# The Daily Crescent.

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## The Daily Crescent.

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TERMS OF THE CRESCENT.

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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.


### New Orleans Municipal Election.

GENERAL COUNCIL—FIRST MUNICIPALITY.

| Wards. | Crouan. | Estes. | Readon. | Vignié. | Harris. | Alpuente. | Sorg. | Colfax. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| I.... | 147 | 145 | 149 | 120... | 210 | 206 | 206 | 241 |
| II.... | 143 | 93 | 131 | 130... | 106 | 71 | 83 | 72 |
| III.... | 41 | 46 | 42 | 49... | 520 | 542 | 541 | 562 |
| IV.... | 208 | 217 | 209 | 231... | 185 | 211 | 192 | 201 |
| V.... | 211 | 188 | 193 | 211... | 193 | 246 | 219 | 207 |
| VI.... | 335 | 347 | 342 | 345... | 154 | 172 | 161 | 176 |
| VII.... | 66 | 74 | 75 | 89... | 120 | 159 | 137 | 142 |
| | 1151 | 1110 | 1141 | 1175 | 1504 | 1607 | 1539 | 1591 |

SECOND MUNICIPALITY.

| Wards. | Waterman | Allus. | Leeds | Tompkins. | Lea. | Bousquet. | Howell. | Levy |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| I.... | 197 | 196 | 201 | 197... | 249 | 247 | 247 | 252 |
| II.... | 233 | 218 | 232 | 234... | 187 | 185 | 189 | 201 |
| III.... | 179 | 168 | 199 | 172... | 400 | 404 | 401 | 391 |
| IV.... | 386 | 369 | 380 | 371... | 181 | 175 | 175 | 170 |
| V.... | 282 | 257 | 273 | 268... | 238 | 241 | 237 | 234 |
| VI.... | 429 | 411 | 410 | 408... | 159 | 131 | 134 | 131 |
| VII.... | 250 | 230 | 227 | 222... | 404 | 406 | 416 | 385 |
| | 1956 | 1849 | 1922 | 1872 | 1818 | 1792 | 1799 | 1764 |

THIRD MUNICIPALITY.

| Wards. | Logwood. | Perry. | DeFerrier. | Crouzier. | Sauvy's. | Hot. | Cuth. | McN. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| I.... | 150 | 133 | 185 | 196... | 260 | 245 | 271 | 232 |
| II.... | 353 | 289 | 297 | 284... | 158 | 151 | 154 | 6[illegible] |
| III.... | 305 | 290 | 335 | 335... | 131 | 88 | 136 | 11[illegible] |
| | 808 | 712 | 807 | 815 | 547 | 484 | 561 | 406 |

ALDERMEN—FIRST MUNICIPALITY.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| FIRST WARD. | | | |
| Hagan | 222 | Lamsden | 1[illegible] |
| Pecquet | 245 | Emerson | [illegible] |
| Blake | 180 | Dixon | 4 |
| SECOND WARD. | | | |
| Laughlin | 118 | Richardson | 1[illegible] |
| Silk | 95 | Fleming | 67 |
| THIRD WARD. | | | |
| Lanata | 1[illegible] | Nautre | 535 |
| FOURTH WARD. | | | |
| Fabre | 200 | Nautre | 70 |
| Pere | 164 | Olivique | 104 |
| Prados | 133 | | |
| FIFTH WARD. | | | |
| Clarke | 254 | Crozat | 109 |
| Maurer | 206 | | |
| SIXTH WARD. | | | |
| Miguel | 439 | Tricou | 83 |
| Ogden | 440 | Cordes | 22 |
| Bonneval | 440 | | |
| SEVENTH WARD. | | | |
| Agnese | 17 | Jamonville | 71 |
| Burke | 111 | Robert | 1[illegible] |
| Hence | 92 | Scantling | 17 |
| Fernandez | 82 | | |
| SECOND MUNICIPALITY. | | | |
| FIRST WARD. | | | |
| Marks, whig | 197 | Yancey, democrat | 262 |
| Byrne, whig | 171 | Shortridge, democrat | 251 |
| SECOND WARD. | | | |
| Lawrence, whig | 233 | Heidenheimer, democrat | 200 |
| Renshaw, whig | 220 | Sewell, democrat | 194 |
| THIRD WARD. | | | |
| Wedderburn, indepen | 172 | Hostelman, dem | 412 |
| Pride, indepen | 156 | Johnston, dem | 414 |
| FOURTH WARD. | | | |
| Shields, whig | 316 | Alling, indepen | 189 |
| Ener, whig | 281 | James, indepen | 167 |
| FIFTH WARD. | | | |
| Brother, whig | 264 | Vontagen,* indepen | 298 |
| Montanye | 252 | | |
| SIXTH WARD. | | | |
| Sykes, whig | 436 | Durell, dem | 127 |
| Emerson, whig | 433 | Lyle, dem | 125 |
| Hawthorn, whig | 416 | Orantt, dem | 135 |
| SEVENTH WARD. | | | |
| Brownlees, indepen | 253 | Stewart, dem | 342 |
| Barnes, indepen | 244 | Perry, dem | 324 |
| Vanderinden, indepen | 237 | McCormick, dem | 327 |
| THIRD MUNICIPALITY. | | | |
| FIRST WARD. | | | |
| Chapoulis | 124 | Loron | 220 |
| Talbot | 137 | Gardere | 17 |
| Beauregard | 240 | White | 2 |
| Kennedy | 184 | Drouet | 50 |
| SECOND WARD. | | | |
| Palms | 217 | Weisheimer | 128 |
| Meehan | 264 | Lewenskiold | 14 |
| Heinkman | 277 | Hooper | 186 |
| THIRD WARD. | | | |
| Dalhonde* | 190 | Senzenean | 146 |
| Flanders* | 284 | Laforie | 136 |
| Josephs* | 291 | Bertrand | 19 |
| Boulet | 163 | | |

