AMUSEMENTS.—This Evening, Placide's Varieties.—The Dybbuk—The Blind Boy.

Auction Sales—This Day.

Mr. Taylor & Co. will sell, at 10 o'clock, at St Charles Exchange:

Sale of W.....Meetings This Evening.

Washington Serenade, No. 3, in their wigwam, Josephine street, between Felicity and Dryades streets, Lafayette, at 8 o'clock.

Orpheus Social Society, No. 4, in Orpheus Hall, Orpheus street, at 8 o'clock.

The Daily Crescent.

AN OFFICIAL JOURNAL
The Council of the Municipality.

NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 22, 1851.

Second, Third and Fourth Pages.

Mr. Lorenzo's Second Lecture, "Ignis Fatuus," will be delivered to-night, at Lyceum Hall, commencing at eight o'clock. Tickets for the course, or single, can be had at the Lyceum, or at the door.

Steamship Arrival.—General Persifor F. Smith arrived on the Georgia from California. Some fired both at Place d'Armes and Lafayette Square. The natives have looks well, and fine spirits. He will leave in a few days for Washington, where he has been appointed to command.

It is the intention of his many warm friends in this city, to tender him a dinner. Should such a well deserved compliment be paid him, we will venture to say it will be the most enthusiastic affair of the kind ever got up in New Orleans.

The election, yesterday, we regret to say, was attended with a degree of violence and disorder unusual in this city. In the Fifth Ward, the riot was so serious that the polls were closed before the legal hour. Several persons were severely injured. A large police force was sent for, and at last, with much difficulty, succeeded in quelling the mob. The election will be contested.

Steamship Gonzales.—We express special thanks to C. F. Wetmore, Esq., Purser of this excellent ship, for latest papers from California and Oregon, lists of passengers, specie, etc.

Adams & Co.'s Express.—Through its well known agent here, we are favored with the latest Panama and San Francisco papers.

Placide's.—To-night will be repeated for the last time, the magnificent spectacle of the "Island of Jewels."

The election for Constable of the Second Justice's Court, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of M. M. Thomas, took place yesterday. The following is the vote of the successful candidate, Mr Patrick O'Brien, with that of his competitors:

Wards—	Fifth.	Sixth.	Seventh.	Total.
O'Brien	186	86	254	526
Thomas	16	101	57	174
Wilson	21	67	90	178
Burke	30	61	45	136
Freeman	61	45	35	140
Fitzpatrick	12	46	24	82
Agnew	5	8	72	81
Leonard	16	23	12	72
Hunter	26	20	11	57
Long	15	15	13	43
Bermudez	0	11	8	19
Scott	0	0	4	4
Total	548	451	675	1674

Telegraphed to the "Crescent."

[BY THE PEOPLE'S LINE.]

Baton Rouge, May 21.—Yesterday afternoon, at the Bluffs, about 60 miles from Red River, was shot by Sam, an explosion took place on board the Sam, and wounding several persons. The Sam Parker passed down to-day with the Mail.

LATE FROM CALIFORNIA.

Arrival of the Mail Steamship Georgia.

FIFTEEN DAYS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

Later from Panama and Havana.

The steamship Georgia, Capt. Porter, arrived here, at an early hour, yesterday morning, bringing the full files of papers from San Francisco to the 15th of April—latest papers from Oregon—Panama papers to the 6th inst., and a file of the *Diario de la Marina*, from the 11th to 18th inst., inclusive.

The Georgia brings no passengers.

By the attention of Purser Wetmore, elsewhere acknowledged, we had our papers at an early hour.

The following is the Georgia's specie list: J. Connally & Co., $16,000; C. M. Clark, $300; Joel Gleason, $200; Simpson & Co., $5038 85—Total, $21,538 85.

Gen. Persifor F. Smith and family were among the passengers. The California papers express much regret at his recall from that command.

Legislature of California.—The most important measure before the Legislature was one to regulate and collect the public revenue. It engrossed much attention, as the rescue of the State from its embarrassments, the establishment of its credit on a sound basis, and its future prosperity mainly depended on the wisdom with which the act might be framed. The bill, which was under consideration, was drawn by Mr. Murphy, and its general features were popular and deemed likely to produce a plenteous revenue. It imposed a poll tax, two-thirds to the State and one-third to the county, on every male inhabitant over twenty-one years and under fifty years of age.

A property tax of one-half of one per cent. for State purposes, and the same for county purposes. Tax on property both real and personal.

Persons and property exempt from taxation, besides such as may be exempted by any special law, are, unchristianized Indians, except those entitled to vote; property of the State and of the United States; lands sold by the United States, for five years after the day of sale; school-houses, court-houses, jails, churches with appurtenances; cemeteries not exceeding fifty acres; literary, benevolent, charitable, and scientific institutions; common school lands, and the personal and real property of manual labor schools and colleges—such real estate not to exceed three hundred and twenty acres; and the personal property of every widow and orphan to the extent of one thousand dollars.

