**Amusements—This Evening.**

PALACE'S VARIETIES.—La Somnambule—Dunstan—Mr. and Mrs. Peter White.

**Auction Sales—This Day.**

WM. P. SCOTT will sell, at half past 10 o'clock, at No. 57 Camp street—Furniture, etc.

J. L. TAYLOR & Co. will sell, at 10 o'clock, at 81 Chartres street—Clothing.

H. VIZINA will sell, at 12 o'clock, at the St. Louis Exchange—Real Estate.

**S. of T.—Meetings This Evening.**

WASHINGTON FOUNTAIN, No. 1, at Crystal Forest Hall, 108 Tchoupitoulas st., at 7½ o'clock.

PEARL DIVISION, No. 47, at the new Temperance Hall, 96 St. Charles st., at 8 o'clock.

**Daughters of Temperance.**

CLEARING UNION, No. 1, at Mr. S. Madgar Buildings, corner Bienville st., at 8 o'clock, P. M.

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

LOUISIANA DIVISION, No. 11, at the new Temperance Hall, 96 St. Charles street, at 9 o'clock.


# The Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL
of the Common of the Second Municipality.

NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 17, 1851.


See First and Fourth Pages.

**The Weekly Crescent**

Will be issued at an early hour this morning. In it will be found sketches, poetry, and the news of the day from all parts of the world. Copies may be procured at the counter, and at Morgan's Literary Depot, Exchange Place.

The Railroad Convention in June, we are informed, is intended only for the Opelousas Road, and not for a general discussion of internal improvements.

LAKE AND RIVER FAVORS.—The steamer Oregon has our thanks for its usual supply of late Mobile papers.

The steamer Empire State, last evening, favored us with Cincinnati papers of the 9th inst.

For St. Louis papers of the 10th inst., we thank the officers of the steamer Black Hawk.

For full files of Louisville papers of the 10th inst., we are under special obligations to B. A. Oglesby, Esq., clerk of the fine steamer Peytona.

Capt. Codman, of the clipper bark Black Squall, has our thanks for late papers from Rio de Janeiro.

THE SOUTHERN BAPTIST CONVENTION.—A dispatch from Louisville, of the evening of the 9th inst., says the Southern Baptist Biennial Convention met at ten o'clock that day, and was called to order by the Rev. Dr. Howell. The Convention organized by electing the following officers: R. B. C. Howell, D. D., of Richmond, President; Rev. Dr. Geten, Rev. Wm. C. Buck, Rev. Dr. Fuller, Rev. Dr. Reynolds, Vice Presidents; Rev. Dr. Medenhall, Treasurer; Rev. Mr. Welsh, Treasurer, pro tem.; Rev. W. C. Crane and J. O. Cone, Secretaries.

The following States are represented: Virginia, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Kentucky, Missouri, Illinois, South Carolina, Texas, Georgia and Louisiana.

ARMS FOR THE LIBERIAN GOVERNMENT.—A dispatch from Washington, May 7, says that at a Government sale of arms, etc., at the Washington Arsenal, the day, Rev. Wm. McCrey, of the Colonization Society, and agent of the Liberian Republic, purchased 125 muskets and a number of swords for the Liberian Government.

SICKNESS IN RIO DE JANEIRO.—By the arrival of the bark Clara C. Bell, from Rio de Janeiro, we learn that there is a great deal of yellow fever and other sickness there. The fever is most severe among the shipping. The mate and steward of the Clara died on the passage. Sickness on board had compelled a number of vessels to return.

**Meteorological Journal.**

Kept by D. T. LELLIS & Co., Nautical and Philosophical Instrument makers, 45 Chartres street.

From May 9 to May 15, inclusive.

| Days. | Thermometer. 9 A. M. | Noon. | 3 P. M. | 9 P. M. | Barometer. 9 A. M. | Noon. | 3 P. M. | 9 P. M. | Rain |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| May 9 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 66 | 72 | 30.10 | 30.10 | 30.10 | |
| " 10 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 74 | 30.12 | 30.10 | 30.10 | 0.025 |
| " 11 | [illegible] | [illegible] | 76 | 67½ | 74½ | 30.15 | 30.15 | 30.15 | |
| " 12 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 68 | 75 | 30.10 | 30.10 | 30.10 | |
| " 13 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 68½ | [illegible] | 30.08 | 30.08 | 30.10 | 0.400 |
| " 14 | [illegible] | [illegible] | 81 | 67½ | 79 | 30.15 | 30.15 | 30.15 | |
| " 15 | 67 | 67 | 69 | 64 | 70½ | 30.18 | 30.16 | 30.16 | |

SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIATION IN CINCINNATI.—The association for the advancement of science adjourned on the evening of the 9th inst., to meet in Albany, New York, on the third Monday in April next. Eighty-seven members had been in attendance and eighty-seven papers were registered, but they were not all read for want of time. This has been much the best meeting held by the association.

