The Daily Crescent.

FIFTEEN CENTS A WEEK. NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 19, 1851. VOLUME III.—NUMBER 301.

The Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL
Of the Council of the Second Municipality.

Published Every Day—(Sunday Excepted)—
BY J. H. MADDOX & CO.

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

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, per square of 12 lines or less, in Agate, or 10 lines or less, in Pica, 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
" " " " third page	0 25
" " " " outside pages	0 12½
" " " " Weekly Crescent	0 25
For one month, per square, second page	$12 00
For one month, per square, third page	8 00
For three months, per square, outside pages	10 00
For six months, per half-square, outside pages	16 00
For twelve months, per quarter-square, outside pages	20 00
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.....Those reduced rates are offered to our patrons as a premium for Cash payments; 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.

The Origin of Iron.

"The venerable Wainamoinen made answer; I can tell thee the origin of iron; I know the origin of steel. Three children derive their origin from a common source—water the elder born, fire the younger, and iron which is aged between.

"Fire displayed its fury; the imperious flames shot forth, spreading terror through the world. In that year of desolation, the lands were all burned up, the marshes all consumed; in that fearful summer which devoured with fire whose traces are indelible, all created things in nature, fire sought a refuge wherein to hide.

"Then the old man roared out from the depths of his smithy, and said:

"Where did iron hide—where did it find a refuge in that year of desolation—in that fearful summer which devoured all created things in nature?"

Wainamoinen having shown the numerous places in which the iron found refuge, amongst which he names a cloud, the summit of an oak, and lastly a marsh, in which it was found by the Finnish Vulcan, continues:

"It was taken into the workshop of the great artisan, of Ilmarinen the eternal blacksmith, who said: If I put thee into the fire—into the furnace of my forge, thou wilt become more arrogant, more great; thou wilt spread abroad terror, thou wilt kill thy brother, thou wilt shed the blood of the son of thy mother!"

Then the iron in the furnace of the forge, beneath the blows of the hammer, swore as follows:

"I have trees to split—I have the heart of rocks to hew; no, I will not kill my brother, I will not shed the blood of my mother's son.

"And the workman Ilmarinen the eternal forger of iron, threw the iron into the hottest part of the furnace, he fashioned it when soft upon his anvil; but before he dipped it into the water to temper it, he tasted with his tongue the creative juices of the steel—the water hardening the iron, and said:

"This water is impotent to create steel, or harden iron. Oh! *Mehdiainen*—friendly bird; fly hence on thy light wings! traverse all the nine seas which divide us, and half the teeth; fly over the lands, the marshes and the ocean-straits, bring back to thy bill, and on thy feathers, the honey distilled from seven blades of grass, from the petals of six flowers, that I may therewith make the steel and give the iron hardness. But the bird of Hisii (the hell-bird) took wing, and lingering round the dwelling, and beneath the eaves, watched whilst the steel was being made—the iron hardening.

"It brought the poison of blood—it brought the black juices of the worm, which its lizard-like eyes had seen crawling, and the hidden venom of the snake, for the steel which was being made, and for the iron which was hardening.

"Then the artisan Ilmarinen, the eternal blacksmith, thought that the bird had brought the honey and the sweet juices he had asked for; and he said: This is good for the preparation of steel, for the hardening of iron.

"But after a moment—a brief moment, the iron quivers with anger—it roars—it writhes; and forgetful of its oaths, devours like a dog its plighted faith. It kills its brother—it destroys its mother's son—it plunges into palpitating flesh and demeans itself so furiously that blood overflows in torrents.

"The old man roars out from the depths of his smithy; his beard bristles up with a rustling sound, and he shakes his head, saying:

"Now! now! I know the origin of iron, and its fatal destiny. Woe to thee, wretched iron! woe to thee, vile Scoria! Art thou so haughty that thou hast outraged nature and destroyed?

"Thou wert not so mighty—thou wert nothing, when thou wert stagnant water—when thou wert reposing in the mud of the boundless marsh, or on the summit of the rock.