COMPTROLLER—THIRD MUNICIPALITY.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| T. L. Nicomede | 340 | 392 | 250 |
| J. D. Lambert | 83 | 90 | 129 |

### THE BANKING CAPITAL OF PENNSYLVANIA.—

The following interesting table explains itself:

Statement showing the amount of Banking Capital employed in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and the amount of tax on dividends and on corporation stocks derivable therefrom, for the several years therein designated, together with the rate of said tax:

| Years. | Bank Capital. | Tax on dividends. | Tax Cor. St'ks. | Rate. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1841..... | $35,284,456 08 | 96,921 61 | 23,647 15 | 4¾ |
| 1842..... | 10,127,677 50 | 44,950 50 | 21,384 45 | 3¾ |
| 1843..... | 10,808,505 25 | 25,525 76 | 10,982 18 | 2¼ |
| 1844..... | 15,577,459 50 | 46,705 55 | 31,111 50 | 6 |
| 1845..... | 16,154,800 62 | 86,675 88 | 57,416 62 | 5 |
| 1846..... | 20,994,724 75 | 78,394 82 | 63,458 88 | 6¼ |
| 1847..... | 21,206,765 38 | 106,767 83 | 69,124 76 | 6 |
| 1848..... | 21,492,870 01 | 118,047 55 | 66,809 11 | 5¾ |
| 1849..... | 18,478,382 23 | 164,808 70 | 93,049 34 | 14 |
| 1850..... | 18,675,484 14 | 153,257 14 | 70,008 86 | 12 |
| | $194,329 64 | 508,718 46 | 7½ | |

The above statement is correct, and was prepared at the instance of T. J. Bigham, Esq., of the House.

JOHN N. PURVIANCE, Auditor.

This shows that although our population has increased in a large ratio, and our business relations have become widely extended within the last ten years, the banking capital of the State has actually decreased to the amount of $6,618,971 94.

The want of banking capital is injuriously felt in this city; and, doubtless, to this cause may be attributed, in a great degree, the depressed condition of business. The people of this city, without regard to party, feel the consequences of the preposterous restriction in the new constitution, which prohibits them from creating banking capital, and an effort will be made to strike out of the constitution this objectionable provision.

STEAMSHIP CINCINNATI.—The Cincinnati Commercial says that this vessel, recently built on the Ohio river, was about to leave for California and Oregon, with a large number of Cincinnatians and other citizens of Ohio as passengers. The vessel is 125 feet long, 272 tons burthen, and cost, including machinery, $35,000. She is schooner rigged, with main fore-top and top-gallant sails, (made in Baltimore) of the usual capacity of vessels of her size without steam; she has a cabin on deck, formed by extending her frame a sufficient height above her deck—which in fact makes her a double decked vessel—thus preventing the possibility of its being carried away in rough weather. She has 36 state rooms, with 3 berths in each, with a spacious cabin aft and forward, besides a forecastle for the crew.

