The Daily Crescent.

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The Daily Crescent.

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TERMS OF THE CRESCENT.

DAILY—Fifteen cents per week, payable to the carriers, or Eight Dollars per year, payable in advance—half yearly and quarterly at the same rates.

THE WEEKLY CRESCENT—Three dollars a year, payable in advance. Postmasters and others acting as agents, by sending Ten dollars, will be entitled to five copies.

Cheap Postage Law.

The recent law contains eleven sections. Three of them only are of general interest, and these we now publish entire. The law goes into effect on July 1st. All letters pre-paid are to be charged three cents, and all others five. This was the original rate fixed on by the Post-office Committee of the Senate. The House at first rejected it, but at last concurred. This, we think, perfectly fair; we should have been better pleased with a uniform rate of two cents, and pre-payment in every instance. The tax on newspapers has been greatly reduced. A new coin of three cents is to be struck, which is to be a legal tender. The eight sections which we omit, regulate the conduct and compensation of the Post-masters:

AN ACT to reduce and modify the rate of postage in the United States, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, in lieu of the rates of postage now established by law, there shall be charged the following rates, to wit: For every single letter in manuscript, or other matter not specified in this section, conveying intelligence, or upon which any information shall be asked for, or communicated in writing, or by marks or signs, delivered in the mail, for any distance not exceeding three hundred miles, and not exceeding three thousand miles, when the postage upon such letter shall have been prepaid, three cents, and for any distance exceeding three thousand miles, double these rates for every single letter so delivered; and for any distance over twenty-five hundred miles, ten cents, for every single letter so delivered; Provided, that in no case shall the postage on any letter, in any Post-office, nor for transmission, nor for delivery only, shall be charged, with postage at the rate of one cent each; and all letters not prepaid, and all those which shall be deficient or insufficient in postage, at the office where they are to be delivered, shall be charged with double the postage, or double the deficiency, which shall be collected by the postmaster, and be accounted for as other postage is now required by law.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That all newspapers not exceeding three ounces in weight, sent from the office of publication to subscribers within the county where they are published, shall be charged with postage as follows, to wit: All newspapers published weekly only, shall circulate in the mail free of postage within the county where published; and shall be charged with postage on the regular number of newspapers published weekly, for any distance not exceeding fifty miles out of the county where published, shall be charged with postage at the rate of one cent for any distance not exceeding fifty miles, and not exceeding three hundred miles, ten cents per quarter; for any distance exceeding three hundred miles and not exceeding two thousand miles, twenty cents per quarter; for any distance exceeding two thousand miles and not exceeding four thousand miles, twenty-five cents per quarter; and for any distance exceeding four thousand miles, thirty cents per quarter; and all newspapers published monthly, and sent to actual and bona fide subscribers, shall be charged with one fourth the foregoing rates; and on all such newspapers published semi-monthly shall be charged with one-half the foregoing rates; and papers published semi-weekly shall be charged double those rates; tri-weekly, treble those rates; and those issued daily, five times those rates. And there shall be charged upon every newspaper, and each circular not sealed, handbill, engraving, lithograph, pamphlet, periodical, or any other description of printed matter, which shall be unenvelloped with any manuscript, or written matter, and which may be lawfully conveyed in the mail, of the aggregate weight than one ounce, for any distance not exceeding five hundred miles, one cent; and for each additional ounce, or fractional part of an ounce, one cent; for any distance over five hundred miles and not exceeding two thousand five hundred miles, double those rates; for any distance exceeding two thousand five hundred miles and not exceeding three thousand five hundred miles, treble those rates; for any distance exceeding three thousand five hundred miles and not exceeding five thousand miles, four times those rates; for any distance exceeding five thousand miles, five times those rates; Provided, that any document, or any package of seeds, bulbs, plants, roots, or cuttings, not exceeding two pounds in weight, may be sent by mail at the rate of three cents for every four ounces.

