Amusements—This Evening.

PLACIDE'S VARIETIES.—The Hypocrite—Divertisement, etc.—The Pearl House—The Water Witches.

Auction Sales—This Day.

SYKES, HYDE & Co. will sell at half-past 10 o'clock, at 51 Magazine street—Groceries, Provisions and Liquors.

F. H. PETITFATE will sell at 10 o'clock, at No. 3 Canal street—Cutlery, Hats, Dry Goods.

J. L. TAYLOR & Co. will sell, at 10 o'clock, at 31 Chartres street—Clothing and Dry Goods.

D. of T....Meeting This Evening.

MAGNOLIA Union No. 2, Daughters of Temperance, meets at half-past 7 o'clock, at Temperance Hall, No. 96 St. Charles street.

The Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL
Of the Council of the Second Municipality.

NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 13, 1851.

See First and Fourth Pages.

DeBow's Review for May, 1851.

This number was laid on our table by Morgan. It contains a fair quantity of matter interesting to all of its readers. The second essay is on the Railroad system of New Orleans, and at this time, and in this immediate vicinity, will be read with much interest.

THE TRAPPER'S LAST SHOT.

This is the name of the engraving issued this year by the Western Art Union. This is a very spirited picture. The trapper is on his horse, holding his rifle in his hand, and looking around as if his attention had been caught by some noise. His horse is wading through a shallow lake, and the vegetation of the cane brake is naturally sketched. In the distance, with their heads discovered among the tall cane, are the Indians, who are in pursuit, and before whose number the Herculean frame, so full of life and strength, must soon fall. It is an admirable design, and very creditably executed. The office of the honorary secretary is at No. 104 [illegible] street.

[illegible]HIP WINFIELD SCOTT.—On the arrival [illegible] efficient steamer yesterday morning, we [illegible] by Mr. E. W. Wiley, 57 Camp street, [illegible] & Co.'s Express, with favors of a [illegible] New York.

[illegible], clerk of the steamship Mexico, has our thanks for a late number of the Panama Herald.

STEAMSHIP WINFIELD SCOTT.—The new steamship Winfield Scott arrived yesterday morning, the 12th inst., from New York, which place she left on the 3d inst. The following is a list of her passengers:

[illegible] Eastman, H W Field, J L Taylor, W Tallant, L H [illegible], C Bartlemborg, J Sansom, Geo H [illegible], Geo L Beck, Miss H. Beck, J J Hyde, [illegible] Hyde, and 150 steerage.

The "Carpet Bag" is a paper just commenced in Boston. It is a literary paper, with not so much indigo leaven as to spoil its wit. All the Boston and Down East boys *had ought* to take it, just to know how things go on in the land of notions.

MILITARY APPOINTMENT.—S. L. Waldo, has been appointed Aid to Gen. Walker, with the rank Colonel.

The steamship City of Glasgow, which is one of the Philadelphia and Liverpool line, arrived at the former from the latter port on the 3d inst., in a sixteen and a half days' passage. The news by the Niagara was three days later.

The signatures to the Webster dinner at New York, amount to between five and six thousand.

"The Southern Enterprise" is the name of a very handsome weekly journal, recently established in Selma, Ala. It is published by Messrs. S. R. Shelton and W. M. Etheridge, and edited by Mr. W. B. F. Hyde. Its subscription price is two dollars a year.

"The Southern Enterprise" is a Southern Rights' paper *of the genuine stamp*. Its columns are filled with reading of a refreshing character, such as in one place spreads before the mind, the effects of the people's industry and enterprise, showing how well they have been invested; and, in another place, reveals to them the mode and process by which further equally profitable investments may be made. This is the kind of journalism that a thriving and vigorous community desires. Much credit is Selma has had to feel pride in the position which she has taken, as one of the rising Southern towns, no enterprise near her ought to be cherished more cordially than this "Southern Enterprise" newspaper—*Union* to the core.

The information given in this journal, about railroads in Alabama, ought to secure to it a large subscription list here and in other Southern cities. We place "The Southern Enterprise" on our exchange list with much pleasure.

THE CARROLLTON STAR.—This is the title of a neatly printed sheet recently established in the town of Carrollton, a few miles above us. It is published by Mr. P. Soulier, a highly worthy citizen of Jefferson parish—$3 a year. Saturday's number has this local item:

Mr. Hodges, who had his leg broken in several places from the checking of a raft, died on Friday evening last.

A RARE CHANCE.—In our columns will be found an advertisement for the sale of 1100 acres of Texas sugar lands, worth three thousand dollars, which was the price looked for and demanded at first. Now, however, as the owner is obliged to repair to Europe, he will dispose of it for one half the sum, or $1500 cash. Of the 1100 acres, two-thirds are prairie lands, for stock cattle to graze and fatten on—the other third is timbered land, one and a half mile on the Colorado River.

STEAMER BRIDE.—We acknowledge with pleasure the receipt of the officers of this excellent boat, and the accompanying St. Louis newspapers of the 4th, and Memphis papers of the 5th inst.

