The Daily Crescent.

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The Daily Crescent.

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TERMS OF THE CRESCENT.

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The Angel Over the Right Shoulder:

OR THE BEGINNING OF A NEW YEAR.

"A woman's work is never done," said Mrs. James, "I am sure I thought I should get through by sundown, and here is this lamp, now, on which I must go and spend half an hour before it will burn."

"Don't you wish you had never been married?" said Mr. James, with a good-natured laugh."

"Yes," rose to Mrs. James' lips, but a glance at her husband and two little urchins, who, with sparkling eyes and glowing cheeks, were tumbling over him, checked that reply.

"I should like the good with the evil, if I could have it," she said.

"I am sure you have no great evil to endure," replied her husband.

"That is just all you gentlemen know about it. How should you like it if you could not get an uninterrupted half hour to yourself from morning to night? What would become of your favorite studies?"

"I do not think there is any need of that. I know your work could be arranged so systematically as to give you some time to call your own."

"Well, all I wish is," was the reply, "that you could follow me round for one day, and see what I have to do."

When the lamp was trimmed, the conversation was resumed. Mr. James had been giving the subject some thought.

"Wife," said he, "I have a plan to propose, and I wish you to promise me that you will accede to it. It is an experiment, and I wish you to give it a fair trial, to please me."

After hesitating awhile, as she had great reason to suppose it would be quite impracticable, she at length promised.

"This is my plan. I want you to take two hours out of every day for your own private use. Make a point of going up into your room and locking yourself in, and let the work go undone it must. Spend this time in the way most profitable to yourself. Now I shall bind you down to your promise for one month; at the end of that time, if it has proved a total failure, we will try some other way."

"When shall I begin?"

"To-morrow."

To-morrow came. Mrs. James had selected two hours before dinner as the most convenient for her; and as the family dined at one o'clock, she was to have finished her morning work, be dressed and in her room at eleven. Hearty as her efforts were to accomplish this, the appointed hour found her with her work but half done; yet true to her promise, she retired to her room and turned the key in the door.

After spending perhaps half an hour in forming her plans for study, she drew up a table, placed her books before her, prepared pen and paper, and commenced with much enthusiasm. Scarcely was the pen dipped in the ink, when there was a trampling of little feet along the hall, and a loud pounding on the chamber door:

"Mamma, mamma, I cannot find my mittens, and Frank is going out without me to slide!"

"Go to Amy, daughter; mamma is busy now."

"Amy is busy, too, and says she can't leave the baby."

Upon this the child began to cry. The easiest way for Mrs. James to settle the difficulty, and indeed the only way was to go and hunt up the missing articles. Then a parley must be held with Frank to induce him to wait for his sister, and the little girl's tears must be dried, and little hearts must be set right before the children were sent out to play, and a little lecture given, too, on the necessity of putting things where they belonged. Time slipped away, and Mrs. James returned to her study; her watch told her that one hour was gone. She quietly resumed her task, and was getting well under way again, when a heavier step was heard, and her door was once more tried. Now Mr. James must be admitted.

"Mary," said he, "do come and put on a string for me. There is not a button in my drawer in order. I am in a hurry." I ought to have been down town an hour ago."

Mrs. James went for her work basket and followed him. The tape was sewed on, then a button needed fastening, then a rip in his glove must be mended.

Mrs. James took his glove and stitched away at it with a smile lurking in the corners of her mouth.

"What are you laughing at?" inquired her husband.

"To think how famously your plan works," replied she.

"I declare," exclaimed he, "was this your study hour? I am sorry, but what can a man do? he cannot go down town without a shirt bosom."

"Certainly not," replied his wife quietly.

When her liege lord was fairly equipped, Mrs. James returned to her room again. About half an hour remained to her, of which she was determined to make the most. Once more was her place found, and her pen dipped in the ink, when there was another disturbance in the entry. Amy had returned with the baby from his walk. She took him into the nursery to get him asleep. Now, the only room in the house where Mrs. James could have a fire to herself was the room adjoining the nursery. The ordinary noise of the children did not disturb her, but the very extraordinary one which Master Charley felt called upon to make, when he was fairly upon his back in the cradle, was rather more than could be borne by most mothers without seriously disturbing the train of their thoughts. Mrs. James closed her book until the storm should be overpast. Soon after quiet was restored, the children came in from sliding, crying with cold fingers. Just as the dinner bell rung, Mrs. James closed her book in despair.