All property to be valued, at its cash value, on the oath of its owner or custodier.

All moneys used in the business of banking or in the purchase or sale of exchange or gold dust; all money on hand; all money loaned at interest or used in any other way; and all uncoined gold and silver, are made liable to a tax of one per cent, to be collected in the same manner as other taxes; and those engaged in money and banking business who shall fail to render a true statement of the value of all coin, bullion or treasures on hand or in use, are liable to a double tax and to a fine of not less than fifty nor more than two hundred dollars.

Property sold for non-payment of taxes, can be redeemed within one year, by payment of 100 per cent. damages, besides the amount. Minors have two years.

All taxes must be paid in legal currency of the United States, or in gold dust, Troy weight, or in three per cent. bonds of first session of Legislature.

Billiard tables are taxed one hundred and twenty, and ten-pin alleys fifty dollars per annum.

The county licenses are as follow:

License to vend goods, wares and merchandise, $20 per annum.

Spirituous or vinous liquors, in quantities less than one pint, $50 per annum.

Hawkers and peddlers, $50 per annum.

Theatrical and all other exhibitions of a like nature, $10 per day.

License to sell clock, $50 per annum.

All collections are given to the Sheriffs of the counties.

We notice the provisions of this bill at length, because there is a strong probability that it will pass.

Pueblo of San Jose.—In the Senate, on the 11th April, the much vexed measure to protect the lands of the Pueblo of San Jose was introduced. Pending the passage of a new charter for San Jose, a bill was passed through the Senate, postponing the charter election until May 1. It returned from the Assembly, with a little amendment slipped in, which, certain members contended, gave full power to the new, and all other town councils, under the present charter, to sell and dispose of the lands. It aroused a strong opposition and a sharp debate, in the course of which it was charged by members on the floor, that a vast land speculation is on foot, of which the rich lands of the Pueblo are the object, and in which many of the principal citizens of San Jose are concerned; one part of them desiring, forsooth, to carry out their views through the medium of the present Council, and another part of them through the new Council, to be elected within a few days.

After some discussion, an amendment was offered restraining the city authorities, etc., from selling, etc., until re-incorporated. This struck at the root of the difficulty, and was adopted with almost unanimous consent. The bill, as amended, then passed.

The divorce bill has been repealed in the Assembly. Members who voted in the majority thought that the law was of a looser character than those in other States, and would be injurious in its operation. They thought, too, that on a subject of so much difficulty and delicacy, matters might very well stand as they were for another year.

Private coining occupied a large share of the Legislature's attention. A bill to regulate it was introduced in the Senate on the 11th. The object of the bill was to make these private issues, when of less value than specified on their face, a penal offence.

General Green thought there could be no doubt that the private coins issued in San Francisco by Moffat, Baldwin and others, were intended to deceive and mislead the public by their likeness to the United States coin; and were virtual counterfeits. He had been occasionally deceived by them himself; and on a recent visit to the United States found a quantity of this coin in his possession which he was obliged to pass at a loss of one dollar on every five dollars. The General showed a few specimens of Moffat's five dollar pieces, which he pronounced the grossest kind of swindling. He hoped something would be done to stop the evil and punish the offenders.

Objections were made that the law could not be carried into effect. Finally, it was referred to a committee. This committee will be watched closely, as there is great excitement among the merchants regarding the measure.

Bribery in the Legislature.—There has been quite a tempest in the Legislature, raised by charges against members in regard to their action on the water lots bill for San Francisco, and in reference to the removal of the seat of Government to Vallejo. In the Vallejo case, a second committee was appointed, and certain distinguished gentlemen was brought up under writs. Committees previously appointed to investigate both cases, had elicited nothing.

Governor of California.—Major Roman, the present Treasurer of the State, and Mr. David F. Douglass, Senator from Calaveras county, and U. S. Marshal, are the prominent candidates for next Governor of California.

Impeachment of Judge Parsons.—The committee appointed by the General Assembly, to inquire into the charges made by William Walker against Judge Levi Parsons, have made a long report, in which they say that there was a contempt of court, and is no ground for impeachment.

The Fugitive Slave Case.—This case, which has created no little interest in our community, was heard before Judge Morrison, who yesterday rendered his decision, ordering the discharge of the prisoner. The boy Frank was claimed by Mr. J. F. Calloway, of Missouri, who had taken him on board of a vessel bound to Panama, with the intention of taking him back home. The boy was brought up on a writ of *habeas corpus* before the County Court, and the case was ably contested for the last two days. The only question in the case was, whether the petitioner was restrained from his liberty contrary to law. It was merely a question of legal right, disconnected with any private sectional views of political policy. If he was a slave in the eye of the law, he was incapable of assenting to come. Hence, his being brought here does not come within the acts of Congress under the provisions relating to persons escaping from servitude. Were masters permitted to seize persons from whom they claim service and carry them away, our liberties would be insecure, and would result in wrongs and oppressions. The evidence adduced was insufficient to show that the boy was a slave of Mr. Calloway. The admission of the boy that he is a slave, is entirely inadmissible; for, if his testimony cannot be taken in his favor, it should not be against him. Upon these considerations, his honor came to the conclusion that the prisoner was illegally detained, and accordingly ordered his discharge.

