Amusements — This Evening.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—Turning the Tables—Tight Fast Servants—Divertisement—Maxulu.

CHRISTY'S VARIETIES.—The Love Chase—Dancing—Island of Jewels.

ARMORY HALL.—Panorama of Cuba.

Auction Sales—This Day.

SEXES, HYDE & CO. will sell at half-past 10 o'clock, at 81 Magazine street—Groceries, Provisions and Liquors.

WM. P. SCOTT will sell, at half-past 10 o'clock, at No. 87 Camp street—Furniture.

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

WASHINGTON FOUNTAIN, No. 1, at Crystal Fount Hall, 252 Tchoupitoulas street, at 8 o'clock.

PEARL DIVISION, No. 8, at the new Temperance Hall, 99 St. Charles street, at 8 o'clock.

....*To-morrow Morning*....

LIBERAL DIVISION, No. 17, at the new Temperance Hall, 99 St. Charles street, at 8 o'clock.

The Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL
of the Council of the Second Municipality.

NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 26, 1851.

See First and Fourth Pages.

The Weekly Crescent

Will be ready for delivery early this morning. It contains a full report of the Speech of James Robb, Esq., before the Railroad Convention recently held in this city; leading Editorials, Sketches, and a General Summary of News from all quarters. To be had at the counter, and at Morgan's, adjoining the Post-office.

OMISSION.—There was an omission to credit the news by telegraph in our paper, yesterday, to the Picayune.

STEAMER NATCHEZ No. 2.—This favorite packet, Capt. Hendrick, its faithful officer, "second to none" other than Captain Leathers himself, favored us yesterday with Vicksburg papers. The Natchez No. 2 leaves for Vicksburg, and all intermediate landings, this afternoon at 5 o'clock, positively.

Steamer Concordia favored us, yesterday, with late St. Louis papers.

The Mississippi river at Vicksburg, on the 22d inst., was falling at the rate of an inch within the twenty-four hours. At Natchez, the river had fallen four inches between Thursday of last week and Monday last. On Wednesday, the 23d inst., it was falling.

THE UPPER RIVERS.—Steamboats, arrived at St. Louis on the 18th, report the upper rivers in fine navigable condition, except the Missouri, which was low and falling all the way down from Weston; three-and-a-half feet water at Howard's Bend.

The steamship Florida made her last trip from New York to Savannah in sixty-five hours, from wharf to wharf.

AMIN BEY.—The NewYork Express publishes letters from respectable sources in Constantinople, asserting that the Congress and people of the United States have been duped by Amin Bey, whose visit here had no diplomatic recommendation, but was manufactured out of a permission given to him by the Sultan, at the earnest solicitation of Mr. Dragoman Brown. These letters say specifically that Mr. Brown's object in palming Mr. Bey upon the people, as a special messenger from the Sultan, was to build up a magnificent idea here of his own importance in Turkey.

Mr. Brown has answered these charges by showing that Mr. Marsh had more agency in the matter than himself, and publishes letters from Rechid Pacha, Sulyman Pacha, and others, declaring that Amin Bey was an "Imperial Commissioner."

Many arrests of persons for carrying concealed weapons, have been made in Philadelphia recently. On the 16th, Judge Parsons sentenced to one year's imprisonment each, two persons convicted of this offence.

GEN. BRADY DEAD.—The National Intelligencer says it is now stated by telegraph, that Gen. Brady died on the 15th, from the injuries he received from being thrown from his carriage on the 10th inst.

THE PLOUGH, THE LOOM AND THE ANVIL. We are glad to see by the April number that this valuable publication is to be continued. The untimely and lamented death of its distinguished proprietor, the late John S. Skinner, Esq., it was feared, would produce the discontinuance of the work; and we are therefore rejoiced to find that such is not the case, and that the journal will be continued without interruption.

At the term of the Circuit Court of Coosa county, Ala., which closed on the 19th inst., Judge Goldthwaite presiding, Wilson, a slave, was convicted of the manslaughter of a negro woman, and sentenced to be branded in the right hand with the letter M, and to receive thirty-nine lashes, which punishment was inflicted by the Sheriff.

CROPS AND WATER IN LAFOURCHE.—The Thibodaux Minerva, of the 19th, has unfavorable accounts of the crops:

"*The Crops.*—Great complaint is made by the planting community at the backwardness of the growing cane crop. Many allege that their stubble or ratoon, from some unknown cause is entirely blasted—or so much so, that should it not assume a more favorable appearance soon, that they intend ploughing it up and planting the ground in corn. The plant cane is also said to be very inferior in comparison to other seasons; in fact, the present prospects for an average crop—taking the past as a correct data to base an opinion upon—are rather gloomy."

The Minerva says that the Lafourche still continues at high water mark, though we have no new crevasses to record; matters and things in the neighborhood of the one at Gaillard's, still go on *swimingly*.