"Thou wert not so mighty—thou wert nothing, when drawn from the morass, sifted from the clay of the earth, and dried from the dampness of the waters; thou wert not so mighty—thou wert nothing, vile Scoria, when bubbling in the furnace, or when beneath the hammer's blows thou didst swear thy oath. Thy heart has become bad—suffering hath corrupted thee. Wretch that thou art, thou hast violated thy oath and devoured like a dog thy plighted faith! Who prompted thee to an act so fearful? Was it thy father, was it thy mother? Was it the eldest of thy brothers, or the youngest of thy sisters?

* * * * * * *

"No, thou alone hast done the evil—thou alone committed the crime of *Kalma!*" (carnage).

Having discovered the origin of iron, a knowledge which was a necessary ingredient of his charm, the old sorcerer proceeds to stop the hemorrhage of the god-hero's wound.

He calls on Lempo to place his broad finger on the opening; "to place a door on the fearful doorway; and he says:

"Pause, oh blood! cease in thy flow—suspend thy rapid current—coagulate into a wall."

* * * * * * *

"If thou art irresistibly hurried forward, then dash on through the flesh and bones; it is more meet and fitting to flow through the flesh, to fill the swelling veins, and to bubble in the bones, than to run on the ground and be in the dust defiled.

"Thy place is in the heart—thy seat beneath the lungs. Oh blood! without delay turn back thy current thither—cease, oh my beloved, cease to waste abroad thy purple.

"If nevertheless thou wilt not tarry, then remember that the falls of Tyrian paused—that the torrent *Juurtanam* staid its rushing waters—that sea and skies were dried in the great year of desolate sterility, that year of inextinguishable fire.

"If all this will not persuade thee, then I know another charm. I will take a vase of Hisii, the cauldron of Helvetti, in which blood is boiled, and made solid, so that it may not flow upon the earth or escape in streams.

"Then the old man seized the extremities of the veins and counted them." [Fourth Rune.

There are two things remarkable in this tradition of the origin of iron; firstly, the proof it affords, that the volcanic formations of the earth had not escaped the notice of the Finns, though most other people appear in their traditions only to have observed the Neptunian; and secondly, the progress they had made in surgery, evinced by binding up the arteries, and the conjecture of the circulating of the blood.

THE SHIP NONANTUM.—A letter dated East Falkland Island, Nov. 8, from Capt. Bates, of ship Nonantum, (before reported lost on the voyage from Baltimore to California) states that the fire on board was discovered October 23, when smoke arose from the after hatch, and came into the cabin, the other hatches being caulked tight. On the day before, in a severe gale, the ship had rolled very heavily. Water and provisions were immediately got up sufficient to last the crew to the Falkland Islands, in doing which the men employed were at last brought up senseless from the gas and smoke. Every vent was closed as tightly as possible, to smother the fire, but when she was run on shore and scuttled, her lower deck beams had been burnt off amidships, and that part of the lower deck had fallen in.

Every exertion was made by Capt. Bates to put out the fire, with the assistance of the crews of two British ships in port, and a fire-engine, but in vain, and after a survey, she was ordered to be scuttled. Capt. B. was saving what he could of the cargo, sails and rigging. After the fire was discovered, Capt. Bates had an opportunity to abandon the ship, and go on board a brig which had passed near, but resolutely determined not to leave her until the fire should blaze out. Capt. Bates had his wife on board. Remaining by the vessel under such trying circumstances, when so favorable an opportunity offered to abandon her, is very creditable both to Captain Bates and his crew.

Louisiana Interior.

Sicily Island—Bayou Macon—Warsaw.

Eds. Crescent—I have just returned from a trip up the Bayou Maçon. In going and returning, I crossed Sicily Island. It is about sixteen miles north and south, and from eight to ten east and west. It is formed by the crossing of Deer creek on the north from the Maçon to the Boeuff, and by the crossing of the Bayou Louis, from near the Tensas to the Ouachita. It is mostly poor land, very broken, with high hills, some said to be so high that you can stand on their tops and see Natchez of a clear day, twenty-four or twenty-six miles off. It has the highest portion of land, between the Ouachita and Mississippi Rivers, in Louisiana.

From its similarity to the hills west of the Ouachita, I am of the opinion it was once west of the Ouachita also, and formed a part of the main western hills. It has some beautiful farms, on the eastern side, on the margin of Lake and Bayou Louis, and the Maçon. They are nearly all above high water mark. The northern part of the island has the finest timber I ever saw. Poplar, cottonwood, ash, cypress, taplar gum, sassafras and ha, or lindenwood, etc., all in great abundance, and unusually large. I saw some sassafras eighty or ninety feet high, and with beautiful trunks, two or three feet in diameter.

