The Daily Crescent.

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The Daily Crescent.

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TERMS OF THE CRESCENT.
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Congress.

DEBATE IN THE SENATE ON THE MOB IN BOSTON.

The Senate then took up the following resolution submitted yesterday by Mr. Clay:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to lay before the Senate, if not incompatible with the public interests, any information he may possess in regard to an alleged recent case of a forcible resistance to the execution of the laws of the United States in the city of Boston, and to communicate to the Senate, under the above condition, what means he has adopted to meet the occurrence; and whether, in his opinion, any additional legislation is necessary to meet the exigency of the case, and to more vigorously execute existing laws.

Mr. Clay explained the object of the resolution to be to obtain from the President any information he may possess in regard to the recent outrage; to obtain from him information as to what measures he has adopted to meet the occurrence, and also whether in his opinion any additional legislation be necessary to a more vigorous execution of the laws of the land. Until that information was received, he considered it premature to enter into any extended discussion of the subject. But he could not forbear saying that he had been shocked and astounded upon reading the accounts as given in the newspapers of such an occurrence taking place in the third city of the Union. It was not alone that the laws had been resisted, the officers beaten down, and driven out of the court-room, the person whom they had in custody taken from them; but this was done in open daylight by a mob, and in the face of a population of one hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants. By whom was this done? Not by people of our own race or color. By negroes, by Africans, and the descendants of Africans. The question was whether our laws and government were to be the laws and government of white men or of black men. At first he could not believe the accounts of this affair, as given in the papers; but he had heard it confirmed by high authority; by a person who had received letters from Boston. The Senator from Mississipi (Mr. Foote) had stated yesterday that in an interview with the two highest officers of the government, assurances were given that the law would be maintained; since then he (Mr. C.) had had another interview with these persons, and had received similar assurance.

Mr. Davis, of Massachusetts, said he had read the accounts of the occurrences in Boston; which occurrence the Senator had condemned. Before arraigning any one, before condemning or commending any one, concerning this proceeding, he desired to have the information and facts before him, and when he had these before him he would not hesitate to express his condemnation or commendation, as the facts of the case would show who was entitled to either. It was well known that the law, whose operations had been resisted, was an unpopular one in that section of the country, and that its provisions had been most discussed and commented upon. But the people of Boston were a law-abiding people. They were willing and content to leave this law to the action of the courts to have its constitutionality decided upon. They were not disposed to resist the law by violence. While the law was upon the statute book it should be maintained and obeyed; but there should also be allowed freedom of speech, freedom of discussion upon the subject.

Mr. Clay. Freedom of debate upon what subject? Upon an open, impudent violation of the laws of the country?

Mr. Davis, of Massachusetts, said he meant that freedom of discussion should be allowed upon the general merits of the law.

Mr. Clay asked who opposed any discussion of the merits of the law.

Mr. Davis said that he had no allusion to the Senator. Without the Senate there had been obstacles thrown in the way of a free discussion of the merits of the law.

Mr. Clay said that Congress, less than five months ago, had passed a law to carry into effect a provision of the Constitution. It was passed after full debate by considerable majority. And to those who now required its repeal they said, we will not repeal the act we have so lately passed, particularly in the face of an open attempt to resist it. He hoped he had not offended the Senator from Massachusetts, by expressing the indignation he felt upon hearing of the conduct of those who entered the temple of justice, and seizing the sword of justice itself, waved it in triumph over the heads of the ministers and officers of justice. He would on this and every other occasion speak, offend whom it may, of any gross outrage and resistance of the law, whether by white men or black men.

Mr. Davis said he felt as indignant as any one at the occurrence. The people of Boston were a law-abiding people. But they were also a free people, and since the days of the Revolution they had maintained the right of free discussion and inquiry into every subject affecting them. Their remedy against the offensive law was by argument, by reason, and by an appeal to the ballot-box.

