The Daily Crescent.

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The Daily Crescent.

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OFFICE.....No. 92 ST. CHARLES STREET.

For the Crescent.

GIFTS.

Gifts are ever types of feeling;
Love unspoken often telling;
Sometimes little breaches healing,
When the fount forgets its welling.

Never are they lightly proffered;
Dearly should the types be cherished!
Simple words, if kindly offered,
Linger when the lips have perished!

Often, too, there lurks a meaning
Kernel'd in each little token;
Moral teachers, softly warning
From despair, a spirit broken!

Teaching faith, and hope, and duty;
Giving aspirations birth:
All instinct with moral beauty—
Bringing Heaven nearer Earth.

MENDEL.

The Novels of the Season.

There is a lull after the excitements and pleasures of the holydays, when Christmas feasting and New Years' calling being over, we return with renewed zest to our silent but true friends of the bookcase. The list appended to our article will show a not inconsiderable number of applicants for enshrinement in that coveted shoebe.

To give the precedence, as in patriotism bound, to the American author, we commence with Mr. Rowe. His "To Love and to be Loved," is a most inviting, hopefully blossom title, an epitome of the best part of moredate, and we may well conjecture without irreverence of the celestial and immortal of the great Hereafter. It is a story of New York city life some forty years ago, opening at a locality familiar to our old citizens, and traditionally so to our younger ones, the old Fly Market. The hero is a clerk in a mercantile firm, and the main interest of the story turns on a charge of felony in which he is involved, by the machinations of an unworthy rival. There are, with these materials some scenes of the old Jail in the Park and in the Court Room (wherein that gruff impersonation of Justice, Mr. High Constable Hays, the whilome terror of the Sessions, is well depicted,) glimpses of country life and character very successfully treated.

The book has not the freshness of the author's work of last year, but it possesses the same business-like straightforwardness which reminds us of a great master of domestic fiction, Daniel Defoe.

Olive is one of those quaint, old fashioned books, whose contents seem to belie the title, novel, on their title pages. It reminds us somewhat of Jane Eyre, but is not of such stern, severe mould. The heroine is the daughter of a proud father, and a young and beautiful mother, an only child, and deformed. There is matter enough in this for a life story of pain and mortification. This misfortune, however, comes not alone, nor is Olive the only prominent figure on the canvas. We have a minister of the Church of England, a man of high intellect and warm heart, who is an infidel, repeating Sunday after Sunday the awfully solemn ritual of his church, with a mind shut to its arguments, a heart closed to its entreaties, a prop to others' very feeblemess himself. The sweet uses of adversity bring peace, wisdom, and conviction to these troubled ones. Pale, feeble, neglected, Olive becomes, in the hour of trial, a prop and succor to the mother who wept over her birth, the father who spared her few kind words. The interest of this story is of the most powerful description, and the reader will find herein, much Christian warmth and fervor.

Honor to the late novelists of England, who have made of a department in literature, hitherto devoted mainly to the amusement of idle hours, or the highly colored illustration of a romantic page of history, a vehicle for high, moral, intellectual, and religious culture; penning narratives which the most careless reader, we think, glance over without being arrested by incidents or reflections which will make them think medially of neglected hours, and sicken them for the nonce of worldly conventionalities.

"Light and Darkness" is the title of a collection of Magazine stories by Mrs. Catharine Crowe, author of the "Night Side of Nature," neatly republished here. They have all a verging to the horrible or the supernatural, for which this lady has so decided a taste.

"The Experiences of Richard Taylor, Esq.," are exhibited in a series of stories which are taken from the Edinburgh Tales, a collection in two stout double column octavos, which has had a large sale in England, and been highly commended in the best quarters. "Marston of Dunovan," with the tales which accompany it, is, we think, from the same source. These works are issued from the office of the Living Age, and are published uniformly with that valuable publication.

In the "Lutrelle," the author of the Shakspeare Novels has departed from his full romantic ground, and given us a story of modern life, the less picturesque scenes of our times in England being varied by several chapters on India, in which we have an abundance of excitement among jungles and tiger hunts, with a glimpse of a native princess respendent in beauty and jewels.