Subsequent clauses of the act provide that postage must be paid on all printed matter, and on packets of seeds, etc., the domestic growth of the United States, and on packets of cuttings, etc., the domestic growth of the United States. And the postage on all printed matter other than newspapers, and on packets of seeds, etc., and on packets of cuttings, etc., and sent from the office of publication to actual and bona fide subscribers, to be prepaid; and in ascertaining the weight of newspapers for the purpose of determining the amount of postage to be prepaid, the sheet shall be weighed when in a dry state. And whenever any printed matter on which the postage is required by this act to be prepaid shall be sent through the mail to any place within, or elsewhere, be sent without prepayment, the same shall be charged with double the amount of postage which would have been chargeable upon the same if prepaid; and the postage on any such printed matter shall be paid, but nothing in this act contained shall subject to postage any matter which is exempted from the payment of postage by the laws of the United States.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That from and after the passage of this act it shall be lawful to carry, at the rate of twelve and one-half cents per ounce, all letters and packets, not and legal value of three cents, or three hundred miles, or a dollar, to be composed of three-fourths silver and one-fourth alloy, and to weigh half an ounce avoirdupois weight, and to coin; that the said coin shall bear such devices as shall be compatibly delivered from those of the other silver coins of the United States, and shall be of such diameter, and such the United States of America, and to be marked on the date; and that it shall be lawful for the coin of debts for all sums or less than one dollar, and for the payment of all debts, and for the exchange of the same coin money been authorized, or which the money offices more than five thousand miles from the seat of government, or in any other place, at the rate of one dollar for every ten dollars, and for the payment of all debts, the following deviations from the standard weight shall not be exceeded, namely—one-half of a grain in the single piece, and one grain in a parcel of ten thousand pieces.

Approved March 3, 1851.

Overflowed Lands in Louisiana.

U. S. SENATE, THURSDAY, Feb. 27, 1851.

On motion of *Mr. Downs*, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of Senate bill 328—being a bill to aid the State of Louisiana in reclaiming the overflowed lands therein.

The bill having been amended as heretofore published,

Mr. Miller said: If I understand this bill, it grants all the lands in the State to Louisiana. It seems to me a pretty large business, and I should like to know upon what ground it is done.

Mr. Downs. The precise quantity of lands in Louisiana I cannot state; but all that are at all available are, I think, very nearly twenty-nine millions of acres.

Mr. Seward. If the Senator will allow me, I can give the exact amount of unsold lands. It is 52,841,000 acres.

Mr. Downs. That quantity, however, is reduced very greatly by laws already passed by Congress. The bill passed in 1849, and another bill extending that law, passed at the last session of Congress, granting swamp lands to the States, embrace a large portion of the unsold lands in Louisiana. The amount remaining is not yet ascertained, but it is being ascertained at the Land Office. An approximate idea of it may be had by looking at this map, [holding up to the view of the Senate a large map of Louisiana,] upon which the swamp lands are colored, although it must be borne in mind that a great deal of land is entered within that. I have a statement here which comes as near, I think, to any document we have, as the amount of lands which are worth anything—for there are a great many lands upon the Southern border of the State which are sea-marsh and irreclaimable, and ought not to be taken into account. The Commissioner of the General Land Office, in his report to the Secretary of the Interior, recently made on this subject, says:

"Of the land which will remain the property of the government, after the swamp and overflowed lands, granted by the act of 28 March, 1849, shall have been certified to the State, it is estimated—

That 4,500,000 acres have been in market 10 years;		
" 1,000,000 " " " 5 "		
" 2,000,000 " " " 3 "		

"This is exclusive of the lands in the Greenburg District. The causes for excluding those lands from the estimate, is, that they cannot be classified with the other public lands, the whole of the surveys having been recorded as transitional in 1837, and a frequency of the lands and the refusing of the money ordered for those which had been sold by the act of 28th August, 1842."

The 4,721,130 acres of private land claims unadjusted in the State, and 257,277 acres granted by the act of 1841, yet unlocated, might be an offset against the unappropriated land in Greenburg district, if it were not sufficient to say that the survey of it would be worth more than what remains unappropriated.

When we consider that the length of the gulf and lake coast in Louisiana is 1050 miles where the sea-marsh is more than an average of a mile wide, which is perfectly worthless, and examine the map which accompanies the report, showing the extent of the swamp lands, and reflect that all, except the more valueless lands, were long since brought into market, it may fairly be assumed that the quantity mentioned in this extract 17,649,413 acres is the whole amount of the cession embraced by the bill that is of any value, all of which has been in market more than ten years, and much of it for more than thirty.

In the remarks which I delivered to the Senate on a former occasion, I read from the report of the Commissioner, showing that these lands are of a very inferior quality, from which all the lands of any real value have long since been selected and entered, and proceeded to show that it would be to the advantage of the General Government to cede all these unappropriated lands to the State.