Mr. Hale coincided in a great part of the indignation expressed by the Senator from Kentucky. He was sorry a little of it was not heard at the time when the newspapers informed them that a judge in a Southern State refused to execute the law by issuing his warrant for the arrest of a party charged with being a fugitive from justice. No resolution was then offered to know whether the President had heard of armed men preparing in Southern States to invade Cuba. Nor when a mob held possession of this city for two days, under the nose of the President, no indignation was heard, nor was any resolution offered to ascertain whether he heard of it or not. A mob might arise anywhere. He had heard of one in Kentucky, where a printing office was broken up, and the press and materials shipped to another State. He hoped the Government was not about to take that short step which led from the sublime to the ridiculous. He hoped there was to be no such thing as ordering the army and navy to hold themselves in readiness to proceed to Boston to put down a negro mob. He thought the matter would be much better if left to the quiet administration of the people of Massachussetts. He considered that no law could be enforced, no matter whether in Louisiana or Massachusetts, which the moral sense of the people could not sustain. George the Third tried the experiment; he sent his troops to Boston, and they shot down the citizens in State street, but he did not succeed in enforcing his law. He believed the supremacy of the law would be sustained if left to the authorities of Boston. If he were a citizen of that city, he would consider it as an insult were the Government to presume that Massachusetts could not enforce the laws.

Mr. Foote denied that any judge in Mississippi had refused to do his duty. That judge had issued his warrant for the arrest of the party accused, that party had been arrested, carried before the court, and was prepared for trial. It was not true that bands of armed men had proceeded through southern cities to invade Cuba. There was a suspicion that some persons were concerned in that Cardenas affair. But it was a suspicion. The Government very properly had directed an inquiry; and nine-tenths of the southern people had sustained the Government for doing its duty and executing the law.

He alluded to the proceedings of Washington in the matter of the insurrection in Pennsylvania; also to the meritorious conduct of the Governor of Massachusetts concerning Shay's rebellion—conduct which he hoped would be imitated by the present Executive of that State. He had no doubt but the President would lend the aid of the Government of the United States if it were required.

Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, expressed the opinion that the people of the Northern States would never allow the Fugitive Slave law to be enforced. It was a question entirely with the people, and not with the States. The President of the United States had the power to resist invasion, and to suppress insurrection, and for this purpose to use the army and navy of the United States.

The law was not executed when first attempted, and the marshal was not removed; what was this but an encouragement to violate the law? He was opposed to employing the army and navy of the United States to enforce the laws in the States. When the State refuses to obey those laws, the question was beyond the control of the Government, and became involved in the sovereignty of the State. It was contemplated that the militia of the States were sufficient to put down insurrection in their respective States. Such was the case in putting down the whisky insurrection in Pennsylvania. The militia of that State alone were sufficient. If Massachusetts refused to obey the laws of the United States and to enforce them, there was but one thing more for her to do, and that was, to declare the Constitution of the United States no longer obligatory. He then alluded to the case of Gov. Quitman, who, in obedience to the laws, had resigned his post of Governor of a State and surrendered himself to the authorities, upon a charge of which it was well known he could not be guilty. Gov. Quitman had offered to give a pledge that, upon the expiration of his term of service, he would present himself for trial. This pledge was refused. Justice in that case was hungry for its victim. If this mob were an expsition of the principles of Massachusetts, he would rather let her go on than to vote to enforce her obedience by means of the army and navy of the United States.

Mr. Foote read from the State papers to show that, in the case of the insurrection in Pennsylvania, Washington had issued his requisition, for militia upon the States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, and Virginia. The militia called out were not alone from the State where the insurrection took place.

Mr. Davis, of Massachusetts, meant, when he said that there was a sentiment prevalent in Massachusetts against the law, that the law was opposed by the people; but he did not mean that therefore the law would not be enforced. He ventured to say that all the speculations, that the army and navy would be necessary to enforce the laws of the United States, were wholly unfounded. He would take the responsibility of asserting that the laws would be executed without calling in any such aid. He was opposed to the law; it was opposed by many as an offensive measure, but beneath all this there existed that public opinion which did not consider mobs as the proper remedy, or the proper means to effect a change of the law. The days of the revolution and of Shay's rebellion were gone by, and the people have learned there is an easier mode of obtaining a redress of grievances; that the ballot-box is the most efficacious mode. They have no desire to place themselves in opposition to the United States authority. While he had opposed the law, still he would be willing to vote for a proper one. The people of the free States consider that it is an imputation on them to deny in these cases a mode of trial which was allowed in every other case. At a proper time he thought he could satisfy the Senate that this was not the proper kind of law.