The Ledder of Gold is by Robert Bell, the author of several biographical volumes in Lardner's Cyclopædia, and one of the leading London critics. He is also the author of a pleasant volume of travelling sketches of the continent entitled "Wayside Pictures." The present work is a novel of modern English life of much interest, with many passages of agreeable description. To show the pleasant character of these incidental "Wayside Pictures," we quote the following snow piece which forms the pleasant opening to the volume:

"It was mid-winter; and a heavy fall of snow depositing itself in all manner of old nooks and crannies, and leaving sundry parts of the varegated architecture standing up bare and black, was rapidly converting the housetops of a little town on the eastern coast into a chaos of unintelligible shapes and shadows. If the moon could have penetrated the haze which intercepted that heap of human habitations, it must have been considerably perplexed to pick out from the confused mass the outlines of the familiar eaves and fantastic gables of Yarlton.

"Down in the narrow, zigzag streets, the snow was playing the same pantomimic tricks upon window-sills and shop projections, and up entries and gateways, and blind alleys. Wherever there was a corner that took the wind's eye, it was blockaded by the besieging drift, which swirled upwards in fierce eddies to the chimney-pots, round which it danced and leaped like mad. Old porches here and there, looked like sheeted sentry-boxes pitched against the background of the houses. Crazy wooden lamp-posts were crowned with queer white caps, tied under the chin of the dim red light in strange ragged knots. Grotesque forms, resembling fragments of cats and baboons, were squatted on the swinging sign-boards; and the golden canisters, and red boots, and original hats, which advertised the marine public of Yarlton where the best articles in their several lines were to be obtained, had put on a wild sort of masquerade, like gorgons and griffins glaring upon you through a mirage."

Singleton Fontenoy, R. N., launches out on the broad seas in the wake of Tom Cringle and Capt. Marryatt. It has some scenes of rollicking jollity in which its naval heroes are appropriately "half seas over," and an abundance of life and excitement. On looking over its pages, we came upon the following complimentary allusion to a lately deceased American author:

"Who was it that said he had often fancied he could hear the darkness coming!" asked Singleton.

"An American poet, Edgar A. Poe, a man of a fine but sombre genius—like the rays of your Adela Mavrocenti, at Enupnion—at once dark and luminous."

To which eulogy in character the author especially appends a note in his own person—"one of the divinest poets of modern times."

How much Poe would have made of this!

The Mother's Recompense forms a sequel to Home Influence, and carries forward the fortunes of the juvenile heroes of that work to mature life. We have already in this journal spoken in high terms of Miss Aguilar's tales; and the readers of Home Influence will need no prompting to possess themselves of the sequel, a stout 12mo. of five hundred pages. Miss Aguilar was a remarkable instance of literary precocity, the present work having been completed when the author was but a little over nineteen, and forming but one of several works produced at that early age, some of which, as we are informed in a preface from the author's mother, are yet in manuscript. They will doubtless see the light.

The Girlhood of Shakspeare's Heroines by Mrs. Clarke is a new and worthy contribution to the Shakspearian library of romance. We know what we say when we are uttering this; but we are confident that Charles Lamb, mindful of the old Italian tales and the many posthumous efforts of others, would confirm it. Mrs. Clarke, to whose industry we are indebted for that gift to scholars, the "Concordance," has read something besides the letter of Shakspeare. She has not buried herself in antiquarianism; but the Old has taught her the truest of its lessons, to reverence the New. She reads life with Shakspearian sympathies; we will not say with powers—they are not needed, the sympathy is enough in this undertaking, which is to follow, not to lead. We can conceive nothing more gentle or amiable than this lady's picture of the parentage, youth, and nurture of Portia. It is the transcript of a pure, happy, confiding nature. The description is chaste and beautiful, the humor quiet and subordinate, the character and sentiment on the side of reform and good example. It is a very pretty story how Portia came to date her mandates from Belmont, and how she came to be so learned in the law. At first sight there appears little material in "the Girlhood of Shakspeare's Heroines," but this instalment of Mrs. Clarke's work gives us no fear for the sequel. The successive numbers will be delightful reading to the "virgins and youths," and all whose hearts are not worn out.

Recollections of Paganini.

The following passages in relation to the wizzard violinist, are taken from an article in the Dublin University Magazine, entitled "Leaves from the Port-Folio of a Manager." It shows conclusively that Jenny Lind is not the first artist who has been paid well:

"Catalani, Pasta, Sontag, Malibran, Grisi, Tagliioni, Rubini, Mario, Tamburini, Lablache, *cum multis aliis*, have received their thousands, and tens of thousands: but, until the Jenny Lind mania left every thing else at an immeasurable distance, Paganini obtained larger sums than had ever before been received in modern times. He came with a prodigious flourish of trumpets, a vast continental reputation, and a few personal legends of the most exciting character It was said that he had killed his wife in a fit of jealousy, and made fiddle-strings of her intestines; and that the devil had composed a sonata for him in a dream, as he formerly did for Tartini. When you looked at him, you thought all this, and more, very likely to be true. His talent was almost supernatural, while his 'get up,' and 'mise en scene,' were original and unearthly, such as those who saw him will never forget, and those who did not can with difficulty conceive. The individual and his performance were equally unlike any thing that had ever been exhibited before.

