Amusements—This Evening.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—M'lle Parodi's Concert.

PLACIDE'S VARIETIES.—My Wife's Out—Diversissimus—David Copperfield.

Auction Sales—This Day.

N. VIGNIE will sell, at half-past 10 o'clock, at 75 Philippa street—Furniture.

J. M. WEYMOUTH will sell, at 11 o'clock, at Commercial Exchange, St. Charles street—Furniture.

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

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

LAFAYETTE FOUNTAIN No. 2, Y. B. in their new hall, on Josephine street, between Fulton and Rousseau, Lafayette, at 8 o'clock.

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

OCEAN TEMPLE OF HONOR No. 3, in Maigny's Buildings, Third Municipality, at 8 o'clock.

The Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL
of the Council of the Second Municipality.

NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 29, 1851.

See First and Fourth Pages.

PARODI'S CONCERT.—We learn that a large number of tickets have already been sold. The theatre will accommodate so many more persons than the Lyceum Hall, that the reduced price will increase the sum received. The pieces selected are among the master-pieces in music, and such as will test the powers of the artist. The Directors of the Lyceum complain of the sweeping condemnation passed on their Hall. Perhaps we, as well as others, have gone too far, in saying that it was an unsuitable hall for a concert. It certainly is not adapted to such a volume of sound as is produced by a full orchestra; but merely for singing, or the violin, or piano alone, it is the best now in the city, and so all musicians have pronounced.

But to return—Parodi is, by the universal suffrage of the musical world, ranked among the masters of the art. The mere fact that, when suffering under indisposition, with a hoarse voice, an undisciplined orchestra, and a room not suited to this description of music, she failed is not a matter of surprise. To night, we believe, she will surpass any of those former efforts by which she has gained her high position.

LAKE AND RIVER FAVORS.—The steamer California has favored us with the latest Mobile paper.

The steamers Amaranth and James Hewitt have our thanks for late St. Louis files.

THE RAVELS.—This troupe last night closed with a house full to overflowing. Their engagement, next to Jenny Lind, has been the most successful for many seasons.

PLACIDE'S.—The new play of "David Copperfield" is most admirably brought out, and displays to great advantage the strength of the Company. It deserves a good run, and will no doubt be a favorite.

TROTTING VS. PACING.—Those two celebrated crack nags, *Lady Suffolk* and *Rosalie*, come together to-day over the Metairie Track, in a race at mile heats, three in five, in harness, for a sum of two hundred dollars, given by the Proprietors. The Track is in splendid order, and the time will be low down in the thirties. All the town will, no doubt, be there.

The Mississippi River at Memphis on the 25th was getting still farther down. It had fallen eight inches within the previous twenty-four hours.

MADISON PARISH, LA.—We learn from the Journal that the jail of Madison parish was broken on the night of the 20th instant, and that a man by the name of Coffee, committed for stealing mules, and another named Allen, for stealing negroes made their escape.

At the late term of the Madison Parish Court David Hertz was convicted of selling liquor to the slaves of H. P. Moraney, and fined $200 and costs, and an order made that no license should ever hereafter be granted him to sell liquor in the State.

POINT COUPEE.—The Echo of the 26th is silent about crevasses in that neighborhood. The river there continues to fall at the rate of from one to two inches in twenty-four hours.

The postoffice at Morganza has been discontinued. Letters intended for that neighborhood should be sent now to the Point Coupee Postoffice.

THE OPELOUSAS AND NEW ORLEANS RAILROAD. We learn that Colonel Buckner H. Payne has returned from his active tour over the parishes through which the contemplated line of railroad from Algiers to Opelousas is to run. He represents the feeling among the planters on the subject, a most excellent. The country parishes have done nobly in subscribing to stock. In a few days, Col Payne will lay his report before the people.

MORE HUNGARIANS AND POLES.—The ship Charles Crooker arrived at New York on the 19th instant, from Liverpool, having on board fifty-three Hungarian and Polish refugees.

Hon. William R. King, now the Vice-President of the United States, was in the city of Tuscaloosa, Alabama, on a visit, on the 24th instant. He was in excellent health.

NAVAL.—The United States sloop-of-war Albany, Com. Charles T. Platt, came to anchor at the Navy Yard at Pensacola, on Saturday last, the 26th instant.

INTERCEPTED DISPATCH.—The Celt newspaper of Boston has an article purporting to be an intercepted dispatch from Sir Henry Bulwer to Lord Palmerston. The Washington Republic speaks of it as about as impudent a forgery as it has ever seen.

THE HEADS AND FRONTS OF THE OFFENDING. The American Telegraph, published at Washington City, says editorially, on the 21st:

"The Cuban Expedition now on foot is said to be headed by Gen. Mirabeau B. Lamar, of Georgia, and a Senor Gonzales, of Havana. It is said, also, that Governor Towns, of Georgia, is identified with the enterprise, which has for its object the conferring of liberty upon the Cubans."

