The Daily Crescent.

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The Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL
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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.

PRESENTATION OF THE NICARAGUAN MINISTER. On Saturday, the 22d ult., Senor Don Jose Marcoleta was presented to the President by the Secretary of State, and delivered his credentials as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Nicaragua, to this Government. Mr. Marcoleta made remarks upon the occasion, expressive of the liveliest sense of gratitude, for the evidences of generous friendship which the United States has been pleased to give to Nicaragua, to which the President made the following reply:

"Mr. Minister: We are very happy to receive you as the representative of the Government of Nicaragua. You have been expected for some time, and latterly with some impatience, and we have signified to your Government our regret, that any causes should have occurred to delay you. Interests are springing up at the present moment in Central America, of a new and high character, which concern this country as well as other commercial States, and which will necessarily render the connection and intercourse between Nicaragua and the United States, more important than it has heretofore been. The Government and the people of this country, desire to perpetuate peace and good will between the two republics, and I doubt not that the relations between them may be conducted in such a manner as to accomplish these objects, and at the same time essentially advance the interests of the two countries.

DEATH OF ONE OF WASHINGTON'S ASSOCIATES.—Yesterday, says a New York paper of the 23d ult., while preparations for celebrating the anniversary of Washington's birth were being made and consummated, Robert Morris, one of his acquaintances and associates, departed this life, we hope and trust for a better one. The deceased was the father of Robert H. Morris, ex-mayor, ex-recorder, and ex-surrogate of New York. He died at Fordham. We have said that the deceased knew Washington. We are assured that he knew him well, and that he was with that great and good chieftain on many important occasions. Among these was that of the evacuation of New York. Mr. Morris then marched into this city in company with the "father of his country." He witnessed the surrender of Burgoyne, (when Gen. Gates' superior prowess was manifested,) and was in truth a revolutionary hero, and a man whose loss should be universally mourned. He died, as we are informed by a correspondent, "a Union man to the last." Peace to his ashes!

ASSISTANT SURGEONS UNITED STATES NAVY. The following assistant surgeons in the Navy, examined by the medical board recently convened at the Navy Asylum, Philadelphia, have been found qualified for promotion, and passed, viz.:

Robert T. Macoun, passed assistant surgeon, to rank next after passed assistant surgeon Richard McSherry; Wm. A. Harris, passed assistant surgeon, to rank next after passed assistant surgeon Robert E. Wall; passed assistant surgeon Henry O. Mayo, to rank next after passed assistant surgeon William A. Harris.

Of the candidates examined for admission into the service as assistant surgeons, the following have been found qualified, viz.:

No. 1, Samuel F. Cowes, Portsmouth, N. H.; 2, Jacob S. Dungan, Philadelphia; 3, Geo. Peck, New York; 4, Charles F. Fabs, York, Pa.; 5, Jenks H. Ois, Boston; 6, Frederick Horner, Jr., Warrenton, Va.; 7, James B. Whiting, Norfolk, Va.; 8, Randolph Harrison, Carterville, Va.; 9, W. F. Wysham, Baltimore, Md.; 10, Albert Shriver, Philadelphia, Pa.; 11, Thomas L. Page (Creole), Louisiana; 12, John C. Coleman, Halifax County, Va.; 13, J. Page Hopkins, Winchester, Va.; 14, Richard H. Cowman, Annapolis, Md.

A Paris correspondent of the New York Tribune, speaking of Louis Napoleon, says:

With a constitutional salary five-fold greater than simply suffices for our American Presidents, he protests that so paltry a sum is not worth acceptance; that, however it may do for a Washington, or a Jefferson, it will never do for a Napoleon; that he must have a larger income than can by law the United States, it is sadly inadequate in a large country, like France! And so he asks an addition to his regular pay of no less than (including extras already granted) $500,000! He pleads for it like a pauper—a prince-pauper—so much so that when the petition ("Pity the sorrows of a poor young prince!") was presented to the Assembly, one of the members exclaimed—"Send it to the Committee on Public Assistance!"

THE EBONY LINE.—The correspondent of the Memphis Appeal, writes in this style. The Appeal is a democratic paper, strongly tainted with the mania. Such sentiments, therefore, come with double value from its columns:

"The Ebony Line of steamers is growing rapidly into favor. The Constitution making conventions of Indiana, Ohio, Maryland, and Virginia, have almost unanimously declared in its favor. So also the Virginia and Ohio Legislatures. It will probably be passed this session, but if it does not, the next Congress will adopt it. It is one of those measures that politicians cannot keep down. Your representative has already built himself, by its origination, a monument more durable than brass, as Horace would say. His constituents may well be proud of such a representative. There is no man in Congress who stands higher than he does, for the possession of all the attributes of statesmanship."

