The Daily Crescent.

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The Daily Crescent.

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Telegraphic News.

WASHINGTON, February 25, 1851.

The bitter language which passed in debate on Friday last between Mr. Stanley, of North Carolina, and Mr. Inge, of Alabama, has led to a duel between those two gentlemen. After exchanging shots without effect, the parties were reconciled.

The bill making appropriations for the West Point Military Academy, and the Revolutionary Pension Bill, have passed through the Senate, and the Post-office Appropriation Bill through the House.

WASHINGTON, February 26, 1851.

The House, by resolution, has approved of the course of the Secretary of the Navy, in relation to the law of the last session of Congress, authorizing the construction of a Dry Dock at San Francisco, and state that there is no cause for any delay in the prosecution of that work.

The House also passed the new Post Route Bill, and the bill appropriating $185,000 to pay the Mexican indemnities. During the debate on the last named bill, Mr. Allen charged Mr. Webster with having received fifteen thousand dollars from the New York and Boston brokers. Mr. Ashmun vindicated Mr. Webster, and on the authority of that gentleman pronounced the charge to be an unqualified falsehood.

The House then took up the Army Appropriation Bill.

NEW YORK, February 26, 1851.

The markets are dull. Cotton is irregular and declining.

We learn from Trenton that the Legislature of New Jersey have at length succeeded in electing a Senator, and that the choice of the majority has fallen on Com. Stockton.

In Boston, many arrests have been made, of parties who were alleged to have aided in the rescue of the fugitive slave Shadrach.

Davis, who was arrested as a participant in the disgraceful affair, has been examined before the United States Commissioner, but was discharged for want of evidence sufficient to connect him positively with the act. There is much excitement in Boston on the subject.

The Massachusetts Legislature have had sixteen ballotings for U. S. Senator, without effecting a choice.

The steamship City of Glasgow is expected in Philadelphia to-night.

WASHINGTON, February 26, 1851.

Mr. Alonzo Potter, our Consul at Valparaiso, has been recalled.

The Senate has passed a resolution calling for the correspondence relative to the Mexican indemnities.

The Cheap Postage Bill, with sundry amendments, has been passed by the Senate, and also the Post-office Appropriation Bill.

PITTSBURG, February 26, 1851.

There are now nineteen feet water in the channel here, and falling slowly.

The weather is clear and pleasant.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 26, 8 P. M.

The river here and at Cincinnati is rising very rapidly, and we now have twelve feet water on the falls below the city. The weather is cloudy, with strong indications of rain.

The steamboats Peytona and Oregon, both from New Orleans, have arrived here.

The Whig Convention to nominate candidates for State officers of Kentucky, at the approaching election, have selected the Hon. Archibald Dixon as the nominee for Governor, and John Thompson for Lieutenant Governor.

In Tennessee, the democrats have nominated Gen. Trousdale for Governor of that State.

MACON, Georgia, February 22, 1851.

The Constitutional Union Celebration, called in this city to-day, came near being a complete failure. The audience in attendance, when the address was delivered, did not exceed seventy-five or eighty persons. The orator of the day—Colonel Powers—among other things, read Ritchie, Cass, Buchanan, and Dallas, out of the Union party. He eulogized Clay and Fillmore without stint or measure. He also said Bonaparte was *sona*, but he went down to the grave "unwept, unhonored, and unsung." Only two delegates from other counties are said to be in attendance at the dinner, although letters of invitation were sent all through the State. [Evening Delta.

We take the following telegraphic news from the Charleston Mercury of the 21st:

WASHINGTON, February 20, 1851.

The Cabinet has been in session all day upon the President's message concerning the Boston riot. Orders have been issued to make Charlestown Navy Yard a depot for prisoners under the fugitive law, who are to be placed under a guard of marines.

We have been favored with the following dispatch by the President of the South Carolina Railroad Company:

"COLUMBIA, February 20, 7 P. M.

"There is a great freshet in the Wateree, and the river is higher than ever before known. The water is up to the cross-ties of the trestle work for two or three hundred yards, but not over them. It is deemed prudent, however, not to allow the trains to pass for the present. They will go over, however, on Saturday as usual.

"About three hundred feet of the Georgia State Road has been carried away at Oostanaulee, but I was told by a passenger at Augusta this morning that it would be repaired immediately, and in the meantime passengers will be transported between the trains in headcars.

"I hope there will be little if any serious interruption to business either on the Camden or Atlanta roads."

Congress.

We publish further details of the proceedings of the 19th, a slight sketch of which we have already given:

WASHINGTON, February 19, 1851.