A NEW YORK INVITATION TO MR. WEBSTER. A large number of the most respectable citizens of New York, irrespective of party, have signed an invitation to Mr. Webster to meet them in the city of New York, that they may have an opportunity of testifying to him their deep and grateful appreciation of his devotion to the great interests of the country.

Page's Electro Magnetic Car was tried at Washington on Saturday, and the Telegraph says, under the circumstances, the result has been to the satisfaction of everybody. An accident, which, in the course of two years's experimenting had not occurred, happened shortly before starting, and caused some misgivings as to the success. Two Rodman cells in the battery exploded in such a situation that if repairs had been made it would have been necessary to postpone. However, with this diminution of power, the Doctor determined to go ahead, and started the car. It ran backward and forward, a few hundred rods, at a rate of five or six miles per hour. The day was cloudy and unpropitious.

ANNIVERSARY OF PALO ALTO.—The Red River Republican informs us that a magnificent ball is to be given at Alexandria, on the 8th May, in commemoration of the glorious victory of Palo Alto. It says that "preparations are making for it which will surpass any thing in the ball line, that has been witnessed here for many years."

The Natchitoches Chronicle notices the patriotic spirit kindled in Alexandria, on recurrence to the glorious memories of Palo Alto, and adds:

"We think such a thing might be very properly and appropriately done in this place. Every one recollects the anxiety and gloom which filled the public mind when it was known that the brave Taylor and his gallant handful of men were about to be attacked by thrice their number by the enemy, and the burst of joy and exultation which issued from every patriotic heart when the news of Palo Alto and Resaca reached us. These are among the most glorious days of the Republic, and their anniversaries, we think, should be appropriately honored."

SENATOR MALLORY, OF FLORIDA.—Mr. Mallory, of Florida, has dissipated all doubt about his intention to take his seat in the Senate, by addressing a letter to Gov. Brown, notifying him of his acceptance of the "exalted trust." Mr. Mallory is a native of New York—a Democrat of the same sort as James Senator, of Rhode Island.

BISHOP HUGHES.—The New York Herald says that the members of the Holy Council at Rome, doubtful of the policy of creating Bishop Hughes a Cardinal, applied to the Bishops in the United States for their opinion upon the subject, and that they have just sent over their objections, which will decide the question against Bishop H. in the sacred college.

Extra Compensation.

The Delta of last evening charges the Council of the Second Municipality with an open violation of the law, in allowing the Tax Collectors extra compensation by way of clerk hire. We regret to be compelled to expose the carelessness of our neighbor. There is so much honest indignation in him, that it is really distressing to see him waste it.

The statute of 1850, section 10, reads thus: "That it shall not be lawful for said Councils to grant commissions for collections at a rate exceeding two and a half per centum; to appropriate a sum exceeding three thousand dollars for the salary of any one office; to allow any extra compensation or bonus to any person or persons employed by any Municipality over and above the regular salary."

It will be seen that the limit for collection is 2½ per cent.—for a salary $3000. The Tax Collectors do not receive the limit; consequently, the Council do not disregard this important and valuable statute. The fact is, our neighbor writes his legal articles without having the books before him. This accounts for the lamentable errors he is continually committing.

So much for the law of the Delta, now for its figures: Some days ago it cyphered up the emoluments of the Tax Collectors to be $10,208 each. We endeavored to show that the offices really were not worth over $2500. But the Retrenchment Committee of the Council last night presented a report, signed by Joseph Etter and E. Wood Perry. Mr. Perry is the bull-dog of the Public Treasury; his "heavy bay" is Retrenchment! His report may well be deemed conclusive on any question of economy. Like the proboscis of the elephant, he grasps the largest and the smallest abuses. The report estimates the net proceeds of the two offices at $2400 per annum each, and the Committee report against any reduction! A ludicrous story is going the rounds, just now, which very much resembles this sudden diminution of the Delta's calculations. Hackett has an india-rubber body which he puts on when playing *Falstaff*. One night he found the audience were laughing at something which he could not understand—the laughter became every moment more boisterous; at length the bewildered actor looked down and saw at once that his greatness was decaying. Some wag had pricked his corpulence, and there he was evaporating before the audience. The Delta's calculations have been pricked by the great Reformer—$10,248 have dwindled to $2400. We wait with anxiety to hear how the Delta bears this unkind cut.

THE HOWARD ASSOCIATION.—This benevolent society consists of thirty members. This is the limit fixed by its constitution. Their great object is to administer relief to the sick and indigent in times of pestilence. Nobly have its members for a long series of yellow fever years, performed their self-imposed, arduous, and dangerous duties. The same spirit which, under a different social system, leads men to separate themselves from all active participation in the business of the world, and to devote themselves exclusively to the duties of charity and religion, the same feeling, we say, leads the members of this association to steal the time from the useful pursuits of active life, for similar purposes.

