Amusements — This Evening.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—Founded on Facts—Tight Rope performances—The Elopement—Mazeppa.

PLACIDE'S VARIETIES.—The Husband of My Heart—Charles—The Sentinel.

ARCADE HALL.—Panorama of Cuba.

Auction Sales—This Day.

BURNS, RYAN & Co. will sell at half-past 10 o'clock, at the corner of Tchoupitoulas street and Exchange Alley—Magazines, Pamphlets, etc.

K. of T.—Meetings This Evening.

UNION DIVISION No. 5, at Crystal Foun Hall, 232 Tchoupitoulas street, at 8 o'clock.

LOUISIANA DIVISION No. 13, at Unity Hall, Marigny Buildings, Third Municipality, at 8 o'clock.

The Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL
of the Council of the Second Municipality.

NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 25, 1851.

See First and Fourth Pages.

SWEEP YOUR CHIMNEYS!—Attention is called to an official notice, in another column, concerning the sweeping of chimneys.

PARODI.—To-night this great rival of Jenny Lind makes her first appearance in New Orleans. She will be received without that enthusiasm which greeted Jenny; but a true artist wishes to be judged, not caressed. The opinion of to-night will be formed by her own power, in no degree influenced by the fame or popularity. We copy from the Albion a critique which appeared in the London Times two years ago.

PARKINS'S.—Chippendale had a fine house, considering the night, but will he ought to have had better. We are glad to review Mr. Charles engaged. But his *Young Rapid* was altogether too boisterous. The style which suited the American, will not do for Placide's. He must give up all rant, and by no means utter more oaths than are set down. This plan of making up the short comings of memory, by drawing largely on crack-sayings and dam-mes, is not to be endured.

The sugar crop of Louisiana, for 1850, was 211,203 hogsheads, equal to 231,194,000 lbs. There are 1495 sugar mills, 908 worked by steam, 587 by horse power. The product of molasses is 10,580,000 gallons.

LATE FROM MEXICO.—By the bark Chas. S. Olden, Captain Douglass, from Vera Cruz, we have full files of Mexican papers. Our readers will find some interesting information under this head, in another column.

POINT CLEAR.—This well known and delightful summer retreat, on Mobile Bay, was sold on the 22d at auction, for $8600, to Major G. B. Clitherall, a gentleman finely qualified to make it one of the most popular and fashionable places of resort in the South.

GEN. LESLIE COOMBS.—The Frankfort (Ky.) Commonwealth has placed at the head of its leading column the name of this well-known gentleman, in connection with the whig candidacy for Congress, in the Frankfort district.

THE WASHINGTON UNION.—Major A. J. Donelson gave his salutatory in three and a half columns of this journal of the 16th. While he cordially sustains the measures of Compromise, he thinks a dissolution of the Union inevitable if a vast majority of those least interested in the Fugitive Slave law do not honestly assist in the execution of its provisions. He blends the policy of Polk with that of Jackson, in relation to Internal Improvements, and vindicates that of both.

The Engineer-in-chief of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad has recently returned from Mississippi, and reports very favorably of the state of public opinion in the Mississippi counties, and of the disposition manifested by the planters to take stock and to push forward the road by every means in their power. They all admit that had the road been completed last fall, they would have saved more in the sale of their cotton than the whole cost of the road. [Mobile Advertiser, 23d.

We noticed the successful movements of the Engineer in Eastern Mississippi. The people of the counties seemed to have caught the spirit manifested by the citizens of Mobile. Enthusiasm for the road prevailed all along its line. If the same good feeling and concentration of purpose were cherished here, perhaps our prospect of railroad communication with Jackson, Mississippi, would be narrowed down to one line, instead of which it seems to be the most certain of all coming events that we are to have two lines, both quickly drawn and both quickly put in good working order.

The King of Belgium has issued a decree for a universal exhibition, at Brussels, of objects of art and works of living artists, on the 15th of next August. It is meant to attract a part of the concourse at London to the Belgian capital. Long editorial essays abound in the French journals, to prove that a grand exhibition should be undertaken for July in Paris. The London World's Fair is limited to four months. In July the French metropolis will overflow from the British.

GENERAL BRADY NOT DEAD.—A telegraphic dispatch, dated Detroit, April 15, states that the announcement of the death of Gen. Brady was not correct; that he was seriously injured by the fall from his carriage, but that on Friday his symptoms became more favorable, and strong hopes are now entertained of his recovery.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.—This important link is to be commenced simultaneously at three points. At Galena, to connect with the Chicago and Galena road at Freeport, and thence to Dixon; at Chicago, running in the direction of Michigan city to the State line, and at Cairo. The work is in the hands of an enterprising and spirited company, and will be pushed on with vigor and ample means.

The Pennsylvania Legislature adjourned on the 15th inst. It kept within the limit of the three dollars a day period, the hundred days having nearly but not quite expired.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.—Every vessel sailing now from NewYork. Philadelphia and Boston, goes out crowded with passengers.