SENATE.—Mr. Mason reported a bill to pay the Amistad claims.

Mr. Ewing reported a bill to establish a mint in California.

Mr. Bradbury, from the Judiciary Committee, reported against any legislation by Congress on the fugitive slave law.

Mr. Foote moved the Senate go into executive session—lost.

The bill granting public lands to Florida, for railroad purposes, was passed.

The river and harbor bill was received from the House, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The cheap postage bill was taken up, and the amendments to the substitute, reducing the postage on weekly papers, within fifty miles of their place of publication, from five cents per quarter to three cents, and allowing weekly papers to circulate free within the county in which they are published, was debated and rejected.

The Senate, after an executive session, adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Stanton, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported in favor of authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to contract with Mr. Thompson, of Philadelphia, for the building of six steamers to run between Philadelphia and Norfolk to Antwerp and other European points.

Mr. Stevens, of Ga., moved to lay the report on the table—lost by yeas 67, nays 91.

Mr. McLean spoke against the bill.

A motion was made to refer it to the Committee of the Whole, pending which the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, and took up the deficiency bill.

The Senate amendments to the deficiency bill were agreed to.

The West Point Military Academy bill was taken up and passed.

The House, at 4 P. M., adjourned.

CONGRESSIONAL.—Feb. 15.—Mr. Downs gave notice of his intention to ask leave to introduce a bill granting the right of way through the public lands of the United States to companies authorized by the State of Louisiana to construct plank roads in said State, with the right of pre-emption to a portion of the public lands.

Mr. Soulé, from the Committee on Commerce, to which was referred the memorial of the importing merchants of the city of New Orleans, asking an increase of the appraisers of the customs, reported a bill to increase the compensation of deputy collectors and appraisers of the customs in certain cases; which was read and ordered to a second reading.

We learn that the Ohio Legislature has adjourned *sine die* without being able to elect a U. S. Senator.

The Search for Sir John Franklin.

Dispatches have been received at the Admiralty from Captain Kellett, C. B., of Her Majesty's ship Herald, dated at sea, the 14th of October, 1850, on his return from Behring's Straits. The Herald had communicated with her Majesty's ship Plover, on the 10th of July, at Chamisso Island, where the Plover had passed the preceding winter. The two ships proceeded to the northward until they sighted the pack ice, when the Herald returned to Cape Lisburne, in quest of Captain Collinson's expedition, and on the 31st fell in with Her Majesty's ship Investigator, which had made a surprisingly short passage of twenty-six days from the Sandwich Islands. The Herald remained cruising off Cape Lisburne, and again fell in with the Plover, on the 13th of August, on her return from Point Barrow, Commander Moore having coasted in his boats, and minutely examined the several inlets as far as that point from Icy Cape, without gaining any intelligence of the missing expedition. Commander Moore and his boat's crew suffered severely from exposure to cold. Captain Kellett, having fully victualled the Plover, ordered her to winter in Grantley Harbor, (her former anchorage at Chamisso Island not being considered safe,) and then returned to the southward, on his way to England.

Dispatches have also been received from Captain Collinson, C. B., of Her Majesty's ship Enterprise, and Commander McClure, of Her Majesty's ship Investigator, from which the following are extracts:

"In the ensuing spring, as soon as it is practicable for travelling parties to start, I should dispatch as many as the state of the crew will admit of, in different directions, each being provided with forty days' provisions, with directions to examine minutely all bays, inlets, and islands towards the northeast, ascending, occasionally, some of the highest points of land, so as to be enabled to obtain extended views, being particularly cautious in their advance to observe any indication of a break-up in the ice, so that their return to the ship may be effected without hazard, even before the expenditure of their provisions would otherwise render it necessary.

"Supposing the parties to have returned without obtaining any clue of the absent ships, and the vessel liberated about the 1st of August, my object would then be to push on towards Wellington Inlet, assuming that that channel communicates with the Polar Sea, and search both its shores, unless, in so doing, some indication should be met with to show that parties from any of Capt. Austin's vessels had previously done so, when he would return and endeavor to penetrate in the direction of Jones' Sound, carefully examining every place that was practicable. Sir, should our efforts to reach this point be successful, and in the route no traces are discernible of the Lancaster expedition, I should not then be enabled longer to divest myself of the feelings, painful as it must be to arrive at such a conclusion, that all human aid would then be perfectly unavailing; and, therefore, under such a conviction, I would think it my duty, if possible, to return to England, or at all events, endeavor to reach some port that would insure that object upon the following year.