"No picture or description can convey an adequate idea of his entrance and his exit. To walk simply on and off the stage appears a commonplace operation enough, but Paganini did this in a manner peculiar to himself, which baffled all imitation. While I am writing of it, his first appearance in Dublin, at the great musical festival of 1830, presents itself to my mind's eye as an event of yesterday. When he placed himself in position to commence, the crowded audience were hushed into a death-like silence. His black habiliments—his pale, attenuated visage, powerfully expressive—his long, silky, raven tresses, and the flash of his dark eye, as he shook them back over his shoulders—his thin, transparent figure, unusually long—the mode in which he grasped his bow, and the tremendous length to which he drew it, and climax of all, his sudden manner of placing both bow and instrument under his arm, while he threw his hands behind him, elevated his head, his features almost distorted with a smile of ecstacy, and his very hair instinct with life, at the conclusion of an unparalleled fantasia! And there he stood, immovable and triumphant, while the theatre rang again with peals on peals of applause, and shouts of the wildest enthusiasm! None who witnessed this will ever forget it, nor are they likely again to see the same effect produced by mortal energy.

"The one string feat I always considered unworthy this great master of his art. It has been done by fifty others, and is at best but an imperfect exhibition on a perfect instrument; a mere piece of charlatanry, or theatrical 'gag,' to use a professional term, sufficiently intelligible. There have been, and are, mighty musicians on the violin. Spagoletti, De Beriot, Ole Bull, (who according to some plays without any string at all,) Sivori, Joachim, Ernst, Levey, etc., are all in the list of great players; but there never was more than one Paganini, he is unique and unapproachable.

"In Dublin, in 1830, Paganini saved the Musical Festival, which would have failed but for his individual attraction, although supported by an army of talent in every department. All was done in first-rate style, not to be surpassed. There were Braham, Madam Stockhausen, H. Phillips, De Begnis, etc., Sir G. Smart, for conductor, Cramer, Mori, T. Cooke, for leaders, Lindley, Nicholson, Anfossi, Lidel Hermann, Pigott, and above ninety musicians in the orchestra, and more than one hundred and twenty singers in the chorus. The festival was held in the Theatre Royal, then, as now, the only building in Dublin, capable of accommodating the vast number which alone could render such a speculation remunerative. The theatre can hold two thousand six hundred persons, all of whom may see and hear, whether in the boxes, pit, or galleries. The arrangement was, to have oratorios kept distinct on certain mornings, and miscellaneous concerts on the evenings of other days. The concerts were crushers, but the first oratorio was decidedly a break down.

"The committee became alarmed; the expenses were enormous, and heavy liabilities stared them in the face. There was no time to be lost, and at the second oratorio, duly announced, there stood Paganini, in front of the orchestra, violin in hand, on an advanced platform, overhanging the pit, not unlike orator Henely's tub, as immortalized by the poet. Between the acts of the Messiah and the Creation, he fiddled 'the Witches at the Great Walnut Tree of Benevento,' with other equally appropriate interpolations, to the ecstatic delight of applauding thousands, who cared not a pin for Hadyn or Handel, but came to hear Paganini alone, and to the no small scandal of the select few, who thought the episode a little on the North side of consistency. But the money was thereby forthcoming, every body was paid, the committee escaped without damage, and a hazardous speculation, undertaken by a few spirited individuals, was wound up with deserved success.

"When the festival was over, the town empty, and a cannon-ball might have fired down Sackville street, without doing much injury, Paganini was engaged by himself for a series of five performances in the theatre. For this he received £1143. His dividend on the first night's receipts amounted to £330 (*harrsew referens!*) without a shilling of outlay incurred on his part. He had the lion's share with a vengeance, as the manager cleared with difficulty £300. The terms he demanded and obtained were a clear two-thirds of each night's receipts, twenty-nine guineas per night for the service of two auxiliaries, worth about as many shillings, the full value allowed for every free ticket, and an express stipulation that if he required a rehearsal on a dark morning, when extra light might be indispensible, the expense of candles should not fall on him—a contingency which by no possible contrivance could involve a responsibility exceeding five or six shillings."

