Amusements—This Evening.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—The Milliners—The Green Monster—My Young Wife and Old Umbrella.

CLACHE'S VARIETIES.—The Serious Family—Island of Jewels.

ARMORY HALL.—Panorama of Cuba.

Auction Sales—This Day.

VINCENT & Co. will sell, at 10 o'clock, at 56 Chartres st.—Rich Fancy Dry Goods.

SYKES, HYDE & Co. will sell at half-past 10 o'clock, at 57 Magazine street—Boots, Brogans, Shoes, Hats and Caps, etc.

S. of T....Meetings This Evening.

PELICAN DIVISION, No. 1, at the new Temperance Hall, 9 St. Charles street, at 8 o'clock.

LAFAYETTE FOUNTAIN No. 2, I. O. S. of T., in their new hall, on Josephine street, between Felicity and Annunciation, Lafayette, at 8 o'clock.

JEFFERSON DIVISION, No. 10, at 8, at Gretna.

OCEAN DIVISION, of Honor, No. 3, in Maspero's Buildings, Ocean Theatre, Lake Ponchartrain, at 8 o'clock.

The Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL
of the Council of the Second Municipality.

NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 15, 1851.

See First and Fourth Pages.

The Railroad Convention will meet this day, at five o'clock, in the Lyceum Hall.

Our thanks are tendered to Mr. E. W. Wiley, 27 Camp street, for late Galveston papers.

We learn from the officers of the steamship Louisiana, arrived yesterday from Galveston, that the steamship Ohio, hence for Havana and New York, is aground at the Southwest Pass, near the light-house.

THE STEAMSHIP MONMOUTH FOR HAVANA.—It will be seen by the advertisement in this day's paper that this steamship leaves for Havana, on Sunday morning, the 20th instant, at nine o'clock, instead of Monday, the 21st, as the preceding advertisement stated.

SYRAMBAT FAVORS.—The steamer Indiana has our thanks for Louisville papers of the 9th inst.

We are in receipt of Louisville papers of the 7th inst. from the steamer Magnolia. We think that favorite boat, but why didn't she give us something later?

PARODY.—A telegraphic dispatch informs us that this great singer will not arrive before Thursday, in consequence of the delay in the given two concerts in Savannah, which have netted over $6000, a singularly large amount for so small a city. We clip the following from the Georgian:

The Concert Last Night.—The long account of the delay of the expectant auditory. In the words of the Grecian Geometry, M ke Parodi sang as she alone can sing, and the audience was well nigh frantic with delight. Mlle Patti, we have reason to believe, exceeded much beyond the expectation of her friends. Of the rest, though much might be said, we need say nothing. There will doubtless be a thousand in-sight for many more seats than the Armory will furnish. Those of course who apply earliest will fare best. We have the Director will adhere to his promise of selling no more tickets than the House can comfortably hold. The theatre last night was uncomfortably crowded.

GALVANI'S PRIZE CONCERT.—We are glad to learn that the tickets for this concert are being rapidly disposed of. Mr. Galvani has done much to cultivate a taste for the fine arts in this city, and it is but fair that his labors should meet some remuneration.

THE WORKS OF HORACE, with English Notes, for the use of Schools and Colleges, by J. L. Lincoln. New York: D. Appleton & Co.: Lbno., 575.

This is another valuable edition of the Roman bard. It displays great industry in the collection of the various readings, and in the vast amount of important information contained in the notes. The editor is a Professor in Brown University, Rhode Island. For sale at Steel's.

BATON ROUGE, *April 12, 1851.*

☞ At a meeting held this day, to appoint delegates to the New Orleans and Jackson Railroad Convention, to be held in the City of New Orleans on WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, on motion J. R. Dufrocq, Esq., was appointed President, Jas. M. Elam, Vice-President, and A. S. Herron and Eugene Lanour, Secretaries.

On motion of J. N. Carrigan, Esq., a Committee was appointed to adopt resolutions and report to the meeting.

The Committee made their report, and, in accordance with the same, the following named persons were appointed delegates to the New Orleans and Jackson Railroad Convention:

F. D. Cobrd, Jas. A. McIlhatton, D. D. Avery, Henry Waller, Joseph Bennett, Stephen Henderson, S. M. Hart, W. H. Scott, John Perkins, Nelson Stewart, J. M. Elam, A. J. Herron, J. R. Rietzpeter, John R. Dufrocq, W. H. Crenshaw and T. B. Thorpe.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

JOHN R. DUFROCQ, Chairman.
EUGENE LANOUR, Secretary. ap16

At a meeting of the citizens of Carrollton and Parish of Jefferson, held at the Carrollton Hotel on the evening of the 14th inst.,

The Hon. I. T. Preston was appointed President; Messrs. Jesse Fulton, P. Sauvé, S. Kenner, L. Kerr, B. Mason, and H. Cognieve, Vice Presidents; C. C. Porter and L. A. Kirk, Secretaries.

