

"Among the various insidious measures of which the malicious enemies of the church, and of society, endeavor to avail themselves for seducing the people, one may be specified as more especially prominent; which designs, namely, *the recent improvements in the art of printing*. Accordingly, they busy themselves in publishing profane books, lying journals, and pamphlets teeming with the calumnies and falsehoods which they assiduously circulate in multiplied editions. Hence, too, at the instigation, and with the aid of *Bible Societies, which have been denounced again and again by the Holy See*, they have the hardihood to carry on the distribution of the Sacred Scriptures, translated contrary to the rules of the church in the vulgar tongue, and most wretchedly perverted; and with a wicked and almost incredible effrontery they scruple not, under cloak of religion, to recommend them to the careful perusal of the faithful. From all this you will understand, most venerable brethren, with what vigilance and solicitude it behooves you to act; so that the faithful under your charge may be put upon their guard *against the poison* which cannot fail to be *imbibed by the reading of such books*; and may be earnestly reminded, *with special reference to the Holy Scriptures*, that no person whatever is warranted to confide in his own judgment as to their true meaning, if opposed to the holy mother church; who alone, and no other, has received the commission from Christ to watch over the faith committed to her trust, and to decide upon the true sense and interpretation of the Sacred Writings."

Is it to be wondered at that under the influence of such spiritual instructors and guides Roman Catholic countries are what they are? If the ministers of Romanism are laboring under such instructions as these is it difficult to account for the mighty disparity known to exist between Scotland and Ireland—Italy and England—Mexico and the United States—all Catholic countries, and all Protestant? Are not the words of our Savior instructive and pertinent?

"*Every one that doeth evil hateth the light; neither cometh to light lest his deeds should be reproved. But he that doeth truth cometh to the light that his deeds may be made manifest—that they are wrought in God.*" [Bible Society Record.

MOBILE AND OHIO RAILROAD.—A public meeting in favor of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad was held in Goose Pond Church (Miss.) on the 11th ult. Resolutions were passed recommending to the citizens of Monroe and Chickasaw counties to instruct their police courts to subscribe each $100,000 to the stock of the road—that in addition private subscriptions be also solicited. Twenty-seven thousand dollars were subscribed as stock at the meeting, and the right of way given gratuitously, on the condition that the road pass near the line of the two counties.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.—The Mobile Advertiser says: "*The clans are gathering!* Col. S. M. Hill's stable of race horses from Dallas county arrived here yesterday. His string consists of *Tulip, Bald Hornet, Corbin* and *Bald Wagner*, all of whom, we believe, have been winners during the last fall. They are under the charge of Wm. McLane, a young man raised by the late Col. Johnson, and long the jockey of the famous *Revenue*. In addition to the above, there are four or five other stables now at the course."

OFFICERS OF THE WESTERN ART UNION.—An election for officers of the Western Art Union took place at Cincinnati on the 24th ult. The following is the result: President, Charles Stetson; Vice-President, John P. Foote; Treasurer, Peter Outcalt; Corresponding Secretary, W. P. Steele; Recording Secretary, Chas. Goodman; Directors, R. W. Burnet, N. C. McLean, A. S. Danbridge, William B. Cassily, Walter Gregory, A. G. Burt, Wm. A. Adams, Chas. Anderson, H. H. Shipley.

CHOLERA ON THE TALLAPOOSA RIVER.—The Mobile Tribune of Wednesday says: The steamer Arkansas arrived here yesterday, on her return from the Tallapoosa river, after having landed 360 emigrants at Wetumpka for the plank road. She reports that the cholera had broken out on board, and proved fatal to fifty of the emigrants, also to the first pilot, Mr. Miles Gaston, and one of the cabin boys, named Gasper. In fact, almost every man on the boat had an attack of the disease. It is reported that the emigrants got so unruly on board that the captain and engineer had to keep them at bay with the aid of two double barrel guns. One of the officers of the boat had more than forty fights before the boat landed at Wetumpka, and when landed, the emigrants got so belligerent that the authorities had to order out the militia to suppress the mob.

THE KIDD TREASURE SWINDLE.—The Court at New York discharged Charles H. Carpenter on his own recognizances, on Saturday last. He has been imprisoned since November last, on a charge of false pretences, apparently trumped up for the purpose of continuing a series of persecutions of which he has been the victim ever since he publicly exposed the Kidd Treasure Humbug. He has always been ready to meet the present charge, but two terms of the Court having passed, and no one appearing to prosecute, he was discharged from custody.

