The Daily Crescent.

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The Daily Crescent.

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TERMS OF THE CRESCENT.

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LOUISIANA; Its Colonial History and Romance; By Chas. Gayarré. New York: Harper & Brothers. 8vo, pp. 546.

The author of this work has understood the wide difference existing between his position as a politician and as an author; and though the Crescent has on several occasions criticised severely his official conduct and his political writings, he has done us the honor to present us with his work on the history of Louisiana. We shall certainly judge the author, independently of any unfavorable estimate we may have formed of the politician. Several months since, we expressed a hope that Mr. Gayarré would abandon the ephemeral politics of the day, and devote himself to the preparation of an authentic history of Louisiana. A man of liberal education—of literary tastes—of independent fortune—of elegant leisure—he should devote his life to the labor of collecting and arranging the materials, and constructing the history of his native State.

The present belongs to that class of books where fact and fiction are blended together. It is an unfortunate union. The historical novel is a different matter; there it is well understood that the truth is subservient to the plot, and no reader is misled.

This book, however, is written so much like history, that one might be easily deceived. The history of Louisiana abounds with so many romantic incidents, that fiction really is not needed to embellish it.

The success which has attended the first series, has led to the publication of a new edition, and the addition of a second series. We are sorry to see the original preface retained. It is a very ridiculous piece of composition, and is an amusing display of harmless egotism, altogether unworthy of Mr. Gayarré. The preface to the second series is in good taste. In a note, the author attempts to sustain the authenticity of the sea-fight which figured in his first edition. The story borders on the marvellous—that a French frigate beat off three English ships, of superior force. This we charitably put to the credit of the romance side of the account.

The style of Mr. Gayarré is too florid and ambitious for a historian. It lacks ease—appears stilted. This may be owing to the fact that French is the mother tongue of the writer. Compare it with any of the great English or American historians, and the difference must strike the most careless observer.

In spite of these defects, the book is a very agreeable one, and we recommend it to our readers as giving a graphic description of the striking incidents in the Colonial history of Louisiana. The portion devoted to the Natchez Indians, contains much curious information.

We again take the liberty of suggesting to its author the preparation of a work more extensive in design and authentic in statements. Everett, Bancroft, Legare, will long live, and their usefulness be felt as scholars. Prescott leaves a reputation as enviable, and monuments as enduring, as those of any politician of his day. We need a historian of Louisiana. Secretaries of State and stump speakers we can furnish by the scores.

THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW, for 1851, is at Morgan's. It contains nine articles. Rome and the Italian revolution, will be read with much interest, as it enters fully into the Italian question. The character and works of Doddridge forms the literary article. Gold Mines contains a great deal of curious information. We shall extract some of its facts. The article on the Social Position of Woman is most admirable:

"The maternal instinct alone will be found equally insufficient to form a mother. It will secure to the children a certain amount of physical care, and implant some slight foundation of a moral education; it will also insure them the example of constant love and self-forgetfulness—but this is all. She who surrounds her children's earliest years with prejudices, ignorance, moral weakness, and false associations, fails far short of her duty. She wastes the sacred bonds of love and reverence that make youthful impressions indelible, and teaches her children errors which they will either consume their lives in combating, or, as is more often the case, yield to, and teach again. Vainly will legislators and economists convince men of truths, till the moral influence of their mothers teach them to wish and strive to act upon these truths. No association, however well conceived and conducted, has ever yet produced individual virtue; this must be done by individual influence, and this individual influence should be exercised by the mother, who not only guides the earliest and most impressible years, but is by the side of her children in sickness and depression, and can alone seize those times for giving counsel, when counsel is most readily received.

"Some women complain of the narrowness of their earthly sphere; but such have not well considered the noble task imposed by God on the mother. Narrow indeed is the sphere of her, who, when her nursery duties are ended, considers her task well performed; or observes alphabetically, that her own children are beyond her control; who sees announced the growth of vices that will wring her heart hereafter, and consigns her boy, unprepared, to the temptations of a public school, forgetting that by thus ridding herself of the responsibility of guiding him aright, she becomes responsible for all that may befall him abroad. Large indeed is the sphere of her influence, who from infancy watches every opening germ, developes every natural virtue, draws out the powers and energies, counteracts the worldly training of public schools, and prepares her child, as with caution and precept to go forth into the world. More is done for national virtue and prosperity by such women than by the best of kings and legislators."

The closing article is Sir Chas. Lyell's Travels in North America. This gentleman devoted his time and attention to the geology of this country, and his books are the best descriptions of the physical phenomena of the United States. We consider the four English Reviews as indispensable to every family, which would keep itself informed of the literary, moral, and political movements of the age.