There is a very pretty ridge of land, commencing near the head of Sicily Island, and extending nearly to Warsaw. It is finely timbered, quite rich, and free from overflow. Warsaw is a small place, on the west side of the Maçon, and is twelve or fifteen feet above high water mark. It has one store, one tavern, and one "doggery." As small as it is, it is not without its "*Thaddeus*." "Thaddeus," (or Warsaw, as he calls himself) is the "boss" or owner of the town—he is tavern keeper, the owner of the ferry, and ferryman. I had the *honor* to be set over by his *honor*. On our way over he spoke of the lowness of the bayou—said it was very low, so much so, that there had been but one boat up this season, and that she got aground above and below him in getting out. After landing on the opposite bank, I asked him what the ferriage was. Said he, "It is *two bits*, now the bayou is *up*, when it is *low* I only charge fifteen cents." I asked him how much it had risen. He said two and a half feet. I remarked that ten cents for every two and a half feet rise until the water reached a mark I saw and pointed at, some forty feet above our heads, would then be a *pretty tall ferriage*. When, speaking of the boats being late in reaching his town, the bayou was very *low*; when it came to ferriage, then it was *up*.

It reminded me of the story where a man wanselling a dog-skin to a tanner. If the tanner wanted a skin of a *fat* dog, his dog was *fat*; but if he preferred the skin of a poor dog, his dog was *poor*. I have learned since, that this same "Thaddeus, of Warsaw" was a candidate, but is not allowed by law, to charge any more than fifteen cents, high or low, and that there is a good ferry seven or eight miles below, where man and horse are crossed for ten cents. Thaddeus stood out to the last for his two bits, which I paid him going and returning. I write the above for the benefit of the travelling public. Thaddeus has a distinguished name, as well as the Polish hero. Unfortunately for him, his town and the country generally, never of his distinguished sire are in common with the noble Pole, nor do they enter into the catalogue of any of the virtues. From the best information I can gather, Warsaw is a perfect cut-throat of a place. They told me they averaged a murder every year, and coolly remarked, "it was nearly time to stop some fellow's wind."

A man was shot across a gambling table last year and killed. The subject of contention and dispute, and the cause of the murder, was two *bits*, which shows how small that *large and fatal amount*. It is a pity a place having as many advantages as Warsaw, should be in possession of such men. I saw and was on some of the many large and artificial "mounds" which abound in this region. The largest and tallest I have seen is near Trinity. It is seventy or eighty feet high. Near all the large mounds are pools or holes, apparently the excavations made in getting the material to raise the mounds. There are also, in a general thing, in the mounds in the vicinity of the larger; in them are found bones of every portion of the human frame. The lesser mounds were certainly raised and used for purposes of sepulture. The larger ones for protection in high water, and for refuge and defence in case they were invaded or attacked by a superior force. When and by whom they were thrown up, are still involved in mystery—a mystery, I fear, neither time nor the antiquarians will be able to remove. We were visited by a perfect gale on the 5th instant—the rain fell in torrents, the wind blew almost a tornado, accompanied by wind, lightning and heavy thunder. The little rills became large branches, the branches large creeks, and the creeks young rivers or roaring *torrents*. The river rose six inches in a few hours. Unfortunately for me, I was out in it nearly all of it. Notwithstanding the prevalence of the storm, I was passing through a dense magnolia and holly grove, near the head of Sicily Island. It was very dark—I could not distinguish objects at a distance—it looked as if night was making its appearance at noon day.

I stopped at Dr. Norris' spring on my way up, and found some camellias, agnes, etc. I send you a few specimens; I think there is a great variety in the beds, and some quite rich. Grass is slowly putting up. I have seen some peach blossoms—daffodils and jonquilles are in full bloom, looking pretty and smiling sweet—the yellow jessamine is late this season—I have seen it bloom by the 15th January.

YOURS, etc., RAMBLER.

Congress.

WASHINGTON, February 15.