The members of the association were entertained gratuitously, and, on the day of their adjournment, enough was subscribed to pay for the publication of the forthcoming volume.

Professor Agassiz remained in the city to give a course of lectures to the Young Men's Mercantile Library Association.

ASTONISHING RAPIDITY.—Among our telegraphic communications will be found one from New Orleans, announcing that the Europe's news had been received there. So that the Europe's news, and the reply from New Orleans, have together travelled two thousand eight hundred miles in seven o'clock this morning, in addition to the time spent in preparing the summary, and the interval at New Orleans between the receipt of the news and the dispatch of our regular telegraphic report thence.

The above is from the New York Commercial Advertiser, published in the afternoon of the 8th inst. People have been "talking about" and "running down" the Telegraph for some time very freely. It seems to be the Telegraph's chance to show now that it also can "talk about" all our affairs, and "run down" South and go back again as fast as a streak of lightning under full headway, when it is propelled properly.

STEAMSHIP UNION.—This fine vessel, with Gen. Scott, Adj. Gen. Jones, and other distinguished citizens on board, arrived at her berth at New York at 8 o'clock yesterday hour on the morning of the 8th. On the night of Sunday, the 4th, she encountered a very severe storm. She made the trip from the Balize to New York in six days and ten hours.

STAGE OF THE PRINCIPAL WESTERN RIVERS on Saturday, the 10th inst.:

Upper Mississippi—Falling, with three and a half feet water on the Lower Rapids.

Missouri—Falling from St. Joseph down, with thirty inches on Howard Bar.

Illinois—Falling, with eight feet on the principal bar.

Lower Mississippi—Falling, with nine feet in the channel between St. Louis and Cairo.

Ohio—Falling, with three feet on the falls, and six feet in the canal at Louisville.

Cumberland—Rising slowly, with six feet on Harpeth Shoals.

Mississippi water in its delta, falling everywhere.

PANGUAN, May 9—P. M.—Hoffman, the notorious swindler, was arrested here yesterday, and taken to St. Louis last night.

One Frenchman murdered another Frenchman last evening. The murderer immediately fled, but was arrested to-day, at Mt-tropolis, Ill.

We had a slight shower this afternoon. The Ohio and Tennessee are rising slowly; Cumberland rising fast.

Freights are coming in slowly. We notice several hundred bales cotton are landing, and considerable tobacco in warehouses. Freights, low.

APPOINTMENTS, ETC.—*Washington*, May 8, 9 P. M.—Mr Snape, a Cayuse Clerk, has resigned. S. H. Platt, of New York, Clerk in the Treasury Department, has been removed.

Jno. L. Dorsey, Clerk in the Treasury Department, has been removed.

Hugh Cameron, of New York, has been appointed Clerk in the Treasury Department.

THE BASIS OF REPRESENTATION IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—A correspondent of the Patriot thus depicts the democratic formation of the Legislature:

"Eight of the low country parishes, with a white population of only 5193, send eight Senators and nine Representatives to the Legislature, while the populous District of Spartanburg, with 18,495, send but one Senator and five Representatives. The united parishes of St. Philip's and St. Michael's, with a white population of only 23,453, furnish twenty members to the House of Representatives, while the Districts of Spartanburg and Greenville, with a population of 31,553, send but nine."

**The Constitutions of 1812, '45 and '52.**

Great injustice has been done to the framers of the first Constitution of the State. Men looked only at its highly conservative features, its restricted franchise; at the property qualifications; at the executive patronage; at the life tenures. They forgot the peculiar condition of the country, and did not stop to ask, whether the Constitution was not adapted to the times and circumstances. Louisiana had, but a few years before, passed from a state of colonial vassalage to a distant and despotic sovereignty. The population had not become familiarized to American institutions and political freedom. The great mass of the Creole population had not received the advantages of education. A generation had not yet grown up under the new institutions. It was, therefore, an act of prudence to divide the political power; to limit the right of voting, and to require property qualifications of voters and officers.

This state of things, gradually, was changed, and the population of '45 was very different from that of 1812. The time had arrived for the reform, and a Convention was called, with singular unanimity. Much was expected of this body. It assembled at a period when the public mind was prepared for the largest liberty. Yet, what was the result? A Constitution, the most aristocratic which ever emanated from a republican assembly. Instead of correcting the evils which experience had pointed out in the first and temporary Constitution, the Convention imposed restrictions on all coming Legislatures. Distrust of the people seems to have been the governing principle in all their deliberations.

Subjects of expediency, and which ought to have been left to successive Legislatures, are excluded from legislative action. No charters are to be granted, no debt to be created, except after tedious delays—in their practical working, operating as a prohibition. The appointing power injudiciously divided—a portion left with the Governor, and a portion with the people. Its reforms are of a half way character; its conservatism, of the most offensive nature. The State is prohibited from lending the public faith for any corporation, and thus the power to construct great works of Internal Improvement is diminished.