I will mention, in addition to this, the fact that it has been found that the annual expense of the Government in administering the public lands in Louisiana, in a series of years, amounts to about $200,000, while the sales have been, on an average, about the same amount; so that really for several years past the United States have not received anything. But upon looking at the last report of the Commissioner of the Land Office on this subject, I find that the amount of sales has been only about 35,000 acres, being much less than heretofore; and there seems to be very little demand there for the location of bounty land warrants.

I will state, also, that the lands have been in the market, some of them for forty-six years. Our lands are all extreme in their qualities. They are either very good or very inferior. The good lands have all been selected and purchased long ago; they are all taken up by private claimants. All that remains is the land of very little value. I regard the grant, as far as the value of the land is concerned, as of comparatively little importance. But a great object, in addition to the value of the land, is that the State may have it in their own hands, and may be able to settle the private land claims which have been standing for half a century, and which amount to upwards of four millions of acres. I shall not go into the general consideration of the great object of the bill, which is to enable the State to prevent the overflow of the Mississippi. I will mention, however, the fact that nearly three millions of dollars have been received by the United States for lands sold in Louisiana, which were worthless until reclaimed by our levees. This grant, therefore, is by no means even a recompense for the benefit actually conferred by the State of Louisiana upon the United States.

I hope, then, sir, that the bill will be permitted to pass. It relieves the United States immediately of all expense, in the management of those lands. There is a large portion of it which the government is about to resurvey, the expense of which will not be met by the sale of the lands for one hundred years to come. It has already been stated that, in consequence of the great number of land warrants issued, probably some fifteen years would elapse before the United States would realize cash receipts from the sales of lands. However this may be in other States, when we consider the great length of time these lands in Louisiana have been in the market, and that the good lands have been exhausted long ago, there can be no doubt that the government would realize very little for many years from the State of Louisiana—probably not half of the expenses.

The State can manage the lands at a much less expense than the United States. There is no need of surveying the lands, which are totally worthless; and the State can more easily than the United States ascertain what lands are useless. This is a grant in which the State feels a great interest, and one which is fair, just and equitable. The principle involved in the bill is the same as that of the bill passed in 1842, which was approved by Mr. Polk, as consistent a democrat as any man. There can be no doubt as to the constitutionality of it. I believe the United States will be benefited by making this grant, while it will be advantageous to Louisiana. It is entirely in harmony with the general subject of the distribution of the lands. The very able report of the Committee on Public Lands at the last session respecting the final disposition of all the public lands which had been long in the market, and from which the good lands had been taken out, recommends that after a series of years the lands shall be granted to the States. That Committee, finding this bill perfectly in accordance with that general principle, reported favorably upon it. The subsequent sent out to examine the lands, and who is on the spot, recommends it in a report which he has sent to the Land Office. So that, from every consideration, it seems to me that the grant ought to be made. If there is to be any doubt at all upon the subject, it would seem to be whether Louisiana would accept the grant. I really think, therefore, that the cession ought to be made.

More of the Pacific's News.

LIVERPOOL, February 22, 8 P. M.

The resignation of the Ministry has caused a depression in the Cotton market, and there is less disposition to purchase. The sales to-day are 4000 bales at unchanged prices, but closing flat.

It is the general impression that Lord John Russell will continue in office as a leader, and Sir James Graham will be appointed Premier. Should Lord Stanley become Premier political troubles are feared.

The proceedings of Austria and Prussia are now beginning to excite serious alarm among the cabinets of Europe. The extension of the military power of these States, and the incorporation of the non-Germanic provinces of the Austrian Empire, namely Hungary and Lombardy, with the Central Bund, is regarded as a direct violation of the treaty of 1815.

The Manufacturist party in the Vienna Tariff Congress has succeeded in raising the proposed protective duties on twist; namely, for unbleached cotton twist from 24s. 6d. to 28s. 10d. per cwt. for bleached twist and thread to 21s. 3d.; and for dyed yarn and thread from 26s. 6d. to 31s. 10d. per cwt. The present duties in the Zollverein are 8s. for unbleached twist; 24s. for bleached or dyed twist, and for thread.

France and Great Britain have both protested by their respective Governments against it. Of course all the minor States of Germany will be swamped. Hesse Cassel has no hope, and Hamburg is filled with Austrian soldiers. It is stated from Dresden that the Committees are in the act of terminating their debates, and that the plenary meetings are about to commence.

The central executive power is on the point of being established, and Prince Schwarzenberg and Baron Manteuffel, are preparing for another interview at Dresden. Austria and Prussia intend to monopolize the military system, and occupy the most important positions in Germany. An army of the two Powers will occupy the country from Rastedt to Dusseldorf, with its head-quarters at Mayence and Frankfort.