Fortunately, it is now several years since the association has been in active service, and their funds have been cacumulating. It has been suggested that this is a period when their services, and their means, may well be called into exercise. The vast number of sick and destitute immigrants require nursing and attention. Much of the mortality among them is, doubtless, owing to the want of the necessary comforts. We believe that proper attention on their arrival here, would prevent much of the subsequent sickness.

In addition to the organization of the society, we again call the attention of the various Municipal Councils to the imperious necessity of making some arrangements for the relief of these people. A fever hospital is required at once—this is called for by the exigencies of the day. But something is needed in addition. An alms-house is necessary where the idle vagrants might find employment, and where the infirm and decrepid might be supported.

For this last purpose, Slaughter-house Point on the opposite side of the river, offers the best opportunity. Here extensive grounds might be purchased on credit—plain but spacious and convenient buildings be erected, and the beggars who now infest the streets, be furnished with employment.

Col. Crockett: Sir—In compliance with your request, I send you some *corrections* of the statement in your paper of yesterday, relative to Commodore James Barron, the U. S. frigate Chesapeake, etc.

1st. The Chesapeake frigate was built at the Gosport Navy Yard, near Norfolk, and not at Washington, as stated in the Crescent of yesterday.

2d. Commodore Barron did not "go into the Russian service, and remain there till his term of suspension expired." He was in the Baltic, commanding the ship Herald, of Norfolk, when the war of 1812 was declared, and the ocean being literally covered with British cruisers, neither the Commodore nor his ship could return home; the Herald, as well as about fifty other American ships, was laid up in *neutral* ports in the Baltic during the whole war. The Commodore was engaged at Copenhagen in the ship chandlery and rope making business until the war closed.

3d. In the Crescent's statement of yesterday, that "he was, at his death, the *second* on the list of Captains," I correct, by stating that Commodore James Barron has been at the *head* of the Navy list, and *senior* officer of the U. S. Navy, ever since the death of Commodore John Rodgers, which is some ten or twelve years, I think. Having been personally and intimately acquainted with Commodore Barron for nearly thirty years, and having been much in the Baltic during the years 1812-'13-'14 and '15, and a part of the time in the *Russian service* myself, and within the last ten or twelve years living a near neighbor of the Commodore in Norfolk, I think I can vouch for the correctness of my statements. Very respectfully, yours,

Lafayette, April 29, 1851. THOS. J. IVY.

Note 1.—Cooper says the Chesapeake was lying at the Navy Yard in Washington, and was put in commission in 1807. She took in her masts and stores at Washington. About the beginning of June, she sailed from Washington for Norfolk. She was then in an unfinished state.

2. We have no data at hand to sustain the assertion that he entered into the Russian service, and on this immaterial point presume our informant is correct. As to his inability to return to this country, we find in Mackenzie's Life of Decatur the following: "With regard to the main point in question, Com. Barron's continued absence from the country during the war, he thus declines stating the paramount and controlling reason which had prevented his return: 'I should have returned, sir, but for circumstances beyond my control, which it is not incumbent on me to explain to you' This is now known to have referred to his want of pecuniary means."

Again, the Court convoked at the request of Com. Barron, in 1821, gave the following opinion:

"The Court is further of opinion that, though the evidence produced by Captain Barron establishes his sincere and earnest desire to return to the United States, at certain periods, and the difficulty of accomplishing his wishes, yet the Court is of the opinion, that the evidence of his inability to return sooner than he actually did, is not satisfactory; and it is, therefore, the opinion of the Court, that his absence from the United States, without the permission of the Government, was contrary to his duty as an officer in the Navy of the United States."

SPANISH TROOPS FOR CUBA.—The ship Thomas Watson arrived at Philadelphia, on the 21st inst., from New Orleans. Her Captain reports that he passed, on the 10th inst., two Spanish frigates, with Spanish troops on board, bound for the Island of Cuba.

This is very likely to be true, although it seems rather of *skeleton kue* even for intelligence by telegraph. The telegraphic wires will be busy for some time to come in telling all that has been seen on "the open sea." We advise Captains of—*Reports* about Cuba—hereafter to give the names of vessels, their latitude, longitude, etc. The telegraph can figure them out.

MUSIC FOR THE WORLD'S FAIR.—The Alta California has the following description of an article recently manufactured at San Francisco, to be exhibited at the World's Fair:

"*A Curiosity Worth Seeing.*—One of the most perfect specimens of mechanical ingenuity we have ever seen was shown to us recently, at the store of Messrs. Woodworth & Morris, and we doubt very much if in the whole catalogue of productions intended for the coming exhibition, at the World's Fair, in London, there will be any thing so exquisitely beautiful. It is a snuff box, made of solid gold, set with large pearls, and covered with the richest enamelling, containing a diminutive canary bird, about the size of a bee, which hops out from the lid of the box on touching a spring. After fluttering its wings and clearing its throat, the little creature favors you with a song, the notes of which are warbled forth so clearly and naturally that you can scarcely allow yourself to believe that you are not listening to a real living bird."

