The Daily Crescent.

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The Daily Crescent.

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European News by the Africa.

ENGLAND.

The Papal Bill, as modified by the Ministry, is still under discussion in Parliament, and no test vote has yet been taken. Mr. Gladstone and Sir James Graham have delivered able speeches against the measure.

The feeling which prevails out of doors on the subject of the Papal aggression, has found an echo in the House of Commons, where the second reading of the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill has been carried by 438 to 95. The minority consists of the Roman Catholic members, a few of the leading liberals, and a section of the Peelites.

It is remarkable, that although all the Peelites who aspire to be statesmen, voted against the bill, including Sir James Graham, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Sydney Herbert, and Mr. Cardwell, the bulk of that decreasing party was found swelling the Ministerial majority. The whigs and the protectionists voted for the bill in nearly equal numbers.

The bill will not go into committee until after Easter, and if the Ministry meet with no contretemps in the interval, the probability is that it will pass the Lower House substantially as it was introduced in its amended form by Lord John Russell.

Strenuous efforts are being made to remove the Cunard steamers from Liverpool, and a deputation left that city, on the 28th inst., for London, to have an interview with the Government on the subject. The attempt, it is thought, will prove utterly futile.

The continued wet weather still keeps alive the fear that the ridge and valley roof of the crystal palace cannot be made water tight, at least not in time for the opening on the 1st of May. Workmen are busily engaged upon it, and there is no doubt that many of the openings through which the rain penetrates are broken panes of glass, which of course can be mended. The mischief, however, is not altogether of this description; and during the late heavy showers, the spots of wet caused on the floor by the drip from above followed very frequently the line of the gutters. It has been suggested that the whole of the roof be covered, and that the material used should be rendered water proof.

Mr. Edward Riddle, accredited Commissioner of the United States Government to the Industrial Exhibition, arrived in London on the 26th instant. Mr. John R. St. John was recently appointed by the American Minister United States Commissioner, pro tem., till the arrival in this country of Mr. Riddle, whose duties will commence immediately.

An addition to the royal family is expected in the course of the month of May.

FRANCE.

The recent drawings for the conscription have been made the opportunity for manifestations in different parts of the country. At Chablis, Fleury, Clussy, St. Maurice, Laroche, and other communes, tumultuous scenes have taken place. At Chablis, the young conscripts paraded the town with a flag, as is usual on such occasions, but in this case it was surmounted by revolutionary emblems. The Lieutenant of Gendarmerie, on being informed of the fact, took the flag from them. They made no resistance, and some of them even went to the Prefecture, and expressed their regret at what they had done, saying that they had been led astray by some Socialist agitators. At Fleury a *charivari* was got up in the streets, but it was soon put an end to, and three of the ringleaders were arrested. At St. Sauvier, some Socialists, under pretext of replacing the trees of liberty by others of a more vigorous growth, assembled and had the *nerve* (!) to convoke the National Guard, in spite of the remonstrances of the Mayor. They then procured trees from the neighboring wood, which they planted in the public square, ornamenting them with Socialist emblems. The gendarmes, however, soon mustered in some force; and, notwithstanding the outcries of the rioters, the trees were speedily removed and several arrests made.

Similar attempts at disorder took place at Ledignan (Gard) on the 19th, and so serious did matters become at one time, that a reinforcement of two companies of soldiers had to be procured. As soon as the troops and gendarmes approached, the rioters, who had previously rescued some prisoners, fled in all directions. The Prefect ordered the arms of the National Guard to be given up within two hours. The order was punctually obeyed and tranquillity restored.

The manifestation of the students in favor of Professor Mitchelet has led to the arrest of a considerable number of the ringleaders in the affair. The procession which would insist upon proceeding to the Assembly, was three times put to flight by the Police before it ultimately dispersed. Between forty and fifty of the most turbulent were arrested and carried to the Prefecture of Police.

The prospects of Gen. Cavaignac's election to the Presidency of the Republic are not promising. The candidates most favorably spoken of among the Socialist democrats, are Barbes and Ledru Rollin.

The Ministerial papers impress upon the country the urgent necessity of prolonging Louis Napoleon's term of office, as the only chance of preserving order. Rumors of new Ministerial combinations are again current.

It is supposed that the present Cabinet will remain in office till the end of April or beginning of May.

THE DRESDEN CONFERENCES.

Advices from Dresden, of the 30th inst., give no hopes of a speedy settlement of the German question with respect to the differences between Prussia and Austria. Nevertheless, it is stated that the committees continue their sittings and their labors, and that the fourth committee in particular is on the point of completing its report on the organization and competency of the Federal Court of Arbitration. A plenary sitting was expected to take place in the course of the week.

PRUSSIA.