The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Foisher, Diamond, Preston, Woodruff, and Hampson.

On motion of C. G. Forsher, the chair appointed a committee of three, to present the names of proper persons as delegates to the Railroad Convention, to be held at New Orleans on the 16th inst.

The committee reported the names of Messrs. Minor Kennan, Zy. Trudeau, Judge Woodruff, L. Labarre, A. Millard, C. Diamond, P. Sauvé, M. Whittemore, E. Waggaman, L. Fortiere, James Hopkins, T. Arnault, A. P. Gray, D. F. Burke, L. A. Kirk, A. N. Ogden, H. Cognieve, S. Walker, John Hoey, S. Betz, J. Hampson, M. Sonnial, C. G. Forsher, S. Capen, M. G. Davis and J. Tur, who were unanimously confirmed. The committee also presented the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That if the question of the best route for a railroad from New Orleans to Jackson, Miss., should come before the Convention, the delegates nominated by this meeting be instructed to advocate that which would pass through the Parish of Jefferson.

On motion of Mr. C. Diamond, the name of Judge Preston was added as one of the delegates.

On motion of Judge Woodruff, the delegates were requested to meet at the Depot of the Carrollton Railroad Company, in New Orleans, on the 16th instant, at half-past 10 A. M.

On motion of C. G. Forsher, it was

Resolved, That the delegates from all parts of the Parish be invited to join this delegation in their preliminary meeting at the Depot of the Carrollton Railroad Company, in New Orleans, on the morning of the 16th inst., at half-past 10 A. M.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

I. T. PRESTON, Chairman.

C. C. Porter, L. A. Kirk, Secretaries.

THE FOUR MILE DAY.—Never since the celebrated race, many years since, of *Proteus* and *Blue Dick*, have we seen as large a crowd in attendance, as was on the ground yesterday, at the Metairie, to witness the contest at four mile heats between *Charmer*, *Rigadoon* and *Louis d'Or*. The usual rendezvous for cabs, carriages, and other descriptions of vehicles, was deserted as early as ten o'clock in the day, and the Shell Road presented the liveliest crowd of humanity and horse-flesh, wending their way to the track, leaving the city thoroughfares comparatively deserted. The day was lovely; the sky bright and blue, with a cool and invigorating atmosphere. The anticipations of the crowd were fully realized as to sport, as the race, from first to last, was one of the most interesting, and created more excitement than any we have ever had seen. In the betting circles *Charmer* had rather the call against the field, even up, *Louis d'Or* being considered by many as an "out-sider," although game and fouty; yet his age (three years old) precluded his chance of winning.

First Heat.—At the tap of the drum they all got off at a hand gallop, *Charmer* with the lead, *Louis d'Or* and *Rigadoon* trailing, the latter some thirty yards behind. In this position they went round two miles; on entering the back stretch on the third mile, *Louis* and *Rigadoon* both broached up, closed the gap, rounding into the home stretch all well together, *Charmer* retaining her position until within a few lengths of the judges' stand, when *Rigadoon*, who seemed to have risked every thing in the brush, went up, changed places with the mare, winning the heat in 7:41. At the close of this heat, *Rigadoon* was found to have let down. *Charmer's* chance for winning the money was now considered certain, although the colt had showed more game and foot than had been expected.

Second Heat.—When the bugle sounded, *Rigadoon* made his appearance, although limping badly. At the tap of the drum *Charmer* took the lead, shooting out ahead of her opponents with a lead of three lengths, *Louis* well up, *Rigadoon* nearly four lengths behind. They maintained this position until rounding into the back stretch on the third mile, when *Louis* brushed up handsomely, and succeeded in passing her, *Rigadoon* being under a distance behind. On coming down the home stretch on this mile, however, *Charmer* and *Louis* were joint abreast of each other, apparently ready for the run on the back side. Gilpatrick seemed to have the mare well in hand, and going at her ease, while the boy on *Louis* gave an occasional cast of his hand at the mare, and seemed to look as if he had her sure. On turning into the back stretch, *Louis* had the lead—*Gill*, however, took a pull on the mare, went up and locked, but could not succeed in passing her, the horse throwing her off apparently with ease; the same thing was repeated in the run home, but *Louis* was too busy for her, winning the heat in 7:39. *Rigadoon* saved his distance, but was too badly injured to be able to start for the

Third Heat.—*Charmer* again had off with *Louis* well up—retaining this position on entering straight side in the second mile, when *Louis* went up, and succeeded in passing her—maintaining the lead until the run home, when *Gill*, succeeded in inspiring on to him, coming under the line as close together, that even before the Judges gave their decision, the fodders had declared it a dead heat, which was confirmed by the Judge. Time, 7:47½.