"How did you succeed with your studies this morning?" inquired Mr. James. "I am sure *I* did not hinder you long."

"No; yours was only one of a dozen interruptions."

"Oh, well; you must not get discouraged. You cannot expect to succeed the first time. Persist in it until the family learn, that if they want anything of you, they must come at some other time."

The second day of trial happened to be a stormy one, and as the morning was very dark, Bridget overslept herself, and breakfast was an hour late. This last hour Mrs. James could not recover. Eleven o'clock came, and her morning work was but half done. With a mind disturbed and oppressed, she left things in the suds as they were, and retired punctually to her study. She found, however, that it was impossible to fix her attention upon anything which required thought. Neglected duties haunted her as ghosts do the guilty conscience. Finding she was really doing nothing with her books, and wishing not to lose the morning wholly, she commenced a letter. Bridget came to her door and she had written half a page.

"What shall we have for dinner ma'am? There ain't no marketing come, and you did not tell me what to get."

"Have some steaks."

"We hav.' got any."

"Well, I will send out for some."

Now, there was no one to send but Amy, and Mrs. James knew it. With a sigh she put away her letter, and went into the nursery.

"Amy, Mr. James has forgotten the marketing. I wish you would run over to the provision store and order some beef-steaks; I will stay with the baby."

Amy was none too well pleased to be sent on this errand. She remarked—"that she must first change her dress."

"Be as quick as possible, then," said Mrs. James, "for I am particularly engaged this morning."

Amy neither obeyed nor disobeyed, but managed to take her own time in reality, though without any direct determination to do so. Mrs. James, thinking she might get along a sentence or two in the nursery, took the Gerrold book down to his arrangement Charley would by no means consent. Mamma must show him the kittens in the book; whether there or not, it was all one to him; but amused he must be. Half her second day's time of trial was gone, when Amy came in—and, with a sigh, Mrs. James returned to her room. Before one o'clock she had been called down into the kitchen twice on some important business relating to the dinner, and for this day, not one entire page of a letter had been written.

On the third morning she rose early, made every provision for dinner and for the comfort of the family which she deemed necessary, and, elated by success, in good spirits and with good courage, she entered her study precisely at 11 o'clock.—Now she was to have a fine time of it! Her books were opened, and a hard lesson summoned to the conflict. Scarcely had she read a line, when she heard the door-bell ring.

"Somebody wishes to see you in the parlor, Mrs. James."

"Tell them I am engaged, Bridget."

"I told them you were to home ma'am, and they gave me their names, but I did not exactly understand."

Mrs. James was obliged to go. To smile when she felt sober—to be social when her thoughts were elsewhere. Her friends, however, seemed to find her agreeable, for they made a long call—and when they rose to go, others came. So, in the most unsatisfactory chit-chat, all this morning went.

On the next day Mr. James invited company to tea, and Mrs. James was obliged to give up the morning to preparing for it, and did not enter her study. On the day following she was obliged to keep her bed with sick headache; and on Saturday, Amy having work to do, the charge of the baby devolved upon her. Thus passed the first week.

True to her promise, Mrs. James patiently persevered for a month, in her efforts to secure to herself this fragment of her broken time, with what success the week's history can tell. With its close, closed the month of December. Being particularly occupied on the last day of the old year, in getting ready for the morrow's festival, it was near the last hour of the day when she made her good night's call in the nursery. She went to the crib to look at baby; there he lay fast asleep in his innocence and beauty. She kissed his rosy cheek gently, and stroked softly his golden hair, and pressing his little dimpled hands within hers, she drew the warm covering more closely around him, carefully tucking it in, then stealing one more kiss left him to his slumbers, and sat down on her daughter's bed. She was also sweetly asleep, with her dolly hugged close to her. Her mother smiled, but soon it seemed as if graver and sadder thoughts filled her mind, as indeed they did. She was thinking of her disappointed plans. To her, not only the past month, but the past year, seemed to be one of fruitless effort; it seemed to her broken and disjointed; even her hours of religious meditation had been encroached upon and distracted. She had accomplished nothing that she could see, but keep her house and family; and to her saddened thoughts, even this seemed to have been but indifferently done. Yearnings for something better than this she was conscious of.