CENSUS OF NEW MEXICO.—Capt. C. H. Merritt, the Marshal of New Mexico, who is now sojourning in St. Louis, has furnished the Missouri Republican with the following returns, completed only a short while before he started for the States:

COUNTIES.	POPULATION OF NEW MEXICO.
Santa Fé	7,713
Taos	5,867
Rio Arriba	10,968
San Miguel	7,071
Santa Ana	4,756
Bernallio	2,752
Valencia	14,307
Total	61,574

COUNTIES.	NUMBER OF FARMS.
Santa Fé	713
Taos	1,411
Rio Arriba	1,320
San Miguel	424
Santa Ana	552
Bernallio	543
Valencia	1,486
Total	6,715

COUNTIES.	DEATHS DURING THE PAST YEAR.
Santa Fé	307
Taos	121
Rio Arriba	99
San Miguel	79
Santa Ana	119
Bernallio	175
Valencia	315
Total	1,157

Since the entrance of Gen. Kearny in the Territory of New Mexico, some twenty manufacturing establishments, of various descriptions, have been started and are now in successful operation. In the course of his inquiries, Marshal Merritt ascertained that the principal and most fatal diseases of the country are fever and erysipelas.

Another item of less importance—though of some interest to the curious—is mentioned in the returns. In Rio Ariba county the census taken registered the names of a father and mother with a family of twenty-four children, all of whom were living in the same house, and all of whom apparently were in the enjoyment of hale health. The father and mother promised to live yet many years.

BATAVIA, N. Y., April 24.—*Riot on the Railroad.* A riot occurred on the Attica Railroad yesterday among the Irish laborers employed, in which a man named McCann was killed, and several severely wounded. A body of six hundred Irishmen were on their way from Warsaw, to drive all the laborers off the road. An express has arrived here for 200 stand of arms to repel the assailants.

BRAZIL.—We have received files of the *Treze de Maio*, from Para, up to March 2, and find in them the following items of later news:

Very few cases of the late epidemic had occurred at Para within the last month. Of sixty-five deaths during that time, nine were of yellow fever.

The American brig Garland, from Salem, had arrived at Para in nineteen days.

Gen. D. Fructo Rivera being suspected by the Government of a design to proceed clandestinely to the frontier of Rio Grande do Sul, had been arrested and imprisoned in the fortress of Santa Cruz.

In the Island of Marambaia a cargo of one hundred and ninety-nine Africans, who had been already landed, were seized by the Government officers, and seventy more were taken in another vessel. Various and similar captures had been made within a short period.

Sporadic cases of yellow fever still occurred at Pernambuco and Rio.

Notice had been received at Rio of the conclusion of a treaty with Paraguay.

The late frauds at the Customhouse were calculated to amount to about twenty-nine contos of rees.

FROM BRITISH GUIANA.—The New York Herald has received files of the Georgetown Royal Gazette, to the 25th February, but they contain little worth extracting. Landed property has very much depreciated in value in the colony. Thirteen thousand acres of land, eligibly situated on the banks of the Demarara river, and within a short distance of Georgetown, only fetched at a public sale, lately, the sum of $2000, or about six and two-third pence per acre.

The Gazette complains of the importation into the Colony of Coolie laborers, and recommends the unfettered introduction of free Kroomen, from the coast of Africa.

The Governor had issued a proclamation against all vessels arriving from Martinique, where small-pox prevailed, from Cayenne where yellow fever prevailed, and from Jamaica where the cholera was then raging.

LATER FROM SOUTH AFRICA.—*The Kaffir War.* The New York Tribune has received files of the Cape of Good Hope Exchange Gazette to the 5th of February. The most interesting news is of course the Kaffir war, the details of which we give in full:

"The latest accounts from headquarters state that Maj. Armstrong, commanding a force of 120 Cape Mounted Riflemen, and 150 Fingoes, under Mr. Tainton, had dispersed a body of 600 Kaffirs, who had shown themselves about King William's Town, with a loss to them of 24 killed; on our side, a Fingo killed and a trooper wounded. This occurred on the 24th instant.

The accounts from Fort Hare are to the 27th, when the garrison of that place and the inhabitants of Alice were awaiting an attack of the combined hordes of insurgent Hottentots and Kaffirs.

The published accounts from the Fort Beaufort and Cradock Districts are most lamentable.—Owing to the treachery of their colored servants, the farmers had not been able to remain on their farms, and with the exception of two strong largers, the whole country for the length of 150 miles was abandoned, the homesteads burnt, or, with the remaining stock, in possession of what a Grahamstown writer justly terms a swinish multitude. Masters had, in many instances, been driven from their homes by their own servants and maltreated. Even the town of Somerset was considered in danger of an attack.

Several small Commandos of Boers were at last turning out. Their first object would be to check the progress of this unnatural state of things.

Reports from the Kat River are also very bad, but would appear to require further confirmation, it being difficult to believe that the colored inhabitants of the settlement can have behaved so infamously.