The mare now had the call at ten to one, the colt being considered too young to stand such a severe task.

Fourth Heat.—*Charmer* took the lead at the start, and was never headed, coming home an easy winner, in 8:05½. At the end of this heat *Louis d'Or* was withdrawn by his owner, and the Purse given to *Charmer*. May all her future moos be easier and more than this one.

We subjoin a summary:

J. R. Patterson's b. m. *Charmer*	3 2 0 1
D. F. Keener's ch. c. *Louis d'Or*	1 1 0 dr.
J. J. Wells' ch. g. *Rigadoon*	1 3 dis.

Time, 7:41—7:39—7:47½—8:05½.

The National Intelligencer publishes, officially, the correspondence which took place between the Secretary General of the Government of Macao and Commander Glendy, of the United States ship Marion, on the lamentable fire which destroyed her Majesty's frigate Donna Maria II., in Macao Roads, on the 8th October, 1850. The services rendered by our navy on the occasion are acknowledged in the most complimentary and graceful terms.

The Friends of the Naturalized Citizens.

The outrage committed against our naturalized citizens, in the course pursued by the *democratic members* of the Council, on Monday evening, deserves more than a passing notice, coming as it did from men representing a party who have always set themselves up as the *peculiar friends* of that class of our population. The case is, in every respect, a strong one. Mr. Brugniens, the independent representative of the Seventh Ward, has been a resident of this city since 1829, has been exercising the right of suffrage since 1840, was elected, and served as a member of the Council but two years since, and had his qualifications passed upon by a committee at that time, *one of* whom constituted a part of the very committee, who would have now, in violation of law and usage, ejected him. The committee, upon examination, did not interrogate a solitary member of the Council, save Mr. R. Although we have no doubt, that every member of the Council is as fully qualified as Mr. Brugniens, yet there is no reason why each one of that body should not have passed the same inquisitorial examination, and have received a *complimented* verdict. It was a fact well known, that the oath of the naturalized citizen was all the law required; and even this is without precedent. When Major Beard's seat was contested by a portion of the late Council, his word was taken as to his qualification; no one thought of requiring his oath or his papers.

It is well for our naturalized citizens to reflect upon this outrage. Men's deeds are always stronger than their professions, and it is only in an extreme case of this kind, that the "cloven foot" protrudes itself to the public gaze. Mr. Brugnien's conduct on the occasion, cannot be too highly commended. His proper refusal to the committee to "produce his papers"—his direct and concientious answers to the questions propounded him—his dignified silence during the discussion—alike commend themselves; but the production of his certificate, after he was admitted to his seat, was a *coup de main* worthy of a general. The combined disadvantages of *twenty shower baths* upon the heads of the "peculiar friends," could not have had a more startling effect, and the applause that followed it, showed that even the "thunder" was not wanting. The only sin Mr. B. has been guilty of, is that of thinking for himself; for this there are men almost ready to immolate him. He will outlive alike their attacks and denunciations—bound to neither party, he will pursue that course which he, in his judgment, deems best.

"The Spoils."

Under this title, the Delta of yesterday carves out the patronage of the Municipality between Mr. Brugniens and the whigs. Its pretensions to superior wisdom have received quite a damper since the events of Monday night; and "bothered" by the blow it then received, it continues to blunder on, exposing itself to blows in every direction. If there is any subject which its editors understand, it ought to be the salaries and emoluments of Municipal officers. These have formed the staple of its electioneering articles for months.

Yesterday it was guilty of the indiscretion of dealing in figures of arithmetic, and exposed its ignorance. It undertook to give the salaries of certain offices, and the individuals who would be elected to fill them. We are quite happy to find the Crescent set down for the Printer; though, unless the Delta's prophecies are based on better data than its assertions of present facts, we shall place but little reliance in its consolations.

We subjoin a list of these offices, with their actual emoluments, and the fancy figures of the Delta. Such ignorance is the best excuse (though but a poor one) for its numerous misstatements:

		Delta's estimate.
J. O. Pierson and S. G. Risk receive a commission of 1 per cent. on the first $300,000 that is collected	$3000	
1½ per cent. on the next $200,000	3000	
And 2% on the balance, estimated at $100,000	2500	
		each $5000
	$8500	
Deduct three clerks' hire	3000	
To be divided	$5500	10,000
J. Neville receives a commission of 2½ per cent. on collections of the Ship Tax, say $90,000	2400	3000
F. Quick receives 2½ per cent. commissions on collections on Drays, say $35,000	875	3000
R. Hunt receives a salary of $1000, and commissions on sums over $500, does not amount to over $500	1500	1500
E. T. Parker receives a commission and collects sums under $500—his commissions about	1500	3000
The following are fixed salaries, and there are no perquisites:		
Printer	3000	3000
Keeper of the Work-house	1500	2500
First Lieutenant of the Night-watch	900	2000
Commissary of Faubourg Market	900	1000
Commissary of Seventh Ward	700	1000

Sudden Economy!