FLORIDA AS A COTTON STATE.—The Tallahassee Sentinel of the 15th inst. takes the Patent Office Report (pages 315–316) to task for its authorities to show the average yield, per hand and acre, in the various cotton growing States. It sets down Florida far below all others in productive capacity, allowing it no more than three or four bales the and.

The Sentinel says that *six* bales to the hand has always been the acknowledged average yield in Florida, and calls on the cotton planters of the State to furnish each his own share of evidence to contradict the official record.

HONORS TO GEN. WARRINGTON.—The death of this gallant and respected Naval Commander, was accompanied by the usual tributes to the memory of deceased officers in the United States service. Minute guns were fired from the Navy Yard at Charlestown, and in this city the lofty building recently erected at the upper end of State street, was dressed with American flags in black crape. Gen. Warrington distinguished himself in the war of 1812, as commander of the sloop-of-war Peacock, when she captured the British brig of war Epervier. [Boston Courier, 14th.

ANOTHER REVOLUTIONARY PATRIOT GONE.—Jonathan Clark died at his residence in Christian county, Ky., on 12th March, 1851, aged 91 years, 9 months, and 22 days. He was born in Virginia, in 1759, and volunteered as a minute man in Capt. Shepherd's company of North Carolina Militia in the spring of 1776. He participated actively in quite a number of revolutionary adventures.

A bill to prevent the landing of convicts within the Commonwealth, passed the Pennsylvania Legislature on the 14th inst.

In Cincinnati, at the auction of tickets for Miss Jenny Lind's first concert, $166 70 was the amount taken at the door for admissions. Barnum sent it to the Mayor, with a request that he would devote it to such charitable purposes as he might think proper, and send $66 70 to the Daughters of Temperance. These things were done, and Cincinnati claims the Queen City still.

The Negro Anniversary Week in New York passed off in unbearable nuisance in New York city and many places. It is gratifying to the New Yorkers to know that the negroes could not get a hall to hold their meetings in the city, this year, for any price. They have, therefore, gone to electrify the soap-boilers of Syracuse with their doings.

The Canada Official Gazette contains a notice of intended application to the Provincial Legislature, next session, for an act to incorporate certain persons as the Lake Superior and Pacific Railroad Company.

The Railroad Assessment.

The Delta advocates, with great zeal, the proposed plan of assessing the real estate to make the railroads leading into the city. It, however, makes the mistake of treating the assessment as a tax. Such is not its character. No point in law is better settled than this. A tax is the money levied for the support of Government. This is the sense in which it is used in the Constitution of 1846, where it says that taxation shall be uniform.

The Constitution of 1812 contains no such provision. But when the owner of property is compelled to pay his proportion for any expense incurred in improving it, the law denominates the amount thus raised an assessment. The proposition to raise money by this means does not differ at all from the ordinary mode of opening or paving streets.

But if equality of burdens is to be the principle, then, we ask, why should the absentee owner be exempt from the heavy personal taxes of jury duty, militia duty, witness duty, and all other municipal exactions.

Two men own real estate here; one resides in the city; he is cited as a juror; he is ordered out as a soldier; he is called on as a witness; he may be elected to some municipal office; his taxes on his property are just as heavy as those of his next proprietor. This last lives in Paris; he pays his money tax on his lot, but the onerous and important tax of personal service he escapes. This is not just, nor is it at all to our interest. The Constitution should be amended, and the Legislature invested with the discretion to discriminate between the resident and absentee. The Treaty of Cession with France guarantied to the inhabitants as speedy admission into the Union as possible, according to the principles of the Constitution. Yet in 1812, when the State was received, Congress fettered it with the inability to tax lands of non-resident Americans higher than the lands of residents.

This clause was a clear assumption of power by Congress, and is not binding on the State. The new Convention, which will assemble next year, we have no doubt will repeal the present ricketty Constitution, and make one which will secure the rights of the citizen, mark out the great divisions of the Government, and leave to the people, through their Legislatures, to make such laws as the emergencies of the time and the experience of events, may require.

The Advantage of Cotton Manufactories.