On Monday evening a pretty young lady, handsomely dressed, called at the jewelry store of Mr. J. Alexander Simpson, in Second street, below Market, and purchased a gold ring, valued at five dollars. She appeared to be very much of a lady. She gave a five dollar note for the ring, and took her departure. On Tuesday morning, at an early hour, just as the same store was about to be opened, another young lady called, and sought an interview with the proprietor. She asked him if a young lady had purchased a ring there on the previous evening, and if so, what kind of money she paid for it. On receiving an answer, her worst fears were realized—she burst out crying. This strange adventure excited the surprise of Mr. Simpson, as well as his sympathy, and he endeavored to the best of his ability to calm the feelings of the fair one.

The conversation which subsequently ensued developed the facts that the young lady who had purchased the ring was a sister to the present one, was of a respectable family, moved in the hgheri circles of fashion, but unfortunately had not quite enough money to keep up appearances so as to mingle with the upper ten. In an unguarded moment she stole the sum of one hundred dollars from a warm-hearted friend, and five of which was spent for the ring aforesaid. The store-keeper refunded the five dollar note, and the young lady gave the ring to him, she having obtained it from her erring sister shortly after it was purchased. The probability is that legal proceedings will not be instituted, and the young lady who has made the false step may reform and never be publicly exposed. She may not be the only one who has stolen money to gratify false pride, there is more or less venality and corruption robed under the beauty of silks and broadcloth than most people readily imagine. [Philadelphia Sun.

The Tragedy at Penfield.

ROCHESTER, Tuesday, January 28.

Coroner Pullis held an inquest upon the bodies of Miss Sarah Sharp and John Everett yesterday in Penfield. Everett was a brother-in-law of Miss Sharp, and had for several years illicit intercourse with her. A man by the name of Charles Edwards had lately become intimate with Miss Sharp, which created a jealousy on the part of Everett, who contemplated destruction. The evening of the murder he sharpened up a jack-knife, and proceeded to the residence of Mr. Campbell, where Miss Sharp was. Edwards was also at Mr. Campbell's house. Everett lurked about the house outside, watching to see if Edwards and Miss Sharp were intimate. About eight o'clock she went out the door and but a minute after a scream was heard, when Campbell and Edwards went out and found Miss Sharp's throat severed from ear to ear, and Everett in the same condition. Everett was about forty years of age, and Miss Sharp about thirty. The following communication was found in Everett's pocket, by which it seems he contemplated his own destruction: "My God, Sarah! could I ever believe unless I had seen with my *own* eyes! never did I think of seeing you letting such a man, so *diminutive* a man, take my privilege, that you have promised me so much! 'My God, Sarah, I had rather be dead twice; he will drive me mad. You don't know my feelings. I see every motion—I see where you parted—I see that kiss. You made my feelings mad, and for this I die."

Supreme Court of the United States.

WEDNESDAY, January 29, 1851.

Jesse P. Bishop, Esq., of Ohio, was admitted an attorney and counsellor of this court.

No. 50. M. M. Robinson et al. *vs.* W. J. Minor et al. On appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for Mississippi. Mr. Justice McLean delivered the opinion of this Court, affirming the decree of the said Circuit Court in this cause with costs.

No. 80. J. Brooks *vs.* S. Norris. In error to the Supreme Court of Louisiana. Mr. Chief Justice Taney delivered the opinion of this Court, dismissing this writ of error with costs, on the ground that it was barred by the limitation prescribed by the act of Congress.

No. 62. S. Gratz's executors, appellants, *vs.* M. Cohen et al. The argument of this cause was commenced by Mr. Reed for the appellants, and continued by Mr. Budd for the appellees.

Adjourned until to-morrow 11 o'clock, A. M.

FIRST DRY GOODS SALE.—The New York Post of Wednesday evening says:

"An exciting scene was exhibited this morning at the sales rooms of Messrs. Hagerty, Draper & Jones. The stock of the Portsmouth Company's lawns was offered at auction to a very large company, congregated from all parts of the country, distant as well as near, and the catalogue excited considerable competition. The sales realized an average of thirteen and a half cents, embracing a range of twelve and a half to fourteen and a half, which are highly satisfactory prices.

"The goods were superior to any previously produced in the domestic market, which is one cause of the high prices realized, which are thirty per cent above the prices realized at the opening sale of last year. This sale takes the lead, and will be followed close up by other public sales and great activity in private. Country buyers are now here."