Mexican Commerce.

Capt Enrique Antonio Mejia, Aid-de-Camp to General Arista, President of Mexico, arrived here from Washington, on his way to Mexico. The arsenals and improvements in war are were shown open to Captain Mejia, at Washington, by the Government. Gen. Arista is aliberal and enlightened man, having been educated a merchant, and is friendly to, and encourages all arts and improvements, that will benefit his county. It is known that Gen. Arista is friendly to the Tehuantepec Treaty, being known as the head of the liberal party in Mexico. Captain Mejia is the son of the late General Mejia, who fought against Santa Anna and the Central form of Government. Gen. Mejia, being at the head of the party of the Constitution of 1824, was defeated and shot by Gen. Santa Anna. Captain Mejia was taken at the battle of Cerro Gordo, during the last war, after being wounded, and brought to New Orleans as a prisoner of war, and received the parol of honor from General Gaines. He is a young gentlemen of liberal and enlightened views.

It is to the young men that Mexico must look for her elevation—for the development of her vast resources, and for political and social regeneration. In an interesting conversation which we had with him, we learn that a line of steamboats between this port and Vera Cruz would at once meet with a lucrative commerce. It would greatly increase the sale of American goods in that rich country, and the returns would be specie. Instead of adding to the facilities for intercourse with New York, would it not be the true policy for New Orleans merchants to encourage and develop a commerce so advantageous in every respect? The Vera Cruz papers, of course, are opposed to the Tehuantepec project, because their interests are to be injured by it, as the travel and trade it now has would all be diverted to the ports further South.

The British steamers which ply regularly between Vera Cruz and the West India ports, are doing a lucrative business. It is due to Mr. Soulé to say that he did all in his power to obtain an appropriation for the mail service between New Orleans and Vera Cruz, which failed. We trust that our citizens will make a vigorous effort at the next session to obtain the grant. The United States, from its propinquity, ought to compete successfully with the British in the commerce of Mexico. It is true that we are carrying on a large trade through the Rio Grande country. The same result would attend a regular and periodical intercourse by steamers with Vera Cruz.

Supreme Court of the State of Louisiana.

De Young vs. *De Young*....Dowry consists of property brought by the wife to support the expenses of the marriage, and is administered by the husband. In this case, the property by contract was expressly retained by the wife, and was strictly paraphernal property. There is no evidence that the husband ever received any part of it. Judgment in his favor affirmed, reserving the right of the wife to any property alienated by him.

Holmes vs. *The Sheriff of East Feliciana*.... The act of 1813, for carrying on public works, does not give the Police Juries power to tax retailers of dry goods. The statute provides the taxes shall be equally assessed on real estate and personal property, as the Juries may deem expedient. The power does not authorize the taxation of persons. Judgment reversed, and one in favor of plaintiff.

Cusin vs. *Clement*....A case turning on testimony. Judgment affirmed.

The State vs. *Lartigue et al.*....A party indicted cannot appear by counsel in his absence. He must be arraigned and plead in person. The subornation of perjury in any of the Courts of the State, is a crime reached by the act of 1805, which punishes the subornation of perjury, in "any of the Courts of this Territory." Judgment forfeiting bond affirmed.

The State vs. *Leonard et al.*...If several are indicted and tried together, if there is no evidence against one, the Court may, in its discretion, order the Jury to return a verdict in his case; and he may then be used as a witness for the others. In this case, the record does not show the state of facts which called for the exercise of this discretion. Judgment of conviction affirmed. [Threats made by the person killed, several days before the affray, do not afford extenuation to reduce the homicide to manslaughter.]

The State vs. *Martin et al.*...Judgment affirmed for the reasons given in the case of Boyer.

Holland vs. *Toole*.." Where there is no concealment nor fraud, the law will give no remedy against a want of discernment in judging the quality of things." A party received a quantity of salt in sacks, and sold it again on the levee; the receipt and sale precludes the defendant from objecting to its condition, unless an agreement changing the general rule is shown. There being no evidence of the kind, the case must be governed by the general rule. Judgment for plaintiff affirmed.

Edgell, Mulford & Co. vs. *Barataria Canal Co.* A mere question of fact. Judgment for defendants affirmed.

Succession of Christie....The act of 1837 requiring administrators to deposit moneys in banks paying interest on deposits is constitutional. It is the duty of administrators to deposit in banks, even if none pay interest. Security was the great object of the law, and the interest was merely incidental. Another great object of the law was to destroy the temptations for strangers to get hold of successions. The judgment of the District Court mulcted the administrator at the rate of 20 per cent. interest from the receipt of the money. Affirmed.

Elmore vs. *Kirman*....Appeal not brought up in time. Dismissed.

Slatter vs. *Tarnan et al.*....A garnishee who in his answers refers to any written instrument, is not obliged to produce it, unless he is notified by exception of the seizing creditor. In this case the garnishee referred to a deed of trust passed before a notary in this city. The seizing creditors did not call on him to produce it, nor gave any notice of objection. Judgment for plaintiff reversed and the case remanded.

