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.

A MONSTER OF THE DEEP.—The following description of a gigantic Polypus recalls the ballad of the Diver. The expressions of the poet seem to be copied by the narrator:

"And I call'd on my God, and my God heard my prayer,
In the strength of my need, in the grasp of my breath—
And showed me a crag that rose up from the lair,
And I clung to it, nimbly—and baffled the death!
And, ev'n in the coils around me, behold
On the spikes of the coral the goblet of gold.

"Below, at the foot of that precipice drear,
Spread the gloomy, and purple, and pathless Obscure!
A chasm of Horror that slept on the ear,
That the eye more appall'd might the horror endure!
Salamander—snake—dragon—vast reptiles that dwell
In the deep—can't about the grim jaws of their hell.

"Dark crawl!—glided dark the unspeakable swarms,
Clung'd together in masses misshapen and vast—
Here clung not here twisted the fashionless forms—
Here the dark-moving bulk of the hammer-fish pass'd
And with teeth gnashing white, and a menacing motion,
Went the terrible shark—the hyæna of ocean.

"There I hung, and the wave gather'd jelly o'er me,
So far from the earth, where man's help there was none!
The One Human Thing, with the goblins before me—
Alone—in a lone ness—so ghastly—alone!
Fathom-deep from man's eye in the speechless profound,
With the death of the main and the monsters around.

"Methought, as I gazed through the darkness, that now
It saw—the dread hand-el. mixed creature—its prey!
And cursed, O God! from the far flaming bough
Of the coral, I swept on the horrible way;
And it seized me, the wave with its wrath and its roar,
It seized me to save—king, the danger is o'er!"

The ill in the song and has been gravely adopted. The poet thus vaguely expresses the fabulous mishapen monster, the Polypus of the animals.

In some parts of the ocean there are enormous sea animals, called Sepia, which are a kind of polypt. They have very long legs, and are said sometimes to seize upon the coral divers along the coast of italy. Mr. Beale tells the following adventure with a creature of this sort:

"While upon the Bouin Islands, searching for shells on the rocks which had just been left by the receding tide, I was much astonished at seeing at my feet a most extraordinary looking animal, crawling toward the retreating surf. I had never seen one like it before. It was creeping on its eight legs, which, from their soft and flexible nature, bent considerably under the weight of its body, so that it was lifted by the efforts of its tentacles only a small distance from the rocks.

"It appeared much alarmed on seeing me, and made every effort to escape, while I was not much in the humor to endeavor to capture so ugly a customer, whose appearance excited a feeling of disgust, not unmixed with fear. I, however, endeavored to prevent its escape, by pressing on one of its legs with my foot; but, although I used considerable force for that purpose, its strength was so great that it several times quickly liberated its member, in spite of all the efforts I could employ, in this way, on wet, slippery rocks. I now laid hold of one of the tentacles with my hand, and held it firmly, so that the limb appeared as if it would be torn asunder by our united strength. I gave it a powerful jerk, wishing to disengage it from the rocks to which it clung so forcibly by its suckers, which it effectually resisted; but the moment after, the apparently enraged animal lifted its head, with its large eyes projecting from the middle of its body, and letting go its hold of the rocks, suddenly sprang upon my arm, which I had previously bared to my shoulder for the purpose of thrusting it into holes in the rocks to discover shells, and clung, with its suckers, to it with great power, endeavoring to get its beak, which I could now see between the roots of his arms, in a position to bite.

"A sensation of horror pervaded my whole frame, when I found this monstrous animal, for it was about four feet long, fixed so firmly to my arm. Its cold slimy grasp was extremely sickening, and I immediately called aloud to a native chief, who was also searching for shells at some distance, to come and release me from my disgusting assailant. He quickly arrived, and taking me down to the boat, during which time I was employed in keeping the beast away from my hand, quickly released me by destroying my tormentor with the boat knife, when I disengaged it by portions at a time. This animal was that species of Sepia which is called by whalers "rock squid." Thus are these remarkable creatures, from the different adaptations of their tentacles and modifications of their bodies, capable of sailing, flying, swimming, and creeping on the shore, while their senses, if we may judge from the elaborate mechanism of their organs, must possess corresponding acuteness and perfection."