Mr. Cooper said that the militia called out to suppress the insurrection in Pennsylvania were from New Jersey, Maryland, and Virginia. Their rendezvous was at Carlisle, and he believed they marched to Uniontown.

Mr. Bradbury said that he believed this law, as well as any other law of the United States, could be executed in Maine.

The question was then taken, and the resolution was adopted unanimously.

Further African Items.

A letter of January 7, from Monrovia, Liberia, to the Commercial Advertiser, says: "The principal part of my receipts is in palm oil, and to keep up my business I am obliged to have a good assortment of English and German goods. Of course we must have tobacco and provisions from America, but every thing we now get from other countries, and at very reasonable prices. I sincerely believe that were more of us to give our attention to farming, we would in a very short time, have a better foundation to rest on than we now have, and our commercial department would thereby be greatly advanced; but agriculture will never be carried on to any great extent or profit until we are driven to it by necessity, and the natives be no longer our dependence."

A letter from Bassa Cove, from the Hon. Stephen A. Benson, dated December 23, says: "I am happy to say that after nearly a fortnight's detention at Monrovia, the emigrants by the Edgar arrived here, on the 19th instant, and are now comfortably and satisfactorily located at Bexley. They appear very anxious to go right to work, being much encouraged by looking at the farms they have seen in cultivation. Although many of them were desirous to remain at Monrovia, they are now all pleased that they have come here. I am much pleased with Captain Ellis, of the Edgar, and think him deserving of all praise for his kind treatment of the emigrants.

"A bill has passed the present session of our Legislature authorizing Bassa Point to be settled by one hundred volunteers, to each of whom a town lot and farm are to be given. The volunteers are expected to be at the Point in January.

"I am much gratified to learn that New Jersey intends to form a settlement in the interior. The inhabitants of this country, at a meeting held last August, arranged for a partial exploration of the interior for two or three hundred miles. If practicable, we intend to trace up the river St. John to its source. It was first proposed that the party should consist of ten, but as it is our intention to open roads, etc., it has been determined to increase our number to thirty or forty, natives included.

"I have shipped this year no less than 30,000 gallons of oil and 40 tons of camwood."

An American merchant vessel, name not stated, had been made a prize of by the Rattler, on the African coast, as, although there were no slaves on board, she had a large quantity of very suspicious articles. She was nearly full of merchandise.

Mr. W. A. Parker was murdered at Gallinas, some time in October, by one of the natives. Mr. P. emigrated to Liberia in 1828.

When the news of the murder of Mr. Parker reached Monrovia, H. B. M. brig Hound, Captain Patten, sailed for the purpose of demanding satisfaction from the chiefs at the Gallinas. Not succeeding, he landed a force and destroyed the towns of Prince Marena and George W. Rogers.

Bishop Capers' Letter.

This document has attracted much attention in the South. The writer is a native of South Carolina—a large slaveholder—one of the four Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Such a letter, from such a man, must have its influence.

To my Fellow-Citizens of South Carolina:

I take the liberty of addressing you, through the newspapers, on a subject of a different character from what has hitherto employed me; and I do so the more readily as my life guaranties my sincerity, and, on your part, personal good will. It is the first time that I have ever felt it my duty to express publicly an opinion on any matter of State policy. Once, indeed, during the extreme excitement which prevailed in Charleston, on the subject of nullifying a law of Congress, I met with the clergy of the city apart, at the instance of some venerable citizens, to consider whether there was any thing which we might possibly do, in our sacred character, to promote peace. But it resulted in nothing. We found nothing in our power, but our prayers for the people. Ministers of religion have very little to do, at any time, with matters of State, more than pray for God's guidance and blessing on the people. Nevertheless, ministers are men—are citizens; and it may be expedient, once in a life-time of three score years and more, for a minister to appear in his character as a citizen, and not as a minister. Suffer me then, for this one time, to assert my citizenship, and commune with you freely on the state of public affairs. I am a citizen; a son of a citizen; born on the soil of South Carolina, not long after it had been won, in part, by the sword of my father.