Minorities are proverbially great sticklers for economy. An amusing instance occurred last evening. By an ordinance, it was the duty of the Council at that meeting to elect seven Commissioners to superintend the streets. Mr. Yancey introduced a resolution to examine into the expediency of dispensing with five of these. It is a little remarkable that this gentleman did not ask for this inquiry last year, when his friends were in the majority, and bestowed these offices on their favorites. But now, when they no longer have the disposal of them, they wish to dispense with them altogether. The majority refused to suspend the ordinance, but appointed a committee to inquire into the subject of retrenchment generally. Against this last measure, Mr. Yancey and his friends voted. Why they should be so anxious to retrench in one department, and not in others, passes our understanding. But the Committee has been appointed, and we trust will perform its duty thoroughly.

Later from Texas.

By the steamship Louisiana, Captain Lawless, which left Galveston on the 13th instant, and arrived here yesterday afternoon, we have Galveston papers of the 10th and 11th instant. Some of the papers are discussing, not only the mode, but the propriety, of paying the State debt.

The list of candidates for Governor, Lieutenant Governor and Congressman, is swelling gradually.

The first dredge-boat, for cutting the Brazos Canal, was launched on the 10th instant, and named the Colonel Butler. The other is to be completed forthwith. The machinery for both boats has arrived, and they will soon be actively at work.

The calling of a Convention to unite public enterprise on certain railroad projects seems to be much approved of. A railroad from Red River to Galveston Bay, is urged as a work that will yield vast advantages, while the efforts of the citizens of San Antonio, to have a railroad thence to the Gulf, are undiminished.

We cannot better endorse the very pertinent remarks made by our contemporary of the Daily Delta, than by quoting in his own language, "*verbatim et literatim*," his notice of a communication from a *celebrated member of the medical faculty*, in relation to the subject of Hernia, and of the excellence and superiority of "Sherman's Patent Truss" over all others known to exist, or to be in use, at this period of the world's progress! We refer our readers to the importance of the subject, as treated of by the communicant himself, in which we not only concur ourselves, but seriously call the attention of all those afflicted, to the *cure*, the *radical cure*, which, without loss of time, may now be effected by calling upon Dr. Sherman!

Eds. Delta—My attention was called, a few days since, to a letter addressed to Dr. Sherman, signed Hernia, Hernia, etc., on the subject of *Hernia*. Surely, gentlemen, there is no principle in *Surgery* and *Nature* that has given more *celebrity* to the medical faculty than this identical disease or *infirmity*, called Hernia, or, as the uneducated would call it, rupture—but enough, spite from the profession, not to make the subject irksome to those suffering from its effects.

In my practice of 27 years, in this and other cities of the Union, and of Europe, I know no branch of surgery, as expressed before, more deserving the attention, both of surgeons and medical men, than this appalling complaint to the human family.

That Dr. Sherman should have succeeded—as indubitably he has, in many instances—is enough to entitle him to the thanks and gratitude of mankind.

Having examined most *carefully* and *minutely* "Sherman's *Patent Trusses*," I am brought to confess, upon comparison with all other trusses extant, either in America or Europe, as far as comes to my knowledge, that it is the greatest "desideratum" that has been invented, thus far, to cure this distressing affliction.

Dr. Sherman seems to have faced himself to a study and success almost infallible in this hitherto incurable disease.

New Orleans, April 15, 1851. E. P. L., M. D.

CHARLESTON SECESSION MEETING.—In terms of public notice there was a meeting on the evening of Monday, the 7th instant, in the Hibernian Hall, Charleston, S. C., of an organization styled the "Southern Rights Association" of St. Philip and St. Michael. The meeting passed several resolutions approving of the nominations of delegates to the Convention of Associations, to be held in Charleston, on the first Monday in May, made by the Richland District, and inviting the counsels of several distinguished citizens of South Carolina on that occasion. It resolved, further, that forty delegates be appointed to represent the Association of St. Philip and St. Michael in the said Convention.

Mr. Rhett was the principal speaker; his effort and its reception are thus noticed by the Charleston Mercury of the 8th:

"The speech of Mr. Rhett was a closely reasoned argument in favor of secession, as the only safe and the only honorable course, and his conclusions were triumphantly sustained by his audience. The same decisive feeling was shown throughout the discussion which followed, in which several gentlemen took part and spoke very effectively. As often as the duty and necessity of resistance was urged, the meeting made unmistakable signs of approval; as often as secession was named as the remedy, it was hailed with an enthusiastic burst of applause."