When Cotton is ten cents a pound, the charges attending its transportation to Liverpool amount to over four cents a pound. The Cotton which comes back to us in the manufactured fabrics, pays, first, the charges of export, a profit to the manufacturer, and all the charges attending the return. New Orleans exports 1,000,000 bales, which, at ten cents, would amount to $45,000,000. The cost of transportation will more than cover all the expense of converting the raw article into yarns and the various kinds of cloths. So that if the English would spin and weave for nothing, it would be a better business for us to manufacture it at home, and pay our own people for their work. This million, worth now only $45,000,000, if converted into yarns and coarse cottons, will be worth $150,000,000. If it is asked how this wealth is to be retained, the answer is obvious. Divert a part of the slave labor from the field to the factory. Diminish the quantity of the raw material and increase that of the manufactured. This will keep up the prices of both. The banks of the Mississippi are the true places for Cotton Mills. The supply of fuel is inexhaustible. Coal floats down to the factory by the cheapest channel in the world. Corn, flour, meat, all the comforts of life, will be brought to the gates of the factory. The slaves will form the most efficient and the cheapest operatives. Thus, instead of paying away millions on the cost of freight, millions for the labor of foreign artisans, and the use of foreign capital, we can save all this. If England can afford to buy our Cotton, carry it across the Atlantic, manufacture it and then reship it to this country, can we not afford to make it at home? Why should there not be a factory upon every bluff on the Mississippi? The present system of employing slave labor in agriculture exclusively, is suicidal. The independence of the South will be effected, not by secession—not by any political revolution—but by the bloodless revolution of *labor*. Every cotton factory established, is a blow struck for the only independence we want. Instead of prating about a Southern Confederacy, let Southern planters establish factories. Georgia has led off in the good work—South Carolina is following with tardy steps. The Powder Magazine of Charleston is a source of anxiety and alarm only to its citizens. But Graniteville is her true Gibraltar. Why should not Louisiana take hold of the subject? May not the overflows which are so injuriously affecting the lands of lower Louisiana result after all in great gain? The factory has no overflow to fear, no late nor early frost, no drought, no caterpillar. Its crop is safe, subject to no contingencies—no casualties. It is controlled by man, independent of the elements. As an investment for security, for certainty of results, and uniformity of income, it has no superior. One of the evils to which other manufacturing establishments are subject, does not exist here. There can be no *secessionists* in the Southern factory. A "*strike*" is a moral impossibility. And yet with all these advantages in favor of diverting a part of the labor from departments suffering from over employment, none of the Louisiana slave owners have the energy and boldness to engage in the new and most profitable employment.

Late from Mexico.

The bark Chas. S. Olden, which arrived here yesterday from Vera Cruz, brings us papers from the city of Mexico of dates as late as the 9th of April.

The Congressional term closed on the 15th of April, but so much business remained to be acted on by the two houses, that it was thought Congress would avail itself of its constitutional privilege, and extend the term thirty days.

Estera, Minister of Finances, has resigned his office, and up to the last dates no appointment had been made and no steps taken in the matter. Under the present financial difficulties of the country, it seemed difficult to get any one willing to assume the responsibilities of the office. A senator in his seat remarked—"When we have finances, it will do to appoint a minister. What now do we want with one?" Estera, the late minister, has addressed a paper, on the subject of the Treasury, to the President, which consists of 112 closely written pages. Aguirre, the Minister of Justice, is the acting Minister of Finances, and, as such, has suspended Senor Huici, the First Assistant, for having paid to Hargous, through his agent, a sum of $80,000, which claim had not been recognized by preceding ministers.

The committee to whom was referred the subject of the Tribunals of Commerce have reported in favor of their continuance under certain restrictions. The Ayuntamiento have presented a petition to Congress, praying a passage of a law forbidding bull fighting in the District. This step and the desire for jury trials show the rapid improvement now going on in the civilization of the mass of the Mexican people.

The new work, the "Mysteries of Mexico," written by a French painter in the city of Mexico, by the name of Riviere, has been translated into Spanish, by Carlos Seran.

Another conspiracy against the Government has been discovered in Yucatan. Some condemned criminals, aided by soldiers of the 16th Regiment, had united and determined to murder the authorities and put fire to the capital. The horrible project was discovered in time to prevent its execution. A Sergeant, and several soldiers, have been found guilty and condemned to die.

A proposition has been made to the Senate, by Senator Blanco, asking that during the discussion of the Tehuantepec Treaty, the Government forbid the further arrival of colonists on the Isthmus. The proposition was lost by a vote of 41 against 40.

On this subject the *Trait d'Union* contains the following important piece of news:

"The Tehuantepec Treaty is now being discussed in the two chambers of Congress. Replying, in the House of Deputies to a question of the Representatives from Oajaca, the Minister of Relations declared that the treaty which would be submitted to Congress for its ratification, had undergone several modifications, some favorable to Mexico. The Senate, on its side, has gone further, and before examining the treaty confided to a special committee the duty of examining the legality of the decree of the 5th November, 1846, according to Garay, a further time for the opening of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. This committee, of which Larrainzar *is Chairman, has reported in favor of the nullity of the decree.*"

The printing of the report has been ordered.

The cholera has made its appearance in the state of Sinaloa.

Jose Julian de los Reyes, Governor of San Luis, having been formally accused of despotic and arbitrary violations of law, resigned his office of Governor, but after certain civil processes, in which he was acquitted, he has been re-elected to his office. The subject has created some excitement, and it is contended that his re-election is unconstitutional.

It is said that during the forty days Estera held his office of Minister, he worked laboriously in secret, and has written a valuable work on the finances of the country, in which he takes positions diametrically opposed to those of Payno, the Minister, and Jose de Arrillaga has addressed a long communication to the Chamber of Deputies making grave charges against Payno, and praying that he be prevented from leaving the country till the complaints against him are examined into. Senor Lerdo de Tejado is spoken of as Estera's successor.