LAKE AND RIVER FAVORS.—The steamers California and Florida have our thanks for late favors, as usual, from Mobile.

PLACIDE'S VARIETIES.—Remember Old Holland to-night. On Thursday Valtes has her benefit, when Ben Dollar will appear.

NAVAL.—A letter from Naples, under date of 4th of April, states that the Court of Inquiry, on Captain Latimer, of the Cumberland, had closed; and, from the nature of the charges preferred and supported by evidence, a change would be necessary for the sake of discipline. It was expected that Com. Morgan would transfer his flag to the Cumberland on that account.

The American Squadron would leave Naples for Spezzia in a few days. Orders were expected from Washington daily, for the steamer Mississippi to leave Naples for the purpose of conveying Kossuth to the United States.

FROM CHAGRES AND SAN JUAN.—The steamship Mexico, W. H. Talbot, from Chagres and San Juan, to Harris & Morgan, with 200 passengers, arrived yesterday morning. She left Chagres on the evening of the 5th, and San Juan on the 7th. At the former port she left the steamship El Dorado. The Brother Jonathan left on the evening of the 4th with 190 passengers for New York. The Mexico left at San Juan brigs Globe and Apalachicola. Nothing could be learned there of importance, except that the English Government was about to establish regulations exacting a tax for harbor dues; also a fee for the captain of the port.

Dr. Samuel M. Henderson, of Marion county, Miss., aged thirty years, died on board May 6, of chronic diarrhœa. On the 8th, in lat. 13° 07', lon. 81° 56', exchanged signals with steamship Falcon.

JENNY LIND'S ARREST.—*Philadelphia*, May 4, 8 P. M.—The net receipts of Jenny Lind's Concert last night at the Chinese Museum are estimated at $6000. She leaves to-morrow morning for New York. Yesterday the fair songstress found herself in rather an uncomfortable situation. Quinlan, lessee of the Chesnut street Theatre, brought a suit against Mr. Barnum for alleged breach of contract, relative to giving the Lind Concerts in his theatre. Jenny was summoned as a witness before Thomas D. Smith, who acted as a Commissioner in the case. A subpœna was issued against her, and she was brought to the Court-room in her carriage by the Sheriff. She was evidently very much agitated and annoyed. In the evidence, in reply to a question of Quinlan's counsel, she stated that she received from Mr. Barnum $1000 out of every $6000 gross receipts, as her share of the profits.

The Rev. Fr. L'Homme, who has been appointed Administrator of the Catholic Archdiocese of Baltimore, during the sea, has addressed a circular to the parochial clergy, officially announcing the death of the Archbishop, and reminding them of their duty to offer up fervent prayers for him to the throne of mercy, and the sacrifice of Mass, and that as soon as the rules of the Church will permit, a solemn funeral service be performed in all the churches in which it may be practicable.

The Crescent quotes the remarks of Dr. Johnson, that "patriotism is the last resort of scoundrelism." The Crescent should have stated that this remark was written by Dr. Johnson for the special benefit of John Hancock, Samuel Adams, and other patriots of our Revolution, to whom Dr. Johnson applies language much more classical, but not more vituperative, than that of President Fillmore to the Cuban patriots. The Crescent may find in the essay of Dr. Johnson, "Taxation no tyranny," and other equally strong phrases in reference to the Patriots of '76, from which to supply the deficiences of its own wit. Go on, neighbor; with the aid of Ursus Major, we have a hope that you will be able to make quite a respectable show in a tilt with the Delta.

We think the Delta had better edit Boswell, and correct the errors of that biographer. For we find in that author's book a very different version of the matter. In the fifth volume, which is devoted to the year 1775, we find the passage, in no manner connected with American politics, and for this reason we did not think it worth while to apply the remark to American whigs.

"Patriotism having become one of our topics, Johnson suddenly uttered, in a strong determined tone, an apothegm at which many may start: 'Patriotism is the last refuge of scoundrelism.' But let it be considered that he did not mean a real and generous love of country, but that pretended patriotism, which so many, in all ages and countries, have made a cloak for self-interest."

The Delta recommends to us the political tract of Dr. Johnson, "Taxation no tyranny," as if the editors of the Crescent felt less reverence for the patriots, heroes and statesmen of the Revolution than the Delta does. A man might as well say that Rasselas was not worthy of perusal, because its author was a tory.

The South Carolina Farce.