Mr. Murdoch, who has been for a week past playing one of the finest engagements at the Walnut street theatre, in Philadelphia, that he has ever played in that city, was on Monday evening, in the first act of the tragedy of "Caloynos," suddenly affected with a rush of blood to the head, and falling into the arms of Mr. Wheatley, was carried insensible from the stage. Mr. Murdoch had been suffering from indisposition and hoarseness for two or three days.

ARTESIAN WELL.—The Charleston Mercury says Mr. Welton has gone to the depth of one thousand feet, and is now engaged in putting down his tubes to secure further operations. For nearly this whole depth, with the exception of occasional boulders, he has cut through a bed of marl. We have not seen the chemical analysis, but such is the appearance. His latest borings show a considerable increase of sand, and the rise of water above the surface is a very hopeful indication.

SINGULAR MOVEMENT.—A proposition was introduced and debated, in the Maryland Reform Convention, for giving to the people of the different counties of the State the right to secede, with the territories attached thereto, and join such neighboring States as they may desire. The Committee on the Legislative Department reported in favor of the abolishment of imprisonment for debt.

THE BANK OF MISSOURI.—The Commissioners appointed by the Legislature report that $293,323 of the debts due the bank are worthless. The Bank of St. Louis has lost by robbery, $120,691. May not these be the very bills circulating in California, and repudiated as counterfeit.

One of the editors of the Rochester Advertiser has a wild boar nine months old, which he brought home from Morocco.

"More trouble coming," said Mrs. Partington, laying down the paper, "there's the State of Affairs, I suppose it will soon be applying for admission into the Union." And the old lady resumed her darning with a look of patriotic anxiety.

In William and Mary's time, even boys wore wigs.

The Turks believe that when Adam was driven out of Paradise, he did penance by standing for 900 years on one leg.

"Prisoner, stand up! Are you guilty or not guilty?" "Faith, do you think I'd be doing the work of the jury for 'em when they're paid for it? Let 'em find it out."

The Jewish months were alternately 29 and 30 days, and their year of twelve lunations, 354 days. Their year commences with the vernal equinox. To recover the four days they intercalculate a whole month after every two or three years, following their twelfth month or Adar; and have the intercalary month Veader.

MUSIC.

PIANO FORTE AND MUSIC STORE.
39 *CAMP STREET.*

E. A. TYLER has on hand and is constantly receiving the *PIANO FORTES*, from the justly celebrated Manufactories of Hallet, Davis & Co. Boston; John H. Dunham, David Von Winkle, A. H. Gale & Co. and Jas. H. Gouveiton, New York; also Pleyel's Paris Pianos. Orders received for the HORST'S PATENT IRON PIANOS, to be delivered in turn as fast as received from the factory. These Pianos are decidedly the best Piano now in use, particularly for the country, where *Tuners can seldom be had*, as they will stand longer and in better tune than any other Piano. These Pianos have an independent pin or case, which can be removed in a moment, there being no connection between the Piano and case. Superior GUITARS, VIOLINS, ACCORDEONS, FLUTES, and other Musical Instruments, constantly on hand and for sale at low prices. SHEET MUSIC for Piano Forte, Guitar, Flute, etc. Also INSTRUCTION BOOKS for all musical instruments. ☞ A Liberal Discount to Dealers, Teachers and all those sending large orders.....All orders promptly attended to. m8d

MUSIC AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.—The subscribers would respectfully request your attention to their large and extensive stock of Music and Musical Merchandise of every description; and also to their well selected assortment of Piano Fortes, from the factories of the first makers in the United States and Europe.

Strings for Violin, Guitar, Harp, Violoncello, Double Bass, etc. Guitar Pins, Pegs, Screws, etc.

Violins, Flutes, Ophicleides, Accordions, Brass Instruments for Bands, Tambourines, Bonjos, Drums, etc. etc.

Piano Forte Wire, Tuning Hammers, Forks, etc. etc. and every article connected with the Music Business.

Orders for Music and Musical Instruments will be promptly attended to.

A liberal discount made to dealers and professors, and to seminaries.