Skipwith vs. *Mrs. Taylor et al.*....Affirmed.

Riddell vs. *Ebinger*....All informalities in a Sheriff's sale barred by five years. When an order of seizure has been obtained and the first writ returned, an alias may issue without a new order. Judgment affirmed.

Pettepain vs. *Rideau et al.*....Judgment affirmed.

Dufour et al. vs. *Rideau et al.*....Judgment affirmed.

Byrne vs. *Colton et al.*....The judgment sought to be enforced by ordinary action is not final. It requires something to be done before it can be enforced. It requires an adjustment of profits and losses. Judgment of non-suit affirmed.

Logan vs. *Maryone*....Judgment of non-suit affirmed. The evidence not sufficient to sanction the charge.

Brown vs. *Robertson et al.*....Ship carpenters are not commercial partners, and are only jointly liable. Defendants, sued on a joint obligation, must except when all the co-obligers are not made parties or not cited. Their silence waives all objections to the form. Judgment for plaintiffs reversed and the case remanded, as the decision heretofore had sustained the defendants' view.

Montgomery vs. *the ship Abigail Pratt*....The owners of a ship are liable to exact diligence. When goods are receipted for in good order and are delivered in bad, the owners must show inevitable accident or public enemies. Judgment for plaintiff affirmed with costs.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE—*Extra Session.* The Governor of the State of New York has promptly responded to the resolutions sent him by both Houses of the Legislature, requesting him to call an extra session. He has thus condemned, as surely as the people will condemn, the lawless conduct of the "twelve refractory members" who abandoned their legislative positions, proved unfaithful to their constituents, and stopped the machinery of State Government, to gratify party spirit, because a measure of remarkable importance, as an internal improvement, (the enlargement of the Erie Canal,) like all other measures of public utility, had been deemed worthy of being sacrificed to the tyranny of a strict party vote. By the defiant conduct of these twelve members, a great injury to the public business has been sustained, while the credit of the State has been the sufferer immeasurably more. Such men ought never to be permitted to disgrace honorable stations again.

Governor Hunt issues his proclamation convening the Legislature, in extra session, because the action of the Legislature has been arrested by the resignation of twelve members of the Senate, caused by a difference of opinion respecting a public measure, between the majority and the minority of the Senate; and it being evident that in consequence of the secession from that body of such a number of its members, and the disappearance of another, bills requiring a two-third vote could not be passed, and a quorum for the transaction of business requiring the presence of three-fifths was entirely dependent upon the caprice of a single member, who, after his attendance had been compelled by order of the Senate, again departed without its leave, and thereby prevented the formation of such a quorum.

The members of the Senate and Assembly are, therefore, required to be in the State Capitol, on Tuesday, the 10th day of June next, to consider the several bills pending at the termination of the last session, and to transact such other business as may seem to them expedient.

If the twelve refractory members shall appear, and not again resign, they will stultify themselves; but, surely enough, their degradation is already complete.

THE NEW RIVER SUFFERERS.—The Plaquemine Sentinel regrets the necessity of again calling the attention of the people of that town, and the Parish of Iberville, to the destitute condition of the sufferers at New River, by the late overflow. It has a call for a public meeting, for Tuesday night, the 29th (last night.) We hope that such relief as it was in their power to give, the people gave them.

INCENDIARISM IN FRANKLIN, LA.—The Franklin (Attakapas) Banner of the 26th, says that the extensive cooper shop of Messrs. Cooper & Lewis, situated on Water street, in Franklin, was set on fire about 12 o'clock last Thursday night, by some nefarious wretch, and when accidentally discovered it was in a brisk flame, the door being nearly consumed, and the flames rapidly extending above the doors. But for the providential discovery at the moment, the whole establishment, and with it all that portion of the town of Franklin, would have been reduced to ashes. The fire was carefully kindled under the sill of the door, where it would be most likely to communicate speedily with the whole concern, and chips and shavings were found scattered from another shop, from whence they were brought to kindle the fire, there being no shavings about the principal establishment.

SQUIRREL HUNTING.—Our sportsmen are having a fine time of it at present with the black and gray squirrels in the adjacent forests. The animals are fat and tender; and bagging eight or ten after a few hours hunt, is sport not to be sneezed at.—[Plaquemine Sentinel, 26th.

This was written (it is fair to suppose from what follows) after hearing from some friend one of those glowing descriptions which sportsmen usually tell so *pat* that they must study them all the way home. Overjoyed with the anticipation of bagging some of "the animals," the editor next day "buckled on his (game) armor," but found his calculations so awfully "out of joint," that he must have thought his friends had been making *game of him*. Hear him, the second time:

"Since writing the above, we've tried it, but it wouldn't go; wading knee deep in mud and water, and among copper-head snakes and bull-frogs, and thick palmettos, may suit the enthusiastic, but there is too much reality in it for our taste. "Black squirrels and gray," we bid you a final adieu!"