In the upper country, there had been several skirmishes, between Tambookie marauders and the whites, in which many of the former had been killed. Kama and other Tambookie Chiefs remained faithful.

A small supply of cattle had been brought from Kreili's through Umhala's country, which was considered to portend favorably of the intention of those Chiefs.

By the Douglas, arrived at Agoa Bay from Natal, news has been received that Mr. Shepstone would start with 6000 Zulu auxiliaries on the 1st instant, and hoped to take his position in the rear of the rebel Gaikas before the 15th.

FROM NASSAU, NEW PROVIDENCE.—In Nassau (N. P.) papers, received yesterday, we find a few items of news, principally disasters to shipping:

Bark Fanny McGan, Rufus Cole, master, of and from New York, in ballast, bound for Matanzas—was totally lost on Elbow Reef Abace, on the night of the 4th of March, the Captain and crew, together with the materials of the bark, arrived here on Monday morning. [Gazette, March 12.

Am. steamer Freeman Rawdon, Captain Brown, from New Orleans, bound to New York, got ashore near Brown's Cay, on the night of Feb. 16, and got off by the assistance of wrecking schooners and brought to this port, cargo consisting of cotton, salt provisions, candles, etc.

The Gazette of March 8 gives an interesting account of a visit paid by His Excellency the Governor, Mr. Kretschmar, the U. S. Consul, and a party of ladies and gentlemen, to the Freeman Rawdon. A collation was served up on board for them, and several speeches made. The Governor in his speech expressed a hope that he would be successful in his efforts to introduce steam navigation into the colony. In concluding his remarks he proposed the health of the President of the United States and that of the American Consul.

FROM CHAGRES AND SAN JUAN.—The steamship Mexico, Captain W. H. Talbot, arrived yesterday morning from Chagres the 4th instant, and San Juan the 5th instant, making the passage in five days and ten hours from Chagres via San Juan, with two hundred and thirty-nine passengers from California. She left at Chagres the new steamship El Dorado, Captain Wright, to leave for New York on the 3d instant, and at San Juan the British steamship Great Western, to leave for Chagres on the 4th.

The Mexico brings the information that the British naval forces had withdrawn from San Juan.

The Mexico has brought in specie $67,852 to the following persons: Maunsel White & Co. $45,000; James Connolly & Co. $17,500; E. Newburger & Co. $3,000; Edward Messener $1392; W. L. Cushing & Co. $960.

PHILADELPHIA MINT.—At this mint, the entire coinage for the month of March, was $6,298,672. This embraced 1,313,983 pieces in all—double eagles, half eagles, quarter eagles, gold dollars, half dimes and cents. The balance in the Sub-Treasury, at the close of March, was 356,238.

All deposits of gold made at the mint since the 1st of March last, have been promptly paid on the ascertainment of their value, and a large surplus has accumulated in the Treasury. The new three cent pieces are ready, and arrangements are in progress for a large issue as soon as possible. The size is about that of a five cent piece, but thinner.

A dispatch from Boston, dated ten o'clock, on the night of the 2d instant, says: "The twentieth ballot for United States Senator has just been announced, and Sumner lacks twelve votes of an election. After a protracted discussion, the election has been laid over for three weeks. Mr. Stone, democrat, declared during the debate that the coalition had now terminated."

The Mississippi River at Natchez was falling gently on Tuesday, the 8th instant. The fall within the previous three days had been one inch and a half.

SOMEWHAT FASTIDIOUS.—In one of the Boston Courts, last week, a fellow named William Rivers, alias Quincy Ames, was convicted and sentenced to the House of Correction.

But Rivers had "a soul above buttons" and calling an officer to the dock, told him that as the House of Correction was only a place for low and petty offenders, such as drunkards and thieves of the most contemptible sort, he should prefer to be sent to the State-Prison. The officer informed Chief Justice Wells of the elevated taste of the gentleman, and the sentence was changed to a year in the State Prison.

FREE BANKING IN VIRGINIA.—We have made record of various bills passed by the Legislature of Virginia, at its late session, establishing independent banks upon the basis of State stocks. The following are the principal features of acts establishing such banks:

1. A deposit with the treasurer of State stock, originally or guaranteed, for improvement companies, to the amount of the charter.

2. The executing and delivery of the notes for circulation, countersigned by the treasurer, at the expense of the bank.

3. An obligation to pay the same bonus, and to keep on hand the same proportion of specie as other banks.

4. Making the stockholders personally liable for the circulation, each stockholder to an amount equal to the stock held by him, for the express contracts of the bank.

One of the reasons operating with the Legislature, which prevented the passage of a general free banking law for Virginia, at the late session of the Legislature, was the fact that the charters of the present banks do not expire till 1857, and the State being to some extent interested in them as stockholders, the Legislature preferred making an experiment to ascertain how the new system will work; but the indications are very strong that no charter on the old principle will hereafter be obtained.