The Indian difficulties have not been brought to a settlement. The Alta California says that there is nothing particularly new respecting the Indian Commissioners and their progress in treaties with the savages. Gen. Bean has been authorized to raise fifty men to protect the people in the Los Angeles Valley against the incursions of the Indians through the Cajon Pass.

A letter from Major Graham, from Johnson's rancho, to the editors of the Sacramento Transcript, states that four hundred warriors are collected on the South Fork of the American River, about fifteen miles up. The Major thinks it looks squally. The report was brought by two miners, who had been on a prospecting tour.

The Mining Intelligence is of a contradictory character, and the intelligence so disjointed that it is difficult to arrive at a correct opinion from the news direct from the mines. We hear of discoveries of gold in untried places, and have accounts of men who have come in with flourishing results of their labors for months past. Other accounts are gloomy, and represent the prospect, in many places, as very poor. We give some extracts from the Sacramento papers:

We have received news from Feather and Yuba Rivers, and the accounts are not flattering. The great quantities of snow that have fallen have proved disastrous to the prospects of the miners. At Onion Valley the snow was deep, and it is impossible to approach within twenty-five miles of that point with mules. There was a great scarcity of provisions at Poor Man's Creek. Seventy-five men had left there in a body, travelling on foot to Onion Valley, and expecting to get supplies there, and when they arrived there, found that none could be obtained.

Our informant states that those who are yet at Poor Man's Creek, are necessarily in a pitiable condition, and that suffering must result. The news from the North Fork of Yuba is less gloomy, but quite as cheerless regarding successful mining. The snows impede work excepting on claims already known and marked; and there will be no possibility of prospecting the country until a thaw.

The miners who have claims are making good wages, but the great number that had not located previous to the fall of snow are debarred all chance of operating until it shall be melted away.

Mining Intelligence.—We learn that miners on the Calaveras have been doing well through the winter, the water having been very low—which lower in fact than it usually is in the summer months. Since the heavy rains it has risen so high that it is over the banks, and miners, who have claims on the bars, are lying by for the subsidence of the waters.

San Joaquin Intelligence.—We cut the following items of intelligence from the Stockton Times:

Silver Mines.—We have frequently had occasion to call the public attention to the fact that numerous discoveries of silver ore of greater or less richness, have been made in the southern district. We have, however, now in our possession several lumps of ore, the localities of which, from whence they came, are known to us. This ore has been tested by Moffat & Co., and the following is a copy of their certificate:

Silver (in a ton weight of the ore)	$300 40
Gold " " "	27 00
Lead " " "	1500 lbs.

We know that there are thousands of tons of this ore in the region of the Four Creeks. Dr. Brown, some time ago, found a vein three feet in thickness, near Carson's Creek; and numerous other similar veins have been found. Our friend, Col. Powell, favored us with a specimen from a mine he has in his possession; and from his statement, we conclude that Mexicans in former times worked the veins in the region of the Four Creeks.

More Lumps.—We learn from Mr. Stevenson, of Castoria, who has just arrived from the mines, that on the 18th instant, a lump of gold weighing fourteen pounds and a half, was found at the Mariposa diggings. On the 22d, two lumps were taken out at the same place, one weighing four pounds and a half, and another worth $570. The miners generally were working harder and doing better of late.

Vast Discovery of Gold.—We have received a letter from Mr. Giles O. Stubbins, which contains a rather extravagant account of some gold discoveries; but as his partner, the bearer of the letter, Mr. John Steel, is known in this city, we deem it but proper to give publicity to the news it contains. The letter is dated at Racaoos Creek, and the writer commences by stating that late last October, whilst prospecting in the mountains, about the head waters of Feather River, himself and partner found themselves short of provisions, and they then started on a hunting excursion. Whilst thus engaged they came across a small creek, where they pitched their camp, intending to prospect along the stream. Mr. Stubbins writes that they had hit the spot they were looking for. In one pan of dirt they took $800, and they have continued at the same point ever since making an average of $50 per day. We are informed that he has all the gold he wants, which we would deem quite likely, if they made many $800 hauls, and that they would leave their quarters as soon as they could get out.

Mr. Stubbins writes that they have had hard times in their location, being devoid at times of both good food and comfortable clothing. Latterly their garments were made of skins. During the winter they found two fat mules, which they killed and dressed, and this constituted their principal food, with an addition of bear and deer meat once in a week.