"In the event of this being our last communication, I would request you to assure their lordships that no apprehension whatever need be entertained of our safety until the autumn of 1851, as we have on board three years of all species of provision, commencing from the 1st of September, proximo, which, without much deprivation, may be made to extend to a period of four years; as, moreover, whatever is killed by hunting parties, I intend to issue in lieu of the usual rations, which will still further protract our resources.

"It gives me great pleasure to say that the good effects of the fruit and vegetables (a large quantity of which we took on board at Oahu) are very perceptible in the increased vigor of the men, who, at this moment, are in as excellent condition, as it is possible to desire, and evince a spirit of confidence and cheerfulness of disposition which are beyond all appreciation."

WHEELING BRIDGE CASE — *Washington, February* 18.—Chancellor Walworth's report to the Supreme Court was as follows:

"I have arrived at the conclusion, and do accordingly decide and report thus:

"That the Wheeling Suspension Bridge is an obstruction to the free navigation of the Ohio river by vessels propelled by steam, which are now engaged in the commerce and navigation of that river, and by such vessels as will undoubtedly be engaged in such navigation and commerce hereafter. And I further decide and report that the change or alteration which can or should be made in the construction and existing condition of the bridge, to remove the obstruction which now exists to the free navigation of the river by steamboats, is to raise the suspension cables and the flooring of the bridge in such a manner as to give a level headway at least three hundred feet inside, over a convenient point in the channel, not less than one hundred and twenty-eight feet above the level of zero on the Wheeling water gauge. This elevation is twenty-eight feet above the highest point of the present bridge, and sixty feet above the elevation of the bridge at the water abutment. It will give over eighty feet headway on the usual high floods of the Ohio, and its estimated cost is $208,600."

FEMALE SOCIETY.—You know my opinion of female society. Without it, we should degenerate into brutes. This observation applies with tenfold force to young men, and those who are in the prime of manhood. For, after a certain time of life, the literary man may make a shift (a poor one I grant) to do without the society of ladies. To a young man nothing is so important as a spirit of devotion (next to his creator) to some amiable woman, whose image may occupy his heart, and guard it from pollution, which besets it on all sides. A man ought to choose his wife, as Mrs. Primrose did her wedding gown, for qualities that "wear well." One thing, at least, is true, that if matrimony has its cares, celibacy has no pleasure. A Newton, or a mere scholar, may find employment in study; a man of literary taste can receive in books a powerful auxiliary; but a man must have a bosom friend, and children around him, to cherish and support the dreariness of old age. [John Randolph.

THE PAPAL GOVERNMENT.—The Papal Government is alarmed at the probability that the Austrian Government will interfere and urge it to alter its present system. In the meanwhile, many arrests have been made of officers of the National Guard who made themselves conspicuous, as ultra-liberals, before Pio IX abandoned the Government and his subjects. The persecutions, arrests, and arbitrary acts committed in Rome within the last few days are really awful, and must naturally tend to an immense increase of the Mazzinian party. The police with their Sbirri, and French gendarmes, are not only on the alert, but General Gemeau, Commander-in-Chief, actually accompanied them lately to a restaurateur's, called the "Trattoria dee Falcone," dressed "en bourgeois," where several respectable persons of the middle classes, with their wives and daughters, were quietly taking their suppers. The persons of all these individuals without respect to sex, were searched, and out of the number eighty were conveyed to prison, where in all probability they will be detained some months among thieves and murderers, for no other crime than suspicions of their being Liberals.

NAPLES.—The correspondent of the Daily News, writing from Naples, on the 14th ult., says: "The system of terrorism against every thing that is deemed or called liberal, still continues, and produces its natural fruits—timidity, suspicion, and dishonesty. Since I last wrote several ladies have been arrested. Constitutionalism is the great bugbear of the party—to put it down by intimidation is the great end and object of their efforts. Hence the numerous arrests—hence the protracted trials which have disgraced the Neapolitan courts for so many months. Poerio has finished his defence, and we now attend the final decision. La Caita, who had been arrested, was set at liberty on Sunday last. Every precaution is taken to prevent the escape of suspected individuals, so much so that no native is permitted to go on board any foreign vessel lying in port, without an order from the police. His Majesty, with all the royal family, came into Naples a few days since, and it was melancholy to contrast his present mode of visiting his capital with the ease and freedom with which he was accustomed to drive about some three years since. If my reports are true, the workmen on the railway had orders to retire from the works, and on his driving through Naples he was flanked and followed by cavalry. The day after he went to hunt, followed by a troop of hussars and the guards, and during the whole of the afternoon a heavy body of police paraded the great thoroughfares of the city by which the King was expected to pass."