THE MORMONS.—From the Deseret News, published in the City of the Saints of the Great Salt Lake, of December 28, 1850, we learn that the General Assembly had met and received the Governor's message, continued its sittings four days, and then adjourned to the first Monday in January. That the tithing office had been removed to the front room of the mint; the post-office was in the old tithing office, where the News would be delivered, and the time of labor on the public works reported.

Then follows a "proclamation to the saints," in which among other things it is announced by "revelation" that "inasmuch as any man drinketh the wine or strong drink among you, behold it is not good, neither meet in the sight of your Father, only in assembling yourselves together, to offer up your sacraments before Him. And behold, this should be wine, yea, pure wine of the grape of the vine, of your make. And again, strong drinks are not for the belly, but for the washing of your bodies. And again, tobacco is not for the body, neither for the belly, and is not good for man; but is an herb for bruises and all sick cattle, to be used with judgment and skill. And again, hot drinks are not for the body, or belly."

These, and other "words of wisdom," are recommended to the "Twelve, High Priests, Seventies, Elders, Bishops, Priests, Teachers, Deacons, Brethren and Sisters of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints," and they are ordered to confer together and "decide whether they are sent forth in the wisdom of Heaven or the folly of man."

THE BOY MURDERER.—We understand that the colored boy, George Long, by his own confession the murderer of Mr. Rumpf's child, conducts himself in the jail with that apparent utter unconsciousness of the enormity of the crime he has committed which appeared at the time of his arrest so peculiar a feature in his case. He appears to be quite at ease, and is as lively and pert as if entirely free from crime. His age, we understand, is much less than was at first stated, he being, according to Mr. James Bankard, with whom he has lived since his birth, but a few months over 11 years old. [Balt. American.

KOSSUTH NOT TO BE RELEASED.—The New York Courier and Enquirer of the 21st, has a dispatch from Washington, as follows:

Dispatches were received yesterday from Mr McCurdy, our Chargeat Vienna, dated the 29th of March, stating that the Austrian government had refused the application of the Sultan to release Kossuth and his companions in exile. By compact between Austria and Turkey, the latter was charged with the *surveillance* of these prisoners, numbering several hundred, but the Sultan, finding the expense of maintaining them becoming burdensome, applied to be relieved from the incumbrance. This application was granted as far as respected all but Kossuth and eight or ten others; and word to this effect was sent to the Sultan before intelligence reached Vienna of the recent action of our government. An urgent appeal will be addressed to Austria by our government on this subject. The brother of the Austrian Emperor, who is to command the Austrian Navy, will visit this country in the course of the year, to examine our public yards and mode of naval construction, and institutions generally.

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—A letter has just been received by Mr. Henry Grinnell, of New York, dated April 4, in which Lady Jane Franklin communicates the intelligence that the Prince Albert will sail for Lancaster Sound and Barrow's Straits in the first part of May, and hopes that those having friends in the American Expedition will employ the opportunity to correspond with them. The letter says:

"The Prince Albert will in the first place endeavor to reach Griffith Island, to the Westward of Port Leopold, named by Captain Austin as one of the places of rendezvous for the Arctic Squadron; and will there, or at Port Leopold, deposite the letters she will take out, and, as we hope, find some record of what has been accomplished the past season.

"If the letters reach here by the return mail, they will be in time; and should be addressed to Wm. Kennedy, Esq., 'Prince Albert,' Aberdeen.

"Lady Jane Franklin has gained some strength, but until the Prince Albert sails, her mind cannot have comparative repose."

MORE ABOUT A CUBAN EXPEDITION.—"Ion," the "ever faithful" correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, adds his mite of information to the mass now in process of accumulation about Cuba. On the 21st, he writes:

"Rumors thicken upon us as to existing projects for an invasion of Cuba. The Spanish government is well prepared to meet the pirates, and will give such an account of them as will relieve the government of the United States from the trouble either of intercessions with the Spanish authorities or the institution of fruitless prosecutions at home. It is possible, as has been suggested, that the expedition has St. Domingo in view.

"But, as the subject is enveloped in mystery, and is one that concerns the honor of this government, it becomes its duty to be very vigilant, and to be prepared to frustrate any expedition that may be set on foot in the United States against any power with which we are at peace.

"In connection with this subject, I may mention that the United States steam frigate, the Susquehanna, now ready for sea at Norfolk, had been ordered for the East India Station, but that, as it is now supposed, she will be detained for service at home. Such a ship might be very useful, upon an emergency, if kept in readiness for sea."

WASHINGTON, April 29—*Naval Court-Martial.* The Naval Court-Martial recently assembled here for the trial of Lieut. Fabius Stanley for challenging his superior officer, has found a singular verdict. On the first count, "that Stanley *falsely* stated he had challenged Capt. Johnson"—guilty; second count, "Stanley *actually* challenged Capt. Johnson"—guilty. The Secretary of the Navy perceiving the Irishism of the finding, has remanded the case back to the Court.