A note has been received from Vienna, containing a reply to the Prussian memorial of the 9th inst. In this note the Austrian Cabinet expresses its good will and its perfect readiness to co-operate with Prussia for the creation of a permanent Central Government. Nevertheless, Austria persists in demanding the Presidency. The Ministerial organs protest that the Prussian Cabinet is resolved to tack the annexation question to the question of the Presidency. If Austria insists on the Presidency, Prussia will oppose the annexation.

In the Berlin correspondence, of the 21st instant, it is stated that Prussia will concede the question of the Presidency. A meeting between the Premiers of Austria and Prussia is again mentioned.

On the 22d instant Baron Manteuffel had an interview with the Ministers of Great Britain and Russia. He was afterwards admitted to the audience of the King.

AUSTRIA.

The German question is considered to delay the financial arrangements which are said to be absolutely necessary for the Austrian Empire.

The Emperor has left the capital on a trip to Trieste.

The ministerial papers announce that arrangements have been made with Prussia on the question of the Presidency. Austria will preside in the Diet, and the two Powers will share the Presidency of the Executive Committee.

Advices from Agram state that the insurrection in Bosnia is spreading with fearful rapidity.

A communication from Vienna, under date March 21st, says:

The American Charge d'Affaires, Mr. M'Curdy, accompanied by two attaches, arrived here a few days since, and has been very favorably received by Prince Schwarzenburg. The affair of Mr. Dudley Mann appears to have been satisfactorily explained; but I believe Mr. Mann was really dispatched to Hungary, that in case she should assert her independence, America might be the first to acknowledge it. He had not, however, any authority to assist directly or indirectly in the struggle. It is fortunate, moreover, that he did not take any steps in the matter, or even proceed to Hungary, for as affairs turned he might have met with an unpleasant reception. His Imperial Highness, the Archduke Ferdinand Max, will leave Vienna this afternoon for Trieste, whence he will start on his long projected voyage to America. The Emperor, his brother, will accompany him to Trieste; so I suppose we may consider that Austria and the United States are shaking hands.

SWITZERLAND.

A Jesuit raised rebellion in Fribourg has signally failed. The ignorant peasants, excited by the fanatical denunciations of the priests against the anti-Papal and liberal Government of the Canton, made an irruption into the town of Fribourg at eight o'clock on the morning of the 22d, and succeeded in gaining possession of some pieces of cannon, which were in the old establishments of the Jesuits. The Government caused the tocsin to be rung, and the *generale* to be beaten. The militia, faithful to their duty, assembled in the principal streets, attacked the peasants, who had posted themselves in the upper part of the town, and defeated them with a loss of eight men killed; the peasants had been told by their priests that they were to be supported by a body of two thousand men, who, however, never made their appearance.

ITALY.

The Times correspondent, in a letter from Rome, dated March 14, has the following: "The Pope and Cardinals have fallen into the depth of despair since the French steamer of yesterday distributed the fatal news of the restoration of the Russell Cabinet. I am told that the Post fell like a thunderbolt on the Vatican, and that, for a long time, the Holy Father and the Camarilla refused to credit the bad news. It was only when their own dispatches arrived that they admitted the melancholy truth, and now, unable to make head against it, they look to the Protectionists, to the Irish members, to free trade, to any thing and every thing, as a means of again throwing the country into confusion, and expelling the whig Cabinet. Cardinal Wiseman and his advisers, who had lately regained the position they had lost on the majority in favor of bringing in the bill being made known here, have again fallen into disrepute, and the Vatican is more irritated than ever at their indiscretion; even the Supreme Pontiff feels that the Archbishop of Westminster had miscalculated the force of his adversaries, and his Grace, who was looked upon as inspired, because all his letters asserted that the Ministry was struck to the ground, is now regarded as a feeble man misled by his own vanity, and who knew not how to estimate the weight or extent of public opinion at home."

GREECE.

The Kolner Zeitung states, from Berlin, that the question of the Grecian succession has at length been decided. After the demise of the Grecian King the throne will fall to Prince Adalbert of Bavaria. The Government treaty with the Austrian Lloyd's has been ratified by the Diet. The city of Levissi, in the Island of Rhodes, has been destroyed by an earthquake.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Advices have been received to the 5th February. The Graham's Town Journal, of the 27th January, contains the following: Six hundred Kaffirs have been driven away from King Williams' Town by Major Armstrong; twenty-four were killed and several wounded; the British lost only one trooper and one Fingoe wounded. In some districts the Hottentots had joined the Kaffirs, and were committing great havoc. The Dutch were turning out slowly, and an attack on Somerset was expected. The same journal says the rebellion of the Hottentots furnishes a key to the present policy of the Kaffir chiefs. The Kaffirs were to engage troops when the Hottentots were to plunder the colony. No later official dispatches are published.