Point Clear is not to be opened by Major Itherall. The Mobile Tribune says the impression prevails that this property was bid on Tuesday for the stockholders. This is not the fact. Major Clitherall bought it on his own account as an investment, and will sell it as soon as he can find a purchaser. Unless it is bought for the purpose, it will not be opened this season as a public house.

THE WHALE AND COD FISHERIES.—A table recently published, exhibiting the amount of enrolled and licensed tonnage employed in the cod fishery, and also the registered tonnage of the whale fishery from 1817 to 1850, shows that while the tonnage in the whale fishery has increased from 4874 tons in 1817, to nearly 150,000 in 1850, the enrolled and licensed tonnage in the cod fishery has increased only from 53,900 tons in 1817, to 85,646 in 1850; the tonnage of the former reaching its maximum in 1847, and the latter its maximum in 1829.

THE CROPS IN GEORGIA.—The late tremendous rains, and the week or two of cold, dry, windy weather that succeeded, have done immense injury to the growing crops. Corn and cotton have not been more backward or more unpromising for many years. The torrents of rain beat what portion of the soil that was left almost as hard as a brickbat, and for a dozen or more successive days the whole country has been threatened with frost. The consequence is, that every species of tender vegetation is drooping and dying, and unless we have rain very soon, with warm growing weather, there is no telling what may be the consequential injury. It is now nearly the last of April, the corn about two inches high on an average, and yellow at that, the cotton no where that can well be seen with the naked eye, the fields baked to a crust, and the weather cold, windy and dry. If the prospect is not somewhat gloomy, we should like for some one to point out the bright side of it. [Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer, 22d.

MEXICAN CLAIMS—*Awards of the Commissioners*—The Washington Republic, of the 17th instant, contains a list of the awards of the Commissioners on the Mexican Claims. The whole number of memorials presented was two hundred and seventy-two—the number rejected as insufficient on their face, was forty. The sum appropriated was three millions two hundred and three thousand five hundred and twenty-three dollars. So there is the sum of forty-six thousand four hundred and seventy-seven dollars left to be paid back to the Mexican Government.

Some of the large awards are as follows: To Lewis J. Hargous, $530,682; Dr. Gardner, $428,000; Union Land Company, in Texas, $58,879; Trinity Land Company, $52,559 24; Galveston Bay and Texas Company, $50,000; Aaron Leggett, $109,000; Wm. S. Parrott, $114,000.

Four thousand three hundred and seventy dollars and seventy cents were awarded to the New Orleans Canal and Banking Company of this city; Franklin Chase, husband of the heroine of Tampico, receives the pretty sum of $33,373.

Parodi.

Reluctantly we confess ourselves disappointed, sadly disappointed, with the concert of last evening. Parodi was evidently suffering from a cold, and had to contend against the disadvantages of a bad room for sound, and an *abominable* orchestra. Under such circumstances, it would scarcely be just to venture on a criticism of her power or attainments; but a glance at the impression which she has left upon our mind, may enable us to point out some of the obvious reasons of her failure, with a view to their future correction.

In the andante of Casta Diva, she evidently felt her want of control over her voice; reaching up to, instead of at once attacking the note, and forcing *sostenutos*, which should have been piano, to keep them from growing flat. This of itself would have been sufficient to dampen the confidence of any debutant, but placed in the very midst of a noisy and badly drilled orchestra, modulation and intonation become almost a matter of guesswork. The piece was coldly received, and though she made a strong effort to regain herself in the allegro, with the exception of one or two impassioned outbursts, she felt, and the audience felt, that she had failed. In the second song, from Strakosch's opera of Giovanna di Napoli, her hoarseness had increased to such a degree that she sung false almost from the beginning.

To the list of disadvantages under which she labored, we must add that of a bad selection of pieces. If Parodi expects to succeed with a New Orleans audience, even when she is herself and has the full command of her voice, she must go to a higher school than the compositions of Mr. Maurice Strakosch; ears which have been attuned to the divine harmonies of Mozart and Haydn, or the melodies of Bellini, cannot endure to be inflicted by the hour with strains from such a source. The inspired Prophet should speak the oracles of a God. First we had an aria from Giovanna di Napoli, by *Maurice Strakosch*; then a grand fantasie de concert by *Maurice Strakosch*; and though the second part claimed to open with a "Grand *Overture* for the full Orchestra," we could not be deceived in the strains of the Flirtation Polka by *Maurice Strakosch*, which has long since had its day and been *buried*.

Mr. Strakosch is a good pianist; but three pieces out of ten (almost one-third) is too much for a New Orleans audience on one night. We would respectfully suggest to M'lle Parodi that unless the room be changed, she should dismiss her orchestra, and be satisfied to give us more *familiar* music, with less display.

Despite of all disadvantages, however, we saw and felt that she had power and talent of an elevated character, which, at another time, and under better auspices, we shall be happy to do full justice to. The late hour prevents us from extending our notices to the other artists, who were well received, and deservedly so.

Switzerland.