The Legislature is forbidden to incorporate Banks, and thus the commercial resources of the State are impaired. Whether Banks are necessary or not, should be left to the people of each generation, but this Constitution decides for all posterity. The power of taxation, too, is restrained, and instead of trusting the people, as for the thirty previous years, the mode and proportion of taxation is laid down. The mode of changing the Constitution itself is tedious, cumbersome, and next to impossible. The feeling through the State is strongly against it, and in favor of a new Convention.

What shall be the Constitution of 1852? One essentially democratic in its features, which shall leave to the people the right and duty of legislating for themselves; one which by its provisions shall recognize their capacity and prudence—which shall entrust them with the selection of all their officers; one which shall recognize the people collectively of sufficient discretion and intelligence to manage their own affairs. If a man at the age of twenty-one is considered competent to transact business and contract debts, why should not the numbers who compose society have the same power? Does their aggregation diminish their capacity?

Let the new Constitution restore to the people the power which they formerly possessed—a power which is necessary for the proper developement of the resources of the State. The Legislature meets in January, and a Convention can assemble within sixty days, and a simple but democratic Constitution can be put into operation in sixty days more. The State, freed from the odious restrictions imposed on it by the Convention of 1845, can enter upon a general system of Internal Improvements, so essential to its prosperity.

**Alderman Renshaw... Reporter Scully.**

Between these gentlemen there appears to be a wide and striking difference of opinion, as to whether Mr. Yancey did or did not "contend, first, that the committee had no right to give such an order without the authorization of the Council, which was not given; second, that the Council had no right to give such authorization, because the law of 1850 prohibits the Council from entering into any contract, or making any purchase exceeding $300, without the Mayor having sold the contract for work or for material, at public auction, to the lowest bidder—' thus the committee had usurped the functions of the Council; had usurped a power the Council itself could not exercise, but in violation of law.'"

Alderman Renshaw positively asserts Mr. Yancey did not utter it; and, moreover, nothing resembling, or even suggestive of it—whilst Reporter Scully re-affirms it over his own signature, and would feign superinduce the belief that Mr. Yancey sustains his assertion, by declaring "it is not impugned, but, on the contrary, is approved by Mr. Yancey." As we were present and reported the proceedings, our recollection upon the subject is vivid. We cheerfully add our own testimony, if such were necessary, to the correctness of Alderman Renshaw's assertion.

We are confident that Mr. Yancey did not utter the words in his speech; though he may have used those arguments in his subsequent conversation with Mr. Scully. In fact, it would place Mr. Yancey in a strange position—that he had allowed a claim of this kind, which he deemed so illegal, to pass without a word of objection—without informing the Council of the illegal nature of the transaction. We are confident, had he uttered the legal argument inserted in the speech, we should have noticed them.

We learn that a large number of the Aldermen say they never heard the language imputed to Mr. Yancey.

**Secession in South Carolina.**

The Greenville Patriot certainly puts a different face on the "dwarfish demon." Listen to the mountaineer's song, as full of spirit and melody as Jenny Lind's notes:

"We did not say that a poor man was not as patriotic as a rich one. But that a man who owned five hundred negroes had more at interest in the question of slavery than any one who owned no negroes at all. Mr. Burt will not deny this. We said, too, that the largest slaveholders in our country had not been the most prominent in this agitation. It looks bad to see a little fellow, who does not own a slave in the world, making such a fuss about not being allowed, by the federal government, to carry *his negroes* to California! and wishing to destroy the government, and involve the country in a revolution and war, because this right has been denied him by the people of California themselves. At the same time, his neighbor, who owns hundreds of negroes, does not feel that his property is injured, or his rights or his honor affected by the action of California." * * * *

"Our readers will see that it is impossible for us to return the fire of all these presses, and we have not named half of them, although we fire weekly and tri-weekly. Nor has it been our object to kill a single ordnance officer, but to capture all their forces, and enlist them under the banner of Washington. This we are doing pretty rapidly. Secession is going down hill with geometrically increased velocity. In the election for members of the Convention could take place this fall, there would scarcely be a secessionist returned in the upper country, and certainly not in Charleston. If the members, already elected, should secede, it will be a secession not only from the Union, but from the people of South Carolina." * * * *

"In regard to our leaders being opposed to secession, Mr. Burt does not seem to know them. I spoke of men distinguished for their talents and virtues and public services in South Carolina. Such men as our Judges and Chancellors, Senator Butler, Judge Cheves, Ex-Senator Barnwell, Governor Hammond, Governor Johnson, Col. Memminger, Col. Pickens, Col. Irby, etc. They are all opposed to secession, and may well be styled leading men. Our members of Congress are certainly not urging the State on to secession. Not even Gen. Wallace. In a speech which he made to his constituents, at Chester Court, he said, according to our correspondent, that the Legislature ought not to have called the Convention. That the Convention ought not to secede if one-third of the people of South Carolina were opposed to it, and that he did not undertake to say what the State should do in Convention. Nothing has been heard from Messrs. Woodward and Burt, and our correspondent says they are understood to be opposed to secession. They are certainly not urging the State on in her mad career. Col. Orr gave his views, at Pickens Court, in opposition to secession, as we are informed, and as the Messenger has stated."