In consequence of the recent rains the ravines and gulches throughout the entire mining country, have been worked with great success, and a vast amount of labor, which was considered a dead loss a short time since, now proves extremely profitable to the parties interested.

The Union Mining Company.—Messrs. Woodworth & Elliott called on us yesterday, and exhibited several quite rich specimens of quartz, taken from a vein owned by the Union Mining Company, which is located in a quartz range three miles south of Nevada. The company numbers eleven members, each of whom has a claim of forty feet, besides other adjoining claims to which they have obtained a right by purchase. All of the surface rock is strongly impregnated with gold, and a piece exhibited to us which weighed eighteen ounces, contained twelve ounces of gold. The vein is five feet thick, and the width not yet ascertained. They have quarried some ten feet of the claim, which has been highly satisfactory to all concerned. The crushing machinery, which cost $7000, works admirably.

Rise in the Rivers, North.—Captain Barroll, of the Gov. Dana, informed us, on Saturday, that when he left Feather River that morning there had been a rise of eight feet of water, and the rise in the Yuba exceeded that of Feather River.

Newspaper Literature.—A San Francisco paper boasts that while North Carolina has recently started its first daily newspaper, California has ten!

Jenny Lind.—A very strong desire exists to have Jenny Lind induced to visit California, and offers have been sent on to Barnum.

Municipal elections in San Francisco were occupying people's minds. Wireworkers were active, and party lines were so strictly drawn, that neither whig nor democratic Convention would place a man in nomination who had not previously pledged himself, in writing, to abide by the action of the Convention.

At an informal balloting in the whig Convention, Captain Charles Brenham, formerly the popular commander of the "Ambassador," and other fine Mississippi steamboats, received a majority of two.

From the Alta California, April 15.

General Summary of Events.—Some of our streets have been lighted by the subscriptions of individuals residing or doing business upon them. Montgomery and Merchant streets are thus made passable, safe and pleasant at night.

Some effort has been made by a citizen, Mr. A. D. Merrifield, to obtain the privilege of supplying the city with water, by introducing it in pipes from a lake about three miles distant.

The mail steamer Oregon arrived on the afternoon of the 2d inst., bringing news from the tates to as late a date as February 28. The report of probable appropriations by Congress for the benefit of California, had a great effect in momentarily running up State scrip. But it run down again very soon.

General Persifor F. Smith has been ordered to Texas, and goes home in the steamer of to-day.

A great deal of dissatisfaction has been felt and exhibited respecting the issuance and circulation of private coins, below their face value in real value, and which the coiners refuse to redeem. It is looked upon as an infamous swindle, by the community, the bankers having refused to receive it at its assumed value, and the merchants have taken somewhat similar action. The Legislature has a bill before it, introduced by Mr. Miller, to oblige coiners to redeem, and to make their refusal a misdemeanor, punishable with fine and imprisonment.

Our felons who have been set to work in the chain gang, are occupied in building the county jail.

Great efforts are being made to induce Jenny Lind to visit California, and letters received from Mr. Barnum induce the hope that the object may be effected.

A new charter for this city has been passed by the Legislature.

The robbers and highwaymen, with which this State abounds, have been making the valleys in the vicinity of Monterey, their theatre of operations of late, having possession of the whole country there, stealing horses and cattle, and creating a fear that Monterey itself may be sacked by them in the absence of the men, who are mostly at the mines.

The Legislature having refused to authorize the Attorney General to enter a *nolle prosequi* in the case of the Squatters, their trial would have come off on the 7th inst., but no judge being present, it did not occur.

There has been more lynching in the mines. This state of affairs is lamentable. But we caution our friends at the East against judging us by the same criterion they would use there. They cannot fully appreciate our condition without seeing and feeling it.

The Legislature having confirmed the ordinances granting the right of constructing a plank road to the Mission, that undertaking, already partially carried into effect, will soon be completed, when we shall have one of the most pleasant drives imaginable, into the country and yet not out of the city.

Our City Attorney's report shows a tremendous amount of litigation, amounting to over two millions of dollars for the past year.

Politics have been rather brisk of late, both whigs and democrats doing their best to organize. They are preparing for the municipal election to come off in about two weeks.

The legislative committee appointed to examine into the manner in which the State Marine Hospital has been conducted in this city, have reported very severely upon the conduct of the resident physician, Dr. Hubbard, who has petitioned the Legislature for the privilege of appearing before it, and disproving the charges against him.

Some degree of interest has been felt here in reference to the anticipated blockade of Honolulu by the French. It may not be the intention of that government to seize these islands; but if it is, and Uncle Sam does not take efficient measures to prevent such an outrage, there are men enough and ships enough here in California, to put the whole matter right, and it will be done. We make this proclamation for the good of whom it may concern.

Accounts are coming in, of new discoveries of auriferous mines in various parts of the country. The recent rains have also had their effect upon placer digging, helping the gulch diggings, and for a time driving those engaged upon the rivers, from their positions.