What did she need, then? To see some of the results of her life-work? To be conscious of some unity of purpose—some weaving together of these life-threads, now so broken and single?

She felt, she was quite sure, no desire to shrink from duty, however humble; but she sighed for some comforting assurance of what was duty. Her pursuits, conflicting as they did with her tastes, seemed her only business. She felt there was some better way of living, which she had failed of discovering. As she leaned over her child, her tears now fell fast upon that young brow.

How earnestly wished that mother that she could shield her child from the disappointments, and self-reproaches and mistakes, from which she was then suffering; that the little one might take up life where she could give it to her, mended by all her own experience. It would have been a great comfort could she have felt that she could have fought the battle for both. Yet she knew that it could not so be; that we must all learn for ourselves what are those things which make for our peace. With tears still in her eyes, she gave the good night to the child, and with soft step entered the adjoining room, and there fairly kissed out the old year on another chubby cheek which nestled among the pillows; then she sought her own rest.

Soon she found herself in a singular place. She was traversing a vast plain; no trees were visible, save those which skirted the distant horizon—on their tops rested a wreath of golden clouds. Before her, travelling towards that distant light, was a female. Little children were about her—sometimes in her arms, and sometimes at her side. As she journeyed on, she busied herself caring for them. Now she soothed them when weary, then she taught them how to travel—and again she warned them of the pitfalls and stumbling-blocks in the way. She helped them over the one, and taught them to be wary of the other. She talked to them of that golden light which she kept constantly in view, and towards which she seemed to be hastening with her little flock. But what was most remarkable was, that, all unknown to her, two golden cloths floated above her, one on each side, resting upon two angels. Before each was a golden book, and a pen of gold. One angel, with mild and loving eyes, peeped constantly over the right shoulder, and the other over the left. They followed her from the rising to the setting of the sun. They watched every word, and look, and deed, no matter how trivial. When it was good, the angel over the right shoulder, with a glad smile, wrote it down in his golden book; when evil, however trivial, the angel over the left shoulder wrote it down in his book. Then he kept his sorrowful eyes on her, until he found penitence for the evil; upon which he dropped a tear upon the record, and blotted it out—and both angels rejoiced. To the lookers-on, it seemed as if the traveller did little which was worthy such careful record.

Sometimes she did but bathe the weary feet of her children, and the angel over the right shoulder wrote it down. Sometimes she did but wait patiently to lure back some little truant who had taken a step in a wrong direction, and the angel over the right shoulder wrote it down.

Sometimes, with her eyes fixed upon the golden horizon, she became so intent upon her own progress as to let the little pilgrims at her side languish or stray; then it was the angel over the left shoulder who lifted the golden pen and made the entry, followed her with sorrowing eyes, seeking to blot it out. If wishing to hasten on her journey, she left the little ones behind, it was the sorrowing angel recorded her progress. Now the observer felt, as she looked on, that this was a faithful record, and was to be kept to that journey's end. Those strong clasps of gold on those golden books, also impressed her with the belief that they were to be sealed for a future opening. Her sympathies were warmly excited for the traveller, and with a beating heart she quickened her steps that she might overtake her, and tell her what she had seen, and entreat her to be watchful, and faithful, and patient to the end in her life's work, for she had herself seen that its *results* would all be known when those golden books should be unclasped. That she must not think any duty which it fell in her way to do, trivial, for surely there was an angel over her right shoulder or one over her left who would record it all.

Eager to warn her of all this, she gently touched her. The traveller turned, and she recognized, or seemed to recognize, *herself*. Startled and alarmed, she awoke and found herself in tears. The gray light of morning struggled through the half open shutter, the door was ajar, and merry faces were peeping in.

"Wish you a happy New Year, mamma. Wish you a *happy* New Year!"