FITZJAMES.—The Mirror gives an account of a singular incident, to which New Yorkers are indebted for the nightly opportunity of observing Mademoiselle Natalie Fitzjames' "continuations." She had commenced an engagement at the San Carlos, Naples, when one evening a new ballet was announced, and the Queen, who has little taste for theatres, chanced to visit it that night. The brevity of the dresses worn by the danseuses, and their gauze-like material, greatly shocked her Majesty; but the flesh-colored tights completely horrified her. The next day an order was sent from the palace to the manager, commanding that for the future, the dancers, if their clothes must be short, should at least wear green-colored tights! Of course in this change the charming bayaderes would bear a striking resemblance to frogs; but the Neapolitan danseuses had no help for it, but to submit to the despotic law. Fitzjames, however, was a Frenchwoman, and resolved not to submit to the humiliation of frogifying herself, but claimed the protection of the French Ambassador, and after the exchange of two protocols, the cancelling of the engagement was obtained. She then determined to visit the United States, the land of universal liberty, and where, consequently, she will be at liberty to wear flesh-colored tights.

THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.—The Legislature of North Carolina have accepted a report, which affirms as a well ascertained historical fact, that the celebrated Mecklenburg Declaration, was published in June, 1775. Large portions of this are embodied in Mr. Jefferson's declaration of the following year. The Legislature intends to perpetuate the honor.

The committee do not hesitate to recommend that an inscription in commemoration of this great event, shall be placed on the block of marble which has been forwarded for the purpose of being sent to Washington, in order to form a part of the monument now in the process of erection, to the memory of the Father of his country; and with this view they propose the resolution herewith reported:

Resolved, That his Excellency, the Governor, cause to be transmitted the block of marble presented by the patriotic citizens of Lincoln county for the Washington Monument, and that he cause to be made on it the following inscription, together with the coat of arms of the State, to wit:

North Carolina, Declaration of Independence, Mecklenburg, May 20, 1775.

A young Dutch officer arrived at Java fresh from the mother country, and hastened to pay his respects to the Governor. Before the door lay a black ball, which he thought proper to wipe his feet on, but no sooner had his boots touched it than an angry hiss escaped from the mass and a mighty box rose against the intruder. Forgetting all ceremony he rushed into the house, but there a new terror awaited him in the shape of a tiger, which leaped growling toward him. His only weapon was a slight dress sword, which he was about to draw in self-defence, when the Governor stopped him by saying: "Don't be frightened, my young friend, this cat will sit quietly by you, if you will honor me with your company to dinner. He is only disturbed by seeing you running so from his old friend the boa. The boa never hurts any body, and has lived peaceably with us for years, along with the tiger, which has never tasted blood, and has always been the playmate of the children. You will learn here to smile at many things that terrify people in Europe."

The Mercantile Insurance Company of Philadelphia have declared a dividend of 20 per cent. for the year ending the 31st ult. The Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania have declared a dividend of 7 per cent. from the profits of the last six months.

Tornado in Shreveport.

FEBRUARY 19, 1850.

Gentlemen—I have this moment witnessed one of the most severe hurricanes that I have ever seen, and the most destructive in its course.

It commenced raining here yesterday, and continued with little intermission all night, until this morning, when it held up for a while, and commenced raining again at intervals throughout the day. At 5 o'clock in the afternoon there was a momentary cessation, but followed by the tornado.