The Late John J. Audubon.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK for May was received by yesterday's mail. It has its usual supply of fashionable plates and a number of very excellent letter press articles in verse and prose. Our attention was invited to this number of "Godey" by a friend who pointed out to us a fragmentary sketch which he had read with much pleasure, being incidents in the life of John J. Audubon, recently deceased, in some respects one of the most remarkable men, and in all respects the most distinguished Ornithologist of his time. This sketch is written by the author of "Tom Owen, the Bee Hunter," and is briefly and pleasingly characteristic of Mr. Thorpe's style of describing, after he has looked into the book of nature. We select one of the "Incidents":

"I remember, as if it were but yesterday, Audubon's first appearance in New Orleans," said a now widely-distinguished gentleman to me," and I shall never forget," he continued, "his industry and enthusiasm, his utter devotion to his favorite pursuit. In those days, many Indians brought game to the city to sell, and Audubon soon had these wild sons of the forest in his employ. Every farthing that the most self-sacrificing economy could save, went to purchase birds; and it was a picturesque sight to see this unknown naturalist surrounded by his wild confederates, who, by the gratification of their natural habits, brought him many of the rich-plumaged aquatic birds that first formed subjects for his pencil. At this time, the courtly language of the Tuileries was his familiar tongue; and although with the heartfelt approbation of the literary world, Audubon has placed himself among the most pleasing and original of the "prose writers of America, yet his first written descriptions were in a language foreign to that identical with his fame, and many of these earliest and most happy essays were so complete, that the finished student easily rendered them into our common language, and, without effort, retained that freshness and beauty that have since distinguished the English compositions of Audubon himself."

FROM JAMAICA.—Jamaica papers to the 11th inst. have been received in New York. The contents generally are of little importance or interest

The cholera has nearly disappeared from the Island, though the disease still lingered in some of the parishes. At Seven Rivers, St. James, two or three cases were occurring daily. The Falmouth Post mentions several cases in the Parish of Westmoreland, but there was some doubt whether they were really cases of cholera.

The Kingston Journal mentions that a report was in circulation that it was the intention of the Governor to prorogue the Assembly, on account of his objection to giving his assent to the poll tax and Governor's salary bills in their present shape.

The same paper has a gloomy article upon the prospects of the sugar planters of the island. It says:

"There seems to be a fatality connected with the cultivation of sugar in this island, and difficulties to be met and overcome in its production, which few persons have any idea of. What with dry weather at one time, and too much rain at another—the want of continuous labor—and now the effects of cholera—sugar cultivation will have to be abandoned altogether, or in part."

The Kingston Intelligencer of the 11th instant publishes the following summary of commercial affairs:

"The banks, which have for some three or four weeks back, been gradually restricting their discounts, have at this moment brought their operations, in this respect, within so narrow a limit as to have produced serious inconvenience to all parties engaged in trade. Business is confined to operations rising barely above the range of retail transactions, the hands of the importers being in a manner tied; and the trade, in the absence of the usual bank accommodations, forced to confine their dealings within the scope of a limited cash business. It is impossible to say how long this state of things is likely to exist; but in the meanwhile, the stocks both of breadstuffs and codfish are accumulating, and little if any probability exists of the revival of a speculative feeling, under which holders may relieve their hands of those heavy supplies. We may add, that the bank restrictions are operating more detrimentally to business than the accumulation of stocks to twice their present extent would be likely to do."

FACTS AND VIEWS IN WASHINGTON.—In the absence of information from a more direct source, the following extract from a letter of the Washington correspondent in the Philadelphia North American, is given to show the state of things in Washington:

The public rumors in regard to the apprehended Cuban invasion are greatly exaggerated. No doubt a project has been formed, but very imperfectly. The administration has taken every precaution to put down the movement, should any be attempted; and the intelligence received by telegraph from all the Federal officers in the South justifies the conviction that it must fail and be abandoned. No expedition can leave the United States successfully. The act of Congress and our duty under the treaty with Spain will be faithfully executed by the Administration.

The awards made by the Mexican Commission will be paid at the Treasury or the public depositories on the order of authorized parties.

The question of paying interest on the Florida claims, which has so long engaged the attention of the Cabinet, is yet suspended. Mr. Corwin will not resume his seat until it is settled, having, before becoming a member of the Government, expressed an opinion in the matter as counsel.

The late French Ambassador and his family will leave the United States on the 14th of May. Lady Bulwer will visit England in the same steamer. Four or five of the principal Diplomatic houses are already closed, or are about to close, with great disadvantage to society in Washington.

THE COSDEN MASSACRE AGAIN.—We received last evening the following letter from our attentive correspondent at Chestertown, which gives an authentic account of the confession of Thomas Drummond, and the subsequent arrests noted in our telegraphic dispatch from Havre de Grace on Saturday: [Baltimore Sun.