The state of feeling in the colony may well be imagined, when it was announced that the Hottentots on the frontier were found to be in league with the Kaffirs. The outposts were as well protected as they could be, but the limited disposable force brought into service included all the aid that was obtained from Burgher volunteers and others. It is feared that hostilities may be protracted for months, and that the extreme points of our possessions on the frontier will suffer seriously from inroads made upon them by the natives. Assistance from Natal was expected, and it could not arrive too early.

FOREIGN ITEMS.—Mr. Lamartine has presented a petition from William Tell Poussin, formerly Minister of the Republic in the United States, praying the Government to grant a block of granite, taken from the quarries of Cherbourg, for the monument to General Washington.

Lord and Lady Palmerston entertained, on Saturday, the 15th ult., at dinner, the American Minister and Mrs. Lawrence. Lady Palmerston received a large party in the evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Meader, of Providence, Rhode Island, America, preached very edifying discourses at the Friend's meeting-house, Limerick, on Sunday, the 16th ult., to a large and attentive congregation. Mrs. Meader is a descendant, it is said, of the celebrated Lindley Murray.

The Ashton Board of Guardians have adopted a plan of feeding the paupers at a mess-trough six at a time! The author of this notion exhibited a number of damaged saucepans, and maintained that the loss was too great.

HEART-RENDING TRAGEDY.—It becomes our painful duty to record a most heart-rending tragedy, that was enacted in our village on yesterday. The parties engaged in it were Mr. Elisha W. Harris, Dr. Platt Croom, and Mr. Pleasant May. Mr. Harris was killed. Dr. Croom was shot, we learn, in both arms, and one shoulder; his wounds however are not considered dangerous. Mr. May was also badly, though not dangerously, wounded.

Some six or eight pistols were fired, and the wonder is that all three of the parties were not killed. The fighting commenced was commenced at postoffice door, and was continued across the street to the old Mansion House, where Mr. Harris received a bowie-knife wound; inflicted we understand by Doctor Croom, which caused his death instantaneously.

We are not sufficiently advised of the particulars of this most heart-rending affair to attempt a recital of them; though we understand it had its origin in a disagreement between Mr. Harris and Dr. Croom, in regard to a fence boundary.

The parties, we would remark, are among the most respectable of our citizens. Mr. Harris had lived in this neighborhood some two years, and in our village since the first of January. Dr. Croom and Mr. May were raised in our village.

Mr. Harris was originally from Athens, Ga., but moved to this country from Columbus, Miss. He was a most worthy man, highly esteemed by those who enjoyed the pleasure of an acquaintance with him. He married some three years ago, Miss Irene Taylor, of this place, and soon after moved to this county.

Besides his deeply afflicted widow, he leaves two children, a large family of relatives, and numerous friends, to mourn his truly melancholy end.

Probably we have not in our community, three more orderly and peaceable citizens, than the three that were engaged in this most melancholy affair; and no occurrence, we may add, has transpired in our town, during the sixteen years we have lived in it, that was more unexpected, or that caused any thing like the amount of deep, heart-felt anguish that this has done. [Greensboro' (Ala.) Beacon, 12th instant.

IMPORTANT DECISION.—At Louisville, on the 6th instant, a case was decided in the Chancery Court, of much importance to steamboat and flatboat owners.

The owner of a flatboat laden with fire-bricks and clay, sued the owners of the Telegraph No. 2, for $500 damages, for the alleged sinking of the former by the latter, sometime last April. The flatboat was laying at the shore just below the mail-boat wharf at Louisville, and the Telegraph, while landing at the wharf-boat, it was stated, had struck the flatboat, causing her to spring a leak and sink. The evidence in the case, however, did not sustain the complainant, and it was proven the steamboat did not touch the flatboat in landing. Judge Pirtle, in his instructions to the jury, stated that if the officers of the steamboat were known to be careful and competent men, and all due care and precaution had been used by them to prevent a collision, if it did occur, the jury were bound to find a verdict in favor of the defendants.

The jury were out but a few moments, and returned a verdict in favor of the steamer, giving no damages at all to the owner of the flatboat.

SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.—Another expedition is about to be fitted out in England, to search for Sir John Franklin and those who accompanied him; but we greatly fear that there is little chance that any exploration will be successful. Humanity, however, requires that efforts shall be continued so long as any hope remains of discovering the lost navigators. The American expedition will find them, if they be alive, and in a position to be reached by courage and daring enterprise; but it is to be apprehended that the vessel commanded by Sir John Franklin has been destroyed among the icebergs, and the officers and crew lost. If alive and detained by ice in any of the various inlets at the North, it is surprising that no intelligence of the fact should have been received from any of the natives.