THE SECOND CUBAN EXPEDITION.—The rumor of another organization to invade Cuba, has now assumed form an substance. If the men of the Expedition read the papers, they will find out, this time, where they are going before they are at sea. A Washington dispatch to the Philadelphia Bulletin of the 15th, says:

"The National Intelligencer has letters to-day announcing that preparations are going on at various points in the South for another invasion of Cuba, with a view to wresting it from Spanish rule. There can be no doubt in the truth of the reports, as they come from various reliable sources. Apalachicola, it is said, is to be the point of rendezvous.

"The President has had his attention called to the matter, and will doubtless do all in his power to prevent our citizens from joining in any such expedition against a friendly nation.

"The Captain General of Cuba seems to be fully prepared for any expedition. At the last accounts he had made the most efficient disposition of his land and naval forces about the island. The American naval force in the West Indies will also interfere to prevent any landing of Americans with hostile intentions, under the instructions issued by Gen. Taylor's administration at the time of the first invasion.

"The invaders are reported to have a large force enrolled in the Southern States and Texas, with artillery and other munitions. They have also received funds to a considerable amount from Cubans, anxious for a revolution in the island."

The Kingston Journal gives a correspondence between Mr. De Cordova, of Philadelphia, and the Hon. Henry Clay, a portion of which we copy, as follows:

WASHINGTON, March 7, 1851.

Dear Sir—In the midst of my public engagements here, I have not had time fully to answer your letter, and now I can briefly only say—

1st. That I know of no obstacles arising out of our laws, to the emigration of the free persons of color to the West Indies.

2d. That I have preferred Africa as a place of destination for them to any other for many reasons.

3d. But that the scheme of African colonization is not at all inconsistent with that to the West Indies, the one being an amount of that description of population in the United States sufficient for both.

4th. That as to the disposition of the blacks to emigrate to the West Indies, and their inclination to engage in agricultural labor, you have near you in Philadelphia the means of acquiring as much information as could possibly communicate. With great respect, I am your ob'dt serv't,

Mr. S. De Cordova, Philadelphia. H. CLAY.

INTERNATIONAL COURTESY.—The Right Hon. Thaddeus McDonnell, Mayor of Limerick, has addressed a letter of most friendly courtesy to "The Right Worshipful A. C. Kingsland, Mayor of New York," dated "Chamber of Commerce, Limerick, March 27, 1851," in reference to the intention of many American citizens to embark from New York, for the purpose of visiting the great Industrial Exhibition of all Nations to open in May.

Mayor McDonnell says that he has been requested by his fellow-citizens of all ranks to address this letter to Mayor Kingsland, representing the anxious desire, long cherished by the people of Limerick, to establish a closer intimacy with the people of the American Republic, and conveying the most earnest invitation to the Americans to have one of their steamships to leave for the World's Fair, chartered for Limerick, on the Shannon, that the Americans may know how much Irishmen have appreciated their humane bounty in the season of famine, and accept, on the occasion of their landing, a welcome to Irish shores by the people of Limerick, see the peculiar capabilities of its port, and partake of a public banquet in the renowned and ancient city.

The Mayor notices the most westerly position of Limerick on the European shore as favorable to a commercial intercourse with the United States, and that Limerick has uninterrupted communication with London, by railway and steam, in twenty-two hours. He awaits a reply, that the citizens of Limerick may know when to expect to meet their American friends in the Shannon.

POLICE OF NEW YORK CITY.—A bill has been drafted for presentation to the New York Legislature, having for its object a new organization of the police system of the city of New York.

Were it practicable, such a process ought to be gone through at every session of that legislature. It matters not how wise or powerful the checks and balances of any new organization of the New York Police may be, corruption will engraft itself on it and destroy its vitality before it has time to show its fruits. The progress and increase of crime are far in advance of all oiganizations there. They will continue to be so until the large number of persons in New York professing other pursuits, and who are not known in connection with police systems, are cut off from all their private and corrupt and lucrative intrigues with the police, by exposures much more vigilant and merciless than has yet been known in the "Empire City," of crime.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE—*Mr. Webster.*—Resolutions were introduced into both Houses of the New York Legislature, and became joint, a short time ago, to address Mr. Webster in commendation of his course on the Compromise measures, during the last Congress, and invite him to visit and partake of the hospitalities of the State Capital. These resolutions were referred in the Senate to the Committee on Federal Relations, and have been since "unearthed" by the determination of the mover of them, from that bourne whence scarcely a travelling resolution is ever known to return. The result is to be regretted. The Senate of New York, (or rather its President,) could not afford to do what the Legislatures of Maryland and Pennsylvania have so gloriously done—made Annapolis and Harrisburg the radiating points from which have recently been dispersed all over the Union, received every where unaffected admiration, some of the most sublime views of our National Union which its history has suggested. The vote in the Senate was fifteen for, and fifteen against the resolutions, the President casting his vote in the negative.