THE NEW THREE CENT COINS.—The Philadelphia North American learns from E. C. Dale, Esq., Treasurer of the Mint, that preparations are making for a large issue of three cent pieces from the mint, at an early day. By authority from the Treasury Department, a great part of the silver bullion fund will be converted into these pieces; and after receiving a sufficient supply for the various Government offices, the balance will be exchanged for deposites of foreign silver coin or bullion, and also for American gold or silver coins. A fund is likewise provided for procuring future supplies of silver bullion for this coinage, so that all the public demands may be promptly satisfied. To prevent undue accumulations of these coins in single hands, a discretion is allowed to decline selling more than $150 worth at a time to one applicant. The least amount to be sold is $30. Authority is also given to deliver the coins in distant cities at the cost of the mint for transportation, as is now the case in distributing the copper coinage. Notice will hereafter be given of the time at which applications for the new coin will be received.

OHIO FREE BANKING LAW.—The Ohio State Journal publishes the act to authorize free banking in that State, which passed the Legislature at its last session. It is very long, consisting of forty-seven sections, and occupies more than four columns of that paper. It authorizes the formation of companies of not less than three persons to transact the business of banking; provides for the issue of notes of denominations from one to one hundred dollars, and for their being secured by deposits of Ohio State and United States stocks, at not more than par and their market value. Associations under the act may continue in existence as bodies corporate until 1882, and thereafter until the repeal of the law, but the right is reserved to the Legislature to prohibit the circulation of notes smaller than $5 after the year 1860. The bill appears to be carefully drawn to protect the public from loss by the associations, the stockholders being personally liable to the amount of their stock, and in some instances to a larger extent.

BOAT ON A NEW PRINCIPLE.—The Debats states that there has been constructed at the establishment of Creuzot a boat on a new system, which realizes the great problem of submarine navigation. The size of the boat and the machines are such, that it will not be confined to the execution of works under water, such as have taken place at Brest, and in the Seine, at Paris. The new boat is to come by the river from Creuzot to Paris, and is to proceed to Calais by means of its own engines, which are on the screw principle. At Calais it is to be under water, and is to proceed (under water) to Dover, where it is to ascend the Thames to London, to figure in the great exhibition. [Galignani's Messenger.

It appears from an official return from the Board of Health at Cadiz, in Spain, that 625 foreign merchant vessels, with a crew of 6179 men, and a tonnage of 124,720 tons, entered the port of Cadiz during the last year. Of these 317 vessels, with a crew of 2889 men, and a tongage of 53,403 tons, were English; 66, with 727 men, and 10,867 tons, French; 51, with 701 men, and 15,282 tons, Russian; and 48, with 564 men, and 17,341 tons, American. [N. Y. Express.

FLORIDA WHEAT.—The Tallahassee Floridian learns that several of the planters in Gadsden county, in that State, are engaged to a small extent in the cultivation of wheat. An experience of one or two years past has satisfied them that this grain can be grown to profit in many portions of that county. The grain seems to lose nothing in weight, and the yield is as prolific as in regions further north. A single bushel weighed by Dr. White, who has been experimenting in its production for some time, gave sixty-five pounds—sixty-two pounds, we believe, being the mercantile weight.

The New York Sun has been *enamalled.*

The Boston Atlas declares General Scott as its choice as the whig candidate for President in 1852.

Four acres of land lying out of the city limits of Buffalo, were lately sold at a little less than $600 per acre.

New Catholic and German Reformed churches are to be erected at Gettysburg, Pa.

Francis Pigg, of Indiana, has run away from Mrs. Pigg and four little Piggs. He's a hog.

Typus fever is very prevalent in New York city, and a great many deaths were occasioned from it.

A large meeting, at Madison, Wisconsin, on the 8th ult. sustained the Compromise and Fugitive acts.

An iron rolling mill is to be erected at Cleveland, Ohio, the ore to come from Lake Superior.

The question of resuming possession of the Erie Canal in Pennsylvania is before the Legislature of that State

L. M. Shreve, Esq., has placed his elegant residence, at Louisville, Ky., at the disposal of Jenny Lind.

The steamship Canada, at Boston, from Liverpool, brought $78,000 in gold coin.

It is said that the Trustees of Toronto, Canada, have adopted the Free School principle.

The celebrated musical composer, G. Spontini, died lately at Magoletti, Italy, aged 77 years.

The President has recognized George Aiken as Consul of her Britannic Majesty for the State of California, to reside at San Francisco.

Eliza Cook says truly in her journal, that "those who are honest because it is the best policy, are half way to being sincere."

"Why do you not admire my daughter?" asked a proud mother of a gentleman. "Because," he replied, "I am no judge of paintings."