The subscription list of the Patriot ought to be increased all through the Southwest.

Newark, N. J., has a population of 38,894, of which only 19,567 are of foreign birth.

**Supreme Court Reports.**

*Gauter* vs. *Cargill et al.*....Judgment of nonsuit affirmed.

*The State* vs. *Powell*....The appellant was indicted for larceny and convicted. He moved for a new trial, on the ground that he was a negro of unmixed blood, and that the presumption existed he was a slave, and he should have been tried by a different tribunal, or, if free, the indictment should have set forth he was a free man of color.

The Court held the presumption of his freedom, even if it reached to a criminal prosecution, was rebutted by his neglect to plead to the jurisdiction of the Court, and that there was no necessity to describe a free man of color as such in an indictment. Judgment affirmed.

*New Orleans Gas Light Company* vs. *B. Bennet*....The holders of the bonds given for stock have a right to enforce the mortgage by which the bonds are secured. But a suit will not be sustained against an individual debtor by an individual holder of the bonds. A liquidator should be appointed, if the Corporation refuses to act. Non-suit affirmed.

*Lockett* vs. *Tobey*....When parties have the usual notice of the trial, and do not appear to object to evidence offered by the opposite party, they will not be relieved by a new trial, or by exclusion of the evidence by the Appellate Court. Judgment for defendant affirmed.

*Loverich* vs. *Tobey*....Where the party holding the title is permitted to incumber it, innocent third persons will be protected in their mortgages thus obtained. Judgment for defendant reversed, and case remanded for a trial by jury.

*Camp* vs. *Church Wardens of the Church of St. Louis and J. P. Kirwan, contractor*....This was a suit brought for personal injuries suffered by the defendant from the falling of the tower of the church while in process of erection. The jury gave a verdict of $2500, and defendants appealed. The Judges were equally divided on the judgment of the District Court.

*Bustis, C. J.*—It seems to me obviously to follow that the undertaker who puts up, to the danger of the public, a building, defective in plan, material or work, is equally liable in principle with the owner for damages occasioned by its falling down.

*Slidell* concurring.

*Preston, J.*, delivered an opinion that a servant cannot recover damages from the employer, caused by the negligence of a fellow-servant, and that in dangerous employments that danger enters into the contract.

*Rost, J.*, concurred with *Preston*.

*Municipality No. Two* vs. *Commercial Bank*.. The "capital" exempted from taxation by the charter is the stock of the bank, and does not include the real estate purchased for the purpose of carrying on the supply of the city with water. Such was the decision of the District Court.

*Slidell* and *Rost* concurred with the District Judge.

*Eustis* and *Preston* held that the money invested for such a purpose became a part of the *capital*, and was exempt from taxation.

Judgment affirmed and tax enforced.

*Violett et al.* vs. *the steamer Luna*....Distribution of proceeds of a boat. The judgment reversed, and a new tableau prepared.

*Grisel* vs. *steamer Olivia*....Judgment for plaintiffs affirmed.

*Courtney* vs. *Davidson*....Judgment affirmed.

**Interesting from Jamaica.**

We have Kingston papers from April 19 to May 1st, inclusive.

The Island Curate's Fund is in a flourishing condition. This is a valuable scheme. By giving assurance to Curates that, at their deaths, their families will be well provided for, not only are happiness secured and life prolonged (in most cases) to the parties, but the Island is benefited by the labors of good and efficient clergymen. A statement of the fund has been published, in consequence of a large per centage of mortality, than in any former year since the institution of the scheme having occurred, this year. The average number of Curates on the Island since 1842, has been forty-six, while the whole number of deaths during the nine years, is ten—making an average mortality of two per cent. The number entitled to the benefit of the fund on March 1, 1851, was eight widows, five first-class orphans, and eighteen second-class orphans.

Assuming every thing against the fund, viz: First, that the ladies are all resident in England, where the value of life is greater; and secondly, that they will continue to receive the pension as long as they live, which can scarcely be true, as some no doubt will marry; and thirdly, that the boys will receive it to the age of twenty-one, the capital which will certainly provide for the extinction of every existing pension, following the Carlisle tables, the standard table for England, is £7842
Balance in hand as above stated.....8038
Difference in favor of the fund March 31, 1851.....£195

*Coffee*.—The Kingston Journal copies from the London News an exposure of the amount of frauds practiced in adulterating coffee in the Mother Country; showing, among all the other evils thus engendered, a large annual decrease of the consumption of coffee in great Britain. The Journal seizes hold of the occasion for argument that the British Government would see its interest in remitting the duty on coffee altogether and immediately.