CHESTERTOWN, April 21, 1851.

The excitement with regard to the massacre of the Cosden family still continues, and has been somewhat increased by the rumors abroad in our community relative to the confession of Thomas Drummond, one of the parties arrested early in March, and confined since that time in our jail on the charge of having been connected with the massacre. I have, however, obtained the following authentic copy of the statement made by Drummond:

"That sometime previous to the affair, he (Drummond) was requested by Abraham Taylor (the man alluded to in the letter found in the house of John Brown, at Caldwell) to walk out into the woods with him; that, when there, Taylor said to him that the State of Maryland owed him $7,000 for seven years' unjust confinement in the Penitentiary; that he intended soon to have the money, and that there was a large amount of money between Georgetown Cross Roads and the head of Sassafras. He then told Drummond of the conspiracy to murder the Cosdens, and proposed to him to join it; and that, upon his refusing to do so, Taylor said that if he ever revealed one word of what he had told him, that his life would be taken; and he assigns this threat as the cause of his not having disclosed, upon his first arrest, the facts above-mentioned."

It is proper to state that these declarations of Drummond receive but little credit. It will be seen that he entirely exonerates himself from any participation in the affair, and his statement is not as yet sustained by any corroborating facts.

The parties arrested under this statement of Thomas Drummond are Abraham Taylor, John Ford, Samuel Sills, Nicholas Murphy and Joseph Shelton.

The rumors relative to a confession by Webster, the uncle of Mrs. Cosden, are entirely erroneous. The confession of Drummond does not implicate Webster."

THE TELEGRAPH A FLEET PURSUER.—Three jack-tars having recently deserted from the United States ship Decatur, at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, the commander of the ship advised the police officers of the fact by telegraph, and the fugitive tars were arrested. "It was hard for them to understand," says the Boston Traveller, "how the information of their desertion was brought to Boston in advance of them, and when informed that the telegraph could beat, all hollow, any railroad for speed, they were dumb with amazement and astonishment."

FUNERAL OF GEN. BRADY.—A dispatch from Detroit, of the 21st, says: "The last honors to the veteran General Brady are being rendered here today. Weather is fine, and all the military in and around the city are out. The firemen and draymen on horses, and all the societies, of every description and kind, are out in full regalia. The streets and housetops are filled with spectators."

MINOT LEDGE LIGHT-HOUSE.—The Forbes remained all night at the Ledge, Mr. Bennett keeping up the firing of blue lights, etc., as the best substitute which can at present be contrived for the light which has heretofore warned mariners against that dangerous ledge. He goes down again to-night, in the same steamer, for the same purpose. A permanent light-ship will be placed there, as soon as proper arrangements can be made. As yet, neither of the bodies of the two keepers have been found, though diligent search has been made for them on the shore. Collector Greely has directed Mr. Bennett to secure for the United States such portions of the wreck as come ashore, and not allow any to be carried off.

Telegraphed to the "Crescent,"

[BY HORSE'S WESTERN LINE.]

VICKSBURG, April 29—9 P. M.

Steamboats.

The following steamboats have passed this place during the last 24 hours:

W. A. Violett, for New Orleans—11½ P. M.
Cherokee, from New Orleans to Florence—11½ P. M.
California, from Louisville to New Orleans—4 A. M.
Western World, from St. Louis to New Orleans—7 A. M.
Pacific, from New Orleans to St. Louis—4½ A. M.
Martha Washington, from New Orleans to St. Louis—5 A. M.
Europa, from St. Louis to New Orleans—9 A. M., with the mail.
Grand Turk, from New Orleans to St. Louis—6 A. M.
Natchez at 12 M.
St. James at 3 P. M.
Gen. Lafayette at 5½ P. M.

River and Weather.

The River here is falling slightly. There are prospects of rain, and the weather is cool and cloudy.

Second Dispatch.

River, Steamboats and Markets.

LOUISVILLE, April 29—9 P. M.

Six feet water in the Canal—5 feet scant on the Falls, and river stationary. Steamer J. L. McLean, from New Orleans, departed for Red River, and the Scott for New Orleans; the Fleetwood and Fawn for St. Louis. Markets unchanged.

TELEGRAPHIC.

NEW YORK, April 28, P. M.

The Markets.—Sales of 1200 bales of Cotton Middling Uplands 10c. Sales of 12,000 bbls of Flour at $4 37½. Prices tending downward.

PHILADELPHIA, April 28.

Bishop Meade.—Bishop Meade is dangerously ill at Salem, Mass.

From Buenos Ayres.—The bark Antine, from Buenos Ayres, reports that there is a probability of a war between that country and Brazil.

WASHINGTON, April 28, P. M.

The Mexican Government has at last formally remonstrated with the United States Government, for not carrying out the provision in the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, stipulating that the United States shall protect the frontiers of Mexico from Indian incursions.

CINCINNATI, April 28, A