This small country has been recently exciting some attention, in consequence of the measures it has taken towards political refugees. A prevalent idea is, that she has been coerced and brow-beaten, by the threats of the leading powers of the Continent of Europe, into an abandonment of her principles of toleration and hospitality; that she has somewhat degraded herself by submitting to the dictation of the powerful monarchs who surround her with their imposing armies. We think this is a mistaken and hasty judgment, an injustice done to a sister Republic who, for many years and under the most trying circumstances, has boldly asserted and maintained the principles of liberty and democracy.

Hitherto Switzerland has never conceded anything to the threats or to the diplomatic insinuations of despotism; she has, on the contrary, resisted, on many recent occasions, when resistance seemed unavoidable destruction.

In 1838, for instance, when France asked for the expulsion of Louis Napoleon, then a political refugee in Switzerland, compliance with the request was declined. When threatening language was used, it was immediately answered by an unflinching and emphatic declaration of the right of asylum, and the feeling was echoed throughout the country, from the valleys to the mountain-tops, from the cities to the most remote hamlets of the Alps. When, finally, France marched a large army "to chastise the insolence of her turbulent neighbors," as expressed in the proclamation of the Commander-in-chief to his soldiers, *then*, all Switzerland rose as one man for the defence of its liberty and its republican principles. The enthusiasm was greatest in those very States most exposed. In less than a week a first division of thirty thousand Swiss was stationed on the lines. The odds were fearful. A country poor, and with only two millions of inhabitants, in array against wealthy France and her thirty-five millions. And still there was a determination to die rather than give up a principle. The enthusiasm was such, that females did not allow any man to stay at home who could bear arms. To the eye of the astonished traveller, villages seemed entirely deserted by their male population. This energy saved Switzerland. France was not prepared for a war of extermination.

But little more than three years ago, the odds against the Confederation were still greater, in the war of the Sonderbund. There was then in the States a disunionist party at work, led by the Jesuits and fomented by the European Powers. After talking of disunion for some years, seven States out of twenty-two formed a separate confederacy and armed themselves in a formidable array. The disunionists were openly supported by France and Austria. The Diet of the remaining States did not hesitate, however, to enforce the Constitution, and to march over a hundred thousand men on the traitorous States in spite of France and Austria. By a rapid campaign they prevented the armed intervention of both these powers.

Indeed, the united threats of the European despots against the right of asylum, connected with the marching of armies, is a fact which has occurred more than once within the last sixteen years. Switzerland has never yielded yet, and must have suddenly altered her character, had she yielded now.

But the facts are simply these. During the political agitation of Europe which followed on the war of the Sonderbund, and on the fall of Louis Philippe, an unprecedented number of refugees gathered in Switzerland. At one time, in July, 1849, there came together from Germany twelve thousand men, nearly the whole revolutionary army of Baden. Then there came, besides, legions of Poles, Hungarians, Italians, Frenchmen. All these men came destitute, unfit for any kind of work but fighting. In a country like *ours*, part of them might have been disposed of as settlers, and in various other ways; but Switzerland, a poor, mountainous country, not as large as the State of New York, could offer no employment to such men; they were a dead burden to the community. The case might be better understood by instituting a comparison with our own country. About twenty thousand men thrown upon a population of two millions, is tantamount to over two hundred thousand helpless men being landed on our shores, and having to be provided for; a burden which we could not bear for any considerable time. Switzerland bore it, however. The victorious Prussian army was on her borders in 1849, and threatening an invasion; the Swiss remained unflinching, and while granting a generous hospitality to the refugees, had at the same time to protect them from their pursuers by sending troops to the German lines, which was an increased trouble and expense.

With time, and by degrees, the greater part of these refugees ceased to be a burden to the country. Many emigrated, many returned home, some established themselves where they had found an asylum. But these were the best part, those willing to help themselves, and the balance, which had to be provided for, was formed of the worse materials. With few exceptions they were idle, insolent, and real desperadoes. Instead of helping themselves, they wanted to be fed by Government till the day of some other adventurous enterprise, and the sympathy of the hard-working citizen who had to be taxed for their support, began to cool down, and often to change into indignation. Besides, instead of enjoying quietly the hospitality afforded to them, they plotted all the time, and prepared new expeditions, unmindful of the troubles they might bring upon their hosts. Switzerland, for their sake, had to draw upon her the ill-will and suspicion of all her neighbors, and see her trade affected by it.

Finally, a large proportion of these refugees is imbued with socialist principles; they affect to hold the most ultra Red Republican principles; they have endeavored to spread their views, and to take a part in the politics of Switzerland, by associating themselves with the most unprincipled men and party in the land. As they can thrive only in turmoil and war, they tried invariably to excite it wherever they could, and to publish the most incendiary papers and pamphlets. Thus they have drawn upon them the odium of the best citizens, and retained the sympathies of only a few of the worst. It is no wonder that Switzerland wishes to get rid of them; the wonder is that they were tolerated so long; they would not have been in any other quarter of the globe. Nothing but the national feeling of antipathy to the despotic powers could have protected them so long. The quiet and honest refugee has never been, and will never be disturbed. But the restless foreigner that comes to preach that property is robbery, to organize secret societies, to use the country where he finds an asylum only as a tool for his plottings against friendly neighbors, ought not to be tolerated. Probably Switzerland has been hitherto too indulgent, and has not acted in the same spirit which led Gen. Taylor to bring before courts of justice, those connected with the expedition of Cuba.