After an absence of about five months, on my sacred duties in Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama, and Georgia, I cannot express how painfully it has shocked me to be told on my return home, that the great State measures now on foot, look solely to secession from the United States, by this State alone; that the convention shortly to be held is in order to do this; and that the only question to be open there is one of time; whether to secede at once, or await the issue of the Southern Congress, and then secede.

To secede at once, or at a future time, alone, must be to secede from the other Southern States no less than from the Northern. It must be a putting of the other Southern States in fault—a sort of branding them as deficient in knowledge, or courage, or patriotism, or all these together. They are involved in all respects, as we are, touching the injustice of the late acts of Congress. We may not hold ourselves wiser nor better than they are, but as equals only; and they are many, while we are comparatively few. And what, in such circumstances, will be the probable judgment of mankind respecting our action, should we secede?

If I may place any reliance on what has come under my observation, during my long journey through five of the principal Southern States, it is not probable that a Southern Congress, representing the Southern people, can be had at all; nor, if it should be had, that it would do much, if any thing, more than the Georgia Convention did. As to secession, I have no doubt that three-fourths of the people would oppose it at the present time. The reason of this opposition, I have understood to be, that they do not consider the acts of Congress to be a violation of the constitution, and in their opinion nothing less should justify secession. I understand it to be the opinion of our people of South Carolina, that Congress has violated the constitution. At most, then, it is a mooted point, and not a settled fact; we entertaining one view of it, while a majority of the wise and virtuous of other States, greatly outnumbering us, hold the opposite. Do we owe them nothing? Is it not even due to our own self-respect to review the matter? Surely we should know that we are right, beyond dispute, before we should proceed to a final act of the most fearful import.

And ought we not to consider consequences? Patriotism demands not of us to run madly on to our country's ruin; and secession, by our State alone, must prove ruinous. What though no hostile army might invade our soil, the United States must and will oppose us. Charleston will be shut out from the rest of the world, her commerce perish, her merchants leave her in despair; while from her very suburbs our rice and cotton shall be carried to Savannah and Augusta for market. Even now the rivalry of Savannah is not to be contemned, but let our State secede from the Union, and Charleston must become a desolation.

Nor will the blight fall on Charleston only, but on all the State; while our taxes increased sevenfold, and the heat of the present agitation cooling off, our very leaders, if they should prove too proud to be found knocking at the door of the Union for readmission, shall join the many thousands of our poverty-stricken people in their flight from their ruined homes to more favored parts. Can patriotism demand the sacrifice? Patriotism demand the sacrifice of the State? No—never.

Let us, then, fellow-citizens, review our ground. If a convention we must have, let it not be a convention of boys and half-made men, but of the wise and sober-minded. There is no battle to be fought for glory, by secession, but a fearful struggle with poverty and high-taxes, hard times without hope of improvement, and great and sore humiliation. And may God grant us deliverance.

WILLIAM CAPERS.

Charleston, February 6, 1851.

NATIONAL COURTESY.—The Washington Republic says: "The following letter, received on the 17th instant at the Post-office Department from the General Post-office of Great Britain, exhibits a very liberal and friendly spirit on the part of the British Government. Their prompt courtesy in forwarding the mails of the Atlantic by their own contract packet Africa, crediting the United States with the sea-postage, deserves a kind and cordial acknowledgment:"

GENERAL POST-OFFICE, London, January 30, 1851.

Sir—You will regret to learn that the United States contract packet "Atlantic," which left Liverpool on the 26th December last, with the mails, etc., for New York, met with an accident to her machinery, was obliged, when within twelve hundred miles of New York, to return and put into Cork harbor, whereshe arrived on the 2d instant.