SENATE.—The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the Treasury, containing an account of the contracts and expenditures of the Department during the year 1850.

Mr. Bright presented several petitions from Indiana, in favor of a line of steamers to Africa.

Mr. Mason presented petitions, signed by a majority of the members of the Legislature, and of the State Convention, now in session in Virginia, in favor of the same object. He said that he was opposed to the prayer of the petitioners.

Mr. Hale presented several petitions, signed by Charles Adams and others, of Boston, praying the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law—which were laid on the table.

Mr. Bell submitted a resolution, which was adopted, directing an inquiry into the propriety of making alterations in the machinery of the U. S. steamer Allegheney, to test the merits of the submerged horizontal wheel as a mode of propulsion.

Mr. Gwin submitted a resolution directing an inquiry into the expediency of abolishing all duties on flour exported from any port on the Pacific, and imported into any port of the United States.

Mr. Hunter submitted a resolution, which was agreed to, calling upon the President for all the correspondence between the United States and the Mexican Minister, in relation to drafts drawn upon the Treasury of the United States by the Mexican Government, under a contract by that Government with John D. Marks.

Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, submitted a resolution, which was agreed to, calling for all correspondence by the U. S. Consul at Panama, relative to the taxation imposed by the Government of New Granada upon American citizens crossing the Isthmus.

Mr. Hale introduced a joint resolution directing the presentation of a sword to the nearest male relative of Major Samuel Ringgold, late of the U. S Army.

Mr. Bright introduced a bill explanatory of the Fugitive Slave Law. The bill provides that no actions, or causes of actions, existing under the act of 1793, shall be construed as having been taken away by the act of 1850.

Mr. Bright declared himself determined to stand by the Compromise measures to the last.

The joint resolution authorizing the Treasurers of the mint to appoint their own clerks, was passed; also the bill granting the right of way through the custom-house lot in New London to a railroad.

The bill to distribute the books published by Congress, called the "Annals of Congress," being on its passage—

Mr. Dodge, of Iowa, moved to recommit the bill.

A long debate ensued; the motion to recommit was not agreed to, and the bill was then passed.

The Senate then took up the Deficiency Bill from the House. Several amendments, reported by the Committee on Finance, were agreed to.

An amendment appropriating $754,000 to pay all demands by the Cherokee Indians, was moved by Mr. Hunter.

Mr. Walker moved to add to the amendment a proviso that the money should not be paid to any agent or attorney, but to the Indians themselves.

A long debate took place on this amendment, after which it was rejected—yeas 21, nays 25.

The amendment of Mr. Hunter was then agreed to.

The bill, after further amendments, was ordered to be engrossed. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Bayly, of Virginia, chairman of the committee, reported certain appropriation bills, which were read and referred to the Committee on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Bayly then moved that it be the special order of the day for to-morrow, that the House resolve itself into a committee to take into consideration the above bills, which being objected to, he moved that the rules be suspended to enable him to make the motion; upon which the yeas and nays were taken, when there appeared 91 in favor of the suspension of the rules, and 92 against it. The motion, therefore, was not put.

The House then resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and resumed the discussion of the bill for the establishment of a Board of Accounts.

Amendments making the salary of the commissioners $2500, and reducing the period in the original bill to six years instead of twelve, were then agreed to.

Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, moved an amendment, the effect of which was to make the decision of the Board final, when such decision should be unanimous.

Mr. Bowlin, of Missouri, contended that Congress had no right to give such a power, and thus in effect abrogate the right of petitioning.

The amendment was then negatived without a division.

Mr. Stevens then moved to limit the final decision upon claims to a certain sum. He said there were numerous frivolous claims presented every session to Congress, notwithstanding the repeated repulses which they met with; and he considered that their investigation could be no where more safely entrusted than a court of justice.

After a brief discussion, the amendment was agreed to—the sum invested being $2,000.

There were various other amendments referring to the details of the bill—the main question as it will be seen having been decided—which were accompanied by five minutes' speeches, and consequent remarks of little interest to the general reader. It appeared from these, however, that notwithstanding the decision of the Board, the action of Congress, in the nature of a bill, would be necessary before any money could be drawn from the treasury.