At the late Painters' Festival at Syracuse, New York, some fine toasts were given, of which the following are specimens:

By a Printer. Plymouth Rock—The *imposing stone* on which the *forms* of our liberty were *made up*; may it be a *type* of their perpetuity.

By a Tailor. The American Union—*Buttoned* up by the patriotism of our ancestors; may its *needle* of virtuous indignation prick the *knees* that attempts to *rip its seams* asunder.

Internal Improvements.

Those who have paid any attention to the history of this measure, are surprised at the attempts made of late years to treat it as anti-democratic. On February 4th, 1817, John C. Calhoun made a speech on the subject—from it the Republic makes this extract. We do not profess to be a better democrat than Mr. Calhoun was at that time. We are ready to stand by his creed of that date:

"Thus situated, to what can we direct our resources and attention more important than Internal Improvements? What can add more to the wealth, the strength and the political prosperity of the country? The manner in which facility and cheapness of intercourse adds to the wealth of a nation has been so often and ably discussed, by writers on political economy, that I presume the House to be perfectly acquainted with the subject. It is sufficient to observe that every branch of national industry, agricultural, manufacturing, and commercial, is greatly stimulated, and rendered by it more productive. The result is that it tends to diffuse universal opulence. It gives to the *interior* the advantages possessed by the parts most eligibly situated for trade. It makes the country prices, whether in the sale of raw products, or in the purchase of articles for consumption, approximate to that of the commercial towns. In fact, if we look into the nature of wealth, we will find that nothing can be more favorable to its growth than good roads and canals. An article to command a price must not only be useful, but must be the subject of demand; and the better the means of commercial intercourse the larger is the sphere of demand.

"The truth of the position is obvious, and has been tested by all countries where the experiment has been made. It has particularly been strikingly exemplified in England; and if the result there, in a country so limited and so similar in its products, has been to produce a most uncommon degree of opulence, what may we not expect from the same cause in our country, abounding as it does in the greatest variety of products and presenting the greatest facility for improvement? Let it not be said that internal improvement may be wholly left to the enterprise of the States and of individuals. I know that much may be justly expected to be done by them; but in a country so new and so extensive as ours, there is room enough for all the General and State Governments and individuals in which to exert their resources. But many of the improvements contemplated are on too great a scale for the resources of the States, or of individuals, and many of such a nature that the rival jealousy of the States, if left alone, might prevent. They require the resources and the general superintendence of this Government to effect and complete them. * * * Uninfluenced by any other considerations than love of country and duty, let us add this to the many useful measures already adopted. The money cannot be appropriated to a more exalted use. Every portion of the community—the farmer, the mechanic, the merchant—will feel its good effects, and, what is of the greatest importance, the strength of the community will be augmented, and its political prosperity rendered more secure."

DEFICIENCY IN PORK.—The St. Louis Intelligencer sums up a minute calculation, and concludes this as the result:

"We have a deficiency of 24,000,000 pounds of lard, and 67,000,000 pounds in bacon, etc. We have shown above that the whole deficiency in weight this year is 122,000,000 pounds: consisting of about 150,000 barrels mess pork—31,000,000 pounds; 24,000,000 lard; and 67,000,000 bacon—total, 122,000,000."

IN A FIX.—A Western paper, in its last issue, represents its condition as follows:

"Our whole office force consists of one boy, with a bad cold, and 'we,' the senior editor; all the others are 'invalided.' If any body expects us, under these circumstances, to apologize for lack of editorial, or any short-comings in the appearance of the Badger, they must be very unreasonable, and will find themselves mistaken, that's all."

A new Southern Rights Association has been formed at Alexandria, in Benton county, Ala. Matthew Allen was Chairman, and J. H. Vandiver, Secretary.

A similar association was formed at Tuscumbia, in North Alabama, on the 8th instant. W. Cooper has been made its President, and R. B. Lindsey, Recording Secretary.

On the 24 instant, an association was also formed at Huntsville, in Madison county.