"HONOR TO WOMAN."—We have read with infinite pleasure eulogiums on the sex, from Mungo Park, Ledyard, Schiller, and every gallant writer of modern times. But the Macon (Ala.) Republican beats them all. Here it is. The Crescent is peculiarly a lady's paper. The very name itself shows we wear Diana's livery; it is therefore highly gratifying to us to find such a compliment paid to the ladies:

Women and Newspapers.—Women are the best subscribers in the world to newspapers, magazines, etc. We have been editor now going on eight years, and we have never yet lost a single dollar by female subscribers. They seem to make it a point of conscientious duty to pay the preacher and the printer,—two classes of the community that suffer more by bad pay (and no pay at all) than all the rest put together. Whenever we have a woman's name on our book we know we just as good for two dollars and a half as a presumptuous is for a ginger cake. Besides, whatever they subscribe for they read, whether it be good, bad, or indifferent. If they once subscribe for a paper they are sure to read it, upon the principle, we suppose, that if they did not, their money would be thrown away—as an old lady, whom we once knew, for whose sick servant girl the Doctor had prescribed a dose of oil; but as the girl would not take the oil, she took it herself rather than let it be wasted. Hence, we say, they are the best readers. For these reasons, we had, any time in the world, rather have a dozen women on our books than one man.

FLAX COTTON.—The experiments with M. Claussen's prepared flax, continues to yield the most satisfactory results. A yarn has now been spun, consisting of three fourths flax and one fourth cotton, which has been pronounced at Manchester to be exceedingly good, and which, it is said, can be produced for 2d. (4 cents) per pound cheaper, than the same quality spun from ordinary cotton. The use of the flax without admixture of cotton, is also said to be attended by no difficulties, and the material in that case is proportionably cheaper. Doubts having been raised whether the combined flax and cotton would be capable of receiving a uniform color in dyeing, that point has likewise been tested with equal success. M. Claussen is a Dane, and was resident many years in Brazil. He is an agreeable, energetic man, stoutly built, and of middle age.

LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT TO UJHAZY.—The Washington papers contain a letter from Ladislaus Ujhazy, the gallant Hungarian commandant of the fortress of Comorn, in Hungary, (who has now settled at New Buda, Decatur county, Iowa,) to the President of the United States. The letter is dated September 8, and communicates the fact of the establishment of a settlement for the Hungarian refugees, and so forth. The following is Mr. Fillmore's reply:

WASHINGTON CITY, (D. C.) Oct. 21, 1850.

My Dear Sir: Your letter of the 8th ultimo came to hand a few days since, and I was gratified to learn that your weary pilgrimage had at last come to an end, and that you had found a resting-place, and I trust an asylum in the new but fertile State of Iowa.

Accept my sincere thanks for your kind congratulations at my unexpected elevation to the Presidency. When I matured here, I never expected to occupy this position. A painful dispensation of Providence has, however, cast upon me the burdens and responsibility of this distinguished station, but whether for honor or dishonor, for weal or wo, time alone can determine. You have seen enough of the cares and uncertainty of official life to appreciate its labors and its instability. I look for my reward, whatever may be the result, only in the consciousness of an honest endeavor to discharge my duty faithfully and impartially to my whole country. That being done, the country is in the hands of the Supreme Arbiter of human affairs, in whose justice and mercy I have the most abiding confidence.

Though we make it an invariable rule, as a nation, not to interfere in foreign wars, yet our people feel a deep sympathy for the oppressed everywhere, and are ready to extend a liberal hand to those who suffer in the cause of freedom. I cannot doubt, therefore, but Congress will deal generously with the Hungarians who have sacrificed all for independence and freedom, and are now exiles in a strange land.

I am gratified to learn that you receive communications from the noble and gallant Kossuth. I shall ever be most happy to hear of his health and prosperity, and to receive through you any communication intended for me, or for the American Government.

With my sincere prayer for your health and prosperity, and for the health and prosperity of your associates, I remain, your obedient servant, MILLARD FILLMORE.