The Convention of the States Rights Clubs—not of the people—has sent forth an address, of which we give a condensed abstract. These gentlemen vow they will not stay in the Union any longer. But as the Convention of the People does not meet for several months, we think the action of the present Convention a matter of no consequence. But the trouble is, that under no circumstances are the people of that State represented in any of these assemblages. Such is the basis of representation in that State, that thirty or forty men in one parish have as much weight as 5000 voters in another. We quote from the Greenville Patriot:

The basis of representation is radically wrong in South Carolina. It is neither founded on property or population in the Senate. Thirty or forty voters, in one of the parishes, have as much influence as four or five thousand voters in Pendleton District! Is this just? is it equality in the State? is it republican? and, we may ask, is it not the cause of our constant political excitement? It is well known that the parishes have always been foremost and hottest in all of our squabbles with the General Government. Our revolutionary fathers fought for equality and liberty, and a fair and just and republican representation in making laws and levying taxes. They did not dream of thirty or forty men living in the swamps of the lower country, having as much power and influence, in making laws and levying taxes, in one branch of the Legislature, as four or five thousand men living in the mountains!

When this basis of representation was agreed on, the parishes were thickly settled, and the districts of the upper country sparsely. It may have been equal then, but it is not now. The upper country has grown in wealth and population, and the parishes have fallen off until they are now but little better than the rotten borough system of England. Shall this system be continued? It is neither just to Charleston, which has grown in commercial wealth and population, nor to the upper Districts. Charleston has but two Senators and St. Peter's one. The wealth and taxation of Charleston and her population entitle her to eighteen representatives. The wealth and taxation and population of St. Peter's give that parish but one representative, and yet in the Senate it has half the influence and power of Charleston!

Here is the true reason of all the clamor which has been raised. The great masses of the people have not been heard. Under the present constitution and basis of representation they have no voice.

The present agitation, however, bids fair to shake this aristocracy. The people will not longer consent to this most slavish supremacy. The social abuses will be corrected. The Greenville Patriot is in the hands of a bold and talented man, and he is determined to carry on the war until his native State is redeemed from this intolerable oppression of the seaboard aristocracy, who have no sympathies with the people of the State. But we return to the address:

The address regards the position of the Southern States as degraded, and says that the manifest tendency of continued aggressions upon them has been to subvert slavery. Even if the mockery styled a compromise, were to end them the South could not submit. But the Compromise is only a part of a scheme to abolish slavery, and lower the whites of the South to a level with the agrarian rabble, soon likely to rule the North. There is no safety for the South in the present Union.

South Carolina, owing to peculiarity of political position, for a long time has stood aloof from taking the lead in the Southern movement. They desired to act, but also to follow other States. At one time, they looked fondly to Virginia; at another time to Georgia, and latterly to Mississippi, to whose call for a Southern Convention they have responded, by appointing delegates. South Carolina is willing to give a fair trial to any plan of any sister State of the South, for obtaining redress without going out of the Union. But if no plan is proposed, what is to be done? South Carolina cannot submit, and contends for the right to secede. The sooner the better. New outrages are sure to come. The South will not rise in spirit with the extent of the enormities; on the contrary, it now tamely bears what it would not for a moment have submitted to, ten years ago.

The denial of the right of secession adds to the necessity for a withdrawal from the Union.

The consequences of the failure of the seceding State, will vastly increase the power of the General Government, and hasten a consolidated central despotism. This effect will be felt by all Southern States. The sovereignty of one Southern State cannot be destroyed without its loss by all the others. Nothing but solemn conviction, therefore, would induce South Carolina to take a course so seriously involving other States.

South Carolina has the right to secede peaceably, at her own time. Other States have the same right. If violence occurs, it will spring from usurpation of Federal Government. So many infractions of the rights of Southern States have been committed, that an attempt by Government to force South Carolina to remain in the Union, is looked forward to. The attempt will be made if the Southern States permit it.

Other States must not complain if South Carolina forces them into a position, where they must either interfere to prevent her subjugation, or abandon their own sovereignty. She will be acting on a sacred right, as if the other Southern States were not in existence. In seceding alone, South Carolina will place no restraint on her sister States. Sovereigns are equals. She hopes that the necessity for separate State action, may be averted. It is hoped that there may be an assembling of a Southern Congress, to devise measures of relief; but if it is the fate of South Carolina, to be left alone in the struggle, alone she will vindicate her liberty by secession.

THE PHILADELPHIA UNITED STATES MINT. The total amount of bullion deposted for coinage during the month of April, was $2,860,500. Silver bullion deposited during the same period, $18,000. Gross coinage for the month—gold, silver and copper—$3,191,794, as follows: 117,744 Double Eagles; 21,179 Eagles; 88,903 Quarter Eagles; 387,118 Gold Dollars; 24,000 dimes, and 1,233,676 cents. Total number of pieces, 1,972,625.

The coinage of three cent pieces has reached to about $16,000, and is progressing rapidly. By instructions from the Department, one-half of this coinage is to be reserved for the Assistant Treasury and Government depositories in distant cities, who will, by exchanges and otherwise, introduce them into circulation. The balance will be paid out at the Mint, in amounts of $30, $60, and $150. The issue took place on the 8th inst.

AMERICAN STATISTICS.—The annual commerce of Lake Erie exceeds $100,000,000. The commerce of the Western lakes and rivers is $300,000,000.