She returned the merry greeting—heartily. She seemed to have entered on a new existence—she had found her way through the mazes where she had been entangled, and light was now about her path. The *angel over her right shoulder*, whom she had seen in her dream, had assured her that her life-work was bound up in that golden book, and its final results would be known—had assured her what was duty; now she saw plainly enough, what she had not seen before, that while it was right and important for her to cultivate, as far as she could, her own mind and heart, it was equally right and equally important, for her to perform faithfully all those little household duties and cares, on which the comfort or virtue of her family depended.

They had acquired a new dignity from the records of that golden pen—and they could not be neglected without danger.

Sad thoughts and misgivings, and ungratified longings, seemed all to have taken their flight with the Old Year, and it was with a new resolution, and a cheerful hope, and a happy heart, that she welcomed the New Year.

TERRIFIC STORM AT CAMBRIDGE, MD.—One of the most terrific storms of wind and rain passed over the town of Cambridge, on Monday evening, the 24th ult., about five o'clock, that was ever witnessed by some of its oldest inhabitants. The Chronicle says:

"It swept nearly every thing before it, uprooting trees, laying fences flat, unroofing several houses, among which were the court-house, of a tin-roof which had been on about four years, and one end of the dwelling of Dr. Wm. H. Muse was blown in, beside a number of sheds, stables, etc., were blown to pieces. We have not heard what damage was done in the country, but should judge that there has been a great deal wherever the storm reached."

Some thief entered the office of the New York Mirror, and stole a Connecticut clock. The Mirror says the clock "never *went* before, and but for the principle involved in the case, it would say nothing about it."

Congress.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26, 1851.

SENATE.—Mr. Seward presented a petition from citizens of New York, considering the Fugitive Slave Law unconstitutional, and asks its repeal, or that they be relieved from all obligation to its provisions; tabled.

Mr. Seward offered a resolution directing the Naval Committee to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to dispatch a steam-propeller to assist vessels searching for Sir John Franklin; laid over.

Mr. Seward's resolution that the President communicate to the Senate any information he may have concerning the forcible abduction of a citizen of the United States, and of his conveyance to be reduced into peon servitude in Mexico, was taken up and adopted.

Mr. Hale offered a resolution calling for all correspondence by the Mexican Minister, in relation to the payment of the Mexican indemnity. Laid over.

Several resolutions of inquiry were adopted.

Mr. Badger reported a resolution directing that two thousand dollars be paid to Mr. Weightman for his expenses and mileage in coming to Washington as a Senator of New Mexico.

Mr. Foote called up the joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to place a vessel at the use of Kossuth and his companions to convey them to the United States, and it was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Hale called up the House's joint resolution extending pensions to all widows of Revolutionary soldiers, whether widows at the time the pension laws were passed or not. Debated and passed.

The Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was received from the House and referred.

The Military Academy Bill was returned from the House, disagreeing to the Senate amendment appropriating $12,000 for a riding hall.

Mr. Hunter moved that the Senate recede—lost. The Senate insisted on the amendment, and conference passed.

The Postage Bill was put on its passage.

Mr. Borland argued for an hour and a half against any reduction of postage. The bill was passed—yeas 39, nays 15.

The bill directing duties collected in California, debated yesterday, was passed.

The bill to found a Military Asylum for invalid and disabled soldiers, was taken up and passed—yeas 40, nays 5.

The Post-office Appropriation Bill was taken up. Mr. Hunter moved to add $66,000 for incidental and contingent expenses of the Post-office Department in California—adopted. Also, amendments authorizing penny posts in California, and regulating their payment—adopted. Other amendments were made, and the bill engrossed.

The bill limiting the liability of ship owners was taken up.

Mr. Hamlin explained the bill.

Mr. Butler was opposed to action on such an important bill at this time.

Mr. Dickinson said the law, as it now stood, was oppressive and wrong, and whether time was short or not, the bill ought to be passed.

Mr. Rantoul urged the passage of the bill.

Mr. Pearce moved the amendment, excepting from the bill vessels engaged in river navigation. After debate, adopted.

Mr. Badger opposed the bill.

Mr. Hamlin moved, and to the first section was added a proviso, that nothing herein contained shall prohibit parties from making any contract they thought proper in the premises—adopted. The bill was then engrossed.

The Kossuth joint resolutions were passed. Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1851.

SENATE. After petitions and reports, Mr. Dayton moved, and the bill granting further remedies to patentees was taken up, debated and passed.