The news from India by the overland mail is to the 17th January, from Bombay. The interview between the Governor General and Gholab Singh took place on the 29th January, and was celebrated with great splendor. It is to be hoped that the allegiance of our slippery vassal is well assured. Sir Charles Napier was daily expected at Bombay on his return home. The report from Canton is that Commissioner Lin, who seized the English opium in 1839, is dead. Murders and piracy seem to be as rife as ever in the Indian seas, notwithstanding all the alleged severity of the authorities in that quarter. The exports of tea to Great Britain up to 30th Dec., 1850, were 41,000,000 lbs., against 39,000,000 lbs the previous year.

IRELAND.

THE NEW PENAL LAWS.—The agitation against the ministerial measure is becoming more rampant. Parish and club meetings, requisitions for aggregates, and all the other appliances for getting up the steam have been set in full motion, and as the Roman Catholic clergy have naturally entered heart and soul into the movement, there is no reasonable probability of the excitement dying out for want of the necessary stimulants to give it life and energy. Petitions condemnatory of Lord John Russell's anti-Papal policy were on Sunday last placed at the doors of all the Catholic Chapels in Dublin, and a vast number of signatures were obtained in the course of a few hours. On Tuesday next the Roman Catholic Prelates will assemble in Dublin with a view of taking counsel as to what course should be taken in the present emergency in the affairs of their church. Upon this special occasion, the Freeman assures the public the most admired unanimity will characterize the deliberations of the prelatical conclave.

The authorities of Southampton have received official information that a number of exiles, detained in Turkey, would shortly arrive at that port; but if we understand rightly the intelligence from Constantinople, they will be chiefly Poles, as at the last moment, the Hungarians could not be induced to go on board, having been led to believe that there would be a demand for fighting labor in consequence of impending troubles in France. All these men had received gratuities to pay their passage, with a small surplus to provide for their immediate wants.

We have very little news from Rome and Naples, but all the private letters speak of increasing anxieties respecting the movements of Mazzini and his confederates.

The speech of the Marquis d'Azeglio, in opening the business of the Chambers at Turin, was well received. It is said that Siccardi is at the point of death.

Gen. Prim, now that Narvaez has turned his back, has fulminated a fierce attack upon his memory, and his tyrannical administration. No progress has been made in the adjustment of the foreign debt.

HEREDITARY MISFORTUNE.—A gentleman in speaking of the wife of a certain nobleman, lamented very much that she had no children; upon which a medical man who was present observed, that to have no children was a great misfortune, but he thought he had remarked it was *hereditary* in some families.

Our Country.

THE BANKS OF MASSACHUSETTS.—This State, which in point of thrift, and increase of wealth, may be taken as a model, has never waged war on Banks. It has looked on them as a useful aid to industry. They have been kept under wholesome restraints, and thus have been of immense advantage to the country. We insert here a statement of their present condition. When Mr. Gayarre sees this, he will forthwith write another letter, or romance. The number of Banks is 127:

Circulation	$16,922,248
Deposits	12,120,548
Specie	2,979,410
Immediate liabilities	34,190,805
Immediate resources	12,749,741

The highest loan during the year was $65,365,743, and the liabilities of the Directors $10,884,564. The report of the Bank Commissioner states that the currency of the State is in a sound and healthy condition. They have personally visited every Bank in the State, and find but one, the Pawtucket Bank, the continuance of which they consider hazardous to the public.

RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.—This bill, which met with such ignoble treatment by the Senate on the last night of the Thirty-First Congress, was remarkably favorable to the Mississippi section of the Union. Here are it chief appropriations to the Mississippi and tributaries:

Dubuque Landing	$25,000
St. Louis Harbor	50,000
Ohio River, above Louisville	80,000
Mississippi, Lower Ohio, Arkansas and Missouri rivers	20,000
Illinois and Tennessee, each $20,000	40,000
Red River	50,000
Cumberland Island, Ohio River	30,000
Mississippi Rapids	50,000
Surveys Upper Mississippi	5,000
Snag boats, etc., Mississippi, etc	40,000

The census of South Carolina, taken under the authority of the U. S. Marshal for the South Carolina District, is published in the Charleston papers. In 1810 the free inhabitants in the State numbered 266,505. In 1850 they numbered 283,737. The total population, free and slaves, in 1840 amounted to 594,459; while in 1850 it reached 668,457. Increase in total population in ten years 74,018. The population of Charleston has increased 4232 since the census of 1840. The increase of population of the State for the last ten years, compared with that of the previous ten years, shows an increase of over 46,000.