BEAUTIFUL MONUMENT.—Mr. E. S. Burd, of Philadelphia, left directions for the erection of a monument to the memory of his son and two daughters. A celebrated German artist, Steinhauser, has received the commission, and is now engaged on the work at Rome. The North American gives this description:

"The monument is in alto relievo. The artist has represented the three persons as gently sleeping, in a partially sitting posture, at the foot of a cross. The eldest sister leans against the cross, and clasps the younger sister with one arm, and the brother with the other. This sister is made the personation of love, the younger of faith, with one hand on a book, and the boy of hope, bearing a pomegranite flower in his hand. Above them floats the angel of the resurrection. The figures are of the size of life, and are said happily to combine the classical antique in form with the christian sentiment in expression. The whole is to be executed in marble, and surrounded with a frame-work of Gothic architecture. The will of Mr. Burd directed ten thousand dollars to be expended on this monument, but we are told that the artist is not limited to that sum."

REMOVAL OF NEGROES.—Among the matters decided upon by the Maryland Convention, is the giving the power to the Legislature to pass a law to remove the free negroes from the State, upon the ground that they are pests. Remarking upon this, the Centreville Times says:

"In a majority of cases they are truly pests, but in the present scarcity of hands the case must be an urgent one for the exercise of such a power—any law compelling them to hire out by the year and to bind their children out to white men to be selected by the parents, would be desirable."

### A Valuable Library.

The interest manifested by the up-town editors in the purchase of the library to which we have frequently referred, has induced a friend to furnish us with this catalogue of a modest library of twelve works, and of a gallery of twelve pictures:

*Catalogue of a Small and Choice Collection of Paintings and Books.*

THE BIBLIOTHECA.

1. DeBry's Collectiones Peregrinationum in Indiam Orientalem et Indiam Occidentalem, 13 volumes, folio, Col. Stanley's copy, purchased at £546—say $2730.

2. Titi Livii Patavini Historiarum Romanarum Decades III, ex recognitione Johannis Andreae. Romae, Conradus Sweynheym et Arnoldus Pannartz (1469) Grand Folio. A copy of this was purchased by Sir Mark Masterman Sykes, London, 1813, at the sales of James Edwards, for the moderate sum of £303—say $1515.

3. Voyage Pittoresque et Historique de l'Espagne, par Mr. Alex. de LaBorde, et une societe de gens de lettres et d'artistes de Madrid, Paris, P. Didot l'Aine, 1807—1820, 4 vols., folio maximum avec planches, etc. etc. A copy of this work on Vellum, with *original* designs by way of plates, 274 in number, sold in 1827 at the rate of 22,500 francs—say $4500.

4. The Recueyll of the Hystoys of Troye, compossed by Venerable persone Raoul le Fèvre prest and chaplayne unto the glorysme prynce, in bys tyme, Pinelip of Bourgoyne, of Braband, etc. etc., translated oute of Frenshe into Englishe, by Wyllyam Caxtons, mercer of the cyte of London, at the commandament of the virtuose princesse indie Margaree, by the Grace of Godde, Duchesse of Bourgoyne, of Lotryke, of Brebaud, etc. etc., fynished in the haie cyte of Colen the XIX daye of Septembre, the yere 1471. Folio; 776 pp. The copy of the Duke of Roxburghe was sold at the disposal of his books for £1060 10s.—say $5303.

5. Missel d'il duc de Bedfort, M. S. 4o, with limnings and illuminations. This missal, made for the Duke of Bedford, when he lorded it over France, and by him, it is said, originally ordered for "bys fuge and soverayne, Kynge Henry the VI," was sold to Sir John Tobins, in London, on the 21st of June, 1833, for £1100—say $5500.

6. Œuvres de Jean Racine, Paris, *de l'imprimerie de P. Didot l'aine*, an IX, (1801-1805,) 3 vols., grand folio, with 57 engravings. A copy of this magnificent specimen of typography, at the sale of the books of Firmin Didot, in 1811, was sold up to, and withdrawn at 32,000 francs—say $6400.

7. Biblia sacra, et versione Sancti Hyeronimi, Codex membraneus Seculi Octavi, scriptus manu celeberrimi Anglo-Saxonis venerabilis Bedæ discipuli, at Carolo Magno donatus, ipsius Romæ coronatus fuit, (December 25th, 800.) A folio of 450 pages, on double columns of rich manuscript, with limnings, paintings, letters, vignettes, in gold, azure, green and red, etc. etc. This precious volume, once the property of J. H. de Speyr—Passavant, of Basel, in Switzerland, and of which there is a printed description of 112 pages, 8o—a book upon a book—was sold at Evans', Pall-Mall, London, on the 27th of April, 1836, for the sum of £1500—say $7500.