The Postmaster General, on being made acquainted with these circumstances, immediately gave directions to the Postmaster of Liverpool to forward the mails which were on board the Atlantic by the British contract packet "Africa," appointed to sail for New York on the first February; and his Lordship, being assured that you would have adopted a like liberal course towards this department under similar circumstances, has ordered that the mails shall be sent in their present state, with the amount of sea-postage chargeable upon the letters credited to the United States Post-office, as if the mails had been conveyed to their destined port by a United States packet.

It is understood that the steamer "Cambria" will be dispatched from Cork on Tuesday, the fourth proximo, with the cargo of the Atlantic; and I am therefore been given that a *ship-letter* mail may be forwarded by such vessel.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient, humble servant,

W. L. MARBLY.

To the Hon. N. K. Hall, Postmaster General of the United States.

PISTOLS AND COFFEE.—The Republic contains this report of the passage of wit, which ended in an exchange of shots. The River and Harbor Bill was under debate—Mr. Stanly had spoken in its favor, Mr. Inge against it.

Mr. Inge, in referring to Mr. Stanly, asked, when did that gentleman ever perceive sectional injustice in the American Congress? If we of the South wait to receive warning from him, we would sleep until the assault has been commenced, and the spoliation of the South consummated. I am not astonished to hear the statements of the gentleman from North Carolina. It is not from him I expect admonition. The gentleman states that there is no sectional injustice. I ask him to justify to me why the Hudson River is to have $75,000, above and below Albany, without limitation. How can it be justified, unless that it is in a Northern State, and stands in a relation necessary to adopt it. It is a part of the infamous system of log-rolling, which is indispensable in a bill of this character. How would he justify an appropriation for the Illinois River, but on the same principle?

Mr. Stanly. I have a single word to say. I do not believe the gentleman from Alabama wants the appropriation which he asks for; but he has offered the amendment under the rule that he may make an unkind and unprovoked fling at me. I do not know what I have done to incur the gentleman's displeasure.

Mr. Inge. I merely stated facts and drew inferences.

Mr. Stanly. The gentleman said the "spoliation of the South" would take place before he would hear a warning from me. The gentleman shows he has little sense and less charity when he charges me with being unfriendly to the South. I repeat, I am unconscious what unkindness I have done to provoke the gentleman.

Mr. Inge. What did the gentleman say? Will he repeat the remark?

Mr. Stanly. I say you have little sense and less charity in charging me with unfriendliness to the South.

Mr. Inge. I say the remark is ungentlemanly and unjust, and comes from a blackguard.

Mr. Stanly. Mr. Chairman, he *charges* me with being a blackguard. He has just *shown* to the House and the country that he is one.

The Chairman. Personalities are not in order.

Mr. Stanly. No; personalities are not in order. I am willing to let our conduct be judged of by the public, and let them estimate his character and mine. As to my friendship for the South, let the record and my conduct speak, whether I have not more friendship for the South than these noisy traitors who impeach others, and seek the applause of the grog-shops at cross-roads at home, by their own professions of devotion, and by crying out, eternally "there is danger, danger to the South!" Even those who voted with a majority of the Southern members upon certain measures are unchariably assailed. I regret I have been called on to say anything. I was unconscious of giving any provocation. The gentleman cast the first stone; and he will make the most of what I have said. I shall hereafter treat remarks from that quarter with the contempt they deserve.

EXTRAORDINARY PASSAGE.—The steamer Baltic, Capt. Comstock, reached the Mersey, on Sunday morning, January 19. She cleared from her wharf at New York, on the 8th ultimo, about a quarter past 12 at noon, and arrived off the Northwest Light Ship on Sunday morning, at half past 4 o'clock, and after a detention off the bar, from the state of the tide, steamed past the Rock-Lighthouse at 9 45 A.M., completing the run from port to port, deducting the difference of time and detention off the harbor, in exactly ten days, twelve hours, and fifty-three minutes. This is one of the most extraordinary passages on record, and without parallel in mid-winter.