The Mercury does not describe the meeting as an overflowing, or even crowded affair, but says it was "unexpectedly large,"—larger than the Mercury and other secessionists had expected.

FROM LIBERIA.—*Interesting Intelligence.*—The N. Y. Colonization Journal has a summary of interesting news gathered from the Liberia press, from which we take the following:

We observe regimental parades under Major Yates; anniversary celebration of the I. O. S. H.; lectures by Dr. Smith, and others, before the Ladies' Liberia Institute, the Liberia Lyceum, the the Young Men's Lyceum, and the Liberia Association, are mentioned, discussions about a college, common schools and Legislature; grumbling about the conduct of a certain notorious British trader, Murray; a meeting of the Legislature, preceded by a rather spirited election of Senator in Monsterado county to fill a vacancy, in which Rev. A. H. Russell distanced his competitor, Gen. Lewis H. W. Eskin; the President's Message, filling the twelve columns of the Liberia Herald, and an animated debate, in which Senators McGill and Russell, opposed by Senators Brown and Hanson, advocated a bill extending the license for coast trade to foreigners as well as colonists, upon their paying duties, harbor dues, etc.

LATE FROM HAYTI.—A correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce, writing from Port-au-Prince, under the date of March 17th, says that a political conspiracy had been discovered there, and several persons arrested were condemned to death by court-martial. Among them is M. Francisque, late Chief Justice, and one of the three Cabinet Ministers. These proceedings were, however, annulled, and a new trial ordered, the result of which had not yet transpired.

The efforts of the agents of the three commercial powers to settle the difficulties existing between the two parts of the Island were not attended with much success. The Senate and Chamber of Representatives were to assemble on the 25th to consider the offer of mediation.

The United States steam frigate Saranac left Port-au-Prince for Havana on the 15th. Officers and crew all well.

The market for provisions is said to be fair.

The price of coffee is firmly sustained, as it is thought the crops of this season will fall short of those of former years.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

NEW YORK, April 6.

The United States Mail steamer Franklin, Capt Wotton, left at noon yesterday for Southampton and Havre. She takes out one hundred passengers, and $568,952 in specie. Many of her passengers go out to attend the World's Fair.

The packet ship Manhattan arrived yesterday from Liverpool, with eight hundred steerage passengers. Some of them are down with the ship fever and small-pox.

The steamship Pioneer, the first American propeller between America and Liverpool, was yesterday morning launched from the ship-yard of Jacob Bell. The Pioneer is 2700 tons carpenter's measurement, and has capacity for 3000 tons cargo. Her length is 230, breadth of beam 48 feet, and 29 feet hold. She will be commanded by Capt. Asa Eldridge, late of the packet ship Rocius, and is expected to be ready for her first voyage on the 1st of June.

On Friday evening two desperate thieves being intent on plunder, proceeded to the jewelry store of Welch & Payne, in Greenwich street, fastened the door from the outside, and instantly with a tenpin broke in the window, and stole therefrom jewelry valued at about $300, and a lump of virgin gold worth $175, with which they succeeded in making their escape, notwithstanding they were pursued by several citizens and the police.

Letters from Europe received by the last steamer state that over 100,000 persons are preparing to embark for this country during the months of May and June.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOSS OF THE SHIP IVANHOE.—The following copy of a letter has been furnished by Messrs. Taylor & Merrill, the owners of the Ivanhoe:

LIVERPOOL, March 21, 1851.

Messrs. Taylor & Merrill:

GENTLEMEN—Since I last advised you, I have seen the captain of the Joseph Walker, and he reports having seen the ship Ivanhoe go on shore on Nantucket Shoals, on the 24th February, at about a quarter past one o'clock, P.M., the wind then about SSE., with a seven knot breeze. At 3 P.M., when he last saw the Ivanhoe, her head was to the northwest, with a heel to starboard; it then came on to blow from the southeast; took in topgallant sails. At six, blew hard, with a bad sea; he double-reefed his topsails. At nine, wind died away, and hauled to the northwest. At 3 A.M. blew very hard. The Joseph Walker lost two topsails and foresail. I think from the above report that there can be no doubt that the Ivanhoe is lost. When the Ivanhoe went on shore she bore from the Joseph Walker about south by east, distance about two miles. When Captain Hoxie saw the Ivanhoe in trouble, he wore ship, and stood back the way he went in. The Ivanhoe had made no signal when last seen. Capt. Hoxie told me he judged himself at the time at least twenty miles to the southward of the wreck. JOSEPH E. HARLEY.