8. Winttaker's Coronation of His Most Sacred Majesty, George the IV, printed in letters of gold, on vellum, the original colored drawings and portraits; *Aud*, at £250—say $1,000.

9. Victoires, Conquêtes, Desastres, Revers et Guerres civiles des Francais, de 1792 à 1815, par une Societe de Militaires et de gens de lettres. Paris, C. F. L. Panckoucke, 1816—21, 27 vols., 8vo, avec figures. A copy, "sur velin," was paid for the Duke d'Angoulême, "for grandeur" we suppose, at $1,500 francs—say $10,000.

10. Biographical Dictionary, containing an historical account of all the Engravers, by Jos. Strutt, London, 1786—8, 2 vols., large 4o. The ordinary price for Strutt's Biographical has nothing uncommon in itself. It is within the reach of the humblest "rascaly curator" of the cause of Bibliomania. But this copy—"owning to the *General*"—which I would specially recommend, is illustrated by nearly 800 engravings and portraits, executed by artists, whose lives are commemorated in the work. The 27 vols. folio, with the immense mass of engravings and portraits, bound in Russia, was held by Lyms & Co., and was refused a purchaser, at an offer of £2000—say $10,000.

11. Il Decamerone di Messer Giovani Boccaccio. *Venetiis* Cristofal Valdarfer, 1471, folio. The copy from the Duke of Roxburghe's library, was knocked down to the Marquis of Blandford, London, 1812, for the sum of £1060—say $11,250.

12. Les Liliacees, par Pierre Joseph Redouté, a famous flower painter, who died suddenly in Paris on the 19th June, 1840, at the advanced age of eighty. Paris, 1802-16, 8 vols., folio, with eighty colored plates. Prince Beauharnais had a copy, printed on vellum paper, with the eighty orig nal colored drawings, as plates, at the modest sum of 94,000 francs—say $16,800.

For our part, we would be satisfied to be the owners of this copy, now in the possession of our venerable friend, A. Hennen, Esq., as a crowning to a nice, compact, little library, which would be cheaply bought at not quite $100,000. But as paintings naturally go with books, we would be most desirous to gather the following specimens in our

PINOTHECA.

1. The Willows of Paul Potter,* sold by Foloman, 1802, $3553.

2. The Pastore, another of Potter's, sold at Count de la Peyrère's, 1825, $7864.

3. The Prodigal Son, by Teniers, sold by Blondel, 1776, $8080.

4. Danaë, the Shower of Gold, by Corregio, sold by Bouvenmann, 1827, $9817.

5. The Holy Family, by Rubens, sold to Count de la Peyrère, 1825, $ 4,800.

6. The Madonna of Murillo, $15,000.

7. The Straw Hat, by Rubens, sold to Chs. Niewenhuyser, 1806, $16,985.

8. The Madonna, or Holy Family of Correggio, $16,948.

9. Venus, caught in the net, with Mars, sold to Mr. Clifford, 1807, $26,000.

10. The Daughter of Herodias, with head of St. John the Baptist, by Titian, sold at Lord Radnock's sale to Baring, in 1826, $49,290.

11. The Great Bacchanalia, by Poussin, out of Louis the XIV gallery, sold in London, 1845, at 16,000 guineas, say $80,000.

12. The Cow, the great Cow of Paul Potter, purchased in 1815, for Alexander of Russia, 22,000 roubles, $180,000.

Cost of the Gallery, $422,627. Cost of the Library, $94,642. Grand Total, $517,269.

* Paul Potter was the great painter of cattle pieces. He was born in Holland in 1625, and died in 1654, at the age of twenty-nine. His paintings are in great request, and bear a high price from their rareness, as well as their entire merit.

Translated from the French for the Crescent.

### Concert of Madame Sontag.

The curiosity which the concerts of Madame Sontag have created, is owing to many causes, of which the talent of the cantatrice is, perhaps, the most decisive. A great artist, in the morning of her triumphs and beauty, exchanged her crown of Queen Theatrical for a vulgar one of Countess. Twenty years after this abdication, the revenues of fortune have forced her to remount the throne which she had deserted. This is, in two words, the whole history of Madame Sontag. However much this great artist may have contented herself with being Countess Rossi, she was limited to the applause of the few, to the ovations within the closed doors of a few aristocratic salons. Now that she has at last returned to us, her ancient admirers, and the entire generation of those who have grown up or been born since then, run to the appeal. The stratagem, who had selected her, and whom she made the delight, unite themselves still faithfully around her to whom she said but lately, "You are of ours."