ENORMOUS IMMIGRATION.—The vanguard of the great army of immigrants, which letters from abroad, and the English newspapers, tell us is to invade the port of New York the coming season, is beginning to come in. Since Saturday night, the 12th instant, the following vessels, chiefly packet ships, have been reported in our marine columns:

Saddons,	Liverpool	409
Vanguard,	do	310
Fields,	do	416
Arctic,	do	350
Foles,	do	288
Constantine,	do	350
Hemisphere,	do	300
Edw. O'Brien,	do	288
Mississippi,	Cork	260
Caroline and Mary Clark,	Havre	275
Total for the two past days		3097

The number of steerage passengers arrived here on Monday, alone, was: From Liverpool, 2548; Londonderry, 159; Hamburg, 128; Antwerp, 146; in all, 2981. The number arrived previously this month is 7768—making a grand total for the month, thus far, of 10,749; of which the ships Underwriter brought 690; Manhattan, 780; Devonshire, 429, States Rights, 340; and others, besides those above mentioned, ranging from 375 to 150. [New York Express, 15th instant.

Remarkable facts relative to incendiarism have come to light recently in Utica, New York. The police have arrested five or six young men belonging to two Engine companies of Utica, who, during the past eighteen months, have set fire to more than forty buildings, and destroyed more than $150,000 worth of property. It is said that their conviction is certain. The most remarkable feature of their conduct is, that these crimes, some of them punishable by death, have been committed without any motive. The only reason assigned by the parties is, that they wanted a little fun and frolic, and went on undetected until they acquired a mania for the fire-excitement as the French do for suicide.

MAJOR GENERAL WINFIELD SCOTT.—This illustrious General, who has been truly described as the most uniformly successful General of the age, is now in our city, and we are sure that our whole population, without respect to party, are disposed to honor him for his glorious military services and his noble personal qualities. In answer to many inquiries as to the age of Gen. Scott and the date of his services, the Cincinnati Chronicle makes the following statement:

Winfield Scott was born on the 13th of June, 1786, and will, therefore, be 65 in June next.

Admitted to the Bar in 1806, and practiced a few months in the Petersburg (Va.) Circuit.

Appointed Captain of Light Artillery in May, 1808.

Appointed Lieut. Colonel of the 2d Artillery in July, 1812.

Fought the battle of Queenstown and was taken pritoner 13th October, 1812.

Appointed Brigadier General in March, 1814.

Fought the battle of Chippewa, July 5th, 1814.

Commanded the main body of Brown's army in the battle of Niagara, (Lundy's Lane,) July 25th, 1814.

Brevetted Major General, July, 1814.

Maintains peace in the Patriot Troubles, in the affair of the Caroline, 1837.

Aids in the Pacification of the Maine Boundary in 1839.

Captures Vera Cruz, 23d of March, 1847.

Wins the battle of Cerro Gordo, April 18th, 1847.

Wins the battle of Contreras, 19th of August, 1847.

Wins the battle of Churubusco, 20th of August, 1847.

Stormed Chapultepec, on the 13th of September, 1847.

Entered the City of Mexico on the morning of the 14th of September, 1847.

Thus has Winfield Scott been *forty-two years* in the service of his country, having made some of the most brilliant campaigns on record, and *never failed* in any undertaking.

COTTON CROP OF 1850.—Mr. H. B. Gwathmey has addressed a letter to the Mobile Advertiser, dated April 21, 1851. His estimates of the crop having been subjected to quite severe comment, he thus reasserts his opinions:

"Circumstances, in a manner, have compelled me to give publicity to my views as to the probable extent of the crop of 1850—and these were, up to the time that frost occurred, in October last, that 2,500,000 to 2,600,000 would *probably* be produced, and *after* the frost I said that I considered 2,500,000 would be near enough to the mark for all practical purposes. This last estimate has never been changed, and never will be, but left to be tested by the result."

After the result shall have *tested* all the estimates of the season, "the people" who produce cotton will be apt to find some interest in ascertaining from the estimate-manufacturers, as quickly as possible, how much cotton they will be able to gin next year. Mr. Gwathmey's opinions of this crop must not have been fully considered in Europe at an early period, or the trade and buyers must have been culpably slow to act on them. But, perhaps, there was a *slight* difference of opinion there as well as on this side.

EXPORTATION OF SPECIE.—The export of specie to Europe appears to be steadily on the increase. For some time back it has ranged from $1,500,000 to $2,000,000 per month, but now is far beyond that amount. During last week the precious metals exported from the port of New York amounted to $1,191,029. The necessity of this drain, in consequence of the heavy imports, is made the more apparent from the fact that the present shipments are not in silver, which commands a premium in Europe; but, the supply of that metal being nearly exhausted, or the premium of it being driven up too high in consequence of the large demand, nearly the whole of the amount now going forward is in gold, and the larger proportion in American coin. [Nat. Intel.