GREENVILLE DISTRICT, S. C.—The Southern Patriot gives a synopsis of this flourishing Union District:

"There are in Greenville District, 20,602 inhabitants; free, 13,524; slaves, 7148; deaths during the last year, 280. The number of farmers in the District, 2500. We have five cotton factories, belonging to John Weaver, Major Micajah Berry, Lester & Kilgore, Vardy McBee, Esq., and William Bates & Co. The amount of capital invested is over $100,000. These cotton factories consume annually 1500 bags of cotton, and produce cloth and cotton every year valued at $65,000. They give employment to more than one hundred operatives, whose labor, otherwise, would be of little value. There are also two paper mills in Greenville, belonging to Messrs. McBee and Dunham, using annually 300,000 pounds of rags, and making paper worth $23,000!

"The real estate of Greenville District is valued at $2,092,128, and the personal property at $3,168,923, making the total value of our District $5,169,151, exclusive of the moral and physical worth of our brave men and beautiful women, which is above all value and all price. Our State tax is $4959, and our District tax is $1834.

"There are forty-eight common schools in the District, with 960 pupils; twenty-nine Baptist churches; fourteen Methodist churches; three of the Presbyterian, and one of the Episcopal order; and we have three flourishing Academies."

STEAMBOATS ON LAKE WINNEBAGO.—The Green Bay Advocate enumerates seven new steamboats on the stocks, designed for the Fox River and Winnebago trade. This, with those already in the trade, will make twelve steamboats next season, on the line from Fort Winnebago to Green Bay. As the business only began last Spring, the increase is without a parallel in the commercial history of the United States. "We are a great country, and daily growing greater," may be a very trite, but it is a singularly true saying.

NEW ENGLAND AND SOUTH CAROLINA.—The Charleston News has same sensible remarks on the relative increase of these two sections of the Union. We are delighted to find that in spite of tariffs, Northern aggressions, and the thousand ills South Carolina is heir to, she has managed to increase in population more rapidly than the penurious, hard-hearted, selfish Notion-makers. But the News must not lament any more about the ruin and desolation of the "fated South." These are very moving terms for an editorial, but they cannot look the census report in the face:

"Four of the New England States, viz: New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut, were of the original thirteen who framed the Confederacy. The area of these four States is 23,117 square miles, and their aggregate population at the first census of 1790, was 827,867. Their aggregate population by the census of 1850 is 1,821,234. The increase is a little less than 122 per cent. in the sixty years.

"The area of South Carolina is 24,000 square miles, or nearly the same as the aggregate of the four New England States. Her population by the census of 1790 was 249,073. By the census of 1850 it is 668,557, the increase being a little more than 168 per cent."

POST OFFICE APPROPRIATIONS.—The following appropriations are made for the service of the Postoffice Department for the year ending June 30, 1852:

Transport of mails, Oregon and California inclu'd	$3,476,000
Do to Brazos and Havre, by steamships	207,000
Do across Isthmus Panama	14,000
Contingencies	1,875,000
Ship, steamboat and way letters	45,100
Wrapping paper	55,000
Office furniture	9,000
Advertising	80,000
Mail bags	36,000
Blanks	35,000
Mail locks, keys and stamps	10,000
Mail depredations and special agents	35,000
Clerks in offices postmasters	4,5,000
Miscellaneous items	80,000
New mail locks and keys	25,000
Maps of post routes	10,000
Incidental expenses California postoffices	60,000
Total	$6,550,000

AMERICAN SHIPPING.—The New York Shipping List of the 8th inst. says—"The fine American clipper ship Roman, at London, was chartered by the British Government to convey troops from that port to Bombay, and that orders were received in New York by the last steamer, from an English house, for the building of a clipper ship of eleven hundred tons burthen. These facts show the popularity of our clippers abroad, and are a very high compliment to our enterprising and justly celebrated ship builders."