CONSUMPTION OF WATER IN LARGE CITIES. Twenty-eight gallons of water is a large allowance for each person. In Boston the water is wasted; the amount used each day is six millions of gallons, or forty-two gallons to each person.

Immigration into New York, in April, 1851, was 31,205, against 15,752 of April, 1850.

The Isthmus of Tehuantepec.

The writer of this article has been asked by several individuals, whether in his opinion, the construction of a Railroad across the Isthmus is feasible; if the bar of the Coatzacoalcos is of sufficient depth, to admit vessels of medium draught; and if the navigation of the river is obstructed by shallows, snags, rafts, or other impediments.

So far as relates to the former, he is not prepared to answer, otherwise than from information derived from parties who have crossed the Isthmus, and from the nature of the table lands over which he has travelled. Every person who has crossed from the Pacific, with whom he has conversed on the subject, express their unqualified opinion that so far as regards the grading, the material of wood, stone, etc., a railroad can be constructed equally as cheap as in any part of the United States, where the inequalities of the ground are of a similar nature, the obstacles in this respect being not greater on the Isthmus, than in the hilly country of New England.

In regard to labor, it is unquestionable there can be no difficulty in procuring the services of the Indians, who, if properly and prudently managed, are more valuable than the negro. The wages of the Indians, on agricultural estates, range from five to six dollars a month.

The depth of water on the Coatzacoalcos bar, hardly ever falls short of eleven feet; the prevailing depth is twelve feet. The last soundings which the writer took, at nearly high water, four days after the full of the moon, gave thirteen feet. The length of the channel on the bar, by triangulation, is not less than 220 fathoms; and the width, by actual measurement, is 108 feet.

A little above the points of land, which, from the entrance to the river, is a harbor unrivalled for safety and convenience. Vessels of any depth can moor alongside of the bank. The land from the river has a gradual ascent, and is exempt from inundation. A village or town, must of necessity be located here. The high, hilly lands in the vicinity, fronting the sea, and the lofty ridge that runs parallel with the coast, affords excellent sites for residences. From the nature of the soil, which is a mixture of sand and loam, as well as the prevalence of the sea breeze, it cannot be otherwise than salubrious. Fish are so abundant at the mouth of the river, that barrels full may be taken at one haul of the seine.

The river up to Minatitlan, which is as far as the writer ascended, is navigable for vessels of the largest class. The least depth at the low stage of the water is eighteen feet, over a limited space. In all other parts of the channel, it ranges from three and a half to seven fathoms. The banks, with the exception of two prominent bluffs, a rancho, and that on which Minatitlan is situated, are low, extending but a short distance to the high ridge. In the rainy season they are overflowed. During the dry season, immense herds of cattle feed on the luxuriant grass.

In regard to the healthiness of the country, the table lands situated a few miles from the river, are of unquestionable salubrity. The climate is mild and dry. During our stay at Minatitlan, parties belonging to the boat slept at Hattipan, and did not encounter the annoyance of a single mosquito. The banks of the river, however, during the summer months, are far from being healthy. Intermittent and endemic diseases prevail.

Among the numerous productions of these delightful regions, is a plant resembling the American aloe, and from which the natives obtain the silken hemp, which they manufacture into hammocks, bags, etc. This plant could easily be cultivated to a considerable extent, and might be made an article of export. It could be manufactured into garments and a variety of useful articles.

Among the woods, is a species of Morus-Multicaulis. The silk worms feed on it, and spin their massive webs of silk. The writer has in his possession, a branch with numerous twigs, covered with silk of the finest texture. This was taken from the tree on the 21st March; on the 25th, the leaves being faded, fell off. Notwithstanding the worms thus deprived of food, they continued to spin, and seemed lively up to the 7th April. The woods abound with this silk.

Cotton, of a fine fibre and fair staple, some of which is in possession of the writer, could be raised on the table lands to any quantity. Likewise, coffee of the finest flavor. Strange to say, when we were at Minatitlan in March last, the natives were destitute of coffee. Cane, tobacco and cocoa are produced of a superior quality. All these might become staple exports, when once American capital is introduced, and American skill and energy are brought to bear upon the cultivation of the soil.

Among the various woods may be reckoned the mahogany tree, which abounds, and attains to an astonishing size; also, various drugs and dyes. The annatto of the latter we saw growing luxuriantly. Further south, where the climate is dryer, indigo and cochineal could be raised in abundance.

Besides the various fruits common to a tropical clime, such as the orange, lemon, banana and pineapple, etc., there exists a variety of delicious wild fruits. We saw the wild plum tree, without a leaf; the branches were literally loaded with fruit, of a flavor equal to the Northern Green Gage, which it resembles. A shrub grows in the forests, which the Indians use as a substitute for sugar; a species of grain grows profusely, which they often use as a substitute for corn. Neither vegetable nor garden produce are raised by the natives, nor did we see in any of the villages which we visited, anything like a garden, not even a melon of any description. The Indians are the only cultivators of the soil, and when not employed on the extensive estates of the rich proprietors, cultivate the ground to a very limited extent. With experience, and the use of modern agricultural implements, they might become industrious agriculturists.