Mr. Pearce, from the Finance Committee, reported back the bill making appropriations for naval pensions—and after being amended by striking out an appropriation of $3000 for the payment of pensions to privateers, was passed.

Mr. Greene reported a joint resolution, giving a sword to the nearest male relative of the late Major S. Kearny—tabled. The bill was passed.

The bill limiting the liabilities of ship-owners, was passed—yeas 28, nays 21.

The bill to aid the State of Louisiana to reclaim the overflowed lands in that State, was taken up, and, after a very long debate, was laid on the table.

The bill providing for a survey of the public lands in California, and to grant donations to actual settlers therein, was taken up, amended and debated till nearly four o'clock, when it was laid on the table, and the Senate went into Executive session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—Mr. Hubbard introduced a bill to graduate the price of the public lands according to the time they have been in market, and securing the right of pre-emption at the several rates of graduation—which was referred to Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

The House went into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and resumed the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending June 30, 1851.

Mr. Howard argued to show the necessity of keeping up a mounted force of three regiments to protect the Texas frontiers, from the Rio Grande to the Gila; and he mentioned, in the course of his remarks, that the Indians in the new country were mounted; that they have a more contemptible opinion of our Government than they have of that of Mexico. Therefore they ought to be subdued and chastised, and taught the arts of civilization.

Mr. Toombs argued in favor of reform in the army, and said that the people in New Mexico, Texas and Oregon, could defend themselves, and should be well paid for it. They could do so more efficiently than hired mercenaries; and at a less charge to the Government. Failing to receive the co-operation of the War Department, which said that there could be no reduction in the expenditures of the military service, he would strike out the estimates in detail.

Mr. Burt said that the abuses of which the gentleman who last spoke had complained, resulted from the mal-administration of the War Department for the last twenty or thirty years; and he averred to the Committee that no man could put his finger on a single estimate of any of the bureaus, which could be said can be wisely and safely diminished.

Mr. Bayly expressed the opinion that there could be no reform and retrenchment, unless by co-operation of the Executive and Legislative Departments. He intended to vote for the bill (with the estimates of the Department reduced) in the hope that economy would be enforced, especially in the Quarter-master's Department. He predicted that at the next session of Congress, the deficiency of money now withheld will have to be supplied, as he did not believe that retrenchment would result.

The House refused to strike out the appropriation for recruiting, as moved by Mr. Giddings last night.

Discussion was continued until the time of taking a recess, on the appropiation for the regular supplies of the Quarter-master's Department.

Ten P. M. The Army Appropriation Bill has been taken out of committee, with various appropriations stricken out, among them $100,000 for armament of fortifications. The bill will probably pass to-night.

The number of spirits at the North, who "manifest" themselves by "rapping," seems to be greatly on the increase. Everywhere they are making a noise, and predicting and divulging things and doings in the other world. The two Rosa-Matilda people who killed themselves recently in Massachusetts, had their brains addled by these spiritual knockings.

The inhabitants of the Western Highlands of Scotland, have been gradually descending in the scale of civilization for the last forty years.

Signora Bozzi's *debut* at the Astor Place Opera House, New York, on the 26th ult., was not very successful. The Mirror says:

"Of all the 'first appearances' at which we have had the unhappiness to 'assist,' Signora Bozzi's, excited the keenest sympathy. A lady painfully frightened is a most distressful object; and yet, while we estimate the *artiste* less for her fears, it only makes us love the *woman* the more."

A VETERAN DEAD.—Amaisia Mitchell, of Scott county, Indiana, died on the 12th ult., in his ninetieth year. He served as a musician under Benedict Arnold; saw him afterwards in the ship Vulture; witnessed the execution of Andre, the spy, and the surrender of Cornwallis, the British General.

One thousand six hundred and eleven persons are confined in the New York State prisons. The provisions of the law of 1847, authorizing the employment of teachers to instruct the convicts in the rudiments of a common English education, have been improved with decided advantage, and many can now read and write, who could do neither at their entrance into the prison.

News by the Europa.

The following additional details by the Europa were received by the New York Herald by telegraph from Halifax:

HALIFAX TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Wednesday evening, Feb. 26, 1851.