The new expedition is to consist of a small vessel, the Prince Albert, (lately engaged in the search,) under command of Capt. Kennedy, of the United States, said to be peculiarly well qualified for the undertaking; and it is designed to make extensive inland excursions, when the vessel shall be laid up for the winter. It would be particularly gratifying to have Sir John Franklin and his companions rescued through the agency of Americans—though we think that there is little prospect that it can be done by any one.

A BEAUTIFUL SUGGESTION.—Mobile is now engaged in improving its streets. The Register thinks that the proper occasion presents itself to change their names also. The idea is superb. Mobile has streets named Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Jersey, etc. These names are national, but inappropriate to the localities. The corporate authorities of Mobile will give evidence of their good taste by testifying their appreciation of the reflections of the Register on the want of both harmony and local pride in their names. Bienville, the founder of Mobile; Rosalie, Countess of Pontchartrain, once the protectress of the colony of Louisiana; Marigny, St. Helen—names identified with the rise and progress of the city and the colony, might be commemorated in this way—names that would keep up the historical associations connected with the "olden time."

Hon. Geo. P. Marsh, U. S. Minister at Constantinople, is, with his family, making the tour of Egypt and Palestine. At the date of the last letter received by their friends, they were in Cairo.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE—*Mr. Webster.*—On the 9th inst., in the Senate, Mr. Beekman offered resolutions expressive of the Legislature's approbation of Mr. Webster's long-tried fidelity to the Constitution, and exertions to carry out the Compromise measures, and inviting him to visit the State Capital during the present session, in the same way as he had honored the sister States, Maryland and Pennsylvania.

These resolutions lie over, one day, under the rules.

The New York Block for the Washington Monument has reached Washington, and been presented to the Directors by President Fillmore. The Republic publishes a correspondence between Gov. Hunt and President Fillmore on the subject, which is very beautifully worded. Governor Hunt's letter is a noble tribute to the Union and the great Washington. The block is of marble from Glen's Falls, and has sculptured on it the coat of arms of New York, the name of the State, and the motto, "Excelsior."

ARRIVAL OF MISSIONARIES.—The ship Washington Allston, Capt. Richardson, which sailed from Boston, July 25, for Maulmain, with a large number of Missionaries, arrived at Amherst, mouth of the river Salwen, Jan. 22. The following are the names of the missionaries on board: Rev. Mr. J. Wade and wife, J. H. Vinton, wife and two children; E. Kincaid, wife and three children; M. Bronson, wife and child; Wm. Ware and wife; S. M. Whiting and wife; Dr. John Dawson, wife and two children; Mrs. O. T. Cutter; Miss M. S. Shaw; Miss McBain; Masters Lucien Hayden and James Tripp, (two Assamese,) and Miss Barbori (an Assamese girl.)

MORAL FORCE VERSUS PRIZE FIGHTING.—A dispatch of the 9th from Baltimore, says that Collector Kane has discharged three custom-house officers—William Jordan, Stephen English, and another—for taking part in the recent prize-fight in that vicinity. A large number of mechanics in different establishments in the city have also been discharged for the same cause.

GOING TO THE FAR WEST.—Major Richard H. Weightman, a native of Washington, left that city on the 9th, for Santa Fe via St. Louis. Major W. has been appointed by the President of the United States, one of the agents for the Indians in Mexico, and takes his family with him. He takes out also a couple of printing presses, among other things. At Fort Leavenworth he will meet a force of six hundred troops under Colonel Sumner, who goes out as successor to Col. Monroe.

"THE SOBER SECOND THOUGHT."—The Boston Journal, speaking of the change of public sentiment in Boston, says: "There are thousands in the community who were dissatisfied with the speech and position of Mr. Webster in March last, who now recognize to the fullest extent the wisdom of his course. The film of prejudice and passion has been removed, and they now recur with shudder to the dangers from which the country has been delivered."

TUPPER IN CHEROKEE.—The Cherokee Advocate, published at Tahlequah, Cherokee Nation, ot March 18, contains a translation into Cherokee, of Martin Farquhar Tupper's "Hymn to all Nations." The translation was made by Rev. Stephen Foreman, a Cherokee, and the design is to exhibit it at the World's Fair.

BUSINESS IN CALIFORNIA.—A correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, writing from San Francisco under date of March 4th, says:

"Business here is growing more and more slack, and the quantity of goods daily arriving and forced at auction, is truly immense. On Monday last, at John Middleton's public sale of boo's, clothing, etc., the company, which was large, assembled at 10 o'clock in the morning, and did not adjourn till dark. Some five hundred lots of goods were sold, which, on the average, did not realize freight and charges, although the quality and condition of the goods were unexceptionable. I notice to-day in the papers that in one vessel, from Baltimore, the ship A. M. Lawrence, the agent advertises 2267 packages to the different consignees, to be sold to pay freight and charges, and this is a sample of almost every ship load that arrives."