Second hand Pianos bought, and taken in part payment for new ones.

All the new Music received from the North as soon as published.

The entire Music Department will be under the charge of Mr. H. D. Hewitt.....New Orleans, La., Oct. 25.

E. A. TYLER.
H. D. HEWITT.
o25 dtfk W4t

WATCHES AND JEWELRY

J. O. ANDERSON, No. 17 St. Charles street, Watches, Chronometers and Nautical Instruments accurately adjusted. Philosophical and Electrical Apparatus made to order and repaired. 36-hour Chronometers altered to run 56 hours. o25 1y

M. H. MEYER, No. 100 Camp street, Watch, Maker and dealer in JEWELRY, GOLD PENS, FANCY ARTICLES, and WATCHES. All Jewelry articles repaired at moderate prices. m15

FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, etc.—YOUNG & CO, No. 8 Camp street, have at all times on hand a complete assortment of articles in the above branches, viz: Watches, Clocks, Chains, Gold bracelets, in Gold and Silver, hunting and open face cases, Fancy Lever and Duplex Escapements, full and jeweled, full plate and three-quarters plate movements, and all sizes. Genevva Watches, plain, engraved, enameled, and the cases are with Diamond and Jewelled settings, fully warranted. Fine Gold and quartz Jewelry.

Ladies' CHAINS of the newest patterns.

Gentlemen's Guard, Fob and Vest CHAINS.

SPECTACLES, Gold, Silver and Steel, for all sights.

Diamond Rings, Ear Rings and Finger Rings, new patterns.

Ladies' Breastpins and Ear Rings—a large assortment.

Gold Pens, in Gold and Silver Holders, Pencils warranted.

Diamond Rings, silver Horse Rings, Wedding Rings, plain Gold Rings.

Gold and Silver Thimbles, Studs, Collar and Sleeve Buttons.

SILVER WARE, Coin silver pure as coin, plain and threaded patterns, consisting of Table and Tea, Dessert, Mustard and Salt Spoons, Forks and Dessert Forks, Soup Ladles, Butter Knives, Sugar Tongs.

An assortment of handsome Silver Cups.

PLATED WARE, Dish Covers, Coffee Urns, Candlesticks, etc.

Mantel CLOCKS, of black, white and gray Marble.

Fine English Office Clocks, with Steel Winding Clamps.

☞ Citizens and strangers visiting the city are respectfully invited to examine the above stock before purchasing elsewhere, as the whole is of the finest quality, and not to be excelled by any house in the trade, and at moderate prices.

☞ Particular attention given to repairing Clocks, Watches and Jewelry. Gems mounted and Diamonds reset. m4 1m

DENTISTRY.

DENTAL NOTICE—The Copartnership heretofore existing between F. H., C. S. & J. S. Knapp is dissolved by limitation.

F. H. & C. S. Knapp and I. Chandler, may be consulted at the old stand, 104 Common street, corner of St. Charles.

J. S. Knapp may be consulted at his new office and residence, No. 10 *Baronne street, near Canal.*

They give particular attention to the preservation of Carious Teeth, and to those of which are now annually lost for want of timely and judicious treatment. They are also prepared to insert Artificial Teeth according to the latest improvements in the art, either fastened by atmospheric pressure or clasps, and with or without Artificial Gums, as the case may require.

Teeth extracted without pain, under the influence of Chloroform. Gold, Silver and Tin Foil, perfect safety, they having used these articles in nearly four thousand cases with success, and without injury to the patient. d2 mh29 & W1y

JAMES H. SPRATLEY,
SURGEON DENTIST,
Office No. 110 St. Charles street,
Between Poydras street and Lafayette Square.
WHERE all operations on the TEETH will be performed in a scientific manner. o18 1y

F. H. BADGER, DENTIST, of Tennessee, formerly of Athens and Georgia, No. 132 Julia street, between Camp and St. Charles stpets. (Thirteen Buildings,) New Orleans. n15 7m

MEDICAL CARDS.

HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN.—BELDEN, JAS. G., M. D., 10 Carondelet st., New Orleans. ja26 dkw

DR. S. T. SCULL & S. NORTH.
DRUGS AND MEDICINES—North & Co., Wholesale and Retail Drug store, No. 110 Poydras street. Fresh Vaccine Matter, direct from Boston, always on hand. Price per quill $1. Vaccine office up stairs; open from 10 to 2 P. M. ja28 6md&W

TAYLOR, DR. B. F., (late of Memphis) Office 31 Canal street. d17 3m os*

DR. C. S. FENNER devotes particular attention to the treatment of DISEASES OF THE EYE. Office, 163 Gravier street, opposite the Varieties. d2 6m os

BOTANIC DRUG STORE, No. 98 Camp street, conducted by Dr. A. A. JONES. m8d 1y

EGYPTIAN EYE BALSAM.

DR. COHEN, Author of 20 years' experience, offers the above invaluable remedy for all Diseases pertaining to the EYE. Ophthalmia, of five years' standing, cured in 11 weeks; the Tear in the Eye, of 3 years, cured in 10 weeks; a man of this city, being stone blind for 8 months, was restored to the sight of one eye in three weeks; a gentleman who always used specs for 20 years, by using only one drop, was enabled to read the newspaper without them by candlelight 8 hours after. Inflammation of 3 days *cured by one single drop*. It gives a brilliancy to the eyes, and also strengthens the sight.

☞ No. 203 Philippa street, near Hevia, and 42 St. Charles street. m17 1y

W. K. F. FRYER, INDIAN DOCTOR, formerly of Mobile, Ala., cures all curable sickness of Men, Women and Children—Residence and Office 32 Frenchmen street, Third Municipality. Office hours from 6 o'clock A. M. till 9 P. M. For further particulars, please to examine the "Daily Delta."

☞ INFORMATION TO THE PUBLIC—I do certify, upon honor, that I have treated and cured, since January 1, 1851, *one hundred and twenty-seven patients*, and have not lost a solitary one, many of whom having been under the treatment of the most skilful physicians in the city and country without being cured.

Given under my hand and seal of honor this day and date.

W. K. F. FRYER, Indian Doctor.

New Orleans, La., January 31, 1851.

Testimonial.

"For a length of time I suffered from Dropsy. Every remedy which I tried, and every physician I employed or consulted for a cure proved of no avail, and with despair I contemplated the future. Then I read in the Louisiana State Gazette a card from Dr. Fryer, Frenchmen street, No. 32, stating that he cured every species of Dropsy, and this in a very short time. As I was situated then, a man weak grasp at straws and so my means were gone, and so I turned to Dr. Fryer. Whatever is said in his preceding card, he has truly performed. In a short space of time I was cured, so that now I am well and in perfect good health, and, therefore, earnestly would recommend Dr. Fryer to all my former fellow-sufferers.

"Gretna, near New Orleans, January 17, 1851.

fd ostf "BERNARD MUSCH."

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL—JOHN WILLIAMS, Cotton Factor and Commission Merchant, has removed to 87 Gravier street. ja24

REMOVAL—J. H. SWAIN has removed his store to No. 21 Common street, up stairs, opposite the Veranda Hotel, where he will be happy to wait on his old friends and customers. ja22 1m

REMOVAL—Dr. J. S. KNAPP, Dentist, has removed his office from 104 Common street, corner of St. Charles to his new office and residence, No. 10 Baronne street, where he may be found in the constant practice of his profession in all its departments. jd 1y

REMOVAL—The Office of the New Orleans and Carrollton Railroad Company has been removed to No. 12 Baronne street.

REMOVAL—Dr. J. S. COPES has removed his office and residence from 267 to 441 Magazine, next door to the corner of Edward street. d2 1y

REMOVAL—Dr. SAMUEL A. CARTWRIGHT (late of Natchez,) has removed to No. 141 Gravier street, office in the lower front room, third door beyond the Female Orphan School. d23 3mos

REMOVAL—R. H. MARR, Attorney at Law, has removed from No. 11 St. Charles street to No. 27 Camp street, up stairs. m25 1y

REMOVAL—JOSEPH H. PALMER & Co. have removed from 56 Gravier street to No. 47 Camp street, above Gravier. d20 6m

BOOTH & STEVENSON'S Patent BRICK MACHINES—The undersigned is now prepared to exhibit the operation of the above machines, which has the capacity to mix Mortar and mould Twenty-four Bricks per minute, with the labor of three hands and two horses, and, by the application of steam power, will mould with any desired quantity. Persons w