The first effects of this terrible storm, visible in town, was the blowing out the gable end of the house on Texas street, occupied by Mr. E. H. Jordan and Mr. Morgan, doing some other damage to the roof, but not serious. Passing along a new building, with the joice pinned fast, it turned them all from their places. Passing to the house at the corner of Texas and Market streets, upper side, occupied by Mr. Kneeland as a grocery and dry goods store, it swept the entire roof from the house, raising it above its position, and letting it down again with such force that it broke through into the store. The rain falling in torrents at the time, will cause great loss to Mr. Kneeland, who by this unfortunate stroke was left houseless for a time. The wind passing thence to the lower corner of Texas and Market streets, almost completely unroofed the two story brick store formerly occupied by Messrs. Webster & Co., and owned by the enterprising firm of Ogesby & Griswold. The house being covered with tin, the wind took it off in large sheets, and rolled it up like a rag—threw the mass over several houses into the yard of Colonel Hearn's hotel; passing along in its course, it took the brick house on Market street below the market, owned by Mr. Brown, and partly occupied by Dr. M. Estes as his office; blew out the end fronting on Market street, leaving all Dr. Estes' medicines exposed to sight and to the weather. In its course to the Levee, Mr. E. C. Hart's large brick warehouse stood in its way, and suffered considerable damage to the roof. The steamboat Caddo, lying at the landing, was driven out into the river, her lines "giving way." The chairs that happened to be outside the cabins, were snatched up by the wind, and after pirouetting for a while in the air, fell into the river, and the wind wrenching off some parts of the hurricane roof of the boat, was content to pass onjto war. What further damage it may do on its way is not known; I much hope that the main force was spent here, and that we may hear of no other injury to say one.

One little incident I will mention further: While the whirlwind was passing over the Levee to the steamer Caddo, a house and dray by chance stood in the way, and as an accompaniment to the dancing and waltzing of the Caddo's chairs in the air, the horse and dray were taken up in the arms of Old Boreas, suspended between the earth and the heavens, and made to dance several fantastic motions before they were let down on *terra firma* again. No damage resulted to any one personally, thank heaven. There were, however, several very narrow escapes from death by those who were in the houses at the time of their injury. The course of the wind seemed to be from Northwest to Southeast, as near as I could judge from the indications left in its track.

Very respectfully, MONOVIC.

PARISH OF PLAQUEMINE, February 21, 1851.

Eds. Crescent—It is a long time since I have troubled you with any of my communications—and it is for this reason, that on this occasion, I take the liberty of intruding upon your kind attention a few suggestions as to what has appeared to many a defect in our legislation, and which demands in our opinion the mature consideration of our legislators and a speedy correction. These thoughts were suggested to me by the proceedings which I witnessed the trial of two slaves of Mr. Wm. M. Pickard of this Parish, for stand accused of the crime of arson; who have been tried twice for the offence, and each time it has resulted in a mistrial. The law of 1846, page 114, establishing an especial tribunal for the trial of slaves, accused of capital crimes, makes it incumbent on the Justice before whom the affidavit has been made, to summon a neighboring Justice to attend at his office and unite with him in choosing ten householders, who shall with them form a jury for the trial of the accused. Now our legislature have not made any provision, in the event of a mis-trial, for a second *impartial* trial, but leaving it entirely to the same Justice before whom the affidavit has been made again to call in a new jury, and also to serve as a juror in the second trial—see State *vs.* Nelson, 2 Ann. 497—thus leaving at every subsequent trial at least one of the jurors with an opinion formed, before going to trial, and moreover it is almost invariably the same Justice is again called to aid in the selection of jurors, and to join in the trial of the slaves—which has at least been the case in this instance. Another inconvenience arising from the tribunal pointed out by the Legislature, is the fact that there is no Judge to preside over the deliberations of the jury of freeholders, from which it is possible of preventing to the Court any expression of opinion as to the sufficiency of the proof by a bill of exceptions to the charge of the Judge. This has been pronounced by our Supreme Court to be a difficulty in the law, which required remedying. See also same case 3 Ann. 497. Notwithstanding this decision of our Supreme Court, declaring the law to be imperfect, yet our Legislature, though it has held a session since, has neglected to provide a remedy for so crying an evil.

These few crude suggestions, which have been brought to my mind from witnessing the proceedings in the case above alluded to, have not been written with any expectation of throwing any new light upon our criminal jurisprudence, but my sole object has been to draw from men like yourselves and members of the bar, who have experience in these matters, their opinions on the subject, and for them to suggest the remedy. YOURS, etc., BAPTISTE.