In all our intercourse with the Mexican people on the Isthmus, we invariably found them kind and courteous. Much has been said of Mexican treachery and dishonesty. To refute this, we need only appeal to Mr. Quinn, who was left at Minatitlan in charge of the stores belonging to the Survey. He declared he had not missed a single article, not even an old garment. Other Americans corroborate what Mr. Q. has stated. They also bear testimony to their amiable and friendly deportment. In a country as this Isthmus is, and possessed of all the essential elements to reward the industry of man, it cannot be otherwise than agreeable to contemplate its rich bounties. Providence, in its infinite wisdom, will decree that it shall not long remain a garden overrun with weeds. R. W. P.

Sailing Directions for the Coatzacoalcos River

Sailing vessels, bound for the Coatzacoalcos, ought to make the land to the eastward. This precaution is necessary on account of the prevailing trade-winds, which cause a strong westerly current; also, in case of a *norther*, to have the advantage of sea-room. The entrance to the river may be known by the Vigia, or tower, situated upon the western side; likewise, from the sand-cliffs extending from that point to the westward.

The best mark for crossing the bar is to bring the *tower** to bear S. ¾ W. by compass. Having passed the bar, haul up to the eastward of south, and steer in mid-way, between the two points that form the entrance to the river. The wind, after crossing the bar, often falls to calm for this reason it is necessary to have an anchor ready to let go, as the current on the ebb, even in the dry season, sets out strong.

The extent of the bar, east and west, is about two hundred twenty fathoms, and the width, by actual measurement, one hundred and eight feet. The bottom, composed of sand and clay, is hard; on which account it is not liable to shift. In hard northerly gales, it forms a narrow barrier of breakers, and cannot be crossed without imminent risk. The depth at high water, on full and change, is about thirteen feet, and falls as low as ten and a half feet. The general depth, however, is twelve feet, from which, in sailing in, deepens to five and six fathoms.

Except in heavy *northers* there is a regular land and sea breeze; the latter sets in between the hours of nine, A. M., and noon.

April 10, 1851. R. W. FOSTER.

*This tower, of great solidity, is destined to last for ages.

AFFRAY AT THE UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.—A tremendous excitement has been caused by a difficulty between the students and the Professor of Modern Languages. The former, having become incensed against the latter, got hold of his horses, rode them to death, stampede fashion, painted them white, and then turned them loose. When the Professor resented this with threats of arrest, and the Sheriff proceeded to execute them, he was cut with a bowie knife. Finally, the ring-leaders were apprehended and sent to jail, but the students marched down and released them. The excitement against the Professor is very great.

LATEST VIEWS FROM WASHINGTON.—"Ion," the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, has this interesting letter on the 4th inst.:

Advices, public and private, were received here yesterday, which render it probable that some portion of the Cuban invaders have actually sailed. We may have some account of the fact to-morrow.

It appears, from accounts just received, that the expeditions of the invaders are as wild as their project is desperate. All that they ask for is to be able to land two thousand troops, which they think they can do, if not intercepted by the navy of the United States, and there the whole Creole population will, as they say, rally in support of their revolutionary standard.

The Spanish army, if not already corrupted, is to be immediately brought, by promises of booty, and of revenge against their arbitrary officers, into the support of the revolutionary movement. Let us, they say, strike one blow—show one victory—and we shall rally around our standard nine-tenths of the Cuban population, and of the Spanish army; and then nothing can prevent a vast influx of American volunteers from every part of the United States, to whom fighting is familiar and agreeable, and with whom love of gain is a predominant passion.

Nothing of this kind can be deemed wonderful under present circumstances. When such things begin, it is not easy to foresee their end.

It is said that a number of land warrants have been located and returned, and proved to have been forgeries. The subject will be investigated.

A FAMILY MASSACRE IN PENNSYLVANIA.—On the night of Friday, 2d instant, near Roxboro', a few miles from Philadelphia, murders were committed, which in some respects resemble the Cosden murders, in Kent county, Maryland. When so much innocent blood is shed, the times must be wofully our of joint.

Early on the morning of the 3d, some persons, going to the house of a German who owned a small farm near Roxboro', were horrified to find his body lying in the yard, some distance from the door, with his skull cleft in twain with an axe.

"On proceeding into the house, the wife was found in the same condition, and an infant at the breast, with its brains knocked out. The axe with which the deed was committed, was found near the body of the man, and was covered with blood and brains. The other two children were discovered in the barn adjacent to the house, in such a state of alarm, as to be unable to tell anything of the occurrence. It seems that they had fled from the house to avoid a similar fate. The impression was, that the murders were committed on Friday night, the 2d, while the family was at the supper table. The table was set and several of the dishes were broken over the floor, as if there had been a dreadful struggle. The object of the murderer or murderers was plunder, as is evident from the fact that the bureau drawers were broken open, and rifled of their contents."