We, who are sufficiently inclined to recognize no other nobility but that of the heart, of talent and of beauty, have said from the first that it was much last the Countess Rossi, who attracted us, than Madame Sotag; admitting even that in attending her last concert, we reflected sorrowfully enough on the years flown, since those memorable soirees, where, with your Malibran, Mlle. Sontag shared the enthusiasm of the European dilettanti and we asked ourselves if it was permitted to such brilliant stars to disappear and if sounds so melodious to deprive thus an idolatrous public of the Malibran has no longer for singing, that everything is possible that she is dead.

In the midst of these reflections, we found ourselves seated in that little saloon of the Conservatoire, filled to overflowing. After the overture of Promethée, of Beethoven, performed by a thin orchestra, and a duette between Mosers, Calzolari and Beletti, listened to with kind attention, notwithstanding the general impatience to see the "Diva," she advanced calm and smiling, holding in her hand a small book of blue velvet, emblazoned with a count's coronet. This little book appeared to us to well merit its title of album—though in it was found all that was wanting of Rossini, of Bellini, of Donizetti, of Glinch, and of Mozart.

It is not of Madame Sontag that one may say with the christiness of the Latin poet: "*Facies tua computat annos*"—(Time has touched her with but a light wing.) She has kept her elegant form, her beautiful blonde hair, a smile white and vermilion. She has nothing to fear after so long an absence. She is easily known again, by her appearance as well as her voice. If now we judge of the voice by science, it is evident that she belongs to that generation of Catalini and Madame Damoreaux present the most illustrious models. Talents pure, correct, irreproachable, of a limpidness crystalline as water from a rock, masters of themselves, full of taste, fitness, measure, and a justness that one knows not where to find for an instant a defect. Madame Sontag was brought up in a school more musical than dramatic, which does not mean to say she should be the less admired. In a concert, above all, it can be less a reproach to her. She sang marvellously well the duo from Guida, with Calzolari.

THE AMENDED CONSTITUTION OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.—It is surprising to see by what an immense majority the liberal provisions of the new Constitution in New Hampshire have been rejected by the people. New Hampshire is truly "benighted," and we use the term just in the opposite sense in which some politicians have heretofore applied it:

"The Concord Patriot has returns of the votes of 154 towns. In these towns the vote on the amendment in relation to the abolition of the religious test and property qualification, stood 17,122 nays, to 9862 yeas; on the amendment providing for the election of Judges of the Supreme Court and the Attorney General by the people, 19,769 nays to 7316 yeas; on the amendment requiring an election of a Superintendent of Public Instruction, nays 21,177, yeas 5553; on the amendment requiring the election of a Commissioner of Agriculture, nays 21,447, yeas 5182; on the amendment for deciding all elections by a plurality vote, nays 20,901, yeas 6291. The vote on the amended Bill of Rights was, yeas 10,434, nays 16,753. A two-third vote was necessary in order to the adoption of these amendments."

### Foreign News by the Canada.

ARRIVAL OF THE ST. LAWRENCE.—The U. S. frigate St. Lawrence arrived off Cowes at two o'clock, on the 13th ult., in twenty-two days from New York. She anchored in Cowes Roads, and was expected to proceed up to Southampton, when she would exchange salutes with the town, and immediately commence discharging the articles to be transmitted to London. It is stated that her cargo is much larger than was at first expected, embracing from one to two thousand packages, belonging to five hundred exhibitors in all, and making a total of nearly a thousand tons of general products of industry.

Two Chinese merchants, Ahung and Ry, have arrived at Berlin on their way to England, to visit the Exhibition. They preferred the overland journey through Russia to the sea voyage, which some of their associates are making in a junk.

A writer in Frazer's Magazine suggests that to accommodate the immense crowd at the London Fair with "lodgings," who are barred out from feather beds in snug inns, that the river Thames shall be covered with rafts, on which lodging-rooms or stalls shall be constructed and let out at a cheap rate.

Such is the quantity of glass used in the building for the Exhibition, that if the duty had not been remitted, it would have amounted to £40,000.

The sale of tickets goes on steadily, though the number yet sold falls very far short of the estimated sale. Up to Wednesday night (12th,) 2853 gentlemen's, and 2063 ladies' tickets—in all, 4889 season tickets—had been issued from the offices of the Society of Arts.

A Brussels paper announces that the Orleans family is about to leave Claremont in order to be absent from England during the Exhibition. The Queen, it says, will go to Brussels; the Duke of Nemours to his father-in-law; the Prince de Joinville either to Scotland or Portugal, and the Duke Aumale to Naples.