Recently France has entered into some arrangement with Switzerland for the transfer to America of political refugees, offering to bear the expense. Upon which it was said that Switzerland had yielded to the threats of the united despotic powers, and that France was their accomplice. Now, the fact is, that Switzerland has never been less frightened than on this occasion, and has not exhibited even the slightest fear of a war. The *Algemeine Zeitung*, of Augsburg, the paper which contains the most reliable information upon German and Swiss affairs, although unfavorable to republicanism, asserts, very correctly, that France alone has been alarmed; alarmed lest the Swiss should rush madly into a hopeless war with these great monarchs, and the equilibrium of peace be disturbed. Hence that unexpected generosity of France, who, while she acted so unmercifully before to the same refugees, driving them from her territory, is willing, now unasked, to tax herself to get them out of Switzerland.

Supreme Court of Louisiana.

Morris, Sheriff, vs. *Raoul*....The securities of a Sheriff are liable for moneys received by him, as Syndic of an insolvent succession, when such Syndicship devolves on him by operation of law. To enable a Syndic's creditors to attack a judgment of the wife against the husband, there must be allegations of fraud and collusion, and that the creditors sought to be defrauded were such, prior to the rendition of the judgment.

The ownership of an unprofitable saw-mill, and of large tracts of wild land in Texas and Arkansas, raises the presumption that the owner has exhausted and wasted his means in wild and ruinous speculations.

Where a purchaser of property at a judicial sale retains the price to pay off apparent incumbrances, other creditors may show that these did not exist, and receive the amount on their debts.

In this case, the judgment was reversed, and one rendered in favor of the Syndic of the deceased husband for $15,736; but only to be paid after a tableau of distribution and homologation.

O'Kearny vs. *Holmes*....A vexatious suit. Judgment affirmed.

Widow Pons vs. *Bonneval*....Where property has been advertised for several weeks before the sale, the vendor will be bound by such description, but not by the loose assertions of the auctioneer, made at the sale, in the absence of the vendor and without his authority. Where defects are patent, the purchaser cannot set them up as a reason for declining to comply with his bid.

C. M. Chamberlin vs. *March & Milbank*....A party cannot recover who acts in such a manner as to produce in the mind of another, a belief of what is false, or an ignorance or disbelief of what is true, and by this continued silence induces such other to enter into a contract injurious to himself, but advantageous to the deceiver. It is an inflexible rule, that an error thus produced invalidates all contracts, and it should be particularly enforced in all commercial transactions; the law of commerce is the law of honor. Judgment affirmed.

Mallard & Armistead vs. *Carpenter—Burke, Watt & Co., third opponents*....A judgment, to operate as a judicial mortgage on slaves, must be recorded *in the Parish of the defendant's domicil*, or in that where the plantation to which the slaves are attached is situated. Burke, Watt & Co. recorded their judgment in the Parish of Orleans, while the defendant had his domicil in the Parish of Jefferson. The slaves were attached to no plantation, and the mortgage did not operate.

Wilson vs. *Brown*....Where a party orders a particular cargo, at a limited price, which he refuses to receive, and the cargo is sold at private sale at the current price, he is responsible for the difference between that and the price stipulated. Judgment reversed, and one rendered for plaintiff.

Porter vs. *Ledoux, et al*....Judgement for defendants reversed, and case remanded.

King vs. *Sigur*....An action of warranty can be sustained, on producing the record of the suit, and judgment of ejection from the lands sold, and showing that the vendor was notified to defend the suit, and did defend. In this case, the lands sold were in Mississippi, and the deed contains the usual covenants under the common law. When the vendee was sued, the defence was undertaken by the son of the vendor, who was also his agent. The vendor paid the lawyer's fee. The Judges being divided in opinion, the judgment of the District Court is affirmed for plaintiff.

Judges, PRESTON and SLIDELL, dissented. They thought that it should have been shown that the ground of eviction existed at, or anterior to the sale.

INDIAN NEWSPAPER.—The Dakota Tawazitku Kin, or "Dakota Friend," is the title of a seven-by-twelve sheet published at Milwaukee, in the language of the Dakota Indians. It is a monthly, started by the Dakota Mission. The March number contains a number of articles in the Indian tongue, with English translations, and gives an interesting account of the Dakota tribe. There are now two Indian tribes in this country possessing types and printing presses—the Dakotas and Cherokees.

EXCITEMENT IN THE NEW YORK SENATE.—The Erie Canal Enlargement Bill came before the Senate on the 17th. Mr. Mann moved its indefinite postponement. The motion was lost. He then formally presented to the President the resignation of himself and eleven other democratic Senators, only three democrats remaining. The Sergeant-at-Arms was dispatched for absentees; all were found. There was great excitement when the body organized again, and a recess was taken.