The government of Worcester, Mass., was organized on Monday. The Mayor told the Council that he should abide by the State law of 1843, which forbids State officers from assisting in the arrest of fugitive slaves!

EXTRAORDINARY FLIGHT OF A PIGEON.—A bird, known by fanciers as a Skirmun, recently accomplished in England the novel feat of flying from two opposite points to its home at night. Several hundred persons assembled to see the pigeon let off. The night was dark and foggy, and the bird, though losing the stakes upon the match, which was against time, reached his goal. His owner offers to lay a wager that he can fly ten miles in the dark.

Mrs. Judson, formerly "Fanny Forrester," the wife of the celebrated missionary, deceased, is about to return home from Calcutta. She is expected to arrive in this country by the first of June.

On the 1st of May, 1851, the town and district of Zurich will celebrate the 500th 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.

A LARGE DUTY.—The steamship Niagara, which arrived at Boston January 6th, from Liverpool, paid $200,000 duties, one of the largest amounts ever paid by the Cunard line.

NOT LOST.—A dispatch from Cleveland, dated the 10th inst., has the gratifying intelligence that the steamer Southerner, reported lost, has been towed into that place in safety.

The new three cent pieces have just been issued. On the outer edge of one side are the words "United States of America, 1851," and in the centre, a six-pointed star with a shield—on the other side are thirteen stars with a C, and the Roman characters III within the letter. The piece has the whiteness of silver, and is not milled on the edge. The piece is coined under the new Postage Act.

THE ABOLITIONISTS.—A repulsive picture—yet how true! The Boston Bee, the journal of largest circulation in all New England, thus draws the character of the abolition clique, in which it says there are more knaves than fools. It is well known (says the Bee) that it is composed of prison birds, starveling scribblers, disappointed politicians, foreign beggars, and other refuse floating on the scum of society, who would fain reach prosperity by crooked ways, and erect private fortunes upon the ruin of the public interest. To such men, the majesty of the law is odious and terrible. They hate it, as owls and bats the coming of the sun, or wolves and tigers the clearing of the forest.

THE YANKEE CHARACTER.—The London News, speaking of the peculiar characteristics of Yankees, says:

"It is men of this stamp who plan railroads a hundred miles broad through the Rocky mountains; and it must have been a most original genius of the class who, in the outbreak of the Mexican war, actually—this is fact—sent in a formal tender to Congress, offering to conquer Mexico by contract!"

LITERARY ON DITS.—Madame Bishop is preparing for the press an account of her adventures in Mexico—Madame Bennett an account of her Winter in Cuba, and Madame Marguerittes the autobiography of a Prima Donna—so says Madame Rumor, and the literary world is on the qui vive.

TELEGRAPHIC.

BOSTON, April 17.

TERRIFIC STORM!—Our city was yesterday visited with a terrific storm of wind and rain. The tide was driven up to a greater height than ever before known, and a large portion of the lower part of the town was submerged. The Custom-house cellars, and all the buildings on Long Wharf were inundated, and many houses in different parts of the city are greatly injured. The various railroads have suffered serious damage, by the rails having been swept away, and the embankments destroyed. The Baptist Church, in Charlestown, was blown down, and a man who was passing was killed in the street. A schooner was wrecked on Chelsea beach, and every soul on board is believed to have perished.

Mr. Webster has been invited to address the citizens, and application was made to the city authorities for the use of Faneuil Hall. The request has been refused, on account of the excited state of the public mind, as well as because all similar applications have been rejected when made by abolitionists and others.

PITTSBURG, April 17.

The river here is still rising, and there is now six feet two inches water in the channel.

WASHINGTON, April 17.

The Republic of this morning publishes the awards of the Board of Commissioners on Mexican Claims. The sums allowed and appropriated amount to three millions two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The largest awards are to the following named parties: Hargous Brothers, $53,682; Dr. Gardner, $322,000; the Union Land Company, of Texas, $53,559; the Galveston Bay Company, $50,000; Aaron Liggett, $104,000; and W. S. Parrott, $114,000.

NEW YORK, April 17, 6 P. M.

We hear nothing yet of the America, though her accounts are fully due. The cotton market has been inactive to-day, and the sales do not exceed 1500 bales. Prices are without change, and we still quote middling Uplands at 11c.

Pork is firm, with sales to day of 1400 barrels at $15 12½ a 15 25 for new mess, and $12 50 for prime.

CINCINNATI, April 17.

The river here has risen eight inches during the last twenty-four hours. At Pittsburgh there are now seven feet water in the channel, and the river is still rising slowly.

Arrival of the America.

PHILADELPHIA, April 18.