THE NAVIGATION LAWS.—The repeal of the navigation laws, the act for which came into operation at the beginning of 1850, has not produced the ruinous effect upon our shipping interests which was predicted by its opponents. The foreign vessels entering the ports of the United Kingdom during the ten month ending November 5, 1850, have been 1,159,959, measuring 1,749,091 tons—while the British shipping entering in the same period have been 15,570, measuring 3,365,033 tons. The foreign vessels clearing in the same period outward were 9,952 of 1,661,252 tons, and the British ships, 15,503 of 3,439,713 tons. Our ship builders and ship owners do not seem to fear the competition of foreigners; or, if they do, they are taking the most sensible way of meeting the difficulty by building vessels in which every improvement suggested by science or experience has been adopted, and which will undoubtely vie with any ships in the world. Freed from the old absurd tonnage laws, our builders are now at liberty to build from models such as have for years given the Americans the advantage over us, which advantage will now be speedily lost if the genius of Mason, Wigram, Green, Blyth, and many others equally eminent in Liverpool and Scotland, is followed up with equal energy. [Morning Chronicle.

THE MONTESQUIOUS.—A gentleman of St. Louis has furnished the Republican with the following extract from a letter written by Raymond de Montesquiou, in Paris. It is of recent date:

"You ask me about the health of Gonzalve. It is not good. When he arrived in Paris, they put him in a hospital, (*Maison de Sante,*) where he still remains. There is no change in him. He continues in the same condition of mind he was when he left America. I speak thus according to the advice of the doctors, for they do not permit me to visit him. I have not seen him since he departed from St. Louis. It is the treatment almost always advised here, to separate the invalid from all those with whom he was acquainted before the commencement of his disease. When you arrive in Paris, I will not probably be there, which gives me very great pain, as I would have taken great pleasure in viewing Paris with you—but I expect in a very short time to leave for Spain, as Attache of the Embassy."

BRITISH MISCELLANIES.—*Reduction of Taxes.* A great difficulty with the Chancellor of the Exchequer will arise, not from a *deficiency* of revenue, but from the many claims which will be made upon him respecting the disposal of the *surplus!* That surplus will probably be about £2,500,000. Already is he asked to repeal the window tax, amounting to about £1,800,000 annually; the excise duty on soap, amounting to about £1,000,000; that on paper, about £800,000.

The World's Fair.—The business of the Great Exhibition is going on very favorably. The building is nearly completed. Prussia has furnished her list of exhibiters, amounting to upwards of 1600. The Prussians have got over their difficulty about the non-exhibition of prices to the articles. A list of 1700 exhibiters is furnished by Switzerland. The Hanse-Towns and Northern Prussia enumerate nearly 1700, of which Hamburg supplies about 120. Belgium has a list of 509, and Austria and her Italian possessions 1600.

Among the curiosities is a mammoth decanter from France of cut crystal without a flaw. This wonderful thing is of such dimensions that three persons of ordinary size may sit with ease inside, and eat a comfortable dinner at a round table a yard in diameter; entrance and exit to and from this decanter to be provided by a double ladder. In height, from the base of the shoulder, is three yards, and its greatest circumference nine yards. The stopper weighs 40 pounds, and the whole decanter 12 cwt., and it is capable of containing eight hectolitres and a half, or one hundred and eighty-seven gallons of wine. Many articles of Lilliputian smallness will also be exhibited; among others a lot of nails so small that they can scarcely be seen; minute watches, etc.

SCENE IN A GROCERY.—Exit customer with a jug.

Grocery-keeper to his sons—"Jonathan, did you charge that rum?"

"Yes."

"Timothy, did you charge that rum?"

"Yes, sir."

"Joseph, did you charge that rum?"

"Yes, sir-ree!"

"All right—so have I!"

LEGAL ITEM.—The Kentucky Senate has passed a bill allowing *pro tempore* Circuit Judges, to be elected by the bar, in the absence of the regular Judge.

ARREST OF THE SLAVE SHADRACH.—The Evening Picayune contained the following telegraphic dispatch:

NEW YORK, February 22, 1851.

The democrats of Rhode Island have nominated Philip Allen, of Providence, for Governor, and Wm. Lawrence, for Lieutenant Governor.

The fugitive slave, Shadrach, has been arrested at Montreal.

[We do not exactly understand this. As a fugitive slave, Shadrach would not come within the conditions of our extradition treaty with Great Britain. It is possible that he was arrested as a fugitive from justice, having been rescued from the authority of the law under which he was held in custody.—Eds. Pic.]

Also the following:

WASHINGTON, February 21, 1851.

In the House, a communication was received from the Indian Bureau in reply to a resolution of the Senate. Explanations were made by Messrs. Ewing, Turney, Gwin and Douglas, in regard to certain charges made in the House at the last session against Mr. Ewing, while Secretary of the Interior.