In the afternoon, the bill was again before the Senate, and undergoing violent discussion when the dispatch left. The telegraph has told us that the bill was lost.

A GALE IN THE EAST.—The Boston papers contain full accounts of damage done by a severe gale on the night of the 15th and morning of the 16th. The gale was very severe on the Sound. At high tide, portions of the wharves were overflowed. The cellars under the Custom-house were filled with water, and many of the goods in store severely damaged. Men were employed in boats in these cellars to paddle about and pick up articles afloat. Considerable damage was done to the shipping in the harbor. The cellars in Commercial street were inundated. Several persons were drowned and lost their lives otherwise. Throughout the day of the 16th, the water was at considerable depth on the streets about the Boston and Maine Railroad Depot.

HAYTI.—A letter from Hayti received in this city, dated March 18, says: "The Haytien Government had demurred about paying the claim for damages for the illegal imprisonment of Capt. Mayo, of the American brig Leander, saying that all the forms of law had been complied with. Commodore Parker, of the Saranac, replied that the remarks of the minister were totally unsatisfactory, and asked a decisive answer whether the money would be paid or not. Three days elapsing without any answer, the Commissioner made a second demand, *limiting the hour* that he would wait for an answer." The time had not elapsed when the letter was written. Other letters state that the Emperor's Government protest against this claim for damages, saying that nothing more was done in this case than the laws of the country demanded. [Boston Traveller.

The ship Cato, of and for New Orleans, from Liverpool, was totally lost on the Bement Islands, on the 31st ult. She had 300 steerage passengers, who were carried into Napana by the wreckers. No lives lost. [Baltimore American.

Telegraphed to the "Crescent."

BY MORSE'S WESTERN LINE.

CINCINNATI, April 25, 6 P. M.

Flour quiet but steady. Sales $3 45 to $3 55, and $3 60. Bacon Shoulders 6 cents. Whisky in fair demand, and the market steady at 17½ to 17¾. Cheese 6¾ to 7 cents. Tobacco—Sales of medium Virginia, pounds, have been made at 28 cents; inferior do., fives, 17c., and No. 1, six twist, 12½c. Demand good. Cotton—Sales 29 bales middling to good middling lots at 10½ to 10¾. Sugar in fair demand, and firm sales; common 5¾c.; fair 6¼c.; low fair 6c. Coffee 10¾ to 11¼c. Molasses 33½ to 34c. per gallon. Dried Apples 75c. per bushel.

ST. LOUIS, April 25, 6 P. M.

The weather is very pleasant, and the river is receding slowly. The steamers Iroquois and Uncle Sam arrived to-day. The Iowa leaves this afternoon. The Quarantine is strictly enforced, and the health of the city is good.

IMPORTANT DECISION.—The Judge yesterday announced the Licence Merchants' Tax unconstitutional.

VICKSBURG, April 25.

The following steamboats passed this place to-day, on their way to New Orleans:

The Hannibal, from St. Louis, at half-past 11 o'clock, last evening.

The Buena Vista, from St. Louis, at half-past 2 this morning.

The Gulnare, from Cincinnati, at a quarter past 7 this morning.

The Harry Hill, from Nashville, this morning.

The Chancellor, from Louisville, at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

Cuba.

From the Baltimore Patriot, 18th inst.

The developments which have been made within a short time past, leave no room to doubt that the country is about to be again disgraced by a new expedition against Cuba, made up of citizens of the United States. The point of general rendezvous is said to be on the Florida coast. The Courier, printed at Rome, in Georgia, says:

"For the last few days there have been rumors afloat in our city of another expedition against Cuba, and quite a number of young men from Rome and its vicinity have left, it is supposed, to join in this rather delicate and hazardous enterprise. It is also rumored that this new movement is sanctioned, if not prompted, by men of influence and official standing in Georgia and other Southern States. We understand the expedition is to sail from Savannah on Saturday next."

Letters from Alabama state that another party is to embark at Mobile.

In the meantime, the National Executive is not idle. Orders have been issued to the commandants of the naval forces to be on the alert, and the most decided measures will be taken to arrest the parties and break up the expedition. A letter from Washington says:

"The administration is on the alert to suppress the expedition against Cuba. With the new expedition there will be but little popular sympathy, as it will be understood to be piratical, rather than patriotic.

"The Government will not be bound, a second time, to intercede for these adventurers, when they shall be again caught, nor will the Spanish authorities be expected to exercise any clemency towards them."

The authorities of Cuba are fully acquainted with the intended movement, and have made corresponding preparations for its reception both by land and sea.