An Irishman, on being upbraided for his cowardice, and he had as bold a heart as any one, but his cowardly legs ran away with it.

The corner stone of a new Episcopal Church, in Pittsburgh, was laid by Bishop Potter, on the afternoon of 31st March.

Two mere lads had a quarrel of a moment, in Baltimore, on 31st ult., when one drew his knife and stabbed the other, who survived only a few hours.

A handsome canal steamboat was launched from Easby's ship yard, in Washington city, on the 31st ult. It is intended to ply on the Rappahannock canal.

The Legislature has abolished the use of Latin terms in the laws of Minnesota territory, and substituted therefor the synonymous English words.

Mr. McCurdy, our Chargé d'Affaires to Austria, passed through Berlin on the 7th of March, on his way to Vienna.

Abraham Edwards, late candidate for Mayor, at Cambridge, Mass., sues the City Marshal in $5000 for slander, because of intimations against his sobriety.

Lieut. Edward C. Ward has been cashiered by the court-martial which sat at the Navy Yard, Washington, and the sentence has been approved by the President.

The steamship Atlantic, of Collins' line, is to resume her trips on the 25th of May next, on which day she will leave Liverpool for New York.

The next meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, will be held at Cincinnati early in May next. It will be an interesting Assembly.

A boy, only thirteen years old, has been arrested for setting fire to the three barns belonging to Joseph Almy, in Smithfield, R. I.

The City Council of St. Louis, on the 1st inst., adopted ordinances subscribing $500,000 for the Mississippi and Ohio Railroad.

The New York Globe, the only organ of the old democratic party in the city of New York, has been discontinued.

The Odd-Fellows of New York city are petitioning the Legislature to grant them a charter for a Savings' Bank for their order.

Richard R. Churchill, of Georgetown, D. C. has sued the proprietor of the Boston Commonwealth newspaper for libel, and has laid the damages at $5,000.

Mr. Adams, in Manchester, N. H., has invented a machine for weaving bags without seams. The machinery is said to be very simple, and can be adapted to every description of bags, from a bed tick to a shot bag.

Norfolk papers say that the ship Rebecca has been hove off to the outer reef.

It is stated that ten tons of Ohio bacon were received at Georgetown, D. C., on Saturday, from Cumberland, by the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

The Columbia Telegraph says that South Carolina is proposing to manufacture her own arms. We think she had better propose to manufacture her own cotton. [Atlanta (Ga.) Republican.

A writer from California in the Hartford Times, says: "I believe there are more poor people in California in proportion to the number of inhabitants, than in the rest of the United States."

H. T. Jester, one of the most worthy and respectable citizens of Mobile, died very suddenly at his residence there on Monday last. He became sick on Saturday. His attending physician pronounced his disease cholera.

Shad-fishing in the Susquehanna has commenced with unusual success. The gill nets are so well filled that the knowing ones pronounce the season two weeks earlier than usual.

A meeting was held at New Bedford, Mass., in opposition to the fugitive slave law. Attorney General Cushing opened the city at of the meeting, but resolutions denunciatory of the law were almost unanimously passed.

It was stated in the Common Council of Boston, that the cost of the Cochituate Water Works, up to the 20th of April next, when it is proposed to close the "construction account," would be $5,000,000.

The debt of the city and county of Philadelphia, including districts, is as follows: Five per cent stock, $4 127,034 17; six per cent, $[illegible]; [illegible] 90.

The steamer Bon Accord, on the 1st inst. landed at St. Louis, from Iowa, several Indian families of the Fox tribe. They were emigrating to the Indian territory under the charge of Mr. Umpstead.

The census taken lately of the different wards of the city of St. Louis, pursuant to the act of the General Assembly, shows that the "free white male" population of that city is 36,202.

The Boston Post very pithily says, "It is stated that Shadrach fled to Canada, and has arrived upon that soil where a slave cannot breathe, and it is reported that the fugitives in that province are starving and freezing to death."

From recent observations of Lieut. Col. Johnston, corps of topographical engineers, the position of San Antonio de Bexar, of Texas, is found to be nearly half a degree more to the eastward than it has heretofore been placed.

Messrs. McKay & Cryder, the parties charged at New York with fraudulently obtaining a large amount of Milwaukee bonds, have been admitted to bail in the sum of $5,000 each.

Chaplin, the abolitionist, will, it is said, certainly be demanded by Gov. Lowe as a fugitive from justice from the State of Maryland, in which case the requisition will have to be obeyed by the Governor of the state where he may be.

A tutor of a college, lecturing a young man on his irregular habits added with great pathos—"Your conduct will bring your father's gray hairs with sorrow to the grave." "That is impossible," replied the youth, "my father wears a wig."