In connection with the above we have to notice the discovery near Benicia of a coal bed, said to be of a superior quality. It is located within a few miles of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's depot. Many beds of coal have been discovered in Oregon; so that the Pacific steam marine is likely to be well supplied soon with this very important article.

A bill has passed the Legislature establishing a State Marine Hospital at Sacramento, and appropriating $30,000 from the State Treasury towards that object.

The two Houses of the Legislature have agreed to adjourn on the 30th instant.

The execution of Macauley, sentenced to be hung yesterday, has been postponed by a respite from the Governor, until his counsel's bill of exceptions, and motion for a new trial, can be argued before the Supreme Court.

The prospects for miners and agriculturists seem better now than at the sailing of the last steamer. The rains which have fallen have very much increased the certainty of good crops, besides ensuring feed for the poor brutes, which would have died with thirst and hunger had the spring passed away without any rain.

The health of the country continues excellent. We hear of no prevail ng diseases in any part of the State.

The rainy season has probably closed. The daily north winds, the fogs, and other particulars of the old routine, indicate that summer is coming with its independence of the "Rain King."

Cowhiding is the fashionable excitement in San Francisco. The News mentions that on one day only, since the sailing of the previous steamer for the Isthmus, not a case had been heard of.

The San Francisco Herald introduces us to a Sancho Panza in California.

Tossing in a Blanket.—Quite an amusing scene occurred at the California Exchange on Saturday night, in the course of which a gentleman performed involuntarily some most remarkable feats of agility. He had, it seems, been bucking at Monte, and having been pretty well cleaned out, at last pledged his watch and chain against $25. Of course he lost, and left the table without a sous. Presently he returned, and stated to the winner that he could get $50 for his watch from a gentleman at the other end of the room, and asked to be allowed to sell it, promising to pay from the proceeds the sum for which it was pledged. The watch was surrendered to him for the purpose indicated, when he walked off with it. After a while the winner applied to him for either the watch or the $25, both of which he declined giving up. Whereupon a party of active young men went and borrowed a large strong blanket, and seizing the offender, carried him outside into the street, and placed him upon the blanket. Then a dozen strong hands taking hold, they commenced shaking the dust out of it, in the course of which the gentleman performed some extraordinary gyrations in the air. Away he would fly up, kicking and yelling at the pitch of his voice, but it was of no use; as soon as he would alight once more, his tormentors would give the blanket another tremendous toss, and he would seek the skies once more. Thus he continued to fly like a pancake dexterously turned, or a popcorn from a hot shovel. Finally, when all parties were thoroughly exhausted, the unfortunate sufferer, all panting and weak, was allowed to go upon his way, swearing never to fall into the hands of such savages again.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

Commercial.—Since the departure of the last mail, the markets have been generally in a very depressed condition. Importations have been very heavy, which, coming upon a market already overstocked, caused increased dulness of trade, and a decline in many articles.

Money.—There is increased demand for money, and consequent difficulty in obtaining it. On private loans 10 per cent. has been freely paid, and the ruling rates are from five to ten per cent. a month.

Real Estate.—There are few transactions in real estate, except those made under the force of circumstances. Prices generally are declining, though good water lots are in demand. Rents are on the decline gradually. They must still further decline to allow a profitable business to be done at present prices for goods.

Dry Goods.—Clothing of all kinds, boots, shoes, etc, are over abundant, and dull of sale at low prices. Linen goods are somewhat in request, while woollens and cottons are declining.

Provisions.—A decline must also be noted in these articles, consequent upon large stocks and heavy importations, conjoined with an abundance of fresh provisions. It is not probable they will go lower than now, and indeed an improvement may be looked for.

Sugar.—Raw sugars have declined somewhat. Loaf and crushed refined remain the same. The importations of foreign sugar have been large, and will sum up in the past two weeks, about three quarters of a million of pounds.

Potatoes and *onions* are both rather scarce and in demand, and there has been a very material advance in prices varying from 50 to 100 per cent.

Liquors and Wines.—Stocks not very large. Recent importations have been rather heavy, and have tended to prevent a rise which was very likely to obtain in prices. Good qualities are in demand and of easy sale. Low qualities we quote at a decline. There is an over abundance of that class of articles. The receipts from foreign ports, since the last mail, have been of brandy and other spirits 1094 casks, cases, etc., of wine 9945 packages and 1419 casks.

Tobacco.—The stock has been considerably increased, and for various qualities, we have to note a decline, though fair prices are still obtainable for good qualities.

Coal.—Though the arrivals have been considerable, coals have improved in price, and are still looking up. The quantity from foreign ports since the last mail is 3359 tons.

Bricks we quote at an advance. Building materials, generally, are about the same. Iron houses remain without improvement.

Honolulu.