SINGULAR DEATH.—The wife of Captain J. M. Barding, of St. Clair county, Mo., was killed in a most distressing and singular manner a few days since. The Osceola Independent says:

Capt. B. had brought his horse near the door of his house, fastened him, and stepped in with a view of procuring some papers preparatory to leaving on business. While in the house, a paper he was handling was blown out of the door by the breeze. His wife ran out to catch it, and in the act of doing so, and when near the heels of the horse, she received a fatal kick from the animal, its foot or feet striking her on the back of the head, and prostrating her. Her husband caught her up and bore her into the house, but she never spoke, and survived the accident but a few minutes.

NAVAL.—The sloop-of-war Preble is now being fitted out at New York to take her station in the Severn, (at Annapolis) as the practice ship of the Naval Academy. The *Preble is a third class sloop-of-war, carrying* sixteen guns, and as her draught of water is light, she will be able to get a safe berth in the river. She will have her complement of men and officers on board.

POST-OFFICE ROBBERY—*Nashville, April* 12, P. M.—Aubry Wilson was to-night arrested and lodged in jail, charged with robbing a letter, April 4, mailed from Louisville and directed to Wesly Wheliss, broker of this city, containing two thousand dollars Tennessee bank notes, and sixteen hundred dollars in checks. It has been known for some time that the above robbery had been perpetrated, but the Postmaster here has not been heretofore able to affix the guilt on any one, until this evening, when part of the money was discovered in circulation in the city and traced to young Wilson. Immediately on being arrested, he admitted his guilt to officer Cleveland. He was employed in the Post-office last July, and continued in the office as clerk, until discharged last January for inattention. He confessed that on the night of the 4th of April, he entered through some of the rooms back of Morse's Telegraph Office, and entered the Post-office through a back door by a false key. [Cin. Com. 14th.

THE LEGION OF HONOR.—The forty-ninth anniversary of the creation of the Legion of Honor by the Emperor Napoleon, has just been celebrated at Paris. The number of members of the Legion of Honor on the 30th of November last was 51,706, of whom 70 grand crosses, 197 grand officers, 921 commanders, 4496 officers. Out of the total number, 10 grand crosses receive 5000f. each; 15 grand crosses, 23 grand officers, and 20 commanders, receive each 2000f.; 17 grand crosses, 51 grand officers, 141 commanders, 358 officers, receive each 1000f.; and 16,427 simple members receive 250f. According to the law of the 15th of May, 1850, salaries can only be accorded with decorations to the amount of 100,000f., but in the time of war, and for acts of bravery in war, their limit may be exceeded. In 1850, 96 nominations of this kind were made.

THE POTOMAC FISHERIES.—It is gratifying to learn, from gentlemen extensively concerned in the shad and herring fisheries on the Potomac, that on the Virginia side especially the seine holders have been very successful. If the weather should continue favorable, it is thought that the present will prove a good season for those who invested capital in the Potomac fisheries. We quote the prices, as given to us on Saturday by a respectable merchant of this city. Shad from $8 00 to $8 50 per hundred; Herring from $7 00 to $7 50 per thousand. [National Intelligencer.

Twenty-five Railroads in New England, the aggregate length of which is 1120 miles, cost $53,264,000. The following will show their progress in three years:

In 1848, the gross receipts were $5,908,144. In 1849, $6,421,967. In 1850, $6,903,328. In 1848, the running expenses were $3,132,247. In 1849, $3,306,547. In 1850, $3,422,931. In 1848, the net earnings were $2,785,897. In 1849, $3,115,420. In 1850, $3,480,347. The number of passengers carried in 1848, was 7,633,870. In 1849, 8,633,230. In 1850, 8,973,681.

Mr. Taggart has invented a powerful printing press, adapted to a sheet of any size, by which both sides can be printed at once, giving from one to two impressions in a second, and the cost of which will not exceed five hundred dollars. The model looks as though the invention was practicable. Mr. T. has taken his model to NewYork to exhibit it to Mr. Bruce.

Mr. Lucius T. Guernsey, of Montpelier, Vt., an experienced and ingenious printer, has invented and brought into successful operation a powerful printing press, which, with less than half the cost, promises all the results of the great power presses now used in publishing our largest class of papers.

Yankee ingenuity will never permit the necessity of paying ten or twenty thousand dollars for "a fast press" to exist long.

A gentleman who did not live very happy with his wife, on the maid telling him that she was going to give her mistress warning, as she kept scolding her from morning till night, "Happy girl," said the master, "I wish I could give warning too."

To the Ladies.

☞ Mrs. SHERMAN, thankful for past favors and liberal patronage in her line of business, is happy to inform her friends and the public, that she has removed from No. 26 Naydes to 136 St. Charles street, where she is now prepared to receive and fit Ladies and Children with the following articles, to wit:

Sherman's SHOULDER BRACES and ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS, Dr. Banning's BODY BRACES, Dr. Crane's SHOULDER and SPINAL BRACES, Mrs. Betts' SUPPORTERS, Dr. Thompson's SUPPORTERS, etc. etc.