THE ATLANTIC.—We have no tidings yet of this steamer. A letter from NewYork to the Philadelphia Ledger says:

"I mentioned a day or two since, a proposition that was seriously broached here, to have a steamer fitted out to go in search of the Atlantic. It is now highly probable that such an expedition will be fitted out in the course of a few days. A gentleman from Boston, having friends on board, called on the Messrs. Collins yesterday, and offered to contribute $1000 towards defraying the expense. Others are ready to do the same. It is expected, however, that the Canada, now momentarily expected at Halifax, will bring some intelligence of the missing vessel, rendering the enterprise a question useless. On that contingency, I presume, depends the dispatch of the steamer."

BUSINESS OF THE ST. LOUIS CUSTOM-HOUSE FOR THE YEAR 1850.—The following statement has been furnished by Mr. W. W. Greene, the surveyor of the port of St. Louis, for the year just expired:

Foreign value of merchandise imported and entered for consumption at this Port, during the year 1850	$960,773 38
Duties paid thereon	$174,974 16
Foreign value of merchandise remaining in public warehouse at this Port, Dec. 31st, 1850	22,627 33
Duties payable thereon	$18,532 19
Foreign value of merchandise imported from England	301,266 37
Do do France	84,842 38
Do do Germany	31,859 63
Holland	116,830 00
Foreign value of merchandise imported from Spain	121 00
Foreign value of merchandise imported from Genoa	25,824 00
Do do Manilla	1,775 86
Total	$560,773 38

The general description of merchandise thus imported, is as follows:

	Foreign value.
Hardware, cutlery, etc	$193,714 00
Cooper, sheet-iron, iron, etc	76,542 10
China and earthen ware, etc	74,050 14
Brandy, wine, etc	31,091 86
Dry goods, etc	13,914 36
Stationery, fancy goods, toys, etc	34,407 00
Corks	1,106 00
Sugar	153,449 00
Molasses	22,418 00
Total	$560,773 38
Hospital money collected in 1850	$2,388 75
Do expended in 1850 for the relief of sick and disabled seamen	1,775 86

Respectfully, W. W. GREENE.

CONSTABLE'S SALE.

Succession of JOHN BALTY.... Par G. Lobrano, Administrateur, vs. C. Adolph....No. 823.

EN vertu d'un ordre de *fi. fa.* à moi dirigé par l'honorable D. Byrne, Juge de Paix de la Section de Paix No. 2, de la Nouvelle-Orléans, VENDREDI, 14 Fev. 1851, a midi, sur les lieux entre les rues Religieuse et Tchoupitoulas, laisant face à la rue Religieuse.

Le contenu d'un CAFE, ainsi que tous les droits et intérêts de CONRAD ADOLPH, dans un ce tain bail passé entre lui et JOHN BALTY, le 15 Déc. 1849, pour quatre ans, et ayant encore environ deux ans sous ledit bail. Le vendeur, pour cette année et le suivante, au taux de sept cent dix piastres par an, payable par mois et pour la quatrième année de sept cent quatre-vingts piastres, payable par mois et en paiements égaux; tous les bâtimens élevés par le locataire devant rester au profit de propriétaire à l'expiration du bail.

Le bail est déposé au bureau du Constable pour l'inspection des acheteurs, et sera lu en plein au moment de la vente.

Paiement en bon endossés.

☞ Termes et conditions, comptant

ted 31dtd E. McHUGH, Constable.

In the United States District Court, Eastern District of Louisiana....No. 721....LOUIS BOUTTERDER vs. Steamboat PEYTONA and Others.

IN obedience to an admiralty warrant to me directed in the above entitled suit, I have seized the steamboat PEYTONA, her Tackle, Apparel and Furniture, and I do hereby cite and admonish the owner or owners thereof, and all and every other persons claiming, or pretending to have, any right title, or interest, in or to the same, to be, and appear at a District Court of the United States for the District aforesaid, on or before the Third MONDAY from this date, to show cause, if any they have, or can, why the said steamboat Pertona, her Tackle, Apparel and Furniture, should not be condemned and sold agreeably to the prayer of the libel filed. R. S. Marshal's Office, Eastern District of Louisiana, NewOrleans, Jan. 29, 1851

js28,feb3,10 WM. S. SCOTT, U. S. Marshal.

NEW ORLEANS CARRIAGE WARE HOUSE, No. 113 *Gravier* and 13 *Union streets*, opposite the St. Charles Hotel. CARRIAGES and HARNESS of every description always on hand. For sale low for cash or approved paper.....Also—Springs, Axles, Lamps, Bands, Cloths, Leather, Lace and Varnish.

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fs8

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