The following resolution has been introduced in the Pennsylvania Senate. It has passed the House:

Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the propriety of passing a law repealing the act taxing the loans of the Commonwealth.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN COMMERCE WITH CHINA.—This great country is being fast ruined by the opium traffic. The quantity of this pernicious drug expected to be imported this year is eighty thousand chests, valued at about forty millions of dollars. This throws an immense balance of trade against China. The importation of this drug is continually draining the country of its precious metals.

Were it not for the opium, the country would prosper greatly in the foreign trade, the legitimate balance being much in her favor. But this drug not only throws the whole balance the other way, but draws from the country about fifteen millions of dollars in gold and silver every year.

The British funds which now accumulate in China amount to about fifty millions of dollars per annum, being the proceeds of goods from England, and of opium and cotton from India. This leaves a large surplus above what is required to pay for exports on British account.

Of the ten millions of dollars required for the American trade, fully six millions are taken from this surplus fund in exchange for bills on England.

The following are said to be among the last sentences which were committed to paper by the illustrious statesman and pure patriot, ex-President Madison. They are worthy of all acceptation:

"As this advice, if it ever see the light, will not do so till I am no more, it may be considered as issuing from the tomb, where truth alone can be respected, and the happiness of man alone consulted. It will be entitled, therefore, to whatever weight can be derived from good intentions, and from the experience of one who has served his country in the various stations through a period of forty years; who espoused in his youth, and adhered through his life, to the cause of liberty; and who has borne a part in most of the great transactions which will constitute epochs of its destiny.

"The advice nearest to my heart and deepest in my conviction is, that the *Union of the States* be cherished and perpetuated. Let the open enemy to it be regarded as a Pandora with her box opened; and the disguised one, as the serpent creeping with his deadly wiles into Paradise."

A project is on foot to build a railroad from Pittsburg to Olean, on the Erie Railroad, and a Convention is called for the 22d, to consider the plan. The Pittsburg Gazette says:

We believe the plan which would now gain the largest number of suffrages is, a railroad to the mouth of the Clarion, thence up that stream to its source, thence across the table land or summit between the sources of the Clarion and those of the Allegheny itself—which, singularly enough, here flow in opposite directions—thence down the latter to Olean, or near it, where it would unite with the great road to New York. This would open a communication between Western Pennsylvania and Western New York, a most desirable consummation. Some are in favor of adopting the old Sunbury and Erie survey, at the point where it reaches the Clarion, and following it eastward to the Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, reaching the New York and Erie Road at the latter place. These questions of routes will be settled hereafter, and we think it would be premature to discuss them now. We will say one thing, however, if we desire the aid of the friends of the New York and Erie Road, we must aim for Olean; but if the people along the other route can dispense with that aid, then it will be only a question of distance, grade, etc.

LONG PASSAGES.—Capt. Petterson, of the bark R. H. Douglass, arrived recently, from Rio de Janeiro, reports the arrival there of the bark John A. Taylor, Martin, in distress, three hundred and eighty-three days from Wilmington, N. C., bound to California. Also of the ship John N. Gossler, Sage, one hundred and fifty days from Philadelphia, bound to San Francisco.

QUEER WEAPONS.—The Cincinnati Commercial says: "Two hucksters, quarrelling in market yesterday, commenced pelting one another with roll butter. When the fight was over, a scramble of old women took place, to recover the ammunition which had been expended."

The Cuban Expedition.

We translate from the Cardenas correspondent of the *Diario de la Marina*, for the *amusement* of the reader, the following description of recent ceremonies in that place:

After stating the arrival in Cardenas of his Excellency, General Concha, the correspondent goes on to say: "The two companies that, in my last, I informed you were here, and the squadron of lancers, were stationed in waiting for his Excellency in that plaza in which, with so much glory to our army, and to our flag, and with the disgrace of the infamous pirates, was beaten the horde of bandits, that on the 19th of May last, surprised this tranquil population. After some manœuvring, and the proper arrangement of the force, the General arrived on the ground and reviewed them. On one side was stationed the brave Lieut. Morales, and on the other D. N. Vega, who, as is well known, acted so valorously as the first in attacking with but a weak sword the enemies of our country. In this attack he was twice wounded, and was not included in the official reports, or in the rewards that have since been distributed. All thus arranged, his Excellency drew with spirit his sword, and pronounced with energy and fire, an address that drew tears of enthusiasm to the eyes of his hearers.