Immediately after the discovery of these murders, a messenger was dispatched to Philadelphia to obtain the aid of the Marshal, in ferreting out the murderers. The Coroner has held inquests over the bodies, and a reward has been offered for the arrest of the perpetrators of the horrible deed.

INTERESTING FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.—We find in the Trait d'Union, of Mexico, the following news from Central America, to the 7th of March:

After the defeat of the troops of San Salvador and Honduras, Gen. Carrera entered Santa Anna without any resistance. There Carrera sent an official communication to the government of San Salvador, to ask satisfaction, in order to repair the damage done by the invasion of the Gautemalan territory. The Minister, José A. Jeineuez, in the name of the government of San Salvador, said that he was ready to settle all difficulties; but he thought that the occupation of Santa Anna by the troops of Carrera was an obstacle to the transaction. Carrera responded, that he could not evacuate Santa Anna before peace was agreed upon; and that he would call new troops, and should occupy other portions of San Salvador, till this State should have nominated some commissioners for arranging the conditions of a treaty of peace. The government of Guatemala, on the other hand, more favorably disposed, gave orders to Gen. Carrera to evacuate the department of Sonsonate, to leave some troops on the frontier, to return to the capital, and not to leave to San Salvador any objection in refusing peace.

After these orders General Carrera returned to Guatemala with his victorious army, where a brilliant reception was given to him.

At San Salvador an important change had taken place in the Government. The Houses of Congress were called together, and an accusation made and voted against President Vasconcelos, for a violation of the Constitution, and the Vice President, Felix Guiros, took his place at the head of the Administration on the 1st of March.

The ex-President, Vasconcelos, so put in accusation, after his unhappy expedition against Guatemala, has demanded, in an address to the Senate, *to be immediately tried, in order to justify himself before the country.*

In Honduras things appear to be as at Salvador. The country highly disapproves of the course of President Juan Lindo, for having entered into a coalition with San Salvador against Guatemala, the result of which was so unfortunate; and we should not be astonished to hear that, like Doroteo Vasconcelos, he should be called upon to give an account of his conduct, on that occasion, to the Congress of his country.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION—*Loss of Life.*—At Tennevar, in Hungary, the powder magazine of the citadel exploded on the 3d ult., killing twenty persons. The following is an account of it, written from the place:

"This morning, at seven o'clock, a noise like thunder was heard all over the city, followed by a sound like a heavy fall of rain; every window in the city was smashed to atoms; the doors in all the houses, even those which were locked, were burst open—masses of masonry strewed the streets, and a dense mass of smoke darkened the atmosphere. The powder magazine had exploded. In a few minutes the noise of the explosion ceased, and the cause was ascertained—the powder magazine near the Transylvania Barracks, had blown up. People hastened to the barracks as soon as the smoke cleared away. Of the magazine itself—a large building, with substantial walls—nothing remained but a heap of smoking ruins, from which, occasionally, a shell exploded. The whole roof of the barracks was blown away, the walls riddled with shells and other materials, which had been thrown likewise into every part of the town, committing havoc where they exploded. Legs and arms and corpses, horribly mutilated, were scattered in all directions. The exact number of killed has not yet been ascertained. Two captains and forty privates are reported dead. Half an hour later a whole battalion would have been on exercise in the barrack yard, and probably exterminated. The town gates are so seriously damaged that they are unsafe. At the moment I am writing, shells continue to explode, some rising to a great height in the air. It is not safe to venture near the spot. Ten hundred weight of powder is deposited at no great distance, but it is hoped that it will not be ignited. Members of some of the unhappy victims were found 1500 yards from the spot. Nearly all the inhabitants have fled from the city for safety. No clue to the disaster has yet been found."

A JUST SENTENCE.—"Sile Doty," a man notorious for his evil deeds throughout the southern portion of Michigan, was brought up for sentence before Judge Pratt, at Detroit, last week, when the following scene occurred:

"Doty, how old are you?" "Fifty-three, your honor." "Doty, the enormity of your offence demands that you be sentenced to the State Prison for twenty years. But, Doty, we are reminded by the words of Holy Writ that the days of a man's years are three score years and ten; I shall, therefore, in clemency towards you, and in being guided by the scriptural limit of human life, sentence you to the State Prison for *only* seventeen years!" Doty was almost overwhelmed with a sense of his deep obligation to the clemency of the Judge."

POSTOFFICE ARRANGEMENT.—An arrangement has been effected by the Postmaster General, by which mails may be forwarded from New York, Charleston, Savannah, New Orleans, San Francisco, Monterey, and San Diego, to places on the west coast of South America, through the agency of our Consul at Panama. The single rate of postage on each letter will be fifty cents, and eight cents on each newspaper, to be prepaid in all cases. These rates will include the entire postage to and from every place in the United States. Mails may be transmitted in return, at the same rate of postage, on the payment there of one-half these rates; the other half to be collected at the offices of receipt in the United States.