The Eastern lines all having been prostrated by the storm, we received the following dispatch last night by the special express from Boston and New York. The steamship America left Liverpool on Saturday, the 5th of April, arrived at Boston about noon to-day, after a passage of twelve days.

LONDON, April 4.

The money market and commercial affairs are unchanged.

Consols for money 96¼ a 96¾. American securities without material change, and prices nominally firm.

LIVERPOOL, April 4.

The common qualities have receded ½—other kinds a shade lower, but not an eighth. Sales of the week 37,000 bales.

The demand for breadstuffs is on the increase. Holders of wheat and flour demand an advance on present prices.

Corn is 32 a 33s 6d.

Beef is steady in price, with moderate business doing.

Pork is in fair inquiry, and the stock is much reduced.

Bacon, slow sales and high prices.

Lard firm—42 a 47s.

Tallow is dull.

ENGLAND.—The London Gazette speaks with assurance that the present Cabinet must be either completely changed or essentially modified, so as to come before the public as a reform Administration. In a few months, or perhaps even in a few weeks, a Cabinet must be formed which will do more than the present Cabinet does, or than the past did for the agriculturists, colonists, and shipowners of Great Britain.

The Russell Ministry still hold their position, and are getting through business in Parliament with tolerable success. The budget was discussed on Friday evening, the 4th inst., and resolutions of the income tax agreed to.

A powerful political league has been formed in London.

Apprehensions are entertained that the immense number of foreigners now in England are considering a revolutionary scheme, which is to develop itself during the great Exhibition. The matter was brought before Parliament, and in reply to an inquiry propounded to the members of the Cabinet, assurances were given that the Government was prepared for any emergency.

FRANCE.—In France all is quiet, but the spread of Socialist principles causes uneasiness, amounting to alarm, in the capital and departments. The Receiver-General's house in Lyons has been burned down and all the public documents destroyed. A Cabinet Council was held in regard to the state of department Navarre, (?) and also of Paris.

A rumor prevailed at Paris of some disorder having taken place in Montpelier. [Delta.

A String of Items.

The two first steamers of the season reached St. Johns from Lake Champlain on the 9th instant. Montreal harbor is clear of ice.

The schooner Wave, of Huntington, L. I., was capsized in a squall on the Hudson, near Albany on the 9th, and two of the crew were drowned.

The city of Boston appropriates for its public schools the sum of $325,000 for the year 1851. This sum is raised by a tax on property.

Letters from Europe received by the last steamer state that over a hundred thousand persons are preparing to embark for this country during the month of May and June.

Unhappy people, an exchange says, are all old bachelors, old maids and married! We suppose the *rest of mankind are perfectly happy.*

The name of the gentleman who obtained the contract for raising the wreck of the U. S. steamship Missouri, at Gibraltar, is Gowen. The sum contracted for is a little less than $60,000.

During the recent Boston affair a wag complained to Marshal Tukey that—"Foreigners were employed at the Courthouse to keep Americans out." "What foreigners?" asked the Marshal. "Are not *poles* foreigners?" inquired the narrator. Marshal Tukey was pleased.

The Conestoga Railroad Bridge, below Lancaster, Penn., was totally destroyed by fire on the 3d instant, the fire caught from a spark from the locomotive.

The Coshocton (Ohio) Whig says it is pretty well ascertained that the prices paid for wool this season will be considerable in advance of those of last year. Speculators are purchasing the forthcoming clip from the farmers.

The captain of a "down east" lumberman being asked how he managed to get his dinner, replied: "We cook aboard." "Cook aboard, do you," replied the wag, "then you have been well supplied with provisions, this trip," and he pointed to the deck load.

M. Arago, the Astronomer Royal, of France, in a recent publication examines and decides that the nineteenth century began only on the 1st of January, 1851. This decision of so high an authority will give satisfaction to many.

In the Common Pleas at Concord last week, a storekeeper was mulcted in ninety dollars damages for severely whipping a boy with a cow-hide. He erroneously supposed that the boy belonged to a gang that had been in the habit of making a noise about his store, to the great annoyance of his customers.

A fire broke out at half-past six on the morning of the 10th, in the store of Campbell, Ellson & Co., Columbia street, Cincinnati, which, with the extensive furniture warerooms of Mitchell & Rammelsberg, and the wholesale grocery warehouse of Pullen Hatfield & Brown, adjoining, were entirely destroyed. The loss is heavy, but mostly covered by insurance.

The splendid new steamship Lafayette, just built in New York, is advertised to sail from Philadelphia for Liverpool on the 7th of May. The Lafayette measures 3000 tons, and is appointed in the best manner. She is to be commanded by Captain Charles Stoddard, late of the steamer Crescent City. She is the pioneer of a second line of steamships between Philadelphia and Liverpool.