*Jamaica Soap*.—The Jamaica journals notice with pleasure some bars of yellow soap, manufactured in Kingston, fully equal to the best imported English soap. The manufacture has been suggested and commenced by an enterprising American, who has built a factory with every prospect of success. The Jamaica standard says that the imports of soap average 45,000 boxes a year—of the value of about 27,000 pounds sterling, every penny of which, now sent out of the island, will be saved to it by this manufacture.

The cholera still rages with malignity on some estates, and has broken out afresh on others that it had left, in the parishes of St. James and Hanover. Liberal subscriptions have been raised for orphans and others left destitute by cholera.

*The Crops*.—The crops in some of the parishes have not been so large as was anticipated. The weather continues dry, and the planters are anxious for rain.

*House of Assembly—Basis of Voting*.—The House met, in pursuance of a *special call*, on Thursday, April 24. The proceedings up to May 1, had been of no importance. The Kingston Journal is severe on the vacillating policy that characterizes the local legislation of the island. The Legislature has signified a desire to alter the present *election law*, and differences of opinion having been expressed by the members, the Journal thus rebukes the anti-free-soilers:

"We are here in a country the inhabitants of which are divided into three classes—the European, or the descendant of the European—the African, or the descendant of the African—and the cross from these, or the colored. The first are a mere handful—the second constitute the great mass of the people, and the third, more numerous than the first, bear no comparison, in point of numbers, with the second. It is in the very nature of things that the numerical superiority of the second class should give to that class a preponderating influence."

*A Distinguished Visitor*.—The Jamaica Standard of the 1st inst. has the following announcement. If the information be really undoubted, Mexico has some fine pieces of "New Music" in the press and speedily to be published:

"We learn from undoubted authority, that Gen Santa Anna will leave Carthagena in all this month for this Island, *en route* to Mexico, where it is expected he will be again elected President."

JENNY LIND'S RETURN TO NEWYORK.—This lady's popularity in the great city of NewYork, on her return from the many excitements and triumphs of her recent Southern and South-western tour, is greater than ever. The anticipation of hearing her, on the night of the 7th, in Castle Garden, awoke as much enthusiasm as did the announcement of her first appearance in America. More grateful still, to the feelings of this angel of charity, must have been the unprecedented success and triumph of the concert. The Evening Mirror of the 8th inst., thus chronicles the occasion:

Every seat in the old Castle, from which the stage was visible, was filled last evening, half-an-hour before the opening of the performances, and the promenade up stairs densely crowded by a standing multitude. It was altogether the finest concert we have ever attended—the orchestra, the singers, and the angelic Jenny, were all that the most fastidious could desire. The Nightingale never charmed us so much as in her songs last night; while Salvi, Belletti, Burke, and all, were great in their respective parts.

VILLAINS LOOSE.—There is more villany, more fiendishness of crime now at large and destroying the property and peace of the people of this country, and staining its annals with deeds of fire and flood, than can be indicated on the records of past years. Time was when murders were recorded as occurrences calculated to shock the senses, and when the incendiary was imagined, as his fell deeds were portrayed in blazing language—some being so damnable, yet mysterious, that human nature would recoil at the thought of his presence. It is not so now. The chronicler of events narrates a murder, or murders daily—how shocking soever the details may be—with comparative coolness, while the people take time to read them, not until they have perused all the more "exciting" and "interesting" intelligence in the newspapers. The "incendiary," also, has lost all the horrors that, in purer times, were associated with the mere assurance of his existence. The numbers in which his class abounds, may be judged from the fact that his torch blazes in his hand almost nightly, illuminating some city or village or hamlet in the Union, with proofs most ample of his hellish exploits. The only mystery now encircling his character lies in the facility with which he evades pursuit and punishment. The times and the perils with which they are environed, seem to call for the use of extraordinary and most potent specifics to purge the atmosphere of civilization of the diabolical spirit, the *devil's wrath*, whose deadly poison seems to have mingled with it to an extent already fearful to contemplate.

YOUNG LADY SHOT.—A deplorable accident occurred at Churchville, near Rochester, N. Y., on the morning of Thursday, the 8th inst. The particulars are thus related in a communication to the Rochester Daily Advertiser:

A young man by the name of Alvin Potter, and a Miss Matilda Lyon, together with a number of others, were all in a room having quite a jolly time in the way of play, when Miss Lyon remarked that she was afraid of the gun which stood in the corner of the room, and would remove it to another part of the house.

Young Potter, desiring to have a little sport on the occasion, took the rifle from Miss L after some exertion, whereupon quite a spirited scuffle ensued. Potter ran to one corner of the room and jocosely said to the young woman, "Now, if you come near me, I'll shoot you!" Miss Lyon, not anticipating the least danger, followed him, when Potter, pointing the gun at her head, pulled the trigger—the contents of the rifle were discharged. The ball struck the young woman upon the right side of the nose, and passed through her head, lodging in the back part of the neck. Potter, nor any one present, had not the least idea of the gun being loaded, from the fact that but a short time before the accident, they saw Potter's father take the gun apart for the purpose of cleaning it, and did not suppose that the rifle had been loaded by Mr. P. after he cleaned it.