A FAST FUNERAL.—On Saturday last two funeral processions of unusual length, on their way to the Catholic Cemetery in Cambridge, neared each other a little above Porter's Hotel. A rivalry immediately set up between the drivers of the hearses to see which could reach the gate of the Cemetery first. By a great application of the whip a sample of fast driving developed itself, but the race was of short duration. The coffin in one of the hearses was thrown out on the ground, and before the cortege following could draw up, it was run over by three or four hacks and seriously mutilated. This accident suddenly put an end to the mad career of the Jehus. The body was restored to its proper place, and the two funerals proceeded in order. Fast driving to the grave often occurs in Cambridge. [Boston Mail.

The New York Journal of Commerce has information that permission has been sent on from Washington, for the California mail steamers to take their departure on Monday, when their regular day of sailing falls on the Sunday. Similar instructions will also be sent out to San Francisco. This is a concession to public sentiment.

The Crops.

Alabama.—The Selma, (Alabama) Southern Enterprise, of the 8th instant, says:

"We have taken some trouble to ascertain the present condition of the cotton and corn crops. The cotton generally is very backward, and judging from the present appearances, a very small crop must be made. The weather has been very cold; cold rains and winds have all contributed to keep back the young plant. This is not only the case in this county, but our exchanges throughout the South present the same picture. Unless an unprecedented good cotton season is given us from this time out, there can be but little cotton made, comparatively. The present appearance of the corn crop is also bad."

Louisiana.—The Concordia Intelligencer of the 10th has this brief, but pregnant paragraph:

"The cold weather which signalized the month of April, continued through the first week in May. The planter's ploughs are still busy in ploughing up and re-planting the cotton fields that should have been green with the vigorous young plants three or four weeks ago."

In South Carolina.—Extract of a letter received in Charleston, dated Fairfield District, May 6

"It has been many years since the planters of the upper country have had such disastrous seasons to contend with. During the entire month of April, they have had cold and continued rains to encounter. A large portion of the seed that has been planted has rotted in the ground, and that which is up looks sickly, and is dying rapidly. Many planters have had to plough up portions of their crop, and to replant; and even up to this time, the weather continues cold and unfavorable."

In Georgia.—Cotton Crop of 1851.—The Columbus Times of the 3d inst., says: If Jack Frost has been as busy in other neighborhoods as he has been in this, we think the avenues of commerce in other markets will exhibit, as it does here, a horrible elongation in the physiognomy of planters, and a corresponding foreshortening in the countenances of cotton holders of the 2d May, 1851. We are informed, upon good authority, that the effects of the frost on the 2d inst. have been very injurious to the growing crop; and judging from the variableness and backwardness of the season, as we have personally experienced it, we can only say that if the crop of 1851 is not a short one, it is because the plant is totally independent of seasons. One fifty acre field, nine miles from Columbus, has been entirely destroyed by the late frost, and we judge that this is but a foreshadowing of the news to reach us from this onward.

In Mississippi.—The Mississippian, of the 9th, says: "Never in our memory has there been such a long continued spell of cold weather, late in the spring, as for four or six weeks past. On the morning of our last publication, (2d inst.,) a light frost was observed here, and we have had continued chilling north winds since, up to Wednesday evening. The result of this extraordinary season on the cotton has been most disastrous.

TELEGRAPHIC.

NEW YORK, *May* 11.—The President and all the Cabinet, except Mr. Corwin, who is sick, are expected in New York on Tuesday, the 13th.

They will be received at Castle Garden by the Mayor, and escorted to the Irving House by a civic and military procession.

They will leave next morning for Piermont, accompanied by a large number of invited guests, to visit the Erie Railroad. They will then proceed to Buffalo, and return to Washington by the way of Ohio.

Arrival of the Steamer Arctic.

BALTIMORE, *May* 12.—The American steamship Arctic arrived at New York yesterday with Liverpool dates to the 30th ult. She brings news of a further decline in cotton amounting to ¼, caused by the advices of the Baltic which reached Liverpool on the 28th. The sales of the three days preceding the departure of the Arctic amounted to 10,000 bales, of which 9,000 were American. Prices were for fair Orleans, 7½; Mobile, 6¾; Uplands, 6¾. Breadstuffs were unchanged. Corn, white, 34s. to 34s. 6d.; yellow, 30s. 6d. to 31s.; Canal flour, 18s. 6d. to 19s.; Orleans, 19s. to 19s. 6d.

The Baltic experienced severe weather on her voyage out.

The political news by the Arctic is unimportant.

Further Foreign Intelligence.

NEW YORK, *May* 12, A. M.—*France.*—It was rumored that Gen. Changarnier was to be arrested, and that all advances of the President towards a reconciliation proved unavailing. In consequence the funds were much depressed.

Havre Market.—The Havre cotton market is dull and two francs lower.

Ships.—The Sharon and Elizabeth Hamilton have arrived at Havre; the Seledio at Genoa; the Enterprise, Greenock, and California at Bordeaux, all from New Orleans.