An apple vendor in Boston having received a $20 gold piece in mistake for half a cent, afterwards denied it, when he was searched, and the gold coin dropped out of his hat, where he had secreted it, upon proof of which he was sentenced to pay a fine of $20 and costs, or go to the House of Correction for four months.

C. W. Roback, the astrologer, has been arrested and held to bail in Philadelphia, charged with swindling a color'd man out of a sum of money by gammoning him into the belief that he could cure his wife of some ailment by the power of conjuration. The conjuror was taken through the streets to the office of Alderman Ogle in his cap of conical and stars.

RYE FLOUR—150 barrels, just received from New York per barge Hannah Brewer, in store, for sale. ap14 FERD. KENNETT & CO. 86 Magazine st.

BUSINESS CARDS.

ADDISON & CO., Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants, 68 Poydras st., New Orleans. fa6

ANDREWS & CO., JOHN W., Commission Merchants and Shipping Agents, 91 Common st. ja8

L. W. ARTHUR. JOHN THOMAS.
ARTHUR & CO., L. W., Commission, Provision and Grocery Merchants, 28 and 29 New Levee.

ARMSTRONG, JOHN, 247 Tchoupitoulas street, opposite St. Mary's Market, is prepared to manufacture Steam Boilers, of every description, at as cheap prices as they can be delivered here from any part of the country. ap23 1y

R. ARMSTRONG. GEO. C. LAWRASON. ARNOLD HARRIS.
ARMSTRONG, LAWRASON & CO., General Commission and Forwarding Merchants, and agents for the United States Mail Steamship Company from New Orleans to New York and Chagres; also, Pacific Mail Steamship Company from Panama to California and Oregon. Office 102 Magazine street. ab 1y

BENSON, J., House, Sign and Ornamental Painter, Imitator of Woods and Marbles, 133 Camp street, opposite Lafayette Square. jy12 1y

COLLINS, C., Builder, No. 131 Poydras street, between Carondelet and St. Charles, New Orleans. Cisterns made, Counting-houses fitted up, and Jobbing in general done. Also—Sash, Doors, Blinds, etc., with which Planters and others can be supplied. d12 1y

DIBOLL, WM. O., Contractor and Builder, No. 170 St. Joseph street, between St. Charles and Carondelet. Jobbing of all descriptions, on short notice and reasonable terms. Stores fitted up; counters made of black walnut or mahogany, and finely polished. Cisterns made and repaired, and guaranted for one year. Sash, Doors and Blinds made and repaired. Lattice-work and Packing Boxes of all kinds made to order. Step Ladders of all sizes constantly on hand. jy26 1y

DUNBAR & CO., A. F., Commission Boot and Shoe Warehouse, 54 and 56 Common street, New Orleans. d2 6m

DEWEY, WM. J., Commission Merchant and Shipping Agent, 88 Gravier st. d14 6m&cdfm

ELLIS & CO., R. M., Commission Merchants, 67 Gravier street. n1

JOHN H. ELLIOTT. ALFRED B. ADAMS.
ELLIOTT & CO., JOHN H., Commission Merchants, No. 49 Customhouse street. n1

FARRINGTON, C. W., Family Grocer, No. 198 Constance street. ja19 3m

GREENWOOD & CO., MOSES, Commission and Forwarding Merchants, 66 Gravier street. n1 1y

G. W. GRIEF. A. KINGSLAND. W. M. GREENWOOD.
GRIEFF & CO., A. D., Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants; dealers in Goshen and Western Butter and Cheese, and agents for Taylor's Albany Ale, Porter and Newark Cider, Nos. 38 40, and 42 Old Levee, and No. 10 Front Levee, New Orleans. n16

E. J. HART. L. N. MARKS. S. S. HART.
HART & CO., E. J., 79 Tchoupitoulas street, Wholesale Dealers in Groceries, Drugs, Chemicals, Paper, etc.

HOWARD, T. H., Attorney at Law, 11 Camp street. 6 8 1y

HEALD, J. H., (formerly of M. GREENWOOD & Co.,) Commission Merchant, No. 26 Bank Place, New Orleans. ol

JONES, SAMUEL, JR., (late TALBOT, JONES & Co., Baltimore,) Grocer and Forwarding Merchant, 49 Poydras street, New Orleans. n11 1y

KENNETT & CO., FERDINAND, No. 93 Magazine street, Agency of the St. Louis Shot Tower, have constantly on hand a large assortment of LEAD and BUCK SHOT, and BAR LEAD, from the St. Louis Shot Tower. d11 1y

LEE, MICHAEL, 106 Circus street, New Orleans—Steam Boilers, Smithwork and Bell Hanger, Iron Fence and Letter Presses repaired; Jobbing in general. ☞ Bell Hanging done in the best manner and at shortest notice. ja30 3m

LOWE, J. F., Bell-hanger and Locksmith, Camp street, corner of Estelle. All work guaranteed.