The ministerial organs at Vienna assert, in contradiction of statements that have been made, that Austria does not meditate an intervention in Piedmont or Switzerland.

The usual return relative to the number of persons employed on the railways, and the length of line opened, has been printed. The total number of persons employed on all railways in the United Kingdom, open and unopen, in the year 1850, was 159,784, viz: 114,013 in England and Wales, 18,494 in Ireland, and 27,277 in Scotland. The length of line opened throughout the United Kingdom was 5447, that in course of construction 1504, and that neither open nor in course of construction 5132. The total length of line authorized was 12,083.

On the 1st of January, 1851, the total effective strength of the rank and file of the British Army amounted to 114,451 men, distributed as follows: In Great Britain 31,161—namely, cavalry 3947, foot-guards 4563, infantry of the line 21,037, recruiting 1614; in Ireland 21,241—namely, cavalry 3016, infantry 18 225; in the Colonies 35,019, namely, infantry 27,281; West India Regiment 2907; Local Colonial Corps 4837; in India 27,030, namely, cavalry 3337, infantry 23,693, to which add the other ranks, namely, 3861, gives the total number of 30,891 now serving in India.

CONSTANTINOPLE.—Letters have reached Sir Moses Montefiore and the Rev. the Chief Rabbi, from Constantinople, imploring the assistance of Sir Moses under circumstances similar to those which occurred at Damascus. In the interior of the country, a child having died, the Jews were accused of having killed it for the blood's sake. About twenty Jews, among whom were several Rabbis, have been imprisoned and horribly treated, two of whom, we hear, have already died from the torture.

A correspondent of the London Times says: "The newspaper press of this country, as at present constituted, has a vast power, whether for good or evil we need not now inquire. Let it be once assimilated, either by the removal of taxes or otherwise, to that of the United States, and it requires very little acquaintance with the two countries, to assure us from that moment its power is gone for ever.

The Grand Jury of Roscommon county have adopted a petition to Parliament, praying that an American packet station might be established on the west coast of Ireland. A committee was appointed to forward the design of an American packet company to adopt Galway as a packet station.

It is rumored that an intention exists on the part of Government of re-uniting the civil government of Malta with the military command in the person of a general officer now in command of one of the districts.

An instance of solicitous conjugal affection was produced at the Somerset sessions, which has hardly, perhaps, been paralleled in the annals of matrimony. In an appeal cause, a woman who was there as a witness, swore that she had never lost sight of her husband for twelve hours together at any one time, either day or night, during a period of fifty years.

A young lady died at Bristol lately, from compression of the stomach and viscera by tight lacing. She was perfectly free from disease, and there was no other visible cause of death.

### From Venezuela.

PHILADELPHIA, March 31.

The bark Thomas Dallet arrived last night, 16 days from Puerto Cabello.

A correspondent, writing under date of March 14, says: Business had become quite active since the decision of the Presidential question, which has tended to restore confidence to the mercantile community. From appearances, the country will continue quiet for a period; at least all must and will depend on the course of the present administration, which has just been installed into office.

FROM THE COAST OF AFRICA.—The brig Juda arrived this morning, with a cargo of ivory, palm oil, etc. She left Bessan, west coast of Africa, on the 22d of January, and Braya, Cape de Verdad, on the 18th of February, having put in there on account of the sickness of the captain and crew.

Bessan was very unhealthy. When the Juda sailed a Belgian bark had lost nearly all of her crew, and her captain was compelled to engage the natives to take her to Gora.

The Juda stayed four months at Bessan, on account of the unhealthiness which prevailed there. The captain, mate, and supercargo and all hands were down at the same time. The following deaths of the officers, etc., of the brig Juda, occurred at Gambia: Aug. 26, Andrew Rogers, master; Sept. 3, Jas. Hammond; Dec. 28, John Mills, 2d officer.

The Juda left at Porto Praya the U. S. sloop-of-war Portsmouth, bearing the flag of Com. Gregory; also, the U. S. brig Perry, Lieut. Com. Foote. The officers and crews of both vessels were well.

NEW YORK, March 31.

$40,000 in specie was shipped for Europe on Saturday, in the Hermann.

The Arctic and Franklin will take out $800,000. It is understood that $500,000 is on the way back to New Orleans.

Private letters from London mention the money market as very easy, and of a probability of the Bank of England, with more bullion, reducing the rates of interest.

American stocks are in good demand, without any pressing on the market.

The liabilities of Messrs. Austin & Spicer, who failed a few weeks since, are set down at $1,200,000. They decline making any statement of their affairs.