STATE OF PREPARATION.—The government of Cuba appears to be actively awake to the designs of the invaders, is prepared for them, and watching their movements vigilantly. The Captain General has disposed of his large body of troops throughout the island, so that escape and punishment will be impossible if the invaders land. Cruisers are also guarding the coast, and a number of steam vessels of war, American, French, and English, are in the immediate neighborhood, all of which will deem it their duty to interpose to prevent a repetition of the disgraceful scenes at Cardenas. The chance of escape with their lives for those who are foolish enough to engage in such an adventure is a very narrow one, indeed. The Captain General of Cuba would not be disposed to listen favorably to any intercession from the United States in behalf of those who fall into his hands; neither would such interference be just or proper, in the face of facts exhibiting such an utter disregard of the obligations which such persons owe as citizens to their country and its laws. Those who make themselves outlaws have no claims upon their country for its protection when caught in their lawless acts. [Philadelphia Ledger.

The Pensacola Gazette says that reports are current there of the revival of the project for the invasion of Cuba under Gen. Lopez. He will be a prominent actor in the expedition, no doubt; but, if we are correctly informed, he is not to be the leader of it. [Nat. Intelligencer.

CUBAN NO TWO AFFAIR.—The Washington Union doubts that another expedition against Cuba is on foot, and thinks *that the reports* is circulation originate with the agents of the Spanish Government, whose interests are promoted by keeping up the excitement.

The Union consents, with much composure, to be blinded. It is surely too late for the expression of that opinion.

Curiosities of Legislation.

We understand that there has been a good deal of amusement and speculation at Frankfort for a week or two past on account of the provisions of the salary bill enacted by the late Legislature. It is said that the law actually provides that the Governor shall have a yearly compensation of $10,000; each of the Judges of the Court of Appeals $6,000; each of the Circuit Court Judges $5,600; the Register of the Land Office $5,000; the Secretary of State $3,000, and other officers in about the same proportion.

The bill originated in the House, being reported by a select committee, the members of which prided themselves on being in favor of low salaries. We have not the law before us, but its phraseology runs substantially thus: The Governor shall have a salary of twenty-five hundred dollars, the Judges of the Court of Appeals fifteen hundred, Judges of the Circuit Court fourteen hundred, Register of the Land Office twelve hundred and fifty, etc., which sums shall be paid quarterly. It is not provided that the officers in question shall have salaries of the said amounts per annum; the provision is expressly that they shall receive the specified salaries, which sums shall be paid quarterly. The language is specific, and the best lawyers of Frankfort say, as the best lawyers everywhere must say, that the law empowers each of the officers named to draw the whole sum specified every three months. And we understand that the able Second Auditor says that, if they think proper to draw this, he shall feel constrained by the plain letter of the law to pay them the money.

Of course this is a very laughable, and, at the same time, a very serious blunder, and the first thought of some may be that the next Legislature can and will at once correct it. This, however, is impossible. The new Constitution provides that no officer's salary shall be reduced during the period for which he is elected to office. So the Governor's legal salary must remain $10,000 a year during his entire term, the salary of each judge of the Court of Appeals must remain $6,000 a year for eight years, the salary of each circuit judge must remain $5600 a year for six years, etc. [Louisville (Ky) Journal of April 17.

WHITE AND BLACK BASIS IN VIRGINIA.—Western Virginia wants and insists upon having a representation provided solely upon the white population. Eastern Virginia insists, that blacks, to some extent, shall be counted as well as whites. This long controversy before the Convention, is likely to be settled, it is said, by adopting the mixed basis for the Senate, and the pure white basis for the House. H. A. Wise, though from the East, has been pressing the pure white basis. "According to the official census of Virginia, there are in the Eastern portion of the State seventy-one counties, and in the Western sixty-eight—or one hundred and thirty-nine counties in 'the Old Dominion.' In the Eastern there are 401,540 whites, 46,793 free colored, and 409,703 slaves; in the Western, 492,609 whites, 8123 free colored, and 63,233 slaves. The total free population, 948,055; slaves, 473,026—an aggregate of 1,421,081 in the State. It will be seen that there is a slave for every two free persons."

THE GALE AT NEW YORK.—The Courier and Enquirer says that on the nights of the 15th and 16th, the storm was very severe. During the night the wind was very violent from about N. N. E. Several of the large trees on the Battery were prostrated.

At Staten Island the tide was higher than had been known for eight or ten years previously. The ferry boats to the quarantine could not make their last trips, on account of the difficulty of getting to the landings. The shad fishermen have lost most of their nets, owing to the force of the current, and the large quantities of drift stuff. Those rows of nets which remained in good order, produced large numbers of fish. In one row 2000 were taken.

Excepting in the cellars of those streets facing the rivers, we do not hear of any damage in the city.

A new difficulty has arisen in the glass palace of the World's Fair. During a violent shower many panes of glass were broken, and all the sparrows in Hyde Park and St. James Park availed themselves of the opportunity to enter. It is estimated that there are at least three hundred thousand of these birds in the building, and much alarm is entertained lest they should damage the goods and annoy visitors. To get rid of them is no easy matter. To shoot them would be destruction to the glass, and the Council of Supervision have sent to Edinburg for thirty of the best falconers who will come to London in their national costume. The chase is to commence some days before the exhibition.