"'Soldiers,' said his Excellency, 'this place, that was not long since, witness of the valor and the loyalty, of what Castilian breasts are capable; this place, where twenty lancers, led on by one of your lieutenants, routed the horde of robbers that dared to violate this soil; this place, I wish to-day, to be also witness of the rewards that this glorious exploit merits. On the Lieut. Morales, will be girded from to-day, this sword with which I now with pleasure present him. And, representing here her august Majesty, the Queen of Spain, I give my hand to this other valiant man, (taking his hand and warmly pressing it.) In conclusion, soldiers, and inhabitants of the Island Cuba, I would ask, that if some day your valor becomes necessary to defend, in this land, the name of our country, and the rights of our Queen, can we rely on your loyalty?' An enthusiastic and instantaneous 'yes!' that extended from one extreme to the other of of the vast crowd, was the enthusiastic response. It was followed by loud and prolonged cries of 'Viva España,' and 'Long live the Queen.'

"It is said that the General thinks of leaving to-morrow for Havana, where doubtless he will continue his good work of restoring harmony and quiet to the country, and he will also instil confidence in the continued safety and glory of this people."

JONATHAN EDWARDS—*His Oratory.*—A few days since, we spoke of the resemblance between the eminent New England Metaphysician and the South Carolina Statesman. We now give the sketch from Gilfillan:

"In the pulpit his triumphs were those of the calm cherubic reason. Unmoved himself, he sometimes set his audience in a flame. He reminded you of Milton's line:

'The ground burns frore, and cold performs the effect of fire.'

A signal instance of this is recorded. A large congregation, including many ministers, were assembled to hear a popular preacher, who did not fulfil his appointment. Edwards was selected to fill his place, principally because, being in the habit of reading his discourses, he happened to have a sermon in his pocket. He mounted the pulpit accordingly, amid almost audible marks of disappointment from the audience, whom, however, respect for the abilities and character of the preacher prevented from leaving the church. He chose for his text: 'Their foot shall slide in due time,' and began to read in his usual quiet way. At first he had barely their attention; by and by he succeeded in riveting every one of them to his lips; a few sentences more, and they began to rise by twos and threes; a little farther, and tears were flowing; at the close of another particular, deep groans were heard, and one or two went off in fits; and ere he reached the climax of his terrible appeals, the whole audience had risen up in one tumult of grief and consternation. And amid all this, there stood the calm, imperturbable man, reading on as softly and gently as if he were in his own study. And, in reading the sermon, we do not wonder at the impression it produced upon an audience constituted as that audience must have been. It is a succession of swift thunder-claps, each drowning and deafening the one which preceded it. We read it once to a distinguished *savant*, who, while disapproving of its spirit, was compelled, literally, to shiver under the 'fury of its power.'"

Out of one hundred and five negroes, in the Maryland Penitentiary, at the last report, but thirteen were slaves. A fair criterion of the relative morality of slaves and free negroes.