The young lady, we are informed by Dr. Creig, is now in a very critical condition, and can live but a short time. Both of her jaws are badly broken, and face seriously disfigured. Immediately after the accident occurred, young Potter became frantic with grief—ran from home, and has not yet returned to his father's residence, where Miss Lyon now lies, enduring the most excruciating pain. This affair ought to serve as a lesson to the careless and unthoughtful.

*Circular Instructions to Collectors and other Officers of the Customs.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, May 6, 1851.

Inquiries having been made as to the operation of the circular instructions of the 21st October, 1850, with special reference to cases of imported merchandise duly exported to "Canada and Chihuahua," it is deemed proper to instruct Collectors and other Officers of the Customs, that merchandise imported *prior* to the passage of the act of the 28th September last, is entitled to all the drawback privileges conferred by the laws then in force, on due compliance with the requirements and conditions of those laws. As, however, the law of the 28th September last took effect from its date, merchandise imported subsequently thereto, and taken out of the custody of the officers of the Customs, cannot be exported with benefit to drawback.

On a careful re-examination of the subject, the Department is of opinion that the 16th section of the act of the 28th September last was intended, and is to be construed, as legalizing the practice, previously permitted under the regulations of the Department, of the exportation of merchandise from warehouse ports in the adjoining "British Provinces," without payment of duties, under the provisions of the act of 6th August, 1846; and the practice, thus legalized, will be continued in accordance with the rules and regulations prescribed in the circular of the 17th February, 1849

The circular instructions of the 21st October, 1850, as well as any subsequent instructions on the subject, are consequently modified to the extent contained in the foregoing. WM. L. HODGE, Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

**More News by the Europa.**

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.—It is almost impossible to conceive the fine effect produced by the alteration of the mode of opening the great exhibition. When it became known that the Queen had abandoned the purpose of restricting the opening of the exhibition to the diplomatic body, the members of the Government and Royal household, and that all were to be admitted who had tickets, the demand for season tickets immediately became general.

The opening will be impressively simple.

The Archbishop of Canterbury will then offer a prayer, invoking the Divine blessing upon the undertaking, and an anthem by the choir will follow. A Royal procession will then be formed, which will pass through all the avenues of the Palace, so as to be seen by all the spectators.

Returning to the platform, the Queen will declare "the exhibition opened," which will be announced by a flourish of trumpets and the firing of a royal salute on the North of the Serpentine, "whereupon the barriers which had kept the slave crowd will be thrown down, and the public will be allowed to circulate;" and the Queen leaving, the doors will be thrown open.

The interior arrangements are rapidly approaching completion. The compartment assigned to India is peculiarly rich in industrial products and jewels. The arrivals from France are larger than from any other country. The Germans are well up to the mark, and the Swiss have been laudably distinguished by the promptness which has characterized all their arrangements. If the Turks are most behind hand with respect to the reception of goods, the Belgians and French are most backward in their other arrangements.

Thus, the United States, which at first had assigned to it only 10,000 superficial feet or space less than France, and which was ranked second in consideration by the Royal Commission, has only contributed 878 packages, while the States of the Zollverein send nearly 1600. Again, the consignments of Holland and Spain are nearly equalled by those of Tunis, and somewhat exceeded by China. Belgium strongly asserts her manufacturing and productive energy by forwarding 1039 packages—a quantity which places her above Austria and the United States, and on a par with Prussia. Brazil, New Granada, Persia, and the Society Islands each send a solitary contribution; Mexico and Peru four, and Western Africa nine.

These figures cast a curious light upon the commercial enterprise of the world, and bring out in remarkable relief the extent to which political power and industrial energy run in parallel lines or diverge from each other. With reference to our colonial possessions the *data* supplied are not less significant. Our young Australian possessions send nearly three times as many contributions as the West Indies, and from the latter the name of Jamaica is altogether omitted.

From Canada we have promised us a display of 345 articles, and from Nova Scotia 35. India sends 436 contributions—a small quantity, perhaps, compared with countries younger in the practice of the productive arts, but great when contrasted with the contemporaneous offerings of other territories possessed of as old a standing in the world's history. The total number of foreign and colonial packages received up to the evening of the 19th of April, was 10,082.

NEGRO EXCITEMENT IN BOSTON.—A Boston dispatch of the 8th inst. says:

There has been considerable excitement here among the negro population, for the last few days, in consequence of one of their number, T. B. Smith, opposing, before a committee of the Legislature, the project of separate school for blacks. Last night he was violently assaulted by three negroes, and badly injured. Upon the approach of the watch two of the negroes escaped in a carriage, but the remaining one was captured. The other two were arrested this morning on information obtained from the man taken last night. Their names are McKen and Brown.