ST. LOUIS, March 31.

LATER FROM SANTA FE.—A party of gentlemen from Santa Fe, among whom was Maj. Cunningham, paymaster of the U. S. Army, arrived here last night, having left Santa Fe on the 17th ult. The March mail was sent on the Arkansas.

A party of Indians made a descent on Dr. Connelly's rancho and drove off between seven and eight hundred sheep.

The Indians do not appear disposed to renounce their system of depredations, and much danger is apprehended from them in the spring. It is said the Apaches and Utahs have leagued for the purpose of plundering the Santa Fe trains.

An attempt was made by a party of Pawnees to rob two Americans, who were going alone from Brown's Train to the Fort, which they succeeded in reaching, and returned at the head of fifteen men, came up with the Indians, killed three and dispersed the remainder of the party.

By the census just taken, the Territory of New Mexico contains a population of 61,514.

THE SUFFRAGE BASIS IN VIRGINIA.—There are strong manifestations of a very excited state of popular feeling in Western Virginia, in view of the belief which is fast gaining ground, that the mixed basis will be adopted in the new constitution. The Staunton Spectator, always moderate and cautious in expression of opinions, and careful and accurate in its statement of facts, refers to the deep feelings that are aroused in the West, and trusts that the result may not be a division of the State. The vexed question will probably have to be settled by mutual concession and compromises. The great compromises of Congress in favor of our national Union, are a patriotic example for Virginia's imitation.

### The Mother of Washington.

The Boston Transcript publishes an interesting letter from Mr. George Field, an English scholar, who offers to present to the American Government an original portrait of Mrs. Washington. We give the letter. It will be seen that the writer inclines to the opinion that Washington was born in England. This is the first time we have ever heard such an idea suggested. We presume the members of the Washington family will put this doubt at rest:

"I have still the portrait you mention, and shall be doubly happy in affording yourself the opportunity of copying either that of ——, or of the mother of the immortal Washington. As I entered my 75th year on the day you date your letter, it may fairly be supposed my memory has declined, though I am not conscious of any change from my earliest recollections.—and I will state to you the facts I mentioned when you were here, in proof of the authenticity of the portrait of Mrs. Washington.

"It happened when I was a boy, that being in the neighborhood of Cookham, in Berkshire, with an uncle of mine, he pointed out a pretty country cottage in which the parents of General Washington resided, and from which they removed to America. Our road led to a green or common, where there resided a Mrs. Ann Morer, whose maiden name was, I believe, Taylor, who there showed me the portrait of Mrs. Washington, and other relics of the family, given to her when they quitted the place for America, to which country her aunt and mother, she told me, 'took their son (George Washington) in her arms.' I believe I use her own expression.

"Some years after this, happening to be in the neighborhood of Cookham I called on Mrs. Morer, who again showed me the portrait, and mentioned that two American gentlemen, friends of Washington, or the family, had sought her out as the nearest relative of his nurse, and presented her two guineas.

"Again, about 1812, when residing on the edge of Windsor Forest, my wife hired a servant, Hannah Taylor, and finding she came from Cookham, I inquired if she knew Mrs. Morer, when I learned she was her aunt—that she had recently died, and that her effects were about to be sold by auction. On which I requested Hannah immediately to write to her mother, and desire all the pictures to be bought for me, which was done, and I obtained the portrait in question with two other heads, and have kept it ever since as I showed it to you. As there can have been no purpose beyond the truth in this statement, I have never doubted, and continue to believe it firmly. I have shown the portrait to numberless persons, and was induced to address a letter to Judge Washington at Mount Vernon in 1824, (supposing him to be the representative of the family,) offering to restore the picture, but did not receive an answer.

"Mr. Chapman, an American artist, known to the family, took a slight sketch of the head, to which he recognized a family likeness of the Washingtons—nor is it without resemblance to Washington's portraits.

"Mr. Justice Carlton, of New Orleans, to whom I showed the portrait, mentioned in confirmation of my statement, the circumstance of the marriage of Augustine Washington, (March 6th, 1730) with Miss Ball, (the parents of the great George Washington,) in this country, and her emigrating with him to America. You will find an imperfect account of it in 'Colton's Lacon,' vol. II, cxlvii, p. 112.

"I confess, none of the Memoirs of Washington that I have seen give any account of his birth in this country; and I have had the church register of Cookham searched, without finding any entry of his christening; but it is not improbable that, as he was taken over in his nurse's arms, he was christened in Virginia. This will account for the statements of his birth in America, copied from one printed 'Life,' to another, I have imagined also that the American writers copied in our publications, may have preferred the attaching him to the soil.