HARDWARE AND IRON STORES.
No. 89 and 91 CAMP Street.
PRIESTLEY & BEIN, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC HARDWARE, CUTLERY, IRON, TIN PLATES, etc. etc. thank their friends for their liberal patronage. The quality and price of their goods, and their prompt attention to orders received, will, they hope, secure to them a continuance of their favors. By arrivals from European and Northern ports, they are constantly receiving fresh supplies, carefully selected, of every thing in their line, and can confidently invite the attention of purchasers to their large and well assorted stock, of which the following is a partial list:
English Bar iron, round square and flat—700 tons;
Best Cable Iron, round square and flat—100 tons;
Best Pennsylvania Bar Iron, round, square and flat—100 tons;
Best Pennsylvania Boiler Plate Iron—20 tons;
Best Tennessee Iron, round square and flat—800 tons;
Best do. boiler plates—30 tons;
Best do. plough plate—24 tons;
Best do. plough moulds—10 tons;
Swedes Iron—200 tons;
Best Swedes plough plates—15 tons;
Russia Sheet, 5-16 and 3/8 inch round—300 bundles;
Sheet Iron, English, American and Tennessee, from 10 to 26—200 bundles;
Hoop Iron, from 3/4 to 4 1/2 inches—800 bundles;
Round Iron, from 3/8 to 2½ inches—200 bundles;
Cut Nails, celebrated Weymouth and other good brands—Pressed Spikes—200 kegs;
Pocket and Table Cutlery, Razors, etc.;
Tin Plates, best Charcoal brands—600 boxes;
Block Tin, Zinc, Spelter, etc.—15,000 pounds;
Braziers' Copper, from 10 to 120 lb sheets—40,000 lb;
German, Shear, Blister and Cast Steel—50,000 lb;
Axes, genuine Collins's, Hunt's, etc.—250 boxes;
Spades and Shovels, Ames's and other brands—250 doz.;
Whitemore's Cotton, Wool and Horse Cards—600 doz.;
Collins Mills, Wilson's genuine—200 dozen.
Patent Balances and Platform Scales;
Anvils, Vises, Stock and Dies, Bellows;
Ox, Trace, Log, Halter and Coil Chains;
Chain Cables and Anchors;
Coopers' Tools; Tinners' Tools;
American and English Locks;
Sliding Door Furniture;
Hooks and Plate Hinges;
Butt and Parliament Hinges;
Window Fasteners of every description;
Hoes of every description and pattern;
Cross-cut, Pit and Mill Saws;
Ploughs of King's, Hall's and other good brands;
Hollow Ware and Castings—150 tons;
Tarred and Manila Rope—all sizes;
Oakum, Marline, Houseline, etc.;
Sperm, Linseed, Lard and White Oil;
Atlantic pure White Lead;
Brooklyn Red Lead;
Black and Yellow Paints; Verdigris;
Paris and Chrome Green;
French Pots, from 1 to 50 pints;
Mill and Grindstones;
Sheet, Bar and Pig Lead; Lead Pipe, etc. etc.
Floor oil cloths of all widths. Agents for the Ohio Works of HOLMAN, VANLEER & CO.'S celebrated TENNESSEE IRON, and of the HUMPHREYVILLE COPPER COMPANY. sil 6m Shaw

BRANDIES, WINES AND LIQUORS—

Brandies:
Castillon Jeune, 1815—6 half pipes;
" " 1825—4 half pipes;
Ruisquit, Tricoche & Co—8 half pipes and 11 qrs.;
A. Debonnet & Cie—4 half pipes and 8 qrs.;
Raymond—3 half pipes and 10 qrs.;
—10 octaves;
Union—4 half pipes and 6 qrs.;

Wines:
Howard, March & Co. Madeira—4 pipes;
Olivera & Davies genuine Palheirinho do.—2 pipes;
Sicily Madeira—25 quarter casks;
Dabney " —15 quarter casks;
" " —25 octaves;
Harmony's Nephew's Sherry—9 quarter casks;
L. & E. Chaoser " —12 quarter casks;
London Dock Porter—4 quarter casks;
Osborn's pure juice Sherry—8 quarter casks;
Burgundy " —15 quarter casks;
Champagne, Heidsick—35 baskets;
" Deint Pouvrel, quarts—50 baskets;
" " pints—27 baskets;
Claret, various qualities—200 boxes;
Hock and Burgundy—25 cases;

Whisky, Monongahela and Bourbon, some very superior—125 barrels;
Gin, Meders Swan—1 pipe;
" Black Horse—1 pipe;
" Hour Glass—1 pipe;
Jamaica Rum—1 puncheon;
Irish Whisky—1 puncheon;
Scotch " —1 puncheon;
Scotch Ale, pints and quarts—20 casks;
London Porter, pints and quarts—30 casks.
In store and Customhouse, and for sale by
E. M. McALPIN,
ja23 2aw3m 20 Common st. and 7 Canal st. Row.