Mr. Duer, of New York, subsequently moved an amendment, declaring that the decision of the Board should be according to the principles of law and equity; otherwise it might grant pensions and perform other acts that are not contemplated. He thought, notwithstanding there was a strong opposition to the bill, that with proper guards it might ultimately pass.

Mr. Brisbane, of Pennsylvania, a new member, was going on to state his conviction of the necessity for the Board—the establishment of which would doubtless be opposed by the sharks of agents who throng the halls of legislation, and exercise an improper influence by means of dinners and suppers, and other agreeable appliances.

At this stage of proceedings, Mr. Wentworth, of Illinois, moved that the committee rise in order to get rid of the bill altogether, which was carried on a division of 74 to 62.

THE SEWING MACHINE.—In the New York Day Book we find the best description of this invention, which is to effect such a revolution in woman's labor. We are glad that the present mode of starvation is to be destroyed. No man can read the British reports, or even the American reports, on the condition of the sempstresses, without being appalled by the amount of human misery:

"A table of iron, with a movable brass ribbon running across it and cut open in the middle,—beneath which the fairy shuttle, which does the job, flies daintly to and fro,—receives the cloth, the edges, or wherever the seam is to be sewed, being held down by a little tin thumb-nail pressed downward from above. Just outside this thumb the needle works, or rather plays, (for sewing by this process can scarcely be called work) horizontally, the eye being about one-third the distance from the point to the heel. The length of the stitch is regulated to the most hair-breadth precision by simply turning a screw, and by a principle as novel as it is beautiful. The loop is infallibly made, and the tension of the thread is adjusted in a moment to any sort of fabric or work. The machine sews leather as well as cloth, and it is already entirely employed in several of the largest New England shoe factories, where it works admirably.

"The comparative speed of sewing by Mr. Singer's machine and by hand can be thus stated: A good sempstress averages forty stitches a minute, the machine makes with ease five hundred a minute, or more than twelve times the number, and with greatly superior closeness and evenness. The machine is a neat, pretty, tidy-looking affair, as handy as a piano forte, and as becoming to a lady's room as a rosewood work table. The cost of these wonderful little machines is $125, and we advise every body, who don't want to get irretrievably behind what is going on in the world, to call at Shepherd's and examine it."

THE METHODIST SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.—We gather the following statistics from the annual report of the Sunday School Union of the Methodist Episcopal Church for 1850. They exhibit a gratifying increase in all the departments, compared with the year 1849:

	Schools.	Officers and Teachers.	Scholars.	Volumes in Library.
Total in 1850	8,691	84,849	649,589	1,117,588
Total in 1849	7,934	75,978	592,253	967,186
Inc. in 1850	857	10,969	57,336	148,467

To which may be added the following aggregates for the past year:

	Bible Class.	Infant Schools.	Exp. of Schools.	Convers's.
1850	5486	37,826	$54,587	11,269
Total in 1849	4,811	34,000	48,267	9,950
Inc. in 1850	675	3,826	6,320	1,319

The following table exhibits the increase in the number of schools, officers, scholars, books and conversions during the past four years:

Increase in Officers and	Schools.	Teachers.	Scholars.	Books.	Conversions.
1847	457	4695	19,800	114,312	4118
1848	1,180	9,118	44,815	108,487	5,940
1849	576	3610	35,201	126,407	9,14
1850	857	10,966	57,336	149,467	11,268
Total	3,070	28,750	198,956	558,748	32,770

The following statements show some of the general operations of the Society:

Number of pages annually printed, inclusive of Sunday School Advocate.....94,114,000
Consists of Sunday school Advocate, pages as equivalent to seven pages of an 18mo. book, the aggregate of all stand ard publications.....153,274,000
The Sunday School Advocate circulates about 34,000 copies.
The amount of sales of Sunday School Books is estimated at $60,000.

	1850-51.	1849-50.
Total receipts in 1850	$5,068 63	$4,000 00
Total grants for books	64,037	152,900
Excess of disbursements	337 37	340,174
Debits, exclusive of Cincinnati	64,037	152,900
Bellona	329,549	386,174
Kentucky	209,414	201,616
Cumberland Valley	39,000*	40,000
Cincinnati	300,000†	401,735
Deficiency	838,999	1,175,8 9

*Estimated. †Incomplete.