TORONTO, C. W., *April* 16.—Wm. Lyon Mackenzie, after an interval of several years, is again elected to Parliament. Mr. Mackenzie was returned from the county of Haldimand. The balloting commenced on Monday, and at the close of the polls last night, the vote stood for Mackenzie, (the Independent and Anti-Ministerial candidate) 462; Ronald McKinnon, (Tory "Conservative") 399; George Brown, (publisher of the Toronto Globe, the Free Trade Ministerial nominee) 283; and Horatio N. Case, (another Government "Reformer,") 113.

SAD SCENE.—A New York letter of the 16th, says: The police this morning, in a miserable hovel, 693 Sixth street, found a boy about nine years old, lying in a dying condition near his dead mother, while his father, insensibly drunk, was lying in a stupor in another corner—one of the most shocking exhibitions of the effects of intemperance recorded in a long while. The father was conveyed to the station house, the boy to the hospital, while the Coroner was sent for to hold an inquest on the mother.

EFFECTS OF ABOLITIONISM.—There is likely to be a general "bursting up" in Boston before three months come round. The "negro cloths" of Lowell, the "negro shoes" of Lynn, and the "negro notions" of New England generally, remain dead in the lofts of the warehouses. Even the slaves themselves, it is said, refuse to wear the manufactures of the abolitionists. The Boston Atlas, as the organ of Sewardism in New England, has much to answer for in the day of reckoning. [New York Mirror.

FOREIGN COMMERCE OF CHARLESTON.—We present this morning a statement of the exports from the port of Charleston to foreign countries during the quarter ending on the 31st of March last. It will be perceived that their aggregate value is

	$5,919 40
For the corresponding quarter 1850	4,040,776
Being an increase of	$878,684

The revenue collected at the Custom-house on foreign imports during the quarter amounted to

	$196,072 81
Corresponding quarter 1850	128,111 23
Being an increase of	$68,961 58

The increase of exports over the corresponding quarter of last year is equal to 22 per cent., and the increase of imports to 60 per cent. The latter is a result of striking importance, as it proves the success of the efforts which have been made to break into the monopoly of the foreign trade by Northern cities, and restore at least a portion of the importing business to the South, which mainly supplies the exports.

It will be observed that the statements above concern the foreign trade only of our city, and that to get at her whole commerce we must add a large amount of exports, and a vastly greater amount of imports coastwise. [Charleston Mercury.

LOWELL IN 1821 AND 1851—*A Contrast!*—A correspondent of the Boston Journal, in a recent letter, gives the following account of the "City of Spindles" as it was in 1821, and as it is now in 1851:

"If the visitor wishes to go into the factories, it is necessary to obtain tickets of admission from the agents, J. W. Paige & Co., and A. & A. Lawrence & Co., before leaving Boston. On arrival, he will be admitted to witness the vast operations in the Hamilton, Appleton, Lawrence, Tremont, Boott, Suffolk and other mills, which together have a capital of $13,000,000 invested, and give employment to 9000 females and 4000 males. The annual consumption of cotton is 35,000,000 pounds, from which is manufactured 80,000,000 yards cotton cloth, 20,000,000 yards calico, 15,000,000 yards bleached and dyed goods, 1,000,000 yards broadcloth and cassimere, and 500,000 yards carpeting. The annual product of cotton cloth alone, allowing it to be a yard wide, would extend over 50,000 miles of surface, or twice around the globe. Such is the vast extent of the manufacturing operations in Lowell, where, previous to the year 1821, the Merrimack flowed noiselessly through an almost unbroken forest, disturbed only by its own natural ripple, as it rolled along on its way, to be lost in the Atlantic."

A String of Items.

The First Ward, Cincinnati, has $1,197,705 of assessed property, entered by the Assessor.

About one hundred persons have lately been fined $5 each for cursing in the streets of Boston.

Philadelphia contains as many houses as the whole State of Connecticut.

In 1826 the immigration from the British Isles was 26,000 persons, in 1849 the number was 300,000.

The Memoirs of William Wordsworth, by Rev. Dr. Wordsworth, Canon of Westminster, are soon to appear in two volumes octavo.

The fare from San Francisco to Sacramento and Stockton at last dates was one dollar. A year ago it was fifty cents.

Sir W. Temple says, that the first ingredient in conversation is truth; the next, good sense; the third, good humor; and the fourth, wit.

The British ship Duke recently cleared from Mobile for Liverpool, with 4191 bales cotton, weighing 2,072,108 lbs., and valued at $214,067 44.

A lady, with a sigh, exclaimed: "Well, I have lost my lover since I saw you last." "I, madam! now glad I am," said her child, "that you have lost it; for it tormented you awfully."

The Athens (Ga.) Banner confirms the report that the Hon. Howell Cobb is to retire from Congress, and states that it seems to be the general purpose to make him Governor of the State.