In the House, Mr. Giddings asked leave to introduce a resolution inquiring of the President whether Mr. Thompson had not been assaulted in Springfield, Mass., and his person and liberty placed in danger, contrary to our treaty stipulations with Great Britain. Mr. Johnston, of Tennessee, objected, and proposed an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, providing for the election of President and Senators by the people. The proposition was referred.

Com. Jones, who has for some time been under trial, has been found guilty of speculating in gold dust with the public funds, and has been suspended from his command for five years.

THE PRODUCTION OF SILVER.—That the production of silver may keep pace with that of gold, seems probable from what is now known regarding the quicksilver obtained at Mr. Forbes' mine, near Monterey. A few days since, a London house, Messrs. Finlay, Hodgson & Co., received orders to open insurance for quicksilver to the value of $1,500,000 from this source, expected to be shipped during the year. It will go from California to the southern ports of the Pacific, where it will stimulate, to an extraordinary degree, the working of the silver mines, which, even under present circumstances, are yielding an unusual profit.

A NEW MOTIVE POWER.—Prof. Saloman, of Harrodsburg, Ky., has successfully applied the entire power of carbonic acid gas as a substitute for steam in propelling enginery for every purpose. The power of this gas has long been known to chemists, but their inability to regulate and govern it has prevented its use as a propelling agent. Professor Saloman claims to be able to control it with perfect safety, and that it will afford a power equal to steam, in one-fiftieth of the space, and one-hundredth part of the expense, dispensing with both furnaces and boilers. Experiments have recently been made in Cincinnati, which are said to be entirely satisfactory.

ROCHESTER FLOUR TRADE.—There are at present, according to the Rochester Advertiser, twenty flouring mills in that city, in which are invested $450,000. They run 103 stones, and produce daily, when employed, 5885 barrels of flour. The yearly manufacture is estimated at nearly 562,000 barrels. The annual consumption of wheat is about 2,500,000 bushels. The flouring business of Rochester is believed to be nowhere equalled.

The Mormons in the Great Salt Lake Valley estimate the population of Utah at about 30,500. It was expected that this year's emigration would swell the number to 40,000. The wheat crop of the last season in the Salt Lake Valley is estimated at 500,000 to 1,000,000 bushels.

IRON AND TOBACCO.—Last year the United States imported iron to the value of $13,000,000, $7,000,000 of which was from England. That country purchases of us tobacco, at a cost of $2,000,000, and from it raises a revenue of $17,000,000. The British nation can afford to expend $19,000,000 a year for American tobacco, yet we receive one ninth. If the English duty on tobacco were no higher than the American duty on iron, we should sell to the English at least $12,000,000 instead of two. Yet, with such proofs of the injustice of the British tariff, we are told that this country ought to establish free trade!

GEORGIA RAILROADS.—The Savannah Republican makes an interesting statement in regard to the railroads of Georgia. From Nashville to Charleston, by the Railroad, is 600 miles; to Savannah 5841 miles. There are now 659 miles of road in operation, and by January, 1852, there will be 861 miles in actual operation, and 171 in rapid construction. How many miles has Louisiana!

PUBLIC DEBT OF THE PRINCIPAL NATIONS OF EUROPE.—

Country.	Population.	Aggregate debt.	Annual int'st.
Belgium	4,230,000	$20,000,000	$1,240,000
Denmark	2,097,400	65,000,000	1,950,000
Holland	2,920,000	197,000,000	12,170,000
France	35,000,000	884,000,000	28,520,444
Portugal	3,400,000	58,785,363	2,627,775
Prussia	15,800,000	97,500,000	7,800,000
Russia	51,100,000	47,250,375	2,300,000
Spain	11,963,000	400,000,000	19,600,000
Great Britain	28,861,000	3,550,478,989	111,476,400
Grand aggregate		5,407,993,855	197,506,449
To these should be added:			
For the unfunded debt of England		237,209,516	
For annuities		316,866,859	
For French annuities		400,000	
Making		6,544,476,375	

Capt. Errickson, of the schooner S. M. Wain, which was recently wrecked off Charleston, on the passage from Carthagena, S. A., to New York, furnishes the Mercury with the following information:

"Sailed in company with the brigs Canova, for New Orleans, Harriet, for Savanillo, Ritson, (British) for Liverpool. Left brig Montserrat, Goodwin, from Surinam, for New York; British bark Rowley, from Liverpool, for Cardenas; British bark Ocean, for Santa Martha.

Importations are generally bringing low prices, and exports are high and scarce. There had been more shipping at the port of Carthagena in the last three months, than for two years previous. The health of the city is good, and it has become quite a resort for invalids and returning Californians.