"If I am not mistaken, Washington evinced a somewhat national and personal regard for England. I need only add to this statement that the portrait is attributed to Sir Godfrey Kneller. [This must be a mistake.] Several of my friends set high value on it, but I shall never put profit in competition with truth and honor concerning it—and would with pleasure present it to the General Government of the North American United States."

INTERESTING LIBERIA NEWS.—Three native Africans sat upon the jury at a late trial for a capital offence at Grand Bassa. Other natives hold commissions from the government, as policemen, etc.

Some of the most intelligent men in Liberia left this country when children, and have received all their education in the colony. Several of the Baptist schools are taught by converted natives.

The Cotton plant is said to live and bear fruit six or seven years. Judge Benson has twenty acres of Coffee at Bassa, on which are 7000 trees.

The company which lately went to the Sinou settlement, from Savannah, (about 180 persons,) took with them property of their own, to the amount of $30,000. In this region are now three settlements, Greenville, Rossville, and Rendville, comprising about 800 persons. One of the settlers, Mr. Morris, has 3,500 coffee trees set out. Others have 500, etc.

FROM HAYTI.—The N. Y. Tribune of the 27th ult. has dates from Hayti to the 6th ult. Tranquility reigned throughout Hayti, there being no foundation for the report spread in this country of a sanguinary engagement between the Haytiens and Dominicans.

The Haytien Commissioners had met Mr. Walsh, the agent from the United States, and the British and French Consuls, but it was thought that their conferences had as yet led to no decided results.

Some of the principal chiefs of the Dominicans had come from their exile to Porte-au-Prince, where they had been hospitably received by the Emperor, and had become his guests. They were ex-President Ximenes, Gen. Alcantara, Col. Prudhomme and Dr. Arrodondo. Of these, Col. Prudhomme alone is a black, and the others very fair mulattoes. Dr. Arrodondo, a lawyer, was educated at a university of Spain.


THE subscribers, Agents for the Manufacturers, have in store and for sale the following ESSENCES, viz: Essence of Bergamot, Essence of Orange, Essence of Lemon. Also, a few ounces of superior Otto of Roses.
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apl I. W. ARTHUR & CO. 28 and 29 New Levee.

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SPARKLING HOCK—30 cases Henkie & Co.'s genuine Sparkling Hock, for sale by
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SALT—SALT—Celebrated J. Toole brand, in clean factory filled sacks—Lots of the above, either Coarse or fine, will be delivered in any part of the city to suit purchasers. For sale by
fe27 JOHN TOOLE, 25 Bank Place.

CORN—2300 bushels, in store, for sale by
mh12 FERD. KENNETT & CO. 89 Magazine st.

LIME—2000 barrels Thomaston, St. Genevieve and Western Lime, for sale by
mh19 HAYMAN & HOLDEN, 98 Magazine st.

NAVAL STORES—600 bbls. Tar, Pitch, Soap and Steamboat Rosin, for sale by
mh19 HAYMAN & HOLDEN, 98 Magazine st.

SCOTCH AND BURTON ALES—Prime quality, in pints and quarts, for sale by
JOHN TOOLE, 25 Bank Place.

FINE OLD IRISH WHISKY—Of fine flavor, in punchons and five gallon demijohns, for sale low by [mh10] JOHN TOOLE, 25 Bank Place.

OLD JAMAICA RUM—Genuine as imported, in punchons, for sale by
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CHAMPAGNE—100 baskets of Colbert & Co.'s very superior Champagne, for sale low by
fe26 tf SAMUEL WOLFF, 95 Camp st.

BRANDY—150 half, quarter and eighth pipes, assorted brands, for sale by
apl I. W. ARTHUR & CO. 28 and 29 New Levee.

DEPOT OF ESSENCES.—A constant supply of Essences of Lemon, Bergamott, etc. always on hand, and will be received direct from the manufacturer, for sale by [mh10] BARELLI & CO. 61 Common st.

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JOHN TOOLE, 25 Bank Place.

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ADVANCES—Liberal cash advances made on consignments of Cotton and other produce to our friends in London, Liverpool and New York.

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6m10 3m

## OFFICIAL.

Mayoralty of New Orleans,
MARCH 28, 1851.

COUNCIL OF MUNICIPALITY NO. TWO, }
Sitting of Tuesday, March 25, 1851. }

WHEREAS, Sundry citizens, property holders and residents of the Seventh Ward, have petitioned