One of the remarkable curiosities which will be exhibited at the World's Fair is the New York Courier and Enquirer, printed on a double sheet. The dimensions of this mammoth sheet are five feet six inches by nine feet four inches, and its weight is a little over half a pound.

The question whether licenses to retail ardent spirits should be reduced from one thousand to four hundred dollars, was voted upon by the citizens of Tuscaloosa, Ala., on the 1st instant. The largest sum was sustained by a majority of nineteen.

John M. Daniel, the editor of the Richmond Examiner, has published a very severe card in reply to the card of Mr. Scott, of Fauquier, and notwithstanding he was bound over to keep the peace, has left the Commonwealth for the purpose of fighting a duel with his opponent.

A bill passed the Virginia Legislature, at its late session, which authorizes the enrollment of volunteers into a military company, and authorizes all who are indisposed to engage for the interesting service, by paying 75 cents per year, to relieve themselves therefrom.

The dinner vegetables of the editor of the New York Commercial on Tuesday, April 1, were fine green peas; his dessert, fresh strawberries and cream; for which shillings were due to the agent of the steamship Alabama, from Savannah.

Rev. Dr. Choules, of the Second Baptist Church of Newport, R. I., and Rev. A. Cleveland Cox, son of the Rev. Dr. Cox, of Brooklyn, started for England in the Arctic on the 2d. The former goes as special bearer of dispatches to the Court of St. James.

On the 1st May, 1851, the town and district of Zurich will celebrate the five hundredth anniversary of the day on which it joined the Helvetian Confederacy. A sum of 20,000 francs is to be distributed in prizes for the best performers with the rifle.

The New Jersey Mining Company are now producing 2500 lbs. white zinc paint per day, and will soon produce 12,000 lbs. The demand absorbs all they can make at 10 to 12½ cents per lb. They will pay 50 per cent dividends, it is said.

Among the articles sent to the great exhibition, from India, is a tent of silk and worsted, so large that it will be exhibited outside of the building. The carpet, except in needle work by one hundred and fifty ladies, and which forms the exhibition, which has already been described, has been presented to the Queen. It will be placed by her in the Crystal Palace.

A lady in Cambridge, Mass., died on the 27th ultimo—so the physicians said—and was laid out in her winding sheets for burial, but from the fact that the body still retained an apparent warmth, though there was no the slight appearance of respiration, interment was suspended. On Sunday the lady opened her eyes and called on her husband, "Albert, give me some water."

Of the two hundred thousand souls in Wisconsin, more than one hundred thousand are said to be Germans. This race of men are settling the country on the sources of the Mississippi very rapidly, and in that region, if in any part of the Union, the German character and customs seem likely to impress themselves on the population.

The Philadelphia Inquirer says that a gentleman and his son, who desired to go out to England in the mail steamer Canada, now at Liverpool, sent to New York to obtain berths, but they were all taken. They then sent for places in some packet ship, to sail between the middle and end of April, but every berth was engaged.

We see it stated in a morning paper, *as fact* in these matters, that Goodenon and Hyer had an interview for the purpose of arranging matters for a fight. Goodenon said he was willing to fight for $25 0 a side—all the money he had; but Hyer would not double his fist for less than $1000. The parties thus could not agree, and so the matter stands. [N. Y. Express.

Within the past few days, an unusually large number of whalers have arrived at New Bedford, New London, and other whaling ports, all well filled with cargoes. Many other vessels are expected during the present season, the whole fleet having had unusually good luck, and filled up in much less time than was expected. The profits of the whalemen will be very large the present year.

Bark Thomas Dallett, Capt. Dill, made the voyage from Philadelphia to St. Thomas, and from thence to Puerto Cabello and back, in the remarkably short time of forty days for the voyage round, having a full cargo both ways. The Dallett is a Philadelphia built vessel, and this trip which she has made is the shortest on record.

The Commissioners of Rhode Island and Massachusetts have been unable to agree as to their boundary—now for nearly two hundred years in dispute. The Governor of Massachusetts in communicating this fact to the Legislature says: "Should there be no legislation upon the subject during the present session, he shall consider it his duty to institute such process as may lead to a judicial decision."

Henry Lightner, of Clearspring, Md., was tried and found not guilty of illegal voting. The hundred dollar bet between the Mayor of Hagerstown, Md., and Mr. Joseph G. Pruzman, came before the Washington County Court, upon an absence of the latter, from the decision of the magistrate against him and in favor of the Mayor. The Court affirmed the judgment below, and the money is irrevocably lost to Mr. P.

By an French decree of April, 1848, which abolished slavery in the colonies, it was at the same time forbidden to French citizens, resident in foreign countries, to hold slaves; but a delay of three years was granted to possessors, and those who might become such by inheritance, donation or marriage. A motion was recently made in the legislative assembly and referred to a committee, for the extension of the term to ten years. The committee reported in his favor, and the assembly finally adopted it.