Steamer on a Cruise.—The steamship Crescent City has been chartered by Government to cruise from this port to Florida. She sails with sealed orders. The object of the cruise is not known. [Picayune.

FROM THE PLAINS.—We learn from Mr. Abel Warren, trader among the wild Indians, who came in a few days ago from the neighborhood of Fort Arbuckle, that a party of Keechies and Osages passed that post, a day or two before he left, on their way to make war upon the Tonkaways, the cannibals. He says that he learned, on his way, that the Tonkaways had beaten their enemies, and killed and eat the son of the chief of the Keechies. The Osages, on their return from the battle, killed and robbed a very worthy Chickasaw. The Chickasaws were very much enraged, and are determined to have satisfaction. [Fort Smith (Ark.) Herald, 2d inst.

THE KENT COUNTY MURDERS.—The Elkton Democrat learns, from a reliable source, that Drummond has made such a statement as will bring the perpetrators of this unparalleled crime to punishment. The rumors which have filled the papers for a week past have all sprung out of his revelations, which those entrusted with them have endeavored to keep secret, that they might the better subserve the ends of justice. The persons who have been confined in jail at Elkton, on suspicion, were taken to Chestertown on Saturday, with the exception of George Shelton, who has been discharged. Ford, Sills and Murphy, will have a hearing at Chestertown to-day. [Baltimore Clipper, 5th instant.

BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.—The receipts of ten of these for the year ending the 30th April, (unless otherwise specified,) are subjoined. Though large, they are in the aggregate only about $15,000 greater than during the preceding year. The receipts of that year were near $200,000 greater than during the years 1848–9:

	1849–'50.	1850–'51.
American Tract Society	$3 8,268 72	*$310 618 00
American Bible Society	284 614 24	276,862 33
Am. B. C. Foreign Missions	161 355 63	†176 676 53
Am. Home Mission Society	137,146 78	‡150,940 5
Am. and Foreign Christian Union	58,785 84	156,265 82
Am. and Foreign Bible Society	41,625 91	48,273 41
Am. Bap. Home Mission Society	36,138 52	39,644 26
Am. Seamen's Friend Society	22,291 19	§19,252 61
N. Y. State Colonization Society	17,414 71	22,600 00
Am. Society for Ameliorating the condition of the Jews	6,000 00	11,163 02
	$1,083,742 74	$1,098,798 84

* Of which 209,730 33 were the proceeds from the sales of tracts and volumes.

† From August 1st to March 31—8 months.

‡ For eleven months, ending March 31.

§ The receipts from legacies last year were but $220; whereas, those of the previous year were $3,133. Considerable sums raised by the chaplains abroad—more than $6,000 from the Mariner Bethel at Canton—are not included, nor still larger amounts raised and expended by Auxiliaries. The whole sum would exceed $75,000 for the past year. [New York Post, 31 inst.

REMARKABLE CONVICTS.—Hobart Town papers of December notice the arrival of Lieut. Pate, under sentence of transportation for seven years, for the assault upon her Majesty. It is said he displayed no symptoms of insanity during the passage. Smith O'Brien had arrived at Hobart Town from Port Arthur. He was cheered by his countrymen, and escorted by a deputation to the Free Masons' Hotel. New Norfolk was to be his future residence. O'Dougherty, another of the men transported for the attempted insurrection in Ireland, had received permission to reside in Hobart Town, where he would practice his profession (medical.) [N. Y. Mirror.

THE LAKE TRADE.—Gen. Packer, of the Pennsylvania Senate, in the speech he delivered before that body, at its late session, in advocacy of the great railroad scheme which is to connect this section of country with the Lakes, ultimately, gives the value of the Lake trade for 1848, as follows:

Lake Erie, $115,785,048; Lake Huron, $847,152; Lake Michigan, $24,320,481; Lake Ontario, $28,144,000; Lake Champlain, $16,750,700; Lake St. Clair, $639,524—Total, $186,484,905; $40,000,000 more than the whole foreign export trade of the United States.

THE TRIUMPHS OF THE NEEDLE.—A tailoring establishment in Boston, furnishes steady employment to about seventy individuals in that city, and to from 4 to 5000 in the country. No less than 22 cutters are kept constantly at work. In Maine, one man has employed upon their work from 6 to 700 men and women. Last year they paid out for needlework alone, rising of $127,000. They are now paying out for needlework, in the city, from $1200 to $1500 per week, and in the country, $6000 to $7000 per month. Their operatives make—the girls from $3 to $8 per week, and the men from $4 to $10. Some of their best seamstresses, by working nine hours a day, make from $7 to $8 per week.

We see it stated that Roback, the Astrologer, has been discharged on the charge of receiving $30 to cure a young lady of Frankfort, of consumption, who died after taking his medicine, it having been proved that her lungs were decayed.

Died:

On Monday, May 12, at 12 o'clock, ANDREW JACKSON CAMPBELL, son of Andrew and Eliza Campbell, aged six-