FRATRICIDE.—The Jackson (Tenn.) Whig says: A distressing case of fratricide occurred last week in Haywood county. Two brothers by the name of Webb, one about twenty-two and the other sixteen years of age, quarrelled about a slate. The elder knocked the younger down, and as the latter arose, he drew a knife and stabbed the former back of the shoulder blade, and killed him. He was arrested and put on trial.

A writer in the Tribune states the startling fact that there are a dozen of the more splendid gambling palaces in New York—two hundred of the next lower grade, and "still lower down in various degrees of infamy, the appalling number of six thousand houses devoted to this vice." One passage of the article from the police of the city. They have perfectly good understanding with the agents of justice. So far as they are concerned, the terrors of the law are of no more account than the scare-crow in a corn-field.

INDIANS ABOUT.—Maungwudaus, a chief of the Chippewa or Ojibwa tribe of American Indians, was observed in our streets yesterday, dressed in all the ornate finery of his native costume, with a Corinthian capital of eagle's feathers for a head dress. He is a powerful, majestic and handsome specimen of the Native Americans, and his pride of port knew no abatement while traversing the streets of this highly civilized city. Maungwudaus is to give a public lecture in Corinthian Hall on Monday and Tuesday evenings, the 24th and and 25th inst. [Rochester Democrat.

We regret to learn that Rev. Mr. Neil, lately from Philadelphia, and now settled at Franklin, in Oakland county, was recently bitten by a rabid dog, and that his physicians entertain no hopes of his recovery. [Detroit (Mich) Free Press, Feb. 10.

PASSENGERS ON THE FALCON.—The steamship Falcon, Lieut. Hartstene commanding, left yesterday morning for New York, Havana and Chagres, with the following passengers:

For New York.—Dr Davezac, Mr and Mrs Averell, nurse and child, Mrs and Miss Viel and two children, A Lanard, R J Benedict, G D Moulton, R C Campbell, Jas G Bennett, lady and servant, J H D Neve, J Heddeleberger, R Lester, W Craft, G Cox, J L Marshall, J Farrel, G E Carney, R Burton, J Ingersoll, E Dabey, S Fitzsimmons.

For Havana.—E B Oliver, J R Cassell, lady and son; Mrs Judson and nephew, C H Walker, W R Lempriere, T A Stricklin, R Mis, Mrs Newcomb and two children, J P Jony, F Sheldon, Lieut W H Randolph, Mr Baldwin and lady, Mr Jennings, J H Dillon, Hon Mr Fitzwilliam, W Cutler, C Baptiste, Mr Rowland and son, F Guillam, G Berney, F Lopez, J Fernandez, J Dominique.

For Chagres.—Judge White, Mrs J E Rhodes, H O Stein, Capt Thompson and family, C Hart, S Roach, W Gray, A Allap, W R Faraghr, J C Lloyd, G Robinet, C Wesley, R Hughes, S Belmont, H Joel, F McKinney, M Ruse, B Cazante, Mr Lafargen.

PASSENGERS.—The following is a list of passengers on the steamship Philadelphia, Capt. Brown, which left yesterday morning for Chagres:

R J Wilson, lady and child; Mrs C P Wier, two children and servant; C J Mena, lady and child, Lenoes Amharagua, Mrs V Dabois, Mrs E Aspinall and servant, Mrs A Y Smith and family, W A Brown and lady, Mrs J Rich, Mr Capt Brown, M Mazes, A B Howell, T M Howell, S H Lachenstein, Capt E Aull, C Hyre, M Rechenday, S H Levy, F Keiner, R J Wier, W Turner, W J Robson, J Freeney, D G Brooks, W H Wagner, J H Ohad, H C Shattuck, J Dencrix, P Peyer, T Cano, F Shaw, I Lewinsky, M Levensky, M Mack, E Goodings, T F Hine, J McLeod, J Roper, S Handy, R Jones, R Paul, James Cunningham, W Waite, W Murphy, M Carry, J Wear, P Duegnan, J Kennedy, E Herbert, J Herbert, B Gardner, N Fisk, A Lewis, A Michael, M Lorkowski, E Wolff, S Morgan, J W Foney, T Hogan, J Wilson, W Johnson, C Reed, F Hunning, R Boose, F J Hall, 165 men for the Panama Railroad Company.