PALLIATION OF THE BOSTON MOB.—The Delta pounced down on the Crescent's "dainty article" the other day. We propose to give it a delicate tilbit in this speech of Senator Clemens:

"Mr. Clemens said that the law had been executed everywhere except in Boston. He regretted the mob and rescue in Boston as no evidence that the law would not be executed. The very reputed fugitive could not attend even an abolition meeting, in a small town, without being disguised as a female. Mobs and scenes were common; a convent was burnt in Boston, even an actor once caused a riot in the great city of New York, resulting in great bloodshed; churches were torn or burnt down in Philadelphia; the houses of citizens were destroyed in Baltimore; and in the Southwest, gangs of marauders had set the laws at defiance for weeks together. While, however, mobs were no evidence that the laws could not be enforced, he did not conceded that the President had done anything but what a patriot and statesman should have done. He regarded the legislation of the free States, excluding the blacks, as anything but hostile to the South. The same law was in force in many Southern States."

WROUGHT IRON CANNON.—A young American has discovered a mode of making cannon out of wrought iron, at twenty-five per cent. less than the present price.

Col. Pragey, the distinguished Hungarian patriot, and his companions in exile, arrived at Galveston a few days since, on the Wharton, from New York. The Civilian in noticing the arrival, says:

"The people of Texas, who have deeply sympathized in the great struggle in which he has been engaged, welcome him to the beautiful country won by their valor from despotism in a struggle as desperate, though more fortunate than that of unhappy Hungary.

"Col. Pragay desires to settle with the Hungarian exiles who are to accompany him, in Western Texas, for the purpose of engaging in grape culture and sheep raising. They desire to form a large settlement, and have strong hopes of success.

"Col. P. had the misfortune to lose his books, baggage and plate, by the burning of the St. Charles Hotel at New Orleans."

The Jamaica papers received by the Cherokee at New York, state that the cholera has re-appeared in several parishes with considerable virulence. From St. Mary, St. Ann and St. Thomas in the East, the accounts are unfavorable. Mr. Charles A. Davis has died of his wounds, received at the St. David election riot. The affair still creates great excitement. It is said that the investigation of the terrible affair will not be as thorough as justice demands.

Major Richard Pollard, of Albemarle county, Virginia, died at Willard's Hotel, Washington, on Wednesday. He was formerly Chargé d'Affaires to the Republic of Chili—having been appointed by Andrew Jackson—and remained at that court during the administration of Mr. Van Buren. He was the brother-in-law of Mr. Rives, our Minister to Paris.

Thomas McLaughlin, now in confinement in Allegheny county (Maryland) jail, under sentence of death for the murder of his wife, made an unsuccessful attempt on Thursday night, the 20th ult., to escape. He converted two knives into saws, with which he attempted to saw through the wood work of the building, but was detected by the jailor. He will be executed on the 7th instant.

Capt. Graffam and his mate, Mr. Bennet, two of the Cuban prisoners, have arrived at their homes in Camden, Me., owing their pardon from the Queen of Spain to the exertions of Mr. Graffam's mother. They were treated cruelly in the Moro Castle, at Havana, but afterwards the Spaniards were kind to them.

The oldest woman in the world is said to be living at Gateshead, England. Her name is Mary Benton. She was born February 12, 1731, and if she lives till the census is taken, she will be entered as 120 years old. She walks erect, hears well, uses no spectacles, and so late as 1848 assisted at a haymaking at Elton.

During a storm at Baltimore on the 24th ult. a brick wall was blown down and two boys were buried beneath the ruins. They were dug out in about three hours, but one of them was so badly injured that he soon after died.

A collision took place on one of the railroads between Philadelphia and New York, near Bordentown, on Friday last, by which several persons were more or less injured.

Latham, the physician arrested in New York on a charge of malpractice, to which the death of the "fat boy" was traceable, has been discharged, the grand jury having failed to indict.

The Common Council and a number of the citizens of Detroit, Mich., have petitioned their Legislature for the reinstatement of the death penalty, which is not now inflicted in that State.

A paper, to be called the Popular Tribune is to be established in Nauvoo, Ill., by Cabet, the leader of the Icarians.

Six ocean steamers arrived at New York during the week ending on the 22d ult.

Booth, the tragedian, is in Washington, playing at the Adelphi.

The entire cost of the Erie (New York) Railroad is set down at $20,500,000.

SINGULAR DELUSION.—Not a long time since a respectable elderly lady called at the office of the Queen's Remembrancer, London, and curtseying very low, requested a few minutes' conversation with one of the clerks. She stated she was most anxious to know how a cause stood, in which she was most deeply interested; that property to a considerable amount had been withheld from her family. The clerk, who had been some years in the office, and who was noted for his urbanity and gentlemanly bearing, politely inquired the name of the cause. His surprise and astonishment may be conceived, when the lady replied: "The Morning Star vs. The Old Globe."