BANKS.—The Banker's Magazine gives the annexed statement of the banks of the United States:

States.	No. of Banks.	
Maine	30	$3,548,003
New Hampshire	22	2,2[illegible],000
Vermont	44	2,525,000
Massachusetts	134	34,200,000
Rhode Island	63	11,179,872
Connecticut	42	10,053,101
New York	193	48,202,462
Delaware	5	1,440,000
Louisiana	5	16,600,000
New Jersey	26	3,734,000
Pennsylvania	18	18,031,781
Georgia	5	2,820,215
Maryland	21	9,152,872
Virginia	29	9,713,100
North Carolina	10	3,600,000
South Carolina	8	11,431,000
District of Columbia	4	1,182,330
Mississippi	1	100,000
Ohio	1	7,427,170
Kentucky	26	10,180,000
Alabama	2	2,000,000
Indiana	13	2,062,910
Tennessee	21	5,165,191
Missouri	6	1,203,751
Wisconsin	1	225,000
Iowa	1	200,000
Texas	1	200,000
Michigan	6	752,000
Total	865	$228,992,222

MESMERISM.—*Spiritual Rappings, etc.*—A case of insanity has occurred within a few days, by reason of the revelation made by mysterious raps, that the steamship Atlantic had been wrecked with the loss of all on board; although since this melancholy catastrophe, the passengers, whose "spirits" were declared to have made the rapping, have arrived at home; one of them to find his wife a maniac, from a belief in these ghostly knockings.

Louisiana Interior.

The Ouachita River.—From the best information we can gather, the Ouachita is now as high at this point as it has ever been since the settling of the country; and if the reports from Camden be true, the great body of the last rise has not yet reached us. From our exchanges, we learn that the Ohio river is also very high, and that the Arkansas and several other of the tributaries of the Mississippi are rapidly rising, giving us much cause to fear that the Mississippi will, in a few days, be higher than it has been for many years, and that we will therefore have not only the waters of our own, but also the back waters of the Mississippi to contend with.

Since writing the above, we have learned that the levees, both above and below our town, have given way. We are now on an Island of the Ouachita. (Ouachita Reg., 11th.

Branch La. State Bank, at Baton Rouge.—We are pleased to find the Branch at this place issuing small bills—fives and tens. The principal object, we learn, is to afford change—a desideratum long required here. The bills are signed "John B. Kleinpeter, Pres't, and "Wm. S. Pike, Cashier," names which of themselves afford a guaranty of solvency; and even if the illustrious Secretary be right in making the President and Cashier only liable, we would like to have a few hundred thousand. These bills will be redeemed at the counter in specie, if called for.

The Directors are: John B. Kleinpeter, President; Stephen Henderson, Daniel D. Avery, C. G. M'Hatton, and L. Bonticeaze. (Baton Rouge Gazette, 15th inst.

Good News from Above.—We learn from Capt Davis, of the steamer Rockaway, which boat came down last Monday evening, that the river at, and for some considerable distance below Shreveport, was falling, and that he could hear of no rise above that point. The Hecla came up yesterday morning, and reports the Mississippi falling. Here, for the last three days, the water has been steadily rising at from three to four inches in twenty-four hours; but with the favorable news from above and below, and a continuance of the present fair weather, we too may look for a fall in a few days.

N. B.—The steamer Woodsman has just come down, and confirms the above statement. She reports the river falling all the way up, and as low down as Campite. (Western Dem., 12th.

Family Poisoned.—The Democrat says that on the 8th instant, Mr. William Drown, wife and child, were poisoned by a negro girl, employed as a nurse, having mixed up some cornmeal in which arsenic had been put for the destruction of rats, with other meal, which was made into bread. The family partook freely of the bread, and within fifteen minutes all were violently sick. Having received medical aid immediately, all three have recovered, and the negro girl is in jail awaiting her trial under the black code.

Down Freights.—It is something unusual to see boats come from above at this season of the year, without freight. Such is the case however now. The New Orleans passed down on Monday, with scarcely two tiers of cotton on her guards, and several others have lately come down without any. This shows that the cotton from Red River has been sent in early. [Alexandria Republican.

REMINISCENCE OF AUDUBON.—In the Louisiana Advertiser of December 25, 1824, we find the first notice of this eminent Louisiana Naturalist, taken from the Feliciana Asylum:

"*Ornithology.*—Mr. J. J. Audubon has just returned to this place, (of which he is a resident,) after a tour through various parts of the United States and the adjacent territories, in which he has been engaged in collecting drawings of the various birds which abound on the American continent. His collection already amounts to between four and five hundred, which is to exhibit a copious description of the bird, its habits, character, etc., which Mr. A. intends to have published as an index to accompany the drawings, as soon as the whole shall be completed, which he expects will be in the course of another year. His object, if practicable, is to have the work published in the United States; which, for the honor of our country, we sincerely hope he may be able to effect. Mr. Audubon has been upwards of twenty years engaged in his present undertaking, and, in its prosecution, has undergone and suffered privations which must have required more than an ordinary fortitude and resolution to endure, and for which he can only rely on the merit of his work to obtain a just remuneration. We have been favored with a view of several of the drawings, all of which are as large as life, and are striking and correct representations of nature. Each plate is ornamented with a drawing of some curious plant or shrub, upon which the bird appears perched, many of which are very beautiful, and have hitherto been wholly unknown to botanists. The work very far exceeds in magnitude anything of the kind we have ever seen, or, we believe, have yet in existence. When completed, it will afford a proud evidence of American genius and enterprise, and will form an important addition to the natural history of our country."