Capt Steele, of the ship Andrew Foster, sailed from New York in company with the ship Ivanhoe, and saw her on shore.

RHODE ISLAND ELECTION.—The Providence Journal of the 4th contains a corrected statement of the vote for Governor, in the several counties. The result in all of them shows:

Allen's (dem.) majority over Chapin, 887.

Eastern Congressional District, King's (whig) majority over Sayles, 216.

Western Congressional District, Thurston's (dem.) majority over Jackson, 100.

The General Assembly stands:

Senate.—Whigs, 14; dem., 16; vacancies, 2.
House.—Whigs, 36; dem., 33; vacancies, 3.
Total.—Whigs, 50; dem., 49; vacancies, 5.

The Lieut. Governor is included among the democrats in the Senate. From the above, it appears that the whigs have a majority of one on joint ballot.

CINCINNATI, April 8.

The city election yesterday resulted in the choice of Mark P. Taylor, democrat, for Mayor, by about 200 majority. Ruffin, whig, elected Marshal. At this hour, (9 P. M.,) the votes for Councilmen are not all counted, but the probability is that it will be a tie; if not, the democrats will have two majority.

The river is stationary. Weather cool.

LOUISVILLE, April 7.

The Journal gives the result of the city election held on the 5th, and says that the election of J. M. Delph, as Mayor, by a majority of 719 over Jas. Metcalfe, was a highly gratifying result. It may be inferred, therefore, that Mr. Delph is a whig.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., April 8.

The latest returns of the election show the following result: 1st district—Charles Chapman, whig, is elected again. 2d district—Cecilon M. Ingersoll, democrat. 3d district—Chauncey F. Cleveland, free soiler. 4th district—Thomas R. Butler, whig. The House, as far as heard, stands 98 whigs to 85 democrats. Tuesday's election will result in electing, certain, 9 whigs to the Senate, and probably two more. There is no choice for Governor. Seymour received a plurality.

COTTON EXPERIMENT IN JAMAICA.—The Editor of a Jamaica paper says: "A short time ago we forwarded to England two samples of cotton grown and packed by ourselves to ascertain practically, whether or not we could cultivate this article with advantage. We have now before us the result of our inquiries as to the value in England. Our correspondent writes us:—Enclosed you have a report on the two samples of Cotton you sent to me. The opinion given is from one of the first Liverpool houses in the Cotton trade. I think the report is favorable, and the value given sufficient to leave the cultivator a fair, if not a handsome return." The report on the samples referred to is—'We value the Sea Island at 15d to 16d, and the sample from New Orleans seed at 8d. There will be a prejudice against them for a little time till it is seen how they work. The entire sales of Sea Island in one year are only 30,000 bales; of the lower quality 1,500,000.'"

POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS WITH CANADA.—Arrangements, which it was decided to put in operation on the 6th inst., have been made for the exchange of mail bags between the United States and Canada, at certain points, on both sides, designated. By these arrangements it is settled that between any office in the United States (not over three thousand miles from the Canada line by the route selected) and any office in Canada, the postage on a letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight, is *ten cents*; over three thousand miles (within the United States) from the line of crossing, *fifteen cents*. Every additional half ounce, or additional weight of less than half an ounce, is to be charged as one additional rate. Pre-payment in either country is optional; but less than the full rate cannot be pre-paid. The postage on all printed matter is to be pre-paid, or sent free, *to the line*; and any postage afterwards accruing thereon, beyond the line, either way, is to be collected by the receiving office.

FOREIGNERS IN BOSTON.—The "Sanitory Commission" of Massachusetts have made a report which contains several curious facts in regard to the relative condition and growth of the foreign and native population in the city of Boston.

The increase of the foreign population in the five years since 1845, is 26,031, against a decrease of 1879 native! Showing that foreigners have actually crowded the natives beyond the city limits.

The births in Boston in 1849 were 62 per cent. foreign, and 38 per cent. native, although the ratio of population was 46 foreign to 54 native.

The Boston Society for the prevention of pauperism has received in the past five years, applications for employment from 15,697 females, of whom 14,044 were foreigners, and out of 8,602 male applicants, 5,034 were foreigners.

The whole numbers of foreign paupers in the State in 1838, was 4,765. The increase in 10 years was 268 per cent.

In 1849 the deaths by cholera in Boston, were 707, of whom 572 were foreigners.