On Friday, John Clines was hung at Freehold, Monmouth county, N. J., for the murder of James Shields. He has all along maintained his innocence. Last week he set fire to his cell, and came very near destroying the prison.

A paper published at San Augustine, Florida, speaks of a bottle of alcohol which was distilled from the peel of the sour orange of that State. It also mentions that a very excellent article of cologne water has been manufactured from the same fruit.

The Leeds (Eng.) Intelligencer says that a horse belonging to Mr. Wm. Riddale, farmer, of Rowley, near Wetherby, died on Saturday last. After death a living snake, 18 inches long, was taken from the animal's stomach.

The New York Mirror thinks Rev. Mr. Griswold was "cutting it too fat" when, at the artists' supper in New York, a fortnight ago, he pronounced Bryant the greatest poet and Bancroft the greatest historian in the world.

The total number of deaths in Boston for the past week has been 71, of whom 1 died of consumption, 5 of measles, 1 of dyspepsia, 3 from unknown causes, etc. Twenty-one were of children under five years of age; 10 died at the City Institutions.

We learn from the Catoctin Whig, that a little son of Mr. George Yast, near that place, was seized with a fit of coughing, when he threw up a peanut ball, which had lodged in his windpipe five months ago, and which no medical skill could succeed in removing.

The ship Georgia arrived at Savannah on the 8th inst., with 3726 bags railroad iron consigned to W. P. Toffi. The ships Robert Parker and Eli Whitney, arrived on Thursday, having on board, the former 2000 and the latter 4178 bars —also consigned to W. P. Toffi.

Thomas H. Perkins has generously allowed the New England Art Union to make use of his magnificent painting of Saul and the Witch of Endor, painted by Alston, and generally considered one of the finest of the historical productions of that eminent artist.

We learn from the Richmond papers that Sir Henry Bulwer, (the British Minister,) with his lady and secretary, on a short tour to the South, arrived in Richmond on Friday last. His trip will, it is understood, extend to Charleston, S. C.

In London there are 20,000 journeymen tailors, of whom 14,000 earn a miserable existence by working 14 hours a day, including Sunday. There are also in the same city 22,000 sewing women, who, on an average, make only 4½d. or 9 cents a day, by working 14 hours—not quite ¾ of a cent per hour.

Philadelphia has subscribed $110,000 to the new enterprise of opening steam communication between that city and Savannah. The company has in contemplation the building of two propellers of about 700 tons each, and capable of accommodating 100 first class passengers. The cost of these vessels will be between $70,000 and $80,000 each.

On Friday, an insane man who had previously divested himself of his clothing, was seen to lie down upon the track of the Providence Railroad, in front of an approaching train. Several men proceeded to the spot, and it required the exertion of the utmost strength of the whole number to remove him from his dangerous position.

The people of Montgomery, Ala., are talking about making an Arsenal well at Capitol Hill. Water in any quantity, it is said, may be obtained by a bore from five to six hundred feet in depth. The cost, it is stated, will not exceed $300. This cheapness is secured by a new process of boring, which a citizen of Montgomery has hit upon.

There are, it seems, dissensions in the French church. The Archbishop of Paris recommends his clergy to leave secular matters alone, and attend to their own business. The Bishop of Chartres, who is now in his 80th year, warns his clergy in a pastoral letter, to be on their guard against, and to put down dangerous opinions and errors of the day.

The Toledo Blade states that the Lake is gradually falling to its minimum level—an event that occurs, it thinks, every twelve or fourteen years. The stage of water in the river at Toledo is considerably lower now than it has been in any previous year since 1847, when the water in the bay was barely sufficient to float the larger class of steam vessels afloat at that time.

The number of dresses in the wardrobe of her Majesty's theatre, is five thousand three hundred and eighty-two, pertaining to every age and nation. The costumes are all made in the theatre. There are thirty tailors, dressmakers, milliners, etc. The outlay for materials for dresses alone was £140, while the cost last year was £300. There is a Fire Brigade attached to the theatre. By turning a screw, a flood of water can be directed to any part of the house.

When Gen. Oglethorpe, then a youth of fifteen, was serving under Prince Eugene, a Prince of Wurtemberg, who sat at table, took a glass of wine, and, filling out some of it into Oglethorpe's face, Oglethorpe, unwilling to be thought hasty and irascible, waited his opportunity, and then said, "Prince, that was a good deed, but we do it much better in England, and then threw a whole glass in the Prince's face.

On the 14th inst., at Richmond, Va., a train of thirty cars broke loose from the locomotive when at a point near the head of the "Susquin," and descended with great rapidity towards the depot in the city, where they were stopt by a switch, and seven or eight of the number crushed to pieces. There were four colored men on the train, three of whom jumped off, and the fourth escaped unhurt.

A man named Grellon has been performing aeronautic feats the past winter at Pau, in the south of France, which throw skyward adventurers of Postevin, Gale and other balloonists completely in the shade. During a recent ascent, in presence of an immense crowd of spectators, and when at a consid