Rates of Gold.

United States Eagle, old coins	$ [illegible]
" " new do	16 00
England, Sovereign	4 84
" Half sovereign	2 42
" Seven Shilling piece	1 [illegible]
France, Double Louis, values 40f	7 [illegible]
" Louis " 20f	3 [illegible]
" Louis, old coin	3 [illegible]
" Louis, since 1785	3 [illegible]
" Louis, new do	3 [illegible]
" Louis, Napoleon, 20 francs	3 [illegible]
" Napoleon, or 10 francs	1 [illegible]
" Silver pieces, 5 francs	1 [illegible]
Frankfort on the Main, florin	2 [illegible]
Hamburg do do	2 37
Malta, Double Doubloon	15 [illegible]
" Doubloon	4 [illegible]
" Dollar	1 [illegible]
Mexico, Doubloon, new	15 [illegible]
Holland, Double Rix Dollar	2 [illegible]
" Rix Dollar	1 [illegible]
" Ducat	2 [illegible]
" Ten guilder piece	4 [illegible]
Portugal, Dobloon	15 [illegible]
" Doubloon, old	15 [illegible]
" Johannes	17 [illegible]
Spain, Doubloon, 1772	15 [illegible]
" " since 1772	15 [illegible]
" Pistole	3 [illegible]
Colombia, Doubloon	15 [illegible]
Spanish Dollar of Norway and Sweden	1 [illegible]
Spanish Dollar of Denmark	1 [illegible]
Dollar of Prussia and Northern States of Germany	90
Florin of Southern States of Germany	40
Florin of Austrian Empire and City of Augsburg	40
Crown of Austrian Empire and City of Augsburg	1 [illegible]
France of Paris and of Belgium, and Lieut of Sardinia	18
Ducat of Naples	1 [illegible]
Sound of Rigsby	2 [illegible]
Pound of the British Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Canada	4 00

LINSEED OIL, TURPENTINE, NAVAL STORES, ETC.—
250 casks Soda Ashes and Palm Oil;
1500 barrels Pons and common Rosin;
800 barrels Pitch and Raw Turpentine;
200 barrels Spirits Turpentine;
2000 kegs Tar and Pitch, in fine order;
300 barrels Bright Varnish and Whiting;
1000 bales Oakum, various qualities;
300 bales Yellow and White Soap, for the Mexican market;
300,000 English, Pittsburg, Baltimore and Pensacola Fire Bricks;
5000 English Fire Tiles, various sizes, from 9x9 to 36x18;
1800 barrels Newark, Rosendale, and other brands of Cement and Plaster;
800 barrels fresh Thomaston Lime, landing;
5000 gallons Linseed Oil—English and American.
For sale by ALFRED KEARNY & CO.,
fe11 2tawdlm 71 Magazine street.

BRANDIES, WINES AND LIQUORS—

Brandies:
Castillon Jeune, 1815—6 half pipes;
Raisquit, Tricoche & Co—8 half pipes and 11 qrs;
A. Delouche & Co—4 half pipes and 5 qrs;
Raisonne—3 half pipes and 10 qrs;
" —10 octaves;
Union—4 half pipes and 6 qrs.;

Wines:
Howard, Morch & Co. Madeira—4 pipes;
Olivera & Davies genuine Pellentino do.—2 pipes;
Sealy Madeira—2 quarter casks;
Dalmay " —15 quarter casks;
" —28 octaves;
Harmony's Nephew's Sherry—9 quarter casks;
L. & E. Chenoir " —13 quarter casks;
London Dock Porter—4 quarter casks;
Osborn's pure juice Sherry—8 quarter casks;
Burger " —15 quarter casks;
Champagne, Heidsick—35 baskets;
" Deint Pouvret, quarts—50 baskets;
" pints—27 baskets;
Claret, various qualities—200 boxes;
Hock and Burgundy—25 cases;

Whisky, Monongahela and Bourbon, some very superior—120 barrels;
Gin, Meders Swan—1 pipe;
" Black Horse—1 pipe;
" Hour Glass—1 pipe;
Jamaica Rum—1 puncheon;
Irish Whisky—1 puncheon;
Scotch " —1 puncheon;
Scotch Ale, pints and quarts—20 casks;
London Porter, pints and quarts—30 casks.
In store and Customhouse, and for sale by
R. M. McALPIN.
ja23 2tawdlm 20 Common st. and 7 Canal st. Row.