☞ Hours of attendance, in the morning, from 9 A. M. till 3 o'clock P. M.; and in the evening, from 4 till 6 P. M.

☞ Females will be in attendance to assist and wait upon ladies. apl25 2dp and

LOCAL MATTERS.

POOR IMMIGRANTS.—A great number of homeless, ragged and famishing immigrants are still without means, and almost without compassion, rambling about the lower part of this city, in the greatest destitution. By the benevolent exertion of a few friends, among whom is foremost Mr. Philip Prendergast, a vacant store has been lent to them for a shelter from the weather, and a few donations have been appropriated to their use. On Sunday night collections were made in several places of worship for the poor creatures, and a little temporary aid was thus afforded. One poor man died two days ago, from the effects of the hardships he endured, and he has left behind him a poor unprotected girl. A House of Refuge for these poor creatures would really be a blessing.

IMPORTANT DECISION TO RIPARIAN OWNERS.—*Second District Court—Alexander Grant, Jr., vs. John McDonogh's Executors.*—This was a suit for $31,000, claimed as damages suffered by plaintiff's plantation, from the neglect of defendants to build and maintain his levees on a large tract of land in the Parish of Plaquemines. The Court charged the Jury that if they were satisfied the overflow of plaintiff's plantation was caused by the neglect of McDonogh, they should find for plaintiff, and that the liability of the defaulting proprietor was not limited to the fine to be imposed by the Parish. The jury, after an absence of an hour, rendered a verdict for $20,260. J. Q. Bradford and Frost, for plaintiff; Roselius, Pierce and Grivot for defendants.

JACKSON SQUARE.—This elegant and ornamental square, which has been newly laid out to improve the appearance of the neighborhood of the St. Louis Cathedral, and which till lately has been familiarly known as the Place d'Armes, is now completed. A double tier of lamps have been placed round the principal walks and over the entrance gates, and when these are lighted at night, it will present a charming appearance. Two beautiful walks have been made and nicely paved with shells and red gravel, the latter one being of a circular and the outer one of a crescent form. It is also ornamented with a choice selection of shrubs and evergreens, and the interior parts of the square are chastely platted with grass. The improvement effected is very great, and when the Jackson Monument is erected in the centre, it will be a place of great attraction to visitors.

STREET NUISANCES.—The public have been much annoyed of late by the manifest neglect of carters, who are in the habit of leaving their horses and vehicles in the street for hours, without any person to look after them. Often the horses stand away from the place where they are left, and cause dangerous obstructions in the streets, and during the last four or five days no less than eight or ten persons have been fined for their neglect in this particular. We would caution this class of persons against this species of carelessness, as they are liable to be proceeded against for it, and fined by the Recorder.

FIRE.—Yesterday morning, between one and two o'clock, a frame building at the corner of Perdido and St. Jean streets, was discovered to be on fire, and though attempts were made to save it by the Fire Department, it was completely destroyed. It belonged to Mr. Gorman a grocer, at the corner of Jackson and Villery streets, and has not been occupied during the last two weeks, which leads to the well-grounded supposition that the act was one of a base incendiary.

STEALING TOBACCO.—Last evening, a man named John Perry was arrested by the Second Municipality police for stealing a quantity of tobacco. He went into the grocery store of Mr. John Henderson, about six o'clock, situated on Poydras street, and quietly appropriated to himself a large box of tobacco, but, as he was walking off with it, Mr. Henderson detected him, and gave him into custody.

RECORDER GENOIS' COURT.—In the absence of the Recorder, Alderman Bonneval presided in the above Court yesterday morning.

Assault.—Ellen Green preferred a charge against Alfred Ross for assaulting her between 11 and 12 o'clock yesterday morning, at the corner of Basin and Customhouse streets, by striking her violently several times. He was sent to prison to await further examination.

Horse Stealing.—A free man of color, named Joseph Pollidor, was brought up from prison, where he had been confined from the 17th inst., for the production of evidence, and charged with stealing a horse, the property of the Levee Steam Cotton Press Company. It appeared that on the morning of the 17th of April, a horse was left for a short time on the Levee, near Canal street, by Mr. John Wilcox, and Pollidor seeing it there drove it away. Information of the robbery was given to the officer on duty at the First Municipality Watch-house, and he dispatched Francois Renaud, another officer, in search of it. About four o'clock the same afternoon he found Pollidor trying to dispose of the horse to the keeper of a livery stable, at the corner of Main and Romas streets, and immediately took him into custody. The prisoner was sent for trial to the First District Court.

David Kinney was ordered to find bail for his good behaviour, for assaulting Charles McGiven on Wednesday night in Barrack street.