The property in dispute was a considerable number of acres of land upon the plain of Jordan, descended to her in a right line from Lot: that she had taken out a subpœna against Adam, and that Melchizedeck was in possession of it, but had not been able to find him out; and she was fearful the trial would come on before Melchizedeck had served the writ. The clerk at once perceived the lady was laboring under a delusion, politely turned to his book, and after running his finger down the page, told the inquirer, as there might be some difficulty in finding Adam, the cause should stand over till after Easter Term. The lady, curtseying, thanked him for his politeness, and withdrew from the office.

Of all the fine arts, music is that which has the most influence on the passions, and which the legislator ought the most to encourage.

A man who is not ashamed of himself need not be ashamed of his early condition.

A tomb stone in Jersey bears the following epitaph: "Died of thin shoes, January, 1839."

GEORGIA....By HENRY R. JACKSON.

Ye citizens of Georgia!
Ye have a noble State—
And blest with every element
To make a people great.
She stretches from the mountain,
Through every varied clime,
To where the hoar old ocean
Makes melancholy chime.

From an outgushing bosom,
Your wants she well supplies:
Her generous soil beneath your feet,
Above—her generous skies.
There is no trace of beauty,
You find not on her brow—
With her hills, and floods, and forests,
And her fields of mimic snow!

Look forth upon her surface!—
Could you ask a brighter home?
Yet her life is in its morning still—
Her noon is still to come.
Within her breasts are treasures,
More precious far than gold!
She needs but zealous spirits,
Her riches to unfold.

Then why should you desert her?
Oh, where—in South or West—
Can you meet a sweeter realm of earth—
More generously blest?
Not in the wild adventure,
Nor, in the restless mind.
Does the exile and the rover
A true contentment find.

All broad may be the forests,
All bright may be the streams;
The sun, amid the western skies,
May shine with golden beams:
And yet in vain ye'll wander—
Ye cannot all forget
That ye were born of Georgia,
And she your mother yet!

Then, citizens of Georgia,
To the loom, the plough and hoe!
Let the din of toil be loud and long—
'Tis all that's wanting now!
The hand of earnest labor
Can make your noble State
What Nature has designed her—
Rich, beautiful, and great!

Congress.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24, 1851.

SENATE.—Mr. Pearce presented petitions from the Old Defenders of Baltimore, asking that the Bounty Land Law of last September may be so amended, as to give one hundred and sixty acres of land to all who were engaged in the late war with Great Britain, and that land warrants may be made assignable.

Petitions for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law, were presented by Messrs. Chase, Hamlin, Dayton, and Seward, and laid upon the table.

Mr. Hunter reported a bill, authorizing a change in the amount of silver, in the silver coins of the United States.

The Indian Appropriation Bill was passed.

The Postage Bill was taken up, and after being amended, passed.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the President's message, in relation to the recent disturbances in Boston.

The debate was resumed, in which Mr. Berrien spoke in favor of granting the powers asked for by the President, and Mr. Rhett in opposition, who said there was no constitutional power to pass the Fugitive Slave Law.

Mr. Clay said that everywhere has the message been received with favor, except by the ultras of both sections, who are endeavoring to hurry on a crisis, and proceeded to reply to Mr. Rhett.

The Senate had not adjourned when this was closed—at quarter to four o'clock.

HOUSE.—The House laid on the table the motion made by Mr. Bayly, on Saturday, to reconsider the vote by which the Fortification bill was laid on the table—yeas 101, nays 87.

Mr. Bayly moved to suspend, for the remainder of the session, the rule which allows five minutes to members for explanation of, or to oppose amendments.

The question was decided in the negative—yeas 100, nays 88—not two-thirds.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union—Mr. Burt in the chair—and proceeded to the consideration of the civil and diplomatic Appropriation bill.

The first clause, making appropriations for the pay and relief of members of Congress having been read,

Mr. Bayly said that he would make an effort to-morrow to suspend the five minutes rule; and, as an argument in favor of this, he remarked that at the last session, with this rule in existence, eleven days elapsed before the civil and diplomatic bill was passed, after the general debate was closed. He said that unless this rule should be suspended, this and the army and navy bills will fail, and the necessity of an extra session of Congress become inevitable.

Mr. McClelland made a speech against indemnity for French spoliations.

Mr. Stanton, of Tennessee, offered a few remarks in favor of the general policy of mail steamers.

Mr. John A. King replied to Mr. McClelland.

Mr. Evans, of Maryland, gave notice of an amendment to render more efficient and economical the civil service of the country.