The Cunard steamship Europa, Capt. Lott, with sixty-one passengers, arrived at eight o'clock. She left Liverpool at 11 A. M., on the 15th inst.

On the 16th, at 7 A. M., the E. passed the U. S Mail steamer Arctic.

The Asia arrived at Liverpool at 10 A. M., on the 9th.

The City of Glasgow sailed from Liverpool for Philadelphia on the 12th, full of freight, and with a fair complement of passengers.

The Atlantic has been towed to Liverpool, to undergo the necessary repairs.

The English money market continues easy. Bank rates are unchanged. The last returns from the Bank give £13,600,000 as the amount of bullion in the issue department.

Consols on Wednesday closed at 96 7-8, and at the same price on Friday, both for money and account.

American securities have been steady during the week. The following were the quotations at our latest advices:

United States Sixes, 1868	108½@109
" Sixes, 1862	102½@103½
Boston City Fives, 1858-62	58 @ 62
Pennsylvania Fives	92½@ 94½
Ohio Sixes, 1858	106 @106
Massachusetts Fives, Stock, Bonds, 1858	— @100
Maryland Fives, Sterling Bonds	88 @ 90
Canada Sixes, 1874	107½@108

Hollingshead, Pedley & Co's report of the cotton market states the sales of the week at 24,700 bales, at prices from 1-4 to 3-8d. decline.

The corn market is unusually depressed, and prices are 1 to 2d. lower for wheat, and 6d. for flour and corn.

The provision market has been more active, and old and new pork has advanced from 1 to 2s. Lard has advanced 1s. 6d. per cwt., and higher rates are demanded for the small quantity now in the market. Canadian butter has advanced from 2s. to 4s. per cwt. Ordinary American sells at 40s. to 62s. per cwt.

Freights have been well supported, in expectation of an advance in passage money, which, however, has not been realized. There have been but very few arrivals from America during the week. The Havre cotton market was extremely dull, on Feb. 2. The rates were lower than at Liverpool. Sales for the week, 5268 bales.

The donation has been lost in the French Assembly, by a majority of 102.

The breach between Louis Napoleon and the Assembly, appears to be every day becoming wider. It is now proposed to organize a national subscription to relieve the President from his embarrassments.

Semi-official advices from Dresden, state that with the sanction of Russia, Austria and Prussia have agreed to reconstitute the central German power; each nation taking the Presidency by turns.

The Europa remained at her wharf at Halifax, at 3 o'clock, P. M., taking in coal.

Private letters from Mr. Howe, the Nova Scotia Commissioner in England, leave no room to doubt that his mission on behalf of the Portland and Halifax Road will prove successful. He will return in the next steamer.

ENGLAND AND IRELAND.

The attention of the English public is chiefly occupied in the exciting debate going on in Parliament, relative to the Papal Aggression question. Four nights of continuous debate resulted in gaining for Lord John Russell permission to introduce his bill of pains and penalties, by a majority of 332.

It is confidently stated that the Duchess of Kent, the Queen's mother, and the Duchess of Sutherland, the Queen's lady in waiting, and the richest peeress in England, are on the eve of becoming members of the Catholic Church.

On a motion of D'Israeli, involving the principles of free trade, the Government only carried their point by a majority of fourteen in a full house. Most of the Irish members, who have heretofore sustained the Ministry, deserted them and voted with D'Israeli. The protectionists are greatly elated at their prospects.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer was expected to deliver his budget on the 17th. The trade and revenue, it is said, are even more satisfactory than heretofore reported, and it is expected that many obnoxious taxes will be repealed.

Attention is being daily more and more directed to the western coast of Ireland as a place for a transatlantic packet station. The Government are strongly solicited upon the point.

Other Irish news is not worth reporting.

A maniac, named Gaul, was brought up at the London police office charged with threatening to assassinate Lord J. Russell.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

The government measure, the dotation bill, was rejected on Monday, by 386 votes, against 284.

M. Montalembert made a strong speech. He regretted the dismissal of General Changarnier; but between the General and the President there was a real incapacity. The divisions of the party of order had begun with the electoral law of May 21. Startled then with the success of its victory, the majority thought of dividing the skin of the bear, which they thought they had killed, although they had only muzzled him.