THE U. S. FRIGATE ST. LAWRENCE.—This vessel, says the New York Evening Post, of the 18th instant, "left this port this morning at precisely twelve o'clock, on her way to the World's Fair. The following is a corrected and complete list of her officers: Commander, Joshua R. Sands; First Lieutenant, Charles S. Boggs; Surgeon, S. B. Hunter; Purser, S. P. Todd; Second Lieut, E. G. Parrot; Third Lieutenant, L. B. Avery; Fourth Lieutenant, G. H. Preble; Fifth Lieut., J. K. Duer; Master, N. B. Westcott; Marine Officer, S. B. Caldwell; Assistant Surgeon, Jas. F. Harrison; Passed Midshipman, James F. Monroe; Midshipmen, John G. Sproston, R. R. Breese, Joseph Piffle, William T. Glassell, Henry Erben, James Bruce; Captain's Clerk, C. S. Livingston; Purser's Clerk, James Todd; Boatswain, John Bates; Carpenter, Daniel Jones; Sail-maker, Robert Hunter; Gunner, William Arnold.

Passengers—F. Stansbury, Government Agent; William L. Long, Naval Store-keeper for Spezzia; D. G. Ford, Clerk to Store-keeper.

There are three hundred sailors and marines on board. The sending this ship to England will cost the Government, according to the estimate of one of our most experienced naval Commanders, over $60,000."

SUDDEN DEATH.—Yesterday evening Mr. P. Yenawine, a well known blacksmith in this city, died very suddenly at the Galt House. In a banter he undertook to climb one of the cast iron pillars in the bar-room, and had nearly succeeded in reaching the ceiling, when he was observed to extend one arm convulsively over his head, and the next instant he fell, or rather slid, to the floor and expired. He never spoke from the time he commenced climbing the post, and it is supposed that the main artery leading to the heart had been ruptured. [Louisville Courier.

The Connecticut River is clear of ice, as we learn from the Springfield Republican.

INSURANCE.

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☞ This long-established Company, with the most ample means for the protection of its Policies, continues to take RISKS at the lowest rates, and most liberal terms, at its Agency in New Orleans, at the office of
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Southern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Louisiana.
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This Company is now ready to make Insurance on White Persons and Slaves, at their established rates of premium. This being the only Company, incorporated in the State, confined exclusively to Life Insurance, with an extra Guarantee Fund, the Directors feel confident that it affords unusual and much greater inducements to those desirous of effecting an insurance on their lives than any other.

It is also upon the mutual principle; each person assured becoming a member thereof, and enjoying a portion of its profits, being entirely exempt from any liability for the losses sustained by others.

Insurance Companies organized upon the mutual principle are generally successful, more especially those exclusively confined to Life, as there are based upon calculations warranted correct by long experience and close scrutiny; but the stability and success of this Company is placed beyond a contingency, by the advantageous arrangement she has made for an undoubted Guarantee Fund of $50,000, not to be used or lessened, as subscriptions to Mutual Insurance Companies always are, by insurance.

This Extra Guarantee Fund of $50,000 remains permanent until the Company has accumulated a similar amount to take its place.

☞ California permits granted, and extensive traveling privileges allowed.

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fy23 ly WM. A. JOHNSON, Agent, 92 Camp st.

MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LOUISIANA.
INCORPORATED IN APRIL 1848, AND DECLARED A DIVIDEND OF 25 PER CENT. ON 12 MONTHS BUSINESS.
Office, No. 38 Camp street,
Between Gravier and Common sts.
Business of the Company confined to Life Insurance Only

This Company being organized, solely for the protection of the policy holders and their families against want and poverty, in its operations a great national benevolent institution, conducted upon the most secure and solid principles, and affording, for a small annual sum, paid during life, a large and handsome legacy to widows and children after death.