RE-ANNEXED.—The Georgetown Reporter says that a gentleman of that place, a few days since, while cutting hay, accidentally amputated one of his fingers; the lost finger was not found for nearly an hour, when it was skilfully united with the stump, by Dr. Snyder, of Georgetown, and is now rapidly healing up.

Tough story! The Reporter should try again. [Balt. Sun.

Why should n't he? 'Tis his vocation. Have patience until another "gentleman of that place" may feel in the humor to "accidentally amputate," and you may be sure he'll do it. All the toughness of the story is divided between the amputator and the doctor. "The Reporter," like Gen. Cass, is "only a passenger."

**Latest from Brazil.**

By the arrival last evening of the bark Black Squall, Capt. Codman, from Rio de Janeiro, April 2, we learn that the Brazilian Government seem now really serious in their endeavors to suppress the slave trade, several of the dealers having been heavily fined, and one of the most prominent having been obliged to leave the country. It is declared that it shall be considered piracy, and that the captain of any vessel engaged in the trade shall be punished with death. If the Government continues as firm as now in the attitude it has assumed, the slave trade will be speedily abolished, and that effectually.

The yellow fever was raging among the shipping, and prevailing to some extent on shore.

The war so much and so long talked of, between Brazil and the Government of Rosas, is likely to be, as heretofore, only one of words, though the Brazilians are fitting out, or pretending to fit, some men of war.

The bark Alexina was in port at Rio, ready to sail in a few days; also ship Henry, to sail in fifteen days.

NEWYORK COURIER AND ENQUIRER.—The position of this influential journal, relative to the Compromise measures of last year, and especially the Fugitive Slave Law, has been a mystery, hitherto, even to its friends. Those, on the other hand, not friendly to this leading journal (and they are largely in the majority) have spent no small amount of time in ridiculing and denouncing the inconsistency and disingenuousness of its course. We are happy to observe that Col. James Watson Webb, senior editor and proprietor of the Courier and Enquirer, has placed himself and his journal in a proper and favorable position on the important measures referred to. He explains that, when he left this country for Europe, some time ago, his associate, Mr. Henry J. Raymond, who then assumed sole charge of the paper, entertained sound views on the Compromise measures, but that, afterwards, his opinions underwent a change, and many anti-Compromise editorial articles, in the NewYork Courier and Enquirer, were the result. Col. Webb congratulates the country on the adoption of the Compromise measures; declares that they must be carried out in good faith; that the Fugitive Slave Law is just and Constitutional, and that all agitation for its repeal, or modification, must be discountenanced. It may be urged that this declaration of Col. Webb ought to have appeared at an earlier day. Col. Webb had supposed that the decidedly altered tone and argument of the editorial leaders of the Courier and Enquirer, since his return, would have been proof, more convincing than aught else he could offer, of his decided opinions on the important questions discussed. An article in opposition to the Compromise, from the pen of Mr. Raymond, recently found its way into the Courier and Enquirer, without the knowledge of Col. Webb. This frustrated his prior intention, and has called forth the present explanation. We hail it as still well-timed, and pronounce it no less patriotic than judicious.

CALIFORNIA SMUGGLING.—"Ion," of Washington, in his letter to the Baltimore Sun of the 8th, writes that the smuggling operations on the California coast have got to exceed those on the Canada line—and that is saying a good deal. Whether one department is made use of to cheat another is not quite certain. The Government has no advices, other than what the newspapers contain, as to the practice of smuggling fine goods through the mail bags. Whether the revenue officers have a right to arrest the United States mail is a question. But hereafter it will be necessary to send along with the mails to California a few extra revenue inspectors, as well as mail agents.

A FEMALE SEEMONIZER.—A colored woman of Baltimore preached in Clearspring, Md., on last Saturday evening, and three times on Sabbath. The Sentinel thinks she is designed to do much good, and adds:

"She exhorted her colored friends to be obedient and good servants to their masters, as their servitude was decreed by heaven; and if obedient both to their Heavenly father and their earthly masters, they would hereafter be free indeed. She states that she was called by God, in an audible voice, (three times,) at half-past 12 o'clock on the first day of May, 1845, since which time she has been about her Master's work. Although she was entirely unlettered when called, she has made rapid strides in knowledge since, and her discourses would reflect credit upon many a collegian graduate."

OPERATIONS OF THE MINT.—The Philadelphia North American publishes the following information in regard to the coinage at the mint for the four months terminating on the 30th of April of the present year:

"The aggregate coinage of the past month is about one-half of the month of March, but the number of gold pieces, owing to the larger proportion of quarter eagles and dollar pieces, is nearly equal. The number of gold pieces coined during March was 634,184, and during April 614,949. The total coinage of the year, thus far, amounts to $17,311,068. The annexed table will show the coinage in each month since the 1st of January:

| | Gold. | Silver. | Copper. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| January | $2,520,966 | $76,905 | $7,277 | $2,705,197 |
| February | 5,092,987 | 15,500 | 16,861 | 5,115,348 |
| March | 6,265,735 | 6,400 | 6,537 | 6,278,672 |
| April | 3,176,858 | 2,400 | 13,537 | 3,191,795 |
| Totals | $17,165,746 | $101,205 | $44,212 | $17,311,008 |

