Auction Sales—This Day.
F. H. Peters will sell at 10 o'clock, at No. 8 Canal street, &c.
A. S. V....Meeting This Evening.
Opera. Ures Cook, Daughter of Tamerlane, opens at 7 o'clock, at the Theatre, Bal. St. N. O.

The Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL
of the Council of the Second Municipality.

NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 3, 1851.

Six First and Fourth Pages.

Job Printing.

The appliances of our Job Office are such now as to enable us to execute, with beauty and dispatch, every variety of printing in the book, card and job line, at prices as low as at any similar establishment in the city. We, therefore, respectfully invite our friends and the public to give us a call, when in want of that description of work. Particular care is bestowed on lawyers' briefs, and the least possible delay in furnishing proof-sheets.

Legal Advertisements.

Now that it is discretionary with litigants to advertise in any paper they think proper, we can confidently recommend the columns of the "Crescent," from its large and constantly increasing yearly, monthly and weekly subscription list, as a most advantageous medium of communication, and therefore hope that we shall receive our due share of them.

THE MINT.—We are authorized to state that the Treasurer of the Branch Mint of this city will pay certificates of gold and bullion, up to deposit No. 220, inclusive.

THE FORGED CHECK DECISION.—Quite a sensation has been created in the commercial circles by this decision. A careful perusal of this opinion, delivered by the Chief Justice, and the dissenting one, by Judge Slidell, has brought us to the conclusion that the majority of the Court have decided correctly. It will be a great relief to them, we are sure, to know that the Crescent smiles benignantly on their labors. But, seriously, the opinion is drawn up with much care and labor, and fully sustains the view taken by the Court. The abstract in to-day's paper is chiefly made up of extracts from the opinion, which, after Mr. Webster's speech, we shall endeavor to publish.

MORE GARBLED EXTRACTS.—The Delta of last evening contains a most fierce assault on Mr Webster. It professes to copy quotations made by the Crescent, and holds them up to the execration of the South. The Crescent made three extracts, only one of which has been copied by the Delta. Mr. Webster, throughout his speech, expressed his hostility to slavery, his unwillingness to yield up any rights. At the same time, he maintained the rights of the South, under the Constitution. They are the enemies of the South, who demand additional guarantees, and thus admit that the Constitution, of itself, will not protect it. As to the hostility of Mr. Webster to the peculiar institution of the South, we can only say that Thos. Jefferson entertained and expressed the same sentiments. It is fortunate for that patriot, sage, and statesman, that he died before the Delta was born, or he might have come in for a portion of its indignant censure.

To-morrow we shall publish the speech entire, and we are willing to submit it to the people as the effort of a great mind, whose best powers are consecrated to the Union.

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA.—The annual examination of students in the academic department of this institution, was commenced last evening. Quite a large crowd of ladies and gentlemen were assembled on the occasion. The evening was taken up in the examination of the young gentlemen in the classical department. They acquitted themselves to the admiration of all present. This evening the examination in the classics will be resumed, for an hour, when the French classes will be called for examination.

THE VITAL STATISTICS OF NEW ORLEANS.—Mr. Simmons, in his second lecture, last night, advanced the position that New Orleans is the sickliest city in the world. But he thinks its sanitary condition can be improved by a proper system of drainage, a supply of water, cleanliness, and the appointment of a body of health officers. The truths he told were not very palatable, but we hope will prove serviceable.

THE CONVENTION ON WEDNESDAY.—A large number of strangers were in our city yesterday. They were a portion of the delegates to the Opelousas Railroad Convention, which is to assemble here on Wednesday. The St. Landry (very full) delegation arrived in the city on Sunday. It is expected that all, or nearly all, of the delegates will be in to-day.

There is a vast deal of wealth in these delegations, and quite sufficient spirit to carry out this railroad project, or any other that will confer such blessings as this road promises them. Most of the delegates are thoroughly posted up as to the expenses, profits, and prospects of the road. The Convention will be more interesting, that it at once eschews all irrelevant discussions and keeps closely to its proper work.

Thanks to-day to St. Louis for papers of 25th ult. from the city of that name.

THROWN HOUSE.—It will be seen by the card that the bar of this house re-opens to-day with two substantial lunches, one at 10 and the other at 5.

LUNCH AT THE SHADES.—A splendid lunch will be served up at this popular retreat to-day at half-past 10. See advertisement.

LAKE AND RIVER FAVORS.—The fine Lake steamer Oregon has our thanks for Mobile papers.

The Magnolia, the majestic Magnolia, has brought us the latest papers from Louisville.

PASSENGERS.—*Per Union.*—The steamship Union, Captain Budd, left yesterday morning, at 9 o'clock, for New York direct, with the following passengers:

Messrs Pierpont, Chatelain, Perry, lady, three children and servant, Mrs Clements, two children and servant, Jas Pell, Jas M, and Howard, Miss O Harper, Miss Reid Mrs Pelham, Mrs Chandler, Miss Chandler, three children and servant, Mr R Pitkin and two children, Miss Townsend, T Hoskins, J Cornelius, A Scott, Moosbund, D Jno, J Robertson, M Jno, Yeatter, Mrs Wolverman, A Mittenberger and lady, Mrs Blumberger, C H Buchner, E Tipton, Mrs Wheeler and boy, Mrs Hanson, Mrs Eaton, Mrs Dalton, O Louns and son, J Burns Mrs Porter, four children and nurse, M Sears, J Reeves, J F Reeves, R H Thompson, W Davis, Jas Eaton, J Stevens, E Vassar, Major Bonin and servant, H B Price, T Hyman, Miss Appleby, Miss Wood; J C Ryan lady, three children and servant, Mr Hammer, lady and child, Mrs Livingston, seven children and servant, Mrs Remington and servant, Jno Brown Abercrombie, Mrs Logan, Mrs M Cook, Mrs Wickersham, Dr J Morrison, lady and child, two Misses Kendigan and servant, Master Lean, Master Palfray, Mr Hussey and friend, Mr Bisseke and lady, C B Smith, M W Smith, Mr Sherman, Mrs Walden and daughter, Thos Devine and servant, Mr Baker and boy, Captain E Dyer, J Lilley, J Van Winkle, Jno Bell, Alex Fisch, Mr Hallgate, Alex Harris, Mr Blum, Geo Nathan, Mr Cocks, J C Van Winkle, Mrs Fenton, Mrs E Carroll, D A McCasey and lady, Mr McCall, Mrs Hess, two children and servant, Mr Hewitt, two children and servant, Dr Wilson, J Minnow, E Claudel, Mrs Crawford, Mr Shaw, G W Magee, M D Cochran, S Haws J E Dunham, Mr Cott, J B