JUST received and for sale 100 bags Fresh Carolina Cow Peas, imported expressly for seed, by
fel1 BARELL & CO. 61 Common st.

Supreme Court of Louisiana.

MONDAY, Feb. 24, 1851.....*Present, a full Bench.*

Opinions were read and decisions given in the following cases, to-day:

1. EUSTIS, Ch. J.... *Scott vs. Niblett*.... This is an injunction case. The defendant issued execution and caused it to be levied on a negotiable note, payable to the order of plaintiff, and by him endorsed and filed in Court in a suit. The Sheriff levied on the note and took it in his hands and put it back again. Scott enjoined the seizure: *Held*, that in seizing any tangible object of property, the officer must take it into his possession and have control over it, or he cannot deliver it to the purchaser on a sale. Judgment reversed; and the injunction re-instated. PRESTON, J. dissented.

2. *Gony Hood vs. Dahlgreen*.... Injunction against a seizure under execution, on a alleged ground that the Sheriff was not properly qualified to act, and that the advertisements were irregular and illegal. The Court was unable, from the evidence, to see the grounds set up; and was of opinion the plaintiff in injunction was bound to prove and show them affirmatively. Judgment, dissolving the injunction, affirmed with costs.

3. *Maurin vs. Poydras, Exr. of Madame Bonneau*.... Suit to recover a legacy left to plaintiff's daughter. The difficulties in the way of paying the legacy, caused by portions of the testatrix's property being in France. These was judgment for the plaintiff, which is affirmed with costs.

4. *Maurin et al. vs. Poyaras, Exr. etc*..... Similar case to the last between the same parties. Judgment for plaintiff affirmed with costs.

5. ROST, J.....*Armstrong vs. Police Jury of Madison.* Suit to recover the amount of certain work in building a Levee, ordered by the police jury. Judgment for plaintiff, allowing a privilege on the land reversed, and a new judgment rendered in favor of Mrs. Sarah Cowan, an intervening party for the amount of the claim and costs.

6. *Franklin vs. Police Jury of the Parish of Madison.* Suit on a contract for building a Levee. There was a "verdict for plaintiff." The evidence shows the amount due' Judgment was rendered on this verdict for the sum shown to be due, which is affirmed.

7. *Copley vs. Robertson, Trustee, etc*....The plaintiff took a rule on the defendant to show cause why a sale made by the Sheriff to effect a partition, in which defendant bought in the property, should not be set aside for irregularity in making it. Judgment below is reversed; the rule discharged, etc.

8. *Moraney vs. Ford's Heirs*....Suit for damages for the wrongful sung out an injunction, restraining plaintiff from using and improving certain back concessions of land. Ford claimed the land, but Moranay got the patent and secured Ford's claims. *Held*, that Ford had cause to sue out his injunction, inasmuch as he had a legal right to it. Judgment for defendants affirmed with costs.

9. *Wright, Williams & Co. vs. Wood*....Suit on a note given in part of the price of a tract of land, a portion of which was subject to a mortgage claim against Rowley. *Held*, that defendant could have no relief against plaintiffs. Judgment reversed, and plaintiffs allowed to proceed and collect the note from defendant.

10. *Despit's heirs vs. St. Amand, et al*....Opposition to tableau. The Court here gave judgment, settling the rights of the parties and fixing the amount of the sums to be paid, and how paid. Judgment affirmed.

11. *Ellis vs. Prescot's heirs*....Suit to recover a tract of land, being in the possession of the defendants. There was a link in the plaintiff's chain of title missing, which was attempted to be supplied by secondary evidence. The Court admitted the secondary evidence behind; and that offered was not properly admissible, but it was insufficient to make out title. The plea of prescription was interposed and sustained. Judgment for defendants affirmed.