For further terms, which are shorter than any other company, and particular attention, given to repairing Clocks, Watches and Jewelry. Canes mounted and Gratuinals read.
ad 6m

DENTISTRY.

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

F. H. & C. S. Knapp and I. Chandler, may be found at the Office of the subscriber, and make the boarder at home. Situated, as it is, on the corner of Julia and Tchoupitoulas streets, convenient to business, boarders will find at this Hotel all the comforts of a home.
ja29 3m os Z. BLOCK, Proprietor.

WHITE HALL, No. 44 St. Louis street—*New Saloon and Restaurant for Ladies.*
The subscriber, grateful for the patronage which they have experienced at the WHITE HALL, and desirous of its continuance, have greatly embellished their establishment. On SATURDAY, 16th November, at 7 o'clock P. M., will be opened the WHITE HALL SALOON on the second-story of the same house, No. 44 St. Louis street.

The cuisine, which has obtained by the best artists of this city, unites elegance to comfort. On the tables will be spread the delicacies of each season, and the Wines are choice.

☞ The public is invited, on Saturday next, to partake of a splendid LUNCH, by which this Saloon will be opened.
nl4 6m S. VIOSCA & CO.

MONTGOMERY HALL, MONTGOMERY, Ala.
The subscribers respectfully invite the patronage of the TRAVELLING PUBLIC, confident that he can supply the wants of the Travelling Visitors to Montgomery as well as any of his competitors. Those who are going to, or returning from, the North, can obtain MEALS AT ALL HOURS, to suit the arrival and departure of the railroad cars and steamers. A free omnibus constantly in attendance, to convey passengers to and from the boats to the cars, free of charge. To accommodate families we have no any other establishment in the town, and, being at a reduced rate, offer additional inducements to the Travelling Public. The best Stewards, Cooks and waiters are engaged, and no pains will be spared to render the stay of Visitors pleasant and agreeable.
d10 ly&Wly A. ABERCROMBIE.

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. O. T. STUART'S DRUGS AND MEDICINES—S. B. NORTH, 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 1 P. M. ja28 6mdlyW

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

TAYLOR, DR. B. F., (late of Memphis) Office 51 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. ml1 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 case 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 50 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 twinkling to the Eye, and also strengthens the sight.

☞ Nos. 205 PHILIPPA street, near Hevia, and 42 St CHARLES street. ap17 1y

W. K. F. FRYER, INDIAN DOCTOR, formerly of Mobile, Ala., cures all curable sickness of 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, in January 1, 1851, *one hundred and twenty-seven patients*, and have not lost a solitary one, many of whom having been under the treatment of the most skilful physicians in the city and country without being cured.

Given under my hand and seal of honor this day and date.
W. K. F. FRYER, Indian Doctor.
New Orleans, La., January 31, 1851.

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

"Gretna, near New Orleans, January 17, 1851.
fel oe7 "BERNARD MUSCH."

REMOVALS.

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

REMOVAL.—Dr. J. S. KNAPP, Dentist, has removed his office from 104 Common street, corner of St. Charles, to his new office and residence, No. 19 Baronne street, where he may be found in the constant practice of his profession in all its departments.

REMOVAL—The Office of the New Orleans and Carrollton Railroad Company has been removed to No. 12 Baronne street. m7

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

REMOVAL—JOSEPH H. PALMER & Co. have removed from 56 Gravier street to No. 47 Camp street, above Gravier. d30 6m

PLASTER—500 casks Calcined, of various brands, 250 casks Land or Cement Plaster, for sale by
fe27 HAYMAN & HOLDEN, 98 Magazine st.

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 Harmonious Orchestra, or Organized Piano.
New rich Guitars, of rich and varied patterns, some of Tomes' make.
Boehm Flutes.
Improved Accordions, 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. [fe26 1m] W. T. MAYO.

PIANO FORTE AND MUSIC STORE.
93 CAMP STREET.
F. 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. Gravesteen, New York; also Pleyel's Patent Pianos. Orders received for the HORETZ'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 all 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. Orders from all those sending large orders.... All orders promptly attended to.
mh1

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. Violins First, Fours, 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