The Alta California has the following about French demonstrations in Honolulu, which are exciting much attention in California:

The Stars and Stripes at Honolulu.—From recent accounts received from Honolulu it would appear that the French had sent in their ultimatum, and given until the 20th ult. for the Government to decide whether to accede or refuse. What was to be the next step in case of refusal by the authorities does not appear. But the supposition is that a blockade of the port would be declared, or perhaps something more immediately effective resorted to. If either the one or the other be attempted, that moment will be the signal for running up the flag of the United States with the Hawaiian. This is no guess work. It comes to us in the most positive form. It has been determined upon by the King and his Ministry, that if the French attempt a blockade, or to take possession, the Government will hoist the Stars and Stripes, and throw the Kingdom upon the protection of the United States. We think our authority for saying this is perfectly reliable. The course has been decided upon in consideration of the inability of the Islands to contend against the forces which France might send against them, and also from the fact that the almost entire interests of the Islands in the hands of foreigners, are those of the Americans. In Honolulu at least three-fourths of the foreigners are Americans, their number being at least two thousand, while in the same place the number of French subjects is about a dozen. France cannot fire a shot into the towns of the Hawaiian Kingdom, without destroying the property of the citizens of the United States. The moment she does so, she will find her account opened with Uncle Sam, and a strict reckoning will be demanded and will be had. There is no use in beating about the bush in this matter any longer. The French must avoid collision with the Hawaiian Kingdom, or they will oblige us to assume a responsibility not flattering to them.

Chili and Peru.

The last mail brought us the *Mercurio* and the *Neighbor*, published at Valparaiso, to the 7th February.

A correspondent of the *Mercurio*, states that in Talca the harvest is good. In Colchagua the kernel has not filled, and the crops have suffered, but all deficiency from that source will be made up by the increased amount of land sown with grain. In Rancagua, the crops are abundant, notwithstanding any damage caused by the showers in October, November, and December. In Santiago, also, any diminution caused by the wet weather has been amply compensated for by the uncommon quantity of grain planted.

During the third quarter of the year 1850, the export of flour to California amounted to $214,110 The amount exported to Peru, during the same period, was $59,352.

The United States frigate Raritan was at Valparaiso, recruiting men. The sloop-of-war St. Mary arrived on the 6th, in a passage of forty days from Rio Janeiro.

The steamer Vulcan, a British vessel, has been purchased for the coast service, to run to Copapo, Coquimbo and Huasco.

The steamer Washington, Boney, sailed for Panama, January 31.

Peru.—At the latest dates the presidential election had been decided according to the anticipated results of which the last steamer brought information. However, two provinces remained yet to be heard from, Piura and Cajatambo; but still as these have been considered decided for Echenique, they will not change the vote to his disadvantage. Out of 4043 electors votes he had received 2447, and Elias 751. Some fears were entertained regarding the course which the Congress convoked for an extra session in March, might adopt. There were some fears entertained regarding the political quiet of Arequipa, but the Government had taken military precautions, which promised to be effective.

Bolivia.—One or two military executions had taken place in Sucre, in the persons of those who attempted a few months since to murder the President, General Belzu. It is possible permission may be granted again to cut bark, which not long ago was forbidden for the term of three years. In order to encourage Transandine commerce, it has been decreed that goods from abroad, landed at Cobija and carried to the Argentine Provinces, shall pay only two per cent. transit duties. Discoveries have been made of some rich silver deposits near a southern Bolivian town. Some claim that the veins are within the limits of Chili. Some of the veins are of the ley of 200 and 300 marks to the cajon, and others of even 400.

Latest from Panama.

The chief of the Chilian robbers, who was in confinement, under sentence of death, for robbing the gold train of Messrs. Zachrisson, Nelson & Co., has had his punishment commuted to sixteen years imprisonment. The Panama Star, noticing how public feeling has been outraged in this matter, wonders that the Government at Bogota did not present him with a gold medal for his skill in robbing trains.

La Cronica Official, the Government paper, says, (the Panama Echo translates:)

His Excellency, Manuel Maria Diaz, has issued a proclamation to the vigilant Alcalde of the district of Chagres, stating the interest that this Government takes in the completion of the Panama Railroad, and orders him and all other magistrates to apprehend and imprison all and every deserter that may be brought before them, and hold them at the disposition of the Chief Engineer, or agents of the Company.

British Deserters.—The Panama Echo of the 3d says: "We see by notice in the *Cronica Official*, that a number of men have deserted from H. B. M.'s frigate Portland, now lying at this harbor, and that Her Majesty's Consul, Mr. Perry, offers a reward of £5 for the apprehension and putting on board the Portland any one of them. We give this only as a matter of news, not as an advertisement, so that all parties interested may understand it—those whom the reward is to be paid for, and those who are to receive that reward.