Mayor Kingsland has been fining the merchants of New York city for obstructing the sidewalks with their boxes, bales, and barrels of goods. Some of the sufferers remonstrated by keeping such wares the large or noticeable establishment of the Mayor, who is himself a merchant. The other day they caught the Mayor's employees napping, entered complaint against him for the offence, and obliged him to fine himself three hundred dollars.

George W. Niles, the swindling lawyer, and the notorious Ashley, with some others, in Sing Sing Penitentiary, New York, having been detected in keeping up written communications—owing, the former was only made to confess after three applications of the shower bath. Previous to his bend had been shaved, and both he and Ashley are now decorated with an iron collar, with a prong about five inches projecting upon each side of the face, and one at the back of his head.

We learn by a letter from Raleigh, N. C., March 20th, that the Mansion Paper Mills, owned by Messrs. J. F. Jordan & Co., and situated two miles from Raleigh, on the previous night consumed by fire. It originated accidentally. The mills had only been in operation about six months and cost upwards of $25,000, which was insured for only $6000. Contracts will be let during the week to rebuild the work. There was a large order for the Charleston Mercury consumed, which was ready to be sent off on Monday morning.

The Harrisonburg (Va.) Republican says that a young man by the name of James Heaton, living some five or six miles from that place in company with several others, went to the house of Mr John Chatterton, the Dye is unknown by the celebrated Chemist, Dr. COMSTOCK, author of Comstock's Chemistry, Philosophy, etc. and is by him warranted to color the Hair, without injuring it in the least, and without staining the Skin. It is sold in New Orleans only by

mhl1 6m J. WRIGHT & CO. 151 Chartres st.

THEY HAVE COME!

☞ Those persons who have been so anxiously waiting for the arrival of our SURGICAL, DENTAL AND EYE INSTRUMENTS, are respectfully informed that they have at last come to hand, and are now ready for inspection. They are really beautiful, and guaranteed of superior quality. Call and see them. For sale by

feb9 tf F. L. MASSEY, cor. Camp and Gravier sts.

PERRYAN SHOWER BATHS—I have on hand an extensive assortment of SHOWER BATHS, which, for convenience and portability, are unequalled by any other bath made. E. WOOD FERRY, 96 Magazine st.

☞ Shower Baths repaired. mhl3

GLASS LAMPS AND LANTERNS—50 packages GLASS LAMPS; 50 " LANTERNS, a great variety of patterns and sizes, which are offered to the trade at manufacturer's prices. [mhl3] E. WOOD FERRY, 96 Magazine st.

WINDOW GLASS—1500 boxes of various sizes, in store and for sale low, by

mhl tf NATHAN JARVIS & CO. corner Magazine and Common

LEMON SYRUP—200 boxes, superior article, for sale low, by NATHAN JARVIS & CO.

mhl tf corner Magazine and Common sts.

SODA ASH—200 tons, landing and for sale by

mhl9 HAYMAN & HOLDEN, 96 Magazine st.

WHITE LEAD—25 tons, from the best Northern Manufactories, for sale by

mhl tf NATHAN JARVIS & CO.

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

d24 JOHN R. ELLIOTT & CO. 6 Customhouse st.

EDUCATION.

TEACHER OF MUSIC.

☞ MRS. S. CAMPBELL, Teacher of Music on the Piano Forte and Guitar, receives pupils at her residence, on Race, near Camp street; also, on the corner of Carondelet and Julia streets. Besides her regular lessons, she Lectures to her pupils once a week on the Science of Music.....Price $5 between seasons. mhl 1m

HIGH SCHOOL, corner of Constance and Race sts., by Rev. ALEXANDER CAMPBELL. mh3 1y

Education.
OGLETHORPE UNIVERSITY, GA.

THE SCHOLARSHIP PLAN adopted by this Institution presents to the parents, guardians, and the philanthropic, more liberal terms for a finished education than has yet been offered by any other Literary Institution in the country. For the payment of one hundred dollars in advance, scripts will be issued, which entitles the holder to have a whole family of boys educated without any further charge for tuition; and for the payment of five hundred dollars a script will be given entitling the holder and his legal representatives to have perpetually one scholar in the Institution.

The high literary character of the Faculty, as well as the healthiness of the location, and the moral training of the students, makes it one of the most desirable Institutions of the South for the education of our youth.

For particular information relative to the Institution, application can be made to either of the undersigned, who are the authorized Agents for Louisiana:

J. M. W. PICTON, 103 Carondelet st.,
J. G. DUNLAP, 58 Camp st.,
W. F. CAMPBELL, 89 Gravier st.

5t10 2m

OFFICIAL.

Mayoralty of New Orleans,
March 28, 1851.