OHIO.—The population in 1840 was 1,519,467. In 1850, 1,983,140—being an increase of 30 1-2 per cent.

JAMES WHITE,
163 Gravier street, New Orleans,
WILL constantly purchase NEGROES; also, Board and sell on Commission any and all Slaves consigned to him. f11 ody

BRANDIES AND WINES—
10 casks Raymond Pellevoisin Brandy;
10 " Baquet, Picouche & Co. "
5 " A. Debouche & Co. "
3 " J. B. Godard "
15 quarter casks J. J. Dupuy "
25 " " low priced Madeira Wine;
2 pipes Howard, Marchet & Co. "
2 " " Sherry Wine;
2 " " superior Old Port Wine;
10 quarter casks Pale Sherry;
25 " " Pontella Wine
30 " " Sweet Malaga Wine;
100 cases London Porter;
20 casks Byers " " Pale Ale;
200 baskets Heidsieck Piper Champagne.
In store and for sale low by
fel4 ly GOODRICH & CO. 67 Common st.

GRECIAN FANCHERONIAN DROPS.
ΣΦ
A SURE and safe remedy for, and will positively cure, the Sick Headache, Chills and Fever, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic Diarrhœa, Sea-Sickness, Cholera and Cholera Infantum, and restore a healthy action to the Liver, without pain, nausea, mercury, quinine or medicine, entering into their compound. They do not pretend to be a remedy for all manner of diseases that flesh is heir to, but experience warrants us in saying the above they will positively cure. They will also correct all derangements of the stomach, and relieve from those aches and pains throughout the system commonly called rheumatic.

It is an excellent remedy for the Gravel, and as a Vermifuge or Worm medicine, there is none better.

☞ Prepared only by Dr. J. S. FANCHER, 140 Fulton street, New York, a few doors from Broadway.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by
E. D. RIVAGE, 127 Canal street,
☞ Agents for Louisiana, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Texas and Florida. fel4-1y d&w

REMOVAL.—In consequence of the late fire, the old established stand for Philadelphia Wheelwright Work has been removed from under the Rev. T. Clapp's Church to No. 24 PRESBO STREET, nearly opposite the St. Charles Theatre, where customers and the public can be supplied with Carts, Drays, Ox Wheels and Barrows, Jersey, Excrows, Baggage and Plantation Wagons, and every article in the line for city or plantation use, at low prices for cash or approved city acceptances.
fel 6m DAVID G. WILSON, 24 Perdido st.

CIGARS—250,000 assorted brands and qualities, for sale by
fel8 I. W. ARTHUR & CO. 28 and 29 New Levee.

TOBACCO—300 boxes fine and common Virginia Manufactured, for sale by
fel8 I. W. ARTHUR & CO. 28 and 29 New Levee.

OLD WHISKEY—75 barrels fine Old Bourbon and Monongahela, for sale by
fel8 I. W. ARTHUR & CO. 28 and 29 New Levee.

RICE—30 tierces prime Carolina, for sale by
I. W. ARTHUR & CO., 28 and 29 New Levee.

BACON—25 casks Prime Shoulders, for sale by
I. W. ARTHUR & CO., 28 and 29 New Levee.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

ARRIVAL of the STEAMER AFRICA.

NEW YORK, February 15, 1851.

Markets.

By the arrival of the Africa we learn that the cotton market at Liverpool was dull, at a decline of one-eighth to one-quarter. The sales of the week previous to the departure of the steamer amounted to 26,000 bales.

NEW YORK, February 15, 1851.

New Jersey Senator.

On the eighth ballot in the New Jersey Legislature for U. S. Senator, the vote stood, for Stockton 38, Dayton 35. The Legislature then adjourned. (We cannot infer from this whether Stockton is elected or not.)

WASHINGTON, February 15, 1851.

The Atlantic Safe.

The Africa brings the glad tidings of the safety of the Atlantic. She is now in the harbor of Cork. When nine days out she broke her shaft during a terrible storm, but was still able to work her machinery and paddles. She was so much damaged that two months will be required for the necessary repairs. At the time the accident happened to her she had accomplished 1909 miles of her voyage. Her passengers speak in the highest terms of the vessel, and have passed a vote of thanks to Capt. West. They have all arrived on the Africa. (One of our dispatches says that the Atlantic is at Liverpool.)