An excitement about Hance, the Chagres murderer was caused by an attempt to rescue him. A number of hot-headed fools tried to break open the prison door, when he told them, from inside the bars, that he had been in jail six months, and that, though innocent, he was dying for want of food, air, and water, etc. But the rescuers soon fled on the approach of a file of soldiers. Hance and McLeod have since been sentenced to work in the mines of Carthagena for fourteen years.

Panama against NewOrleans.—Hear the Herald of the 5th inst.:

There is a steerage in NewOrleans, who wears on Sunday a Panama hat that cost $80, and jewelry worth $800.—*Ex.*

We have seen, in this city, around the neck of a native girl, *twenty-one American double-eagles* ($420) linked together so as to form a chain. On the persons of two others, we have seen from $3000 to $5000 worth of pearls and diamonds, with hundreds of dollars worth of rich lace, and yet, all were barefooted, deeming shoes and stockings unnecessary to complete their costume.

The Panama Star of the 6th has this pleasant editorial:

The U. S. Sloop Vincennes.—On Friday last, in company with a small party of ladies and gentlemen, we had the pleasure of spending several very agreeable hours on board the fine sloop of war, Vincennes, under command of one of our Navy's ornaments, Captain Hudson. At about two o'clock, Gov. Diaz visited the ship, in company with Mr. D. M. Corwine, and was received with a salute of twenty-one guns. After which the visitors partook with Captain Hudson and his officers, of a very fine lunch, spread out in the cabin. A little before sunset, the last of the party returned on shore, highly delighted with their day's enjoyment, and gratified with the novel sight to some of them, of a war vessel in a complete state of equipment for actual service.

The Vincennes was to have sailed yesterday, but was detained. We learn that she will cruise up the coast, touching at Realejo, Mazatlan and other foreign ports, previous to her arrival at San Francisco. The frequent appearance of our national vessels in the ports of the Pacific, is of the greatest importance to our commercial interests, and we trust to see our force in these waters largely increased.

The following is the list of passengers by the steamship Georgia, from NewYork:

Gen Persifor F Smith and family, Mrs Philbrick, J W Lee, Capt Pinfield, M L Ford, Mrs Redman, J J Peeley, W H Metzen, C W Bear, R Peters, M A Chum, P O Hemright, J H Chase, J Moore and son, J Crockett, J Hartley, J Gordon, C R Waters, T Dennis, W D Cronch, E Edwards and son, S McCracken, H F Johnson, H Walton, J R Comet, W H Wilkes, J Whitaker, T F Ford, E Shelton, H Tolman, J C Key, A Warwick and 2 boys, S Harsen, D Brodenbaugh, F Myers, C L Hamblin, Wm Burns, D Leach, F Evans, P C Blue, A Pedro Gaseda, Mrs Madden, Miss Madden, Miss E Benz, M Redman, C Cleaver, Mrs Redman, Mrs Harding, A McDonald, J C Tamer, J D Clark, J Dorsey, S R Williams, Mr Allison, J B Dickenson, J H Dunham, W N Culp, W Lewis, W J Robinson, B Hibbins, G Hover, A O Williams, J Cassidy, J Ratcliff, G Crowell, C Mello, J W Wasson, W S Shelton, A W Washburn, A Smith, L M Reed, R S Bryce and bro, Wm Stotts, M Baker, J M Brayden, J Townsend, J Barber, A Powell, L Ruiz, S W Philbrick, Miss Madden, Miss E Redman, C Journey, E W Skaggs, Chas Chawin, Mrs Benz, M Galano, S N Holmes, R B Overton, H Heinerman, F W Harmore, Wm Woods, R Allison, J Burbage, J Young, S Rogers, W Crouch, J Hibbens, S C Hamblin, J Stokes, T S Duff, James Cassidy, R N Collins, W L Caplen, N S Thompson, J Paston, W L Carider, J Mettien, F Magwes, M Greeg, J P Clark, R Owens, J H Warner, P A Daniels, Wm Robertson, O Ruber and son, J Mattox, J M Boyce, R Burns, P H Huser, W F Clapton, F J Howard, N Ward, S Wood, W Reseman, R F Throgmorton, F A Cross, W A Stanhomere, H Stokes, F H Huser, P A Andreth, J Sipper, F Pettuck, A Martin, A Attolin, S Goldbeck, G Redfoote, G P Field, H Halsted, E Harris, T Trigamon, E Russell, H Weber, Geo Gaffey, J Acres, J McWilson, M Childs, T J Childs, J D Childs, J A Henderson, H Bard, H Hall, S A Sarge, M Clark, D A Bradley, N P Chariot, M Tuck, S Crocker, R Law, W J Jones, F Green, J Fitzpatrick, J Johnson, J R Cravens, J B Wright, S Roe, F Webster, J H Johnson, S McClay, S Webster, J D Smith, J Travis, C Fox, C N Blanvelt, W K Shaw, W Walker, A Tracy, R W Lewis, J Hunt, H Jay, S Welton, J Shipley, J Dermore, J Anderson, A Ratcliff, W Brayden, J Carpenter, H Crane and 2 broth-rs, Jas Brown, W Cunningham, G D Villa, G F Porter, V P Roach, E W Burnell, R D Brown, G Robertson, J R Hammond, F Hielands, R Metcalf, J V Decker, J L Crocker, Master Crocker, G W Hardwick, M McCulough, Geo Greene, E Coombs, H Cook, J M Gregory, M White, J R Jackson, W F Boone and brother, J L Hibbeth, C H Archer, P Higgins and family, J L Taylor, T R L Hawkins D L Tants, T Connell, P Pearitz, J R Iles, G Baker, A B Hammon, B Baker, Wm Wheatly, R Rutherford, L Myers, J Dennis, R Stallings, J J Webb, E Edwards and 2 children W P Casey, E Stillwell, A Stewart, J Turner, Wm H Turner, J Balton, W Travis, J G Ryan, J P Adams, W Burns, B Carr, Abraham Humphreys, J Beckham, P W Engle, B Bradwell, M Melpin, M Weep, C Moulton, W S Painter, W Coutts, W Ensell, F West, J Black, M Dalon, D McLary, W Sherwin, J Harper, J Payton, W Rail, H Irvin, J Motz, S Dillon, H Williamson, J Hunter, Miss Smith, S H Palmer, J Irving, Williamson, W G Mathews, J Dolby, Mr Johnson, M Tremer, H Padford, J Fencher, Hughes, M Mitchell, P Allen, E Benzer, P Anderson, L Dugnard, Mrs Corzat and child, J Marsh, F Pierce and boy, D Clark, T Smith, J Wise, A Wight, J H Greene.