BROUGHT to the Second Municipality Police Prison—
JOHN, a griff, about 17 years old, 5 feet 5 inches high; says he belongs to William Jones of Kentucky. The owner will please call, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.
H. J. WILLIAMS, Warden.
mh14 1awdw

BROUGHT to the Second Municipality Police Prison—
JOE, a black, about 22 years old, 5 feet 9 inches high; says he belongs to Mr Barnes.
HARRY, a dark griff, about 40 years old, 5 feet 7 inches high; says he belongs to Mr. Gillespie.
T. M, a dark griff, about 30 years old, 5 feet 8 inches high; says he belongs to Mr. Chipman.
The owners will please call, pay charges, and take them away.
H. J. WILLIAMS, Warden.
New Orleans, March 11, 1851. mh12 1awdw

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 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 Harmonic Orchestra, or Organized Piano.
New style of Guitars, of rich and varied patterns, some of Tonnas' 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. [fe26 1m] W. T. MAYO.

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

E. A. TYLER has on hand and is constantly receiving E. *PIANO FORTES*, from the justly celebrated Manufactories of Hallet, Davis & Co. Boston; John B. Dunham, David Van Winkle, A. H. Gale & Co. and Jas. B. Gravesten, New York; also Pleyel's Paris Pianos. Orders received for the HORST'S PATENT IRON PIANOS, to be delivered in turn as fast as received from the factory. These Pianos are decidedly the best Pianos now in use, particularly for the country, where Pianos 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 the above instruments. A Liberal Discount to Dealers, Teachers and all those sending large orders.....All orders promptly attended to. mh25

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, viz:
Strings for Violin, Guitar, Harp, Violoncello, Double Base, etc. Guitar Pins, Pegs, Screws, etc.
Violins, Violas, Violoncellos, Guitars, Tambourines, Brass instruments for Bands, Tambourines, Harps, Drums, etc. etc.
Piano Forte Wire, Tuning Hammers, Forks, etc. etc. and everything appertaining to the Music and Piano Forte.
Orders for Music and Musical Instruments will be promptly attended to.
Sheets discount made to dealers and professors, and to seminaries.
Second Hand Piano bought, and taken in part payment for new pianos.
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. 29.
E. A. TYLER.
H. D. HEWITT.
o25 dc3w Wly

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

J. D. ANDERSON, No. 17 St. Charles street. Watches, Chronometers and Nautical Instruments accurately adjusted. Philosophical and Electrical Apparatus made to order and repaired. 24hour Chronometers altered to run 36 hours. o23 1y

M. H. MEYER, No. 100 Camp street, Watch maker and dealer in JEWELRY, GOLD PENS, GOLD PENCILS, AND WATCHES. All Jewelry articles repaired at moderate prices. m8

FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER-WARE, etc.—YOUNG & CO, No. 8 Camp street, have at all times in hand a complete assortment of articles in the above line, comprising in part—Gold Watches, plain and fancy, Lepines, Chronometers, in Gold and Silver, Hunting and open face cases, Patent Lever and Duplex Watches, full jewelled, Ladies' Watches, Gold Chains, Gold Pens and Pencils, Silver Spectacles, plain and engraved, seamless, and the cases are with diamonds—all of which are fully warranted, for time and quality.
Ladies' CHAINS of the newest pattern.
Mechanics' Watches, Fob and Vest CHAINS.
SPECTACLES, Gold, Silver and Steel, for all sights.
Diamond Rings, Diamond Ear Rings, Diamond Pins.
Lady's Breastpins and Ear Rings—a large assortment.
Gold Pens, in Gold and Silver Holders, Pens warranted.
Silver Spoons, Silver Forks, Silver Soup Ladles, plain Gold Rings.
Gold and Silver Thimbles, Studs, Collar and Sleeve Buttons.
SILVER-WARE, warranted pure as coin, plain and threaded patterns, consisting of Table and Tea Spoons, Mustard and Salt Spoons, Table Forks, Soup Ladles, Butter Knives, Sugar