"The deposits of California gold dust during the month just closed amount to $2,785,500, making, with previous receipts this year, a total of $13,219,500. Annexed are the deposits in each of the past four months:

| | Cal Gold. | Other Gold. | Silver. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| January | $4,940,000 | $60,000 | $..... | $5,000,000 |
| February | 2,840,000 | 140,000 | 7,700 | 3,007,700 |
| March | 2,604,000 | 27,000 | 8,400 | 2,639,400 |
| April | 2,785,500 | 75,000 | 18,000 | 2,878,500 |
| Totals | $13,219,500 | $302,000 | $34,100 | $13,565,600 |

"In connection with this subject it may be well to state that the total export of specie from New York—the main point of export—from the 1st of Jan. to the 25th of March was about $7,600,000, which, if deducted from our receipts from California, $13,219,500, would leave an excess of receipts over exports of upwards of $5,500,000."

The Cincinnati Commercial says, that on the 3d inst., at a meeting of the Directors of the Ohio and Mississippi railroad company, eighty thousand dollars of stock were subscribed in one hour, by eight persons, all of them directors and officers. The road is to run to St. Louis.

The Cumberland Civilian states that a man named Richard W. Clarke has been arrested in the village of Flintstone, Alleghany county, and lodged in the Cumberland jail, charged with murdering his wife a few days ago.


**A Card.**

☞ Mr. and Mrs. REEVES respectfully announce that their BENEFIT takes place THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, at the "VARIETIES," when the Opera entitled

**LA SOMNAMBULA,**

will be performed for the first time—Mr. and Mrs. Reeves as Mr. and Mrs. Sharon, and Mr. Dunbar, in the principal parts.

Dunstan, and the Farce of

**Mr. and Mrs. PETER WHITE.**

The great characters by Mr. and Mrs. Reeves, Mr. G. Howard, Mr. Johnson and Mrs. Reeves. my17

**TEACHER WANTED.**

☞ A lady who can read, write and speak the French Language fluently, and give lessons in Painting or Drawing, and Embroidery, can find an eligible and permanent situation as Teacher in a Female Collegiate Institute, located in Eastern Mississippi. The salary will be $400 and board for the scholastic year, beginning October 1, 1851, and ending August 1, 1852. Applications may be addressed to the editor of the Christian Advocate, post paid. my17 2t 2p

**DEATH ON RATS AND ROACHES.**

☞ WILSON'S GENUINE RAT AND ROACH DESTROYER, guaranteed to be the most safe and effective exterminator used for the destruction of those troublesome vermin.

For sale by J. WRIGHT & CO. Sole Agents, 151 Chartres st.

☞ Also, LYONS' MAGNETIC POWDER AND PILLS, for Destroying Bugs, Ants, and all kinds of Vermin. my17 6t 2p

**The "Louisville Journal" and BULL'S SARSAPARILLA.**

☞ PRENTICE, the celebrated editor of the Louisville Journal, thus speaks of BULL'S SARSAPARILLA:

"We have been much gratified in reading extracts from the numerous letters received daily by our friend, the far-famed Dr. JOHN BULL. We, like others, were disposed to doubt, when he first introduced his SARSAPARILLA to the public. But the strong testimonials he is continually receiving from all quarters prove that it is a most valuable medicine, capable of accomplishing all that its inventor promises in its behalf. We give below an extract from a letter, addressed to Dr. Bull, by Mr. Wm. Augustus Trigg, Postmaster, the genuineness of which we can vouch for:

"NEWHARMONY, Ind., June 12, 1850.

"Dr. JOHN BULL,—*Dear sir*: I must take the liberty to inform you that, by the universal acclamation in favor of your Sarsaparilla, I was induced to give it a trial with myself and family, myself being afflicted with Dyspepsia, Vertigo, etc.; Mrs. Trigg suffering, for many years, with Sick Headache, accompanied with Liver Complaint. After using three bottles, we discovered, to our delight and astonishment, more relief from its use than myself or wife ever expected to experience from the use of any medicine. Three of my children had the worst Cough that I ever knew, which caused us much alarm. They were entirely cured in a few days by the use of your Sarsaparilla. I can, therefore, with truth, safely recommend it to the afflicted, as a pleasant and sure remedy. Respectfully, yours, "WM. AUG. TRIGG."

☞ For sale, wholesale and retail, at the proprietor's prices, by J. WRIGHT & CO.,

my17 2t 2p Only Agents for New Orleans, 151 Chartres st.

CANVASED HAMS—20 cks. Morgan & Wilson's (successors to Clarkson & Co.) St. Louis, in store, for sale by FERD. KENNETT & CO. 93 Magazine st. my17

MOLASSES—30 bbls. and 24 half bbls. Sug