After some interruption, M. Montalembert represented the President as the expression of authority which had need of defence. The speaker was often interrupted by the left.

The *Moniteur*, of Tuesday, in reference to the loss of the bill, contains the following from the head of the French Republic: "The President of the Republic is deeply touched with the numerous efforts made to organize a national subscription in provision of the rejection of the bill on the expenses of representation which has just taken place, and he thanks all those who have entertained that thought, which is an imposing manifest action of sympathy and approbation for the conduct of the President; but he deems it his duty to sacrifice a personal satisfaction to the repose of the country. He knows that the people rendered him justice, and that is sufficient for him. The President, therefore, declines all subscription, however spontaneous and national its character may be."

The *Moniteur* publishes a decree that a census shall be taken of the population of France. It further announces that a British force has blockaded the port of L'Union, in St. Salvador.

GREAT FLOOD.—The Oswego (N. Y.) Journal of the 22d ult. says: "The water in the river rose nearly a foot last night. A perfect world of water is passing over the dam, bringing with it ice, timber, etc. Nearly two hundred feet of the coffer dam, near the new lock, has been carried off, and the flood passes down through it with a perfect rush. The new dam was filled with a dozen or more first rate canal boats yesterday. This morning but four are left. During the night they broke loose and were swept off into the lake and have broken up or gone ashore.

"*P. S. Three o'clock, P. M.*—The water continues to rise in the river, and the coffer dam below the new lock is giving way fast. It will probably disappear, most of it, before to-morrow, if the water continues so high and runs so furiously. It is feared that some persons have been carried out into the lake in the canal boats. Families and individuals have been accustomed to occupy two or three of them. About eleven boats have disappeared. A sail boat went in pursuit of them this morning."

A number of break downs occurred on the railroad between Reading and Pottsville, a short time since, one of which was more serious in its loss to the company than any one previous; nearly an entire train was demolished and thrown off the track, requiring sixteen hours of hard work to clear the road. In one case a bridge gave way, tumbling some eight cars into the chasm below. A young man, named Jeremiah Krickbaum, who was seated between the cars, was instantly killed. He was on the cars contrary to the rules of the company, and on his way to this city, where he resided. This is another warning to those who seek passage on the coal trains, by which several have lost their lives. [Reading (Pa.) Advocate.

While Parodi was singing in Romeo and Juliet, a short time since at Boston, she fell into a fainting fit, and had to be carried from the stage. The performances were immediately suspended for the night.

Incendiaries are at work at Norfolk, Va., and several buildings have been set on fire. The Mayor offers a reward for the detection of any of the villains.

Lieut. Breshwood has been reinstated in the Revenue service, and has been ordered to supply the place of Lieut Nimmo in the cutter on the New Orleans station.

By the census returns, it appears that the increase of slaves in South Carolina is twice as large as the increase of the whites. One district, the Georgetown district, contains 18,000 slaves to 2400 free persons, about eight to one.

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.
Cabinet 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 style of Guitars, of rich and varied patterns, some of Tomas' 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. [feb26 1m] W. T. MAYO.

PIANO FORTE AND MUSIC STORE.
93 *CAMP STREET.*

F. A. TYLER has on hand and is constantly receiving *FINE 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. Gravesites, New York; also Pleyel's Paris Pianos. Orders received for the HORST'S PATENT IRON PIANOS, to be delivered in tuns 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. mh8d

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, Harps, Drums, etc. etc.
Brass 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. 2.
J. F. TYLER,
H. D. HEWITT.
n25 d1f&Wly

WATCHES AND JEWELRY

J. C. ANDERSON, No. 17 St. Charles street, Watches, Chronometers and Nautical Instruments nicely adjusted. Philosophical and Electrical Apparatus made to order and repaired. 33-Four Chronometers altered to run 56 hours. n25 1y

M. H. MEYER, No. 100 Camp street, Watches, Jewelry and Watch Materials, GOLD PENS, FANCY ARTICLES, and WATCHES. All Jewelry articles repaired at moderate prices. m15

FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER-WARE, etc.—YOUNG & CO. No. 8 Camp street, have a large and well selected assortment of articles in the above mentioned line. WATCHES of the best English manufacturers, in Gold and Silver, including Chronometers, Patent Lever and Duplex Escapements, full and jewelled, plain patent and chronometer plate movements, and the finest and most perfect time keepers ever offered, warranted, and the cases set with Diamonds—all of which are fully warranted for time and quality.
Gold CHAINS of the newest patterns.
Gentlemen's Guard, Fob and Vest CHAINS.
BRACELETS, Gold, Silver and Stone, in all sights.
Diamond Pins, Ear Drops and Rings—very cheap.
Ladies' Breastpins and Ear Rings—a large assortment.
Gold Pens, Gold and Silver Pencils, Pencils warranted.
Signet Rings, other Stone Rings, Wedding Rings, plain Gold Rings.
Silver and Silver Thimbles, Buckles, Collar and Sleeve Buttons.
SILVER-WARE, warranted pure as coin, plain and threaded Spoons, consisting of Table, Dessert, 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.
Marble CLOCKS, of black, white and gray Marble.
Gold Lockets, Gold Bracelets, Gold Pens and Pencils, Chains.
Citizens and strangers visiting the city are respectfully invited to examine the above stock and assortment of articles, as it is believed to be the largest in the country, not to be excelled by any house in the trade, and at moderate prices.
Performance guaranteed given to repairing Clocks, Watches and Jewelry. Cases mounted and Diamonds set. n1 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 with propriety continue at the old stand, 104 Common street, corner of St. Charles.
J. S. Knapp may be consulted at his new office and residence, No. 81 Baronne street, near Canal.
They give particular attention to the preservation of Carious Teeth, millions of which are now annually lost for want of timely and skillful treatment. They are also prepared to insert Artificial Teeth according to the latest improvements in the art, either fastened by atmospheric pressure or clasps, and with or without Artificial Gums, as the case may require.
Teeth extracted without pain, under the influence of Chloroform or Lethean, with perfect safety, they having used those articles in upwards of one thousand cases with success and without injury to the patient. d1 mh8d&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. mh 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 Exchange Hotel. d1 6m

F. H. BADGER, DENTIST, of Tennessee, formerly of Alabama and Georgia, No. 123 Julia street, between Camp and St. Charles streets, (Thirteen Buildings,) New Orleans. n15 7m

MEDICAL CARDS.

DOCTOR WREN, on Jackson, between Rousseau and Laurel streets, Lafayette, New Orleans—Dr. A. Cartwright, Dr. M. Cannon, Dr. Wm. G. Austin. mh5 1y

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

DR. G. T. STULL. S. S. NORTH.
DRUGS AND MEDICINES—North & Co., Wholesale and Retail Druggists, No. 110 Poydras street. Fresh Vaccine Matter, direct from Boston, always on hand. Price per quill $1. Vaccine office up stairs; open from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M. ja28 6mds&W

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

EGYPTIAN EYE BALSAM.

DCOREN, having used for first experience, offers the above infallible remedy for all Diseases peculiar to the EYE. Ophthalmia, of five years' standing, cured in 11 weeks; Fly Flow in the Eye, of 3 years, cured in 10 weeks; a man of this city, being stone blind for 8 months, was restored to the sight of one eye in three weeks; a gentleman who always used specs for 30 years, by using only one drop, was enabled to read the newspaper without them by candlelight 5 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. ap17 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 8 o'clock A. M. till 9 P. M. For further particulars, please to examine the "Daily Delta."

TO THE PUBLIC.—I do certify, that I have treated and cured, *one hundred and sixty patients*, during the month of February, 1851, and have not lost one case. Many of these patients had been attended and prescribed for by several of the most distinguished physicians in the United States and Europe, without a cure.

Afflicted patients with disease
Have often come to me for ease;
Though much distressed have been their case,
I have seldom failed in curing them!
I have seldom failed in curing all
Who to me have made a call;
Given under my hand and seal of honor this day and date.
W. K. F. FRYER, Indian Doctor.
New Orleans, La., February 28, 1851.

Testimonial.

"For a length of time I suffered from Dropsy. Every remedy which I tried, and every physician I employed or consulted for a cure, proved of no avail, and with despair I contemplated the future. Then I read in the Louisiana State Gazette a card from Dr. Fryer, Frenchmen street, No. 53, 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. Whether 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, ear