Foreign Markets.

At Liverpool on the 1st inst. American cotton had declined one-eighth and the market was dull. Wheat and flour were unchanged; corn had advanced one shilling; beef was unchanged; pork had advanced two to three shillings; lard had advanced one to two shillings. Consols were 96⅝.

Political News.

The Papal excitement in England has subsided. The news from the continent possesses little interest.

MOBILE, February 18, 1851.

The Mail.

We have to-day no mail east of Montgomery. [Eve. Pic.

MR. CASS, AMERICAN CHARGE AT ROME.—In the Roman dungeons of D'Anzo and Saint Angelo, are confined thirteen prisoners, whose inexpiable crime consists in having participated in the late revolutionary struggle, which had for its object to secure to the inhabitants of the Pontiff's dominions the inestimable rights of representation, together with other constitutional reforms. They are not of the class of fanatics or factious demagogues who have defiled our noble cause not less in Italy than in France, but men of high character and lofty principles, who, in the good fight for the benefit of their children and their children's children—of those who are to come after us—have hazarded all, and lost all. Among them are five counts and one marquis, of ancient blood, whose lineal descent goes back, without break or interruption, to the middle ages. They have been declared for ever incapable of holding property, of whatsoever description. For seven long months they have languished in loathsome dungeons. There they lie, herding with bandits and felons and brigands; and day after day, the prospect of their liberation, so far from becoming brighter, grows only darker and more hopeless. There they lie—those noble, noble gentlemen—weary of life, and sick of this most base world, with no spot, or stain, or blemish on their reputation, save the sin of having struck for liberty. The government of not release them, for the dissemination of republican sentiments is fatal to its very existence. Neither can it exile them, for no country in Europe will harbor such propagandists. Now, what has been done for them? Why, Mr. Cass, your minister, has proposed to the Papal authorities to send them to California, himself engaging to pay three thousand dollars for their expenses in a French ship, which will leave Bordeaux for that destination in the mouth of February.

The Cardinals have accepted this proposal, agreeing to liberate these gentlemen nine days prior to the departure of the vessel in question, which affords them just sufficient time to reach that seaport. Honor to your minister, and to the glorious land from which he comes. His conduct has elicited deep admiration; and well it may. To me, and to men like myself, hounded from country to country, whose dream for long years has been of liberty, whose sole aspiration is to pursue the example of your incomparable republic, it stands out like a beacon of light to the despairing mariner, when night and tempests have closed around him. If you have more of this breed, send them, I pray you, to Naples and Vienna, and Milan, in the dungeons of which the desolate champions of liberty, abandoned, in mineries, and bowed down to earth, are praying for death as for a release.

A MERCHANT PRINCE.—The late King of Holland was thought to be the richest man in Europe; at his death he left behind him £12,000,000 sterling. He accumulated this immense sum by means of trade; in fact, he was a trader, and used to employ the men-of-war to bring home cargoes of colonial produce for him; and as the freight cost him nothing, of course he could undersell the merchants, which caused great discontent.

THE MURDER OF THE INNOCENTS.—We copy the following from the Cincinnati Price Current, of recent date, giving the number of hogs slaughtered at the points enumerated for the present and past seasons:

	1850-51.	1849-50.
Ohio, exclusive of Cincinnati	64,000	152,900
Indiana	329,549	386,174
Kentucky	209,414	201,616
Cumberland Valley	39,000*	40,000
Cincinnati	300,000†	401,735
Deficiency	838,999	1,175,8 9

*Estimated. †Incomplete.

MUSIC.