The whole number of persons who died in Boston in 1849, was 5,079, of whom 2,982 were foreigners—being 59 foreign to 41 native, in a population 46 foreign to 54 native.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTH-PLACE.—We yesterday copied from the Boston Transcript, an extract of a letter from a Mr. Field, in England, in which it is suggested that Washington was born in that country. A friend has directed our attention to a passage in the Farewell Address of Washington, which settles the question as to the country of his birth beyond all doubt. In that address he says: "And actuated by that fervent love towards it (his country,) which is so natural to a man, who views in it the native soil of himself and his progenitors for several generations," etc. It is stated that Mr. Field has in his possession a portrait of Washington's mother, and that may have suggested the idea that he was a native of England. [Baltimore Clipper, 4th instant.

NEW YORK—*Exports for March.*—The exports from this port for the month of March are larger than for the corresponding month of any previous year, not excepting the "famine" period of 1847, as will be seen by the following comparative statement:

Domestic Produce.	Foreign.	Specie.	Total.
1851	$3,976,136	$446,615	$4,520,874
1850	2,965,634	270,310	3,236,041
1849	2,687,803	329,591	3,104,900
1848	2,184,194	316,109	2,852,903
1847	2,768,574	194,427	2,963,887
1846	1,462,529	188,268	1,969,508

This shows an increase of over thirty per cent. in domestic produce over the same period of last year. [Journal of Commerce.

ILLNESS OF DISTINGUISHED MEN.—Hon. Orin Fowler, member of Congress from Massachusetts, was at Washington, and Catholic Arch-Bishop of Baltimore, and Rev. Samuel Ecleston, were at Georgetown College, on the 4th instant—all three lying dangerously ill.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTH-PLACE.—The Alexandria Gazette, in noticing the foolish inquiry, "Was General Washington born in England," which has been going the rounds, and the fact that he was born on Pope's creek, in Westmoreland county, Va., says:

"A stone, with a suitable inscription, placed there, we believe, by Mr. Custis, some years ago, marks the site of the house in which the Father of his Country first saw the light."

U. S. LIGHT ARTILLERY.—A communication in another column speaks with just depreciation of a project, which it appears is contemplated, of reducing the force of the U. S. Light Artillery, in order to meet some deficiency in the army appropriations. We could heartily wish that the reduction, if it must be made, might fall upon any other branch of the military service. The efficiency of the Flying Artillery has been too recently and too gloriously proved to need any vindication at this time. It has fought its way into the public favor by achievements as brilliant as they were at first unexpected; and it holds fast to the high position thus nobly acquired. We hope that some other mode may be found to remedy the deficiency of the army appropriations, without impairing this efficient arm of the military service. [Balt. American 4th inst.

COFFEE TRADE.—The following is the amount of coffee imported into Boston during the first quarter of the present year:

Where from.	Pounds.	Value.
Hayti	2,028,580	$290,540 95
Brazil	1,042,980	114,716 80
Dutch East Indies	666,853	80,019 00
Venezuela	257,730	29,628 95
Holland	96,930	10,424 00
Cuba	21,600	2,268 00
Total	4,304,465	$517,592 67
Imported first quarter, 1850	2,910,165	454,842 80

BUENOS AYRES TRADE.—On referring to our abstract of exports, given in our last, we find the United States seemed second highest as to number of vessels, and highest of all in point of tonnage. During the last year they have been by far the largest exporters of hides, and almost the exclusive exporters of wool. The latter fact is rather puzzling, as wool, on its introduction into the United States, pays a high ad valorem duty, whilst it is now admitted duty free into Great Britain. If any of our commercial friends can furnish us with a correct statement of the data, and a satisfactory explanation of the apparent enigma, we shall feel greatly obliged; and it may, perhaps, serve to reveal what some complaints we have latterly observed in the public papers of the United States, that their manufacturers cannot compete in certain branches with the British. If it be certain, as we have been informed, that foreign wools pay an ad valorem duty of twenty-nine per cent., the cause of decadence in one important branch is satisfactorily accounted for. At all events, a correct knowledge of facts is a matter of supreme importance to producers and consumers. [Buenos Ayres British Packet, Jan. 18.

PHILADELPHIA IMPORTS.—Comparative statement of the duties collected at the Philadelphia Customhouse:

	1850.	1851.
March	$315,063 92	$398,504 99
Previous months	551,314 05	735,189 80
Total	$866,377 97	$1,134,284 79

DESPAIR THE FASHION FOR LADIES.—Amedee Achard, the piquant correspondent of the *Etats Unis*, prelaces one of his letters with the announcement that it is the "rage," for ladies in Paris, just now, to wear the manner and air of the profoundest melancholy. Like all fashions, of course, it is best suited to certain physiognomies, and blondes are found to be delicious with no hope but utterly disconsolate. A great writer has said, "Despair is but one step before consolation," however, so the gentlemen provide, as before, for such matters as the ladies enjoy. That a particular expression of face should be the fashion, is one of the novelties of these electric times, but so it is. It is odd how few of the fashionable women do it well, however. A profound coquette is the only one who can succeed at it. The muscles of the face get fatigued, and the turned down corners of the mouth become stiff, with several hours of unmitigated dejection. The charm of it is the relief of laying it off with bracelets and earings; and husbands profit by the fashion—the change which repose requires, on getting home, being from moping to smiles, not from smiles to moping. [Home Journal.