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

WHEREAS, Sundry citizens, property holders and residents of the Seventh Ward, have petitioned this Council to have the sidewalks laid on the lower side of Claiborne street, between Common and Canal streets; be it

Resolved, That the Mayor be authorized and requested, after giving ten days notice in the official paper, to sell at public auction the contract for furnishing all the necessary material, and laying the sidewalk on the lower side of Claiborne street, between Common and Canal streets—the work to be done in accordance with existing ordinances, and agreeably to the specifications to be furnished by the Surveyor, and published with the said notice. Payments to be made on the certificate of the surveyor, as the work progresses, as follows: That portion due by the property-holders, to be paid by them to the contractor, who will be subrogated to the rights of the Municipality, and the remainder to be paid by the Municipality. [Signed] JAMES H. CALDWELL, President.

Approved March 28, 1851.
[Signed] A. D. CROSSMAN, Mayor.
True copy: H. BIER, Clerk.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, March 28, 1851.

NOTICE is hereby given in virtue of the above resolution, that I will adjudicate to the lowest bidder, at my office, on MONDAY the 14th inst., at 12 o'clock M., the contract for furnishing all the necessary material, and laying the sidewalk on the lower side of Claiborne street, between Common and Canal streets. The whole in accordance with plans and specifications to be furnished by the Surveyor. [mh31] A. D. CROSSMAN, Mayor.

BOOKS—STATIONERY.

STATIONERY AND BLANK BOOKS.—We take great pleasure in informing our former patrons and the public generally, that we are now established at our old stand, No. 19 Camp street, and are prepared to fill all orders for STATIONERY and BLANK BOOKS in a satisfactory manner. Our stock being entirely new, and the largest in the South, we offer a complete assortment to those wishing to buy.

CORSON & ARMSTRONG, Stationers,
a10 6m 59 Camp street.

STATIONERY—CORSON & ARMSTRONG, 59 Camp street, respectfully call the attention of those looking good and cheap STATIONERY and BLANK BOOKS to their large, complete and entirely new stock, which they offer on reasonable terms.....These BINDERY and PRINTING OFFICE form a portion of our business, by which we are enabled to give their special attention to all orders in their line.....To our stock of PAPERS we ask especial reference.

CORSON & ARMSTRONG, Stationers,
a10 6m 59 Camp street.

MADAME EMERY,

The Seventh Daughter of the GIPSY FAMILY, BEGS LEAVE to inform the citizens of New Orleans that she receives visits at her residence, 255 Marazzine street, between Julia and St. Joseph streets, where she will be happy to inform those of the PRESENT and future of their fate.

P. S.—Ladies and Gentlemen wishing to know the circumstances which attended them, and likewise the future prospects, will do well by calling on Madame E. Price $5 each.

☞ Hours are from 9 to 12, A. M., and 2 to 8, P. M. m6 3m*cw

SHOES, HATS, ETC.

J. G. WEBER, *Boot and Shoe Dealer,* BOOT AND SHOE STORE, CORN OF *Julia and Carondelet sts.* (his Old Stand.)

Keeps constantly on hand every thing in his line—including a great variety of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes—sold wholesale at the lowest Cash Prices. A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited. ap7 1y

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.

35-hour Chronometers altered to run 36 hours. mh8 1y

M. H. MEYER, No. 100 Gravier street, Watchmaker and dealer in JEWELRY, GOLD PENS, FANCY ARTICLES, and WATCHES. All Jewelry articles repaired at moderate prices. mh6

FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, etc.—YOUNG & CO. No. 8 Camp street, have at all times on sale a very extensive assortment of articles in the above mentioned line. WATCHES of the best English and American Patents, plain, jeweled, rubies, hunting and open face cases, Patent Lever and Duplex Escapements, full and jeweled, full plate and three-quarters plate movements, silver, gold, and gold lined, plain, engraved, enameled, and the cases set with Diamonds—all of which are fully warranted, as time and quality.

Ladies' CHAINS of the newest patterns.

Gentlemen's Guard, Fob and Vest CHAINS.

FRENCH JEWELRY, Brooches, Ear-rings, Bracelets, Gold Lockets, Gold Thimbles, Gold Pens, Gold Pencils, Diamonds in Brooches and Rings—a large assortment.

Ladies' Breastpins and Ear Rings—a large assortment.

Gold Pens, Gold Pencils, Gold Lockets, Gold Thimbles.

Signet Rings, silver stone Rings, Wedding Rings, plain Gold Rings.

Gold and Silver Thimbles, Seals, Chain and Sleeve Buttons.

SILVER-WARE, warranted pure as coin, plain and threaded teaspoons, tablespoons, Soup Ladles, Tea Ladles, Butter and Salt Spoons, Table and Dessert Forks, Berry Ladles, Butter Knives, Sugar Tongs.

An assortment of handsome Silver Cups.

PLATED WARE, consisting of Castors, Candlesticks, etc.