PIANO FORTE AND MUSIC STORE.
No. 77 CANAL STREET.
E. A. TYLER has on hand and is constantly receiving E. *PIANO FORTES*, from the justly celebrated Manufactories of Hallet, Davis & Co. Boston; John H. Dunham, David Van Winkle, A. H. Gale & Co. and Jas. H. Grovesteen, New York; also Pianos from Paris, Vienna. 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 rim or case, which can be removed in a moment, there being no connection between the Piano and case. Superior GUITARS, VIOLINS, ACCORDEONS, FLUTES, and every other Musical Instrument, 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. ohsf

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, Guitars, Accordions, Brass Instruments for Bands, Tambourines, Banjos, 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. 20.
E. A. TYLER.
o25 dc&W4t H. D. HEWITT.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY

J. D. ANDERSON, No. 17 St. Charles street, Watches, Chronometers and Nautical Instruments accurately adjusted. Philosophical and Electrical Apparatus made to order and repaired. 20-hour Chronometers altered to run 36 hours. ofl ly

M. H. MEYER, No. 100 Camp street, Watchmaker and dealer in JEWELRY, GOLD PENS, FANCY ARTICLES, and WATCHES. All jewelry articles repaired at moderate prices. ml8

FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER-WARE, etc.—YOUNG & CO. No. 8 Camp street, have at all times, and have used to assortment of articles in the above mentioned line. WATCHES of the best English manufacture, gold and silver, in hunting and open face cases, Patent Lever and Duplex Escapements, full and jewelled, full plate and three-quarters plate movements, silver, gold, and steel chains, keys, seals, etc. Diamonds, and the finest set with Diamonds—all of which are fully warranted for time and quality.

Ladies' CHAINS of the newest patterns.

Gentlemen's Guard, Fob and Vest CHAINS.

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

Diamonds in Breastpins and Rings—very cheap.

Ladies' Breastpins and Ear Rings—a large assortment.

Plain, Fancy, in Gold and Silver Thimbles, Cases warranted.

Signet Rings, other Stone Rings, Wedding Rings, plain Gold Rings.

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

SILVER-WARE, warranted pure as coin, plain and threaded Tablespoons, Dessert and Tea Spoons, Dessert, Mustard and Salt Spoons, Table and Dessert Forks, Soup Ladles, Butter Knives, Sugar Tongs.

An assortment of handsome Silver Cups.

PLATED WARE, consisting of Castors, Candlesticks, etc.

Mantel CLOCKS, of black, white and gray Marble.

Fine English Clocks, with Steel Working Chains.

☞ Citizens and strangers visiting the city are respectfully invited to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, as the whole is of the finest quality, cut to be equalled by any house in the trade, and at moderate prices.

☞ Particular attention given to repairing Clocks, Watches and Jewelry. Cases changed and Dissemble neat. ot 1m

DENTISTRY.

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 skillful manner. n18 1y

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

F. H. & G. S. Knapp and L. 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, millions of which are now annually lost for want of timely and skillful attention. They are now prepared to insert Artificial Teeth according to the latest improvements in the art, either fastened by atmospheric pressure or clasps, by which they will be rendered firm as the upper jaw, at the same place which has been occupied for many years past, 104 Common street, opposite the Post Office, Carondelet street, and Bank Hotel.

☞ All operations warranted satisfactory. fel 3m

F. H. BADGER, DENTIST, of Tennessee, formerly of Alabama and Georgia, No. 12 Julia street, between Camp and St. Charles streets, (Thirteen Buildings,) New Orleans. n15 7m

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. G. T. STULL. S. S. NORTH.
DRUGS AND MEDICINES—NORTH & CO., Wholesale and Retail Druggists, No. 110 Poydras street, Fresh Vaccine Matter, direct from Dr. Boston, always on hand. Price per quill $1. Vaccine office up stairs; open from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M. ja28 6mdcW

DR. J. S. COPES, 444 Magazine street, second door above Edward street. d2 1y

TAYLOR, Dr. B. F., (late of Memphis) Office 51 Canal street. d17 2m 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, N. Orleans. ja18 1m

EGYPTIAN EYE BALSAM.

DR. COHEN, having had 30 years' experience, offers the above infallible remedy for all Diseases peculiaring to the EYE. Ophthalmia, of five years' standing, cured in 12 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 30 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 Eye, and also strengthens the sight.

☞ Dr. Cohen, 205 Philippa street, near Bienville, and 42 St. Charles street. n17 1y

W. K. F. FRYER, INDIAN DOCTOR, formerly of Mobile, Ala., accommodations can be obtained for Men, Women and Children—Residence and Office 33 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 case, 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. 33, stating that he cured every species of Dropsy, and this in a very short time. As a last attempt, I went to him, and, to my great joy, at my and every medical cure, and so I turned to Dr. Fryer. Whatever is said in