PRIME MINISTERS OF ENGLAND.—The following is a list of Prime Ministers, who have held office under the British Government during the past century. There are names among them that will forever fill a conspicuous place in the History of the World:

Appointed			Time in office. Yrs	Dys
1754.	April	5	Duke of Newcastle	8	29
1762.	May	29	Earl of Bute	0	222
1763.	April	16	G. Grenville	2	57
1765.	July	12	Marquis of Rockingham	1	21
1766.	August	2	Duke of Grafton	2	172
1770.	April	28	Lord North	12	17
1782.	March	3	Marquis of Rockingham	0	133
1782.	July	13	Earl of Shelburne	0	268
1783.	April	5	Duke of Portland	0	260
1783.	Dec.	27	William Pitt	17	86
1801.	March	17	Lord Sidmouth	3	56
1804.	May	12	William Pitt	1	241
1806.	Jan.	23	Lord Grenville	1	64
1807.	March	12	Duke of Portland	3	102
1809.	June	23	Spencer Percival	1	350
1812.	June	8	Earl of Liverpool	14	357
1827.	April	11	George Canning	0	121
1827.	Aug.	10	Lord Goderich	0	163
1828.	Jan.	25	Duke of Wellington	2	301
1830.	Nov.	22	Earl Grey	3	231
1834.	July	11	Lord Melbourne	0	128
1834.	Nov.	16	Duke of Wellington	0	32
1834.	Dec.	9	Sir Robert Peel	0	121
1835.	April	18	Lord Melbourne	6	158
1841.	Sept.	3	Sir Robert Peel	4	97
1845.	Dec.	20	Lord John Russell	0	16
1845.	Dec.	30	Sir Robert Peel	0	188
1848.	June	28	Lord John Russell		

IMMIGRATION.—The immigration for the first quarter, of the years 1850 and 1851, compares as follows:

	1850.	1851.
January there arrived	13,134	14,769
February	5,228	8,177
March	3,767	16,053
Total	22,129	38,999
		22,129
Increase over last year		17,010

GEORGIA RAILROAD.—The following is a statement of the quantity of produce entered, which was carried to Augusta, on the Georgia Railroad, during the months of February and March:

	Bales of Cotton.	Bushels of Grain.	Lbs. of Bacon.	Lbs. of Iron.
February	15,426	1,574	94,762	45,262
March	9,207	2,062	48,781	80,527

A VENERABLE ASSEMBLAGE.—On Thursday, the 28th of last month, a gentleman invited all his surviving brothers and sisters, with their wives and husbands, to dine with him. They all responded to the call but one brother and the husband of one sister. Seventeen in all were present, and their ages were as follows:

William, aged	81	His wife	76
David, aged	79		
Abraham	77		
Polly, deceased	00	Her husband	76
Alice	69	" "	74
Betsy	68		
Seth	66	His wife	58
Sybil	64	Her husband	75
Marshall	62	His wife	56
Darius	57	" "	42
Almira	56		
	679		457
			679
Seventeen persons present, whose ages amounted to			1136
Years			

The two absent were Charles, aged 71, and Almira's husband, whose age we do not know. Two members of the family have died—one brother and one sister. It is not often such an assemblage is witnessed.

The following police report, taken from the Philadelphia Pennsylvanian, might apply to this locality with some force. We have several smart youths in this neighborhood:

The watchman presented Master Geo. C. Huntley to the Mayor, with the information that he had formed the acquaintance of Master George last night, while the young gentleman was endeavoring to introduce himself, informally, to some young ladies on Walnut street, who appeared to be very much alarmed at his advances. Master George is probably about fourteen years of age; but his dress, air and manners, and especially a rakish swagger which he seems to affect, would be more becoming for a person ten or fifteen years older.

Mayor. Do you live with your parents, George?

George. No, sir; (with emphasis.) I board in Green street, Northern Liberties.

Mayor. Are you learning a trade?

George. No, sir; I have learned my trade long ago.

Mayor. Long ago, eh? Pray, what trade is it?

George. Sir, I am a vocalist.

Mayor. Have you no father or mother living?

George. I believe I have a mother, sir, somewhere over in Southwark; but my professional engagements are so numerous that I never have time to inquire after her.

Mayor. Of what nature are those "professional engagements?"

George. I sing comic and sentimental songs for the entertainment of the company at different hotels; and occasionally, when suitable inducements are offered, I