THE ORLEANS THEATRE.—Below is a communication, from a responsible gentleman, whose name is at the call of the manager. A strong feeling exists in this part of the city against the abuse of which we have spoken. It is so apparent that even the warm friends of the Opera are compelled to admit it:

NEW ORLEANS, May 21, 1851.

To the Editors of the Crescent:

GENTS—Having noticed the explanation given by the manager of the Orleans Theatre, in regard to the engagement of the boxes for the representation of "Lucretia Borgia," by M'lle Parodi, I would state in reply to that, that on Saturday morning last, 17th instant, I went to the office of the Theatre, wishing to engage a box, when the agent informed me that the tableau would not be opened until Monday morning at nine o'clock, and pledged me his word that *not one of the seats or boxes should be engaged until that time.* I accordingly went there on Monday morning at nine o'clock, and with another gentleman waited there until quarter-past ten o'clock, before the tableau opened, when we found that all the best seats had been secured by some favored parties previous to that time, notwithstanding their pledge to the contrary, and when we asked for an explanation, could get no satisfactory reply.

The manager's plea of the boxes being engaged by the year cannot hold good; as it is well known that they are only engaged for the nights of their own regular representations—with which Parodi's performances have in no way interfered.

I. O. O. F.

☞ HOWARD LODGE NO. 12.—A Regular Meeting of this Lodge will be held THIS EVENING, Thursday, at the Grand Lodge Hall, at half past 7 o'clock.—Punctual attendance is requested.—By order of the N. G.

P. McCARTHY, Secretary.

Perseverance Fire Co. No. 13.

☞ The Officers and members of this Company are requested to attend a special meeting at engine-house, on FRIDAY EVENING, the 23d inst., at half past 7 o'clock.....By order.

GEO. W. HUBBELL, Secretary.

FEVER & AGUE!!
Sometimes called Dumb Ague, Chills & Fever or Bilious Intermittent Fever
Promptly Cured!
and
Thoroughly Eradicated!!
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invented against Generations by the Written Signatures of thousands of every State, but which, besides, is the Best Remedy in
LIVER COMPLAINT! AGUE CAKE!
and in every other case of Weak Stomach and Debilitated Habit!
PREPARED AND PUBLISHED BY Dr. John R. Rowand, Philad.

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which publicly is known to be the world of ACHES. It has ever since been recommended as the STANDARD to which all other ague remedies have been compared. Some prominent cases, judging from their permanent effects in the countries, evidently entitle it to be called a

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Sole Agent for Dr. ROWAND, in New Orleans.

P. L. MASSEY,

may22 2dp 3d corner of Camp and Common streets.

SUCCESSION SALE.

Succession of E. J. Walsh.

WILL BE SOLD by the Sheriff of the Parish of Pointe Coupee, by virtue of an order of the Honorable the Probate Court in and for the Parish of Orleans on THURSDAY, the 29th day of the month of May, 1851, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the premises, the following PROPERTY, depending upon the succession of E. J. Walsh, deceased, viz:

A certain TRACT OF LAND, situated in the Parish of Pointe Coupee, containing thirteen arpents two inches and one-half in front by the Mississippi by about forty-nine arpents in depth, adjoining to the Mississippi and forty arpents more or less, bounded above by the land of