The committee then voted on various amendments—and at half past three o'clock the House took a recess until six.

Appointments by the President,

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate:

David R. Dillingham, of Pennsylvania, to be Consul of the United States for Oaxaca, in the Mexican Republic, in place of John S. Lucas, resigned.

Oliver Ellsworth, of Connecticut, to be Consul of the United States at Guaymas, in the Republic of Ecuador.

Henry L. Parham, of Tennessee, to be Consul of the United States for the Port of Rio Grande, in Brazil, in place of Robert B. Dawson, resigned.

Edward A. Hopkins, of Vermont, to be Consul of the United States in Paraguay, in South America.

Grafton Baker, of Missouri, to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States for the Territory of New Mexico.

James H. Birch, to be a Justice of the Peace in the county of Washington, District of Columbia.

"You labor too hard on your composition, doctor," said a flippant clergyman to a venerable divine; "I write a sermon in three hours, *and make nothing of it.*" "So your congregation says," quoth the doctor.

Why is a timid young girl like a ship going into harbor? Answer—Because she endeavors to keep clear of the boys (buoys)!!

A number of our African fellow-citizens have opened a "fair" at the Apollo Saloon in Broadway, for the purpose of raising the wind, to fee counsel for the fugitive slaves at Boston, for whose arrest it is supposed warrants are now issued. Brother Greeley appears to be the spokesman—for there is speechifying as well as buying and selling; but there are sundry other white "woollies" breaking their necks almost to bring in customers—men who would n't give to a white man six pence to keep him from going to the poor-house. Such is the philanthropy of Sewardism. [N. Y. paper.

Mayoralty of N.Orleans, March 3, 1851.

COUNCIL OF MUNICIPALITY NO. TWO.
Sitting of Tuesday, Feb. 18, 1851.

RESOLVED, That the Mayor be and he is hereby authorized and requested, after having given ten days notice in the official journal of this Municipality, to sell at public auction the contracts for building a Brick Engine-house, Stable, Hose-house, Trough, etc., for Ind Ferry Fire Company No. 12, on a lot of ground on Tchoupitoulas street, between Race and Orange streets, owned by the Municipality; and an Engine house, Stable, Hose-house, Trough, etc., for Washington Fire Company No. 26, on a lot of ground on Thalia street, between Bacchus and Dryades streets, owned by this Municipality, all in accordance with plans and specifications now on file in the Surveyor's office. The work to be done without delay, in a good and substantial manner, to the satisfaction of the Surveyor and Fire Committee. The contract for each house, etc., to be sold separately; the contractor to give security in twice the amount of the contract for the faithful performance of the work.

Passed February 19, 1851.

THOS. H. SHIELDS, President pro tem.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, March 3, 1851.

NOTICE is hereby given that I will sell, at my office, on MONDAY, 17th inst., at 12 o'clock m., to the lowest bidder, the contracts for building the Engine-houses described in the above resolution. The whole in accordance with the plans and specifications on file in the Surveyor's office. [mh4] A. D. CROSSMAN, Mayor.

WHITE LEAD—Wetherill's Philadelphia, of the various grades, for sale by
E. J. HART & CO. 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

PLASTER—500 casks Calcined, of various brands, 150 casks Land or Farmers' Plaster, for sale by
HAYMAN & HOLDEN, 98 Magazine st.

LEMON SYRUP—200 boxes, a superior article, for sale low, by NATHAN JARVIS & CO.
corner Magazine and Common sts.

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NATHAN JARVIS & CO.
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CAPITAL, $300,000.
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This long established Company, with the most ample means for the protection of its Policies, continues to take RIVER, SEA and FIRE RISKS on the most liberal terms. Office in Accery St. New Orleans, at the office of
m11 1y PICKETT, PERKINS & CO., 67 Magazine st.

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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 beyond the amount of premium secured.

Insurance Companies organized upon the mutual principle are generally successful, more especially those exclusively confined to Life, as they 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 undivided Guarantee Fund of $50,000, not to be used or loaned, 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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This Company being organized, solely for the protection of the policy holders and their families against want and poverty, as in its operations a great national benevolent institution, and based upon the most sacred and solid principles, and affording for a small annual sum, paid during life, a large sum, to be paid immediately to widows and children after death.

All policy holders, whether for life or shorter terms, who continue the insurance till death, participate in the whole of the profits of the company.

Creditors can insure the lives of debtors. A married woman can effect insurance on the life of her husband, to be solely her own and use of herself and children, free from claims of creditors.

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