Stealing Money.—A man named Cobra was charged by Wm. A. Harrison with robbing him on the 23d inst., in the Parish of Pointe Coupee, of $363. After he effected the robbery, and obtained possession of the money, he decamped and came to this city, but was arrested yesterday morning. He was remanded.

The New York Fugitive.—Antonio Sanson, alias Sympson, who was arrested on Wednesday at the instance of the Spanish Consul, for decamping from New York and carrying with him $2500, which he had stolen, was brought up yesterday morning upon the charge, before Alderman Bonneval, and remanded for further examination. He instructed his counsel to apply for his immediate transmission to New York, that he might be delivered over to the authorities there, to undergo an examination. The request was not complied with on that occasion, and he was sent back to prison to await a further investigation.

Larceny.—Louis Kiadnich was sent to the First District Court upon a charge of larceny. The particulars of this case were given yesterday.

RECORDER CALDWELL'S COURT.—James Johnson was sent for trial to the First District Court upon a charge of stealing a box of candles valued at $8, from the steamboat Hungarian, on Wednesday night. He said that he was hired by a man to carry the box to St. Mary's Market for 12 cents, but he was unable to name the person who employed him.

Having Concealed Weapons.—Jesse Smith was charged with being found at the corner of St. Charles and Common streets, with a bowie knife on Wednesday night. Officer Gallagher said he could not make an affidavit against him, as he knew nothing about the case. He arrested him at the request of Alderman Hawthorn, and took a bowie knife from his hand. The Recorder fined him $20 for carrying unlawful weapons.

Assault.—Robert Shay was ordered to find a bondsman for $500, to keep the peace against Abigail Wolverton, whom he assaulted on the 18th of April, by knocking her down in Girod street.

Attempted Robbery.—John Williams, charged with attempting, on the 24 instant, to rob John Forshee of a gold watch, at the corner of Poydras and Philippa streets, was discharged. The Recorder said he had fixed this case for hearing once, and Forshee had not appeared; therefore, he should let the prisoner go.

Henry Walker was sent to the Parish Prison for thirty days, in default of paying a fine of $20 for carrying a concealed dirk knife on Canal street, on Wednesday night.

Vagrancy.—Mathew Burke was sent to the First District Court upon a charge of vagrancy, but bail was taken for his appearance.

Stabbing.—H. Poulet was brought up on a charge of cutting and wounding Emile Fenskoff, on Tchoupitoulas street, with a knife. It appeared that on the morning of the 23d inst., the parties met in the street, and words of an unpleasant character arose between them, which was ended by Poulet taking out a knife and cutting his adversary under the left eye. In attempting to save his face and head, he also received a dangerous wound on the left hand. The case will be investigated to-morrow.

Stealing a Horse.—Michael Riley, who was charged with stealing a horse, the property of Mr. Home, was discharged, as no one appeared to prosecute.

Thomas Outlaw, for being found in a house on Circus street under suspicious circumstances, was remanded for a voucher.

Assault and Robbery.—Daniel Hughes, Michael Kelly and Joseph Burns were charged by Lewis Holden with assaulting him on the 15th of April, in a coffee-house in Girod street, and stealing from him $10. In the course of the investigation it was proved that Holden asked the other men into the coffee-house to drink, and then refused to pay for the liquor. The men were bound over to keep the peace.

Arrivals at Principal Hotels....April 24.

VERANDA....A Douglass, John W Davis, John Duffie, S Snead, G J Marshall, W J Marshall, Jos C Turner, W B Anderson, Ala; G L Brown, NO; Wm Lowe, Columbus; W B James, NY; Herman Melville, Va; M Norvell, Louisville; Stephen Allen, Judge Chum and lady, La; Edw Spaulding, S B McCarty, J W Chapman, C S Hedges, W Moore, W L Russell.

WESTERN VERANDA....J Powell, J S Bowen, Tenn; John McMaughton, Ala; Patrick O'Brien, Wis; Samuel J Wise, A S Smith, Iowa; Daniel Axton, F G Powers, Va; Saml Baker, Ill.

PLANTERS'....J G Kapell, W A McFarland, James K Lee, W M Lawrence, Stephen J Murray, George Dalton, L Hughes, La.

HEWLETT'S....R D Ratliff, NO; Robt Smith, G P Lengnene Louisiana.

Died:

In Lafayette, on Wednesday, 23d inst., a 12 o'clock, of scarlet fever, ELIZABETH REED, first daughter of Frederick A. and Zenobede Felicite Fearing, aged 8 years, 3 months and 28 days....Also, on the same day, at half past 4, P. M., ABBY FELICITE, second daughter of Frederick A. and Zenobede Felicite Fearing, aged 6 years, 5 months, 21 days.

☞ **Protection Hose Fire Company.**

☞ The members of this company are hereby notified to attend the regular monthly meeting, to be held at the Engine-house, on MONDAY EVENING, 28th inst., at half-past 7 o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested.

apl25 JOS. F. RUS