12. SLIDEL, J.... *White vs. Merrill*....Contestation about priority of a mortgage. White purchased lands and improvements under a mortgage in favor of the Union Bank, in the Parish of Caddo. Merrill claimed a mortgage had been recorded in the Mortgage Record Book in the Parish Judge's office. Merril claimed the vendor's mortgage and privilege of a prior date, but his was recorded in the Book of Alienations in said Parish. *Held*, that defendant Merrill's mortgage was lost for want of proper recording, and that the one in favor of the Union Bank, which was duly recorded, must prevail. Judgment for plaintiff affirmed.

13. *Hughes vs. Patton, et al*....The plaintiff sued out injunction to prevent the cred tors of her late husband from seizing a small judgment in her favor against him. She had judgment, which is affirmed.

14. PRESTON, J....*Henderson vs. Travis*....The plaintiff sued out an attachment against property of defendant, on the ground that he had left the State permanently. He was a sermon, in his pocket. He attached the pulpit accordingly, amid almost audible marks of disappointment from the audience, whom, however, respect for the abilities and character of the preacher prevented from leaving the church. He chose for his text: 'Their foot shall slide in due time,' and began to read in his usual quiet way. At first he had barely their attention; by and by he succeeded in riveting every one of them to his lips; a few sentences more, and they began to rise by twos and threes; a little farther, and tears were flowing; at the close of another particular, deep groans were heard, and one or two went off in fits; and ere he reached the climax of his terrible appeals, the whole audience had risen up in one tumult of grief and consternation. And amid all this, there stood the calm, imperturbable man, reading on as softly and gently as if he were in his own study. And, in reading the sermon. we do not wonder at the impression it produced upon an audience constituted as that audience must have been. It is a succession of swift thunder-claps, each drowning and deafening the one which preceded it. We read it once to a distinguished *savant*, who, while disapproving of its spirit, was compelled, literally, to shiver under the 'fury of its power.'"

Out of one hundred and five negroes, in the Maryland Penitentiary, at the last report, but thirteen were slaves. A fair criterion of the relative morality of slaves and free negroes.

A RELIC.—The Mobile Tribune says: "A gentleman of this city has in his possession a finger ring which was found some months since at Coosada, Autauga county. It was thrown up in excavating, from a depth of some twelve or fourteen feet, and was without doubt dropped there by one of De Soto's party during their wanderings in this State. In 1858-9 De Soto, after some time spent in exploring East Florida and Georgia, made his way to the region now known as the Cherokee Nation. Meeting disappointment in that quarter, his course was changed, and, traversing the Coosa valley in a southern direction, he came upon the Alabama river. This stream was followed to its junction with the Tombigby river, near which point he and his party met with the most terrible diasters from an attack by an immense Indian host. Many of the Spaniards were killed, and nearly all their baggage was burned. This conflict, so disastrous in its effects, disappointed the Spaniards to a degree that they sought to avoid further collision with the savages and were soon after entirely broken up and dispersed. It was during this painful and perilous march that the ring was supposed to have been lost. It is composed of a bright metal so exceedingly hard that no impression could be made upon it in a trial to lessen its circumference by cutting. When first found, traces of gold were on the outer rim, rendering it probable that it was originally plated with that metal. It is massive and somewhat of the shape of some of the large rings now worn by gentlemen. Instead of a stone set, there are engraved on a flattened square surface a skull and cross bones, closely resembling in design and execution the cut used in the advertisement of the 'Encampment Knight Templars' in this paper."

Judge Edwin S. Duncan has been appointed by Gov. Floyd, of Virginia, commissioner on the part of that State to attend the World's Fair.

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BUILDERS' FURNISHING WAREHOUSE, No. 206 *BARONNE STREET, between Hevia and Girod streets, Second Municipality.*—Those engaged in building can find at this large establishment, a very extensive and complete stock, comprising every description of high and low priced HARDWARE employed in the Building Line, at the lowest market prices. All new inventions and improvements in Locks, Sliding Door Trimmings, Bell Pulls, Front Door Locks, and all kinds of Fastenings, common as well as of the most costly kinds manufactured.
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