B. H. MARR. WALKER BROOKE.
MARR & BROOKE, Attorneys at Law, 57 Camp street. ap5

T. R. MARCH. W. H. BELL.
MARCH & BELL, Auctioneers and Commission Merchants, No. 20 Banks Arcade. Slave Depot, No. 123 Magazine street, New Orleans. ja22 1y

MARKS, JOSEPH B., Notary Public. Office No. 59 Camp street, between Common and Gravier, over the Insurance Bank of W. H. Porter. Reappointed 25th February, 1851. mh3 3m

NUGENT & CO., RICHARD, Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants, 51 Union Row, Carondelet street. ma15 1y

POOLE, WM. L., Notary Public, successor to Joseph B. Marks, office No. 59 Natchez street, opposite Banks Arcade, New Orleans. ap11 1y

REGULAR DRY GOODS TRADE
PALMER, JOSEPH H., Wholesale Dealer in Dry Goods, 56 Gravier street. ap16 d&W

DAYNE & HENDERSON, Wholesale Grocers, 80 and 82 Gravier street. a17 d&W

PUIG, MIR & CO. Commission Merchants, 83 St. Louis street.

PRICE, GEO. K. (late of Nashville, Tenn.) Wholesale Grocer, 36 Gravier street. n25

RAYMOND, W. C., Family Grocer, 71 Camp street. au24

RANDOLPH & POPE, Wholesale and Retail Druggists and Apothecaries; Dealers in English, French and German Drugs and Chemicals, 108 Poydras street, between Camp and St. Charles street. o14 1y

ROMAYOSA, J., (Successor to COSTA & CO.) Importer of Havana Produce, keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of Cigars, consisting of Imperiales, Regalias, Cazadores, Canones, Panetelas, Dams, Small Regalias, Milas, Trabucos, etc. etc. from the most celebrated brands of Havana. No. 5 Front Levee, or corner of St. Charles and Gravier streets. m29 1y

WM. H. SEYMOUR. S. G. SEYMOUR.
SEYMOUR & BRO. (formerly AUTE & SEYMOUR,) Wholesale and Retail Grocers, 242 and 244 Tchoupitoulas street. n19

SOUTHMAYD, FRED'K R., Real Estate General Agency for the purchase and sale, leasing or improving of Real Estate, 39 Gravier street, New Orleans. References—Messrs. Samuel J. Peters, C. Adams, Jr., Jas. Robb, Thomas Sloo, Esqrs. mh29 1y

STOUGHTON, CHARLES, Grocer and Wine Merchant, 94 Camp street. n25

THEODORE O. STARK. GEORGE W. CHRISTY.
New Public. Attorney at Law.
STARK & CHRISTY, Office No. 10 Banks Arcade, New Orleans. n10

TOOLE, JOHN, Commission Merchant, Emigration and Remittance Office, 25 Bank Place. n12

TERRIO, J. NARCISSE, Parish Auctioneer, General Agent and Collector—Office 81 Chetimatchas street, Donaldsonville, La. n5

CHARLES A. TOWNSEND. WM. C. TOMPKINS.
TOWNSEND & CO., CHAS. A., Wholesale Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, 4 Magazine street. o24

TYLER, E. A., 36 Camp street, Fine Watches, Clocks, Musical Boxes, Watch Chains, Seals and Keys, rich Jewelry of all kinds, Silver and Silver plated Ware, Spectacles, Work and Dressing Boxes, Pastor Mache Goods, fine Cutlery, Fancy Goods, etc. Jewelry manufactured and repaired; Watches and Clocks repaired and warranted. d,W

VEASIE, J. H., Attorney and Counsellor at Law, will practice in the Parishes of Concordia, Tensas and Madison. Office, Pearl st., Natchez, Miss. mh8

JOSEPH WADE. J. SANDS HENSHAW.
WADE & HENSHAW, Commission Merchants and Wholesale Dealers in Groceries, Provisions and Ship Chandlery, San Francisco, California. mh18 6m

WRIGHT & CO., A. J., Cotton Factors and Commission and Forwarding Merchants, 67 Gravier street, New Orleans, La. j17 1y

WEBB, JOHN H., Original Vinegar Establishment, corner of Common and Magnolia street, opposite Charity Hospital. d7 1y

WOOD & CO., F. W., Ship Chandlers, Grocers and Provision Dealers, opposite Post 21, Second Municipality, and No. 5 Reel Stores, Third Municipality.

WOLFF, SAMUEL, Importer of Wines, Brandies, etc., and General Commission Merchant, No. 96 Camp street. n13

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