Gen. Santa Anna and family are residing at Carthagena, and the General was amusing himself with his favorite sport of cock-fighting.

The Principal of the High School in Boston receives an annual salary of $2400, in New York city $2000, in Philadelphia $2000, in Baltimore $1500, in Salem $1500, in Cambridge $1500, in Charlestown $1500. The Principal of a common school in Boston receives an annual salary of $1500, in New York city from $1000 to $1800, in Philadelphia $1000, in Baltimore $850, in Cincinnati $780, in Providence (R. I.) $600, in Salem (Mass.) $900. The Principal of the Union Schools in Sandusky City and Massillon (Ohio) each receives an annual salary of $800.

A MAIL INCIDENT.—A few days ago, as we learn from an eye-witness, one of our steamboats, having the Southern mails on board, stopped as usual at a wood-yard opposite Selma, Mo., to put out the mail for that place, a man being ready with his skiff to take it across the river. One of the officers of the boat threw the mail-bag to the man, but the latter, leaning forward to catch it, stumbled into the river up to his ankles. Several persons on the boat laughed at his mishap, whereupon he seized the mail-bag, hurled it furiously at them, and exclaimed, "go to the devil with your mails!" The mail-bag went to the bottom of the river, and there no doubt it is now. If the Postmaster General could only spare time to travel a little while along our Western mail route, he might see a great many things that would astonish him. [Louisville Journal.

The Legislature of North Carolina, which adjourned on the 29th ult., passed over three hundred acts and resolutions, incorporated thirteen plank road companies, eight turnpike companies, two navigation and two river improvement companies, three railroads, four mining and four manufacturing companies, one canal, two new banks, four savings institutions, and six male and three female academies, and increased the banking capital of the State $1,100,000.

The connection of railroads at Macon is to be completed by the first day of November next.

MUSIC.

NEW MUSIC STORE,
93 *Camp street, three doors below Poydras.*

THE public is respectfully invited to call and examine the large, splendid and complete stock of PIANO FORTES, MUSIC and MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, at the above establishment, consisting in part of—
Grand Piano Fortes, from J. Pleyel & Co., Henri Herz, T. Gilbert & Co., and the best of other makers.
Semi Grand Pianos, from Henri Herz and Pleyel.
Piccolo Pianos and Pianinos, from Herz.
Square Pianos, from Gilbert, Dunham, Wm. Hall & Son, Gale, and others.
The splendid prize Piano, from Wm. Hall & Son, Broadway, New York.
Melodeons from 4 to 6 octaves.
Parlor Organs, in rich carved cases.
The Harmonicon Orchestra, or Organized Piano.
New style of Guitars, of rich and varied patterns, some of Tomms' make.
Boehm Flutes.
Improved Accordeons, warranted not to get out of tune.
Brass Instruments, from double bass to alto—together with a full assortment of Music, new and old.
Mr. ALFRED F. TRUST has charge of the establishment, and will be at all times ready to wait on his numerous friends.
A room has been fitted up for the especial use of the ladies, where they can always try or have tried their music before purchasing. [feb8 1m] W. T. MAYO.

PIANO FORTS AND MUSIC STORE.
89 *CAMP STREET.*

C. A. TYLER has on hand and is constantly receiving U. S. *PIANO FORTES*, from the justly celebrated Manufactories of Haller, Davis & Co. Boston; John H. Dunham, David Van Winkle, A. H. Gale & Co. and Jas. H. Grovesteen, New York; also Pariel's Paris Pianos. Orders received for the HORST'S PATENT IRON PIANOS, to be delivered in turn as fast as received from the factory. These Pianos are decidedly the best Piano now in use, particularly for the country, where *Tuners can seldom be had*, as they will stand longer and in better tune than any other Piano. These Pianos have an independent 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 other Musical Instruments, constantly on hand and for sale at low prices. SHEET MUSIC for Piano Forte, Guitar, Flute, etc. Also INSTRUCTION BOOKS for all musical instruments. ☞ A liberal Discount to Dealers, Teachers and all those sending large orders.... All orders promptly attended to. mh28

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, Violincello, Double Base, 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. 25.
E. A. TYLER,
o25 ditfr 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. Superior 30-hour Chronometers altered to run 56 hours. n25 1y

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

FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER WARE, etc.—YOUNG & CO. No. 8 Camp street, have at all times on hand a complete assortment of articles in the above mentioned line. WATCHES of the first English manufacturers, in Gold and Silver, hunting and open face cases, Patent Lever and Duplex Escapements, full and jeweled, full plate and three-quarters plate movements, and all sizes. Genoa Watches, plain, engraved, enameled, and the cases with Diamonds and Pearls. All which are fully warranted, as to time and quality.
Ladies' CHAINS of the newest patterns.
Gentlemen's Guard, Fob and Vest CHAINS.
SPECTACLES, Gold, Silver and Steel, for all sights.
Diamond Rings, Breastpins and Ear Rings, very cheap.
Ladies' Breastpins and Ear Rings—a large assortment.
Gold Pens, in Gold and Silver Holders, Pointe warranted.
Sugan Tongs, Silver Sauce Ladles, Wedding Rings, plain Gold Rings.
Gold and Silver Thimbles, Studs, Collar and Sleeve Buttons.
SILVER-WARE, warranted pure as coin, plain and threaded patterns, consisting of Table and Tea Spoons, Tea, 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 Brass Clocks, with Bell Striking Chains.
☞ Citizens and strangers visiting the city are respectfully invited to examine the above stock before purchasing elsewhere, as the whole is of the finest quality, not to be excelled by any house in the trade, and at moderate prices.
☞ Particular attention given to repairing Clocks, Watches and Jewelry. Canes mounted and Diamonds reset. of 6m

DENTISTRY.

DENTAL NOTICE—The Copartnership heretofore existing between F. H., C. S. & J. S. Knapp is dissolved by mutual consent.
F. H. & C. S. Knapp and I. Chandler may be consulted at the old stand, 108 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 will continue to give special attention to the preservation of Carious Teeth, millions of which are now annually lost for want of timely and judicious treatment. They are also prepared to insert Artificial Teeth according to the later improvements in the art, either fastened by atmospheric pressure or clasps, and with or without Artificial Gums, as the case may require.
Teeth can be cleaned from Tartar, without the influence of Ohio reform or Letheon, with perfect safety, they having used these articles in nearly four thousand cases with success, and without injury to the patient. d2 mh8&8 Wly

JAMES H. SPRATLEY,
SURGEON DENTIST,
Office No. 110 St. Charles street,
Between Perdido street and Lafayette Square,
WHERE all operations on the TEETH will be performed in a satisfactory manner. n18 1y

F. H. KNAPP, DENTAL SURGEON, senior partner of the late firm of F. H., C. S. & J. S. Knapp, Dental Surgeons, still continues the practice of his profession, as usual, at the same place which he has occupied for many years past, 104 Common street, opposite the ruins of the St. Charles Hotel.
☞ All operations warranted satisfactory. fel 3m

F. H. BADGER, DENTIST, of Tennessee, formerly of Alabama and Georgia, No. 133 Julia street, between Camp and St. Charles streets, (Thirteen Buildings,) New Orleans. n15 7m

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. G. T. STELL. S. S. SOUTH.
DRUGS AND MEDICINES—SOUTH & CO., Wholesale and Retail Druggists, No. 110 Poydras street. Fresh Vaccine Matter, direct from Boston, always on hand. Price per quill $1. Vaccine office up stairs; open from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M. n28 6mdlw

DR. J. S. COPES, 444 Magazine street, second door above Edward street. d3 1y

TAYLOR, DR. B. F., (late of Memphis) Office 81 Canal street. d17 3m os*

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

BOTANIC DRUG STORE, No. 98 Camp street, conducted by Dr. A. A. JONES. mh11 1y

EGYPTIAN EYE BALSAM.
DR. COHEN, having had 30 years' experience, offers the above infallible remedy for all Diseases pertaining to the EYE. Ophthalmia, of five years' standing, cured in 11 weeks; the Tear in the Eye, of 3 years, cured in 10 weeks; a man of this city, being stone blind for 8 months, was restored to the sight of one eye in three weeks; a gentleman who always used spectacles 36 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.
☞ No. 205 PHILIPPA street, near Hevia, and 42 ST CHARLES street. m17 1y

W. K. F. FRYER, INDIAN DOCTOR, formerly of Mobile, Ala., cures all curable sickness of Men, Women and Children—Residence and Office 53 Frenchmen street, Third Municipality. Office hours from 6 o'clock A. M. till 9 P. M. For further particulars, please to see the "Daily Delta." [feb 1 1y
☞ INFORMATION TO THE PUBLIC—I do certify, upon honor, that I have treated and cured, since January 1, 1851, *one hundred and twenty-seven patients*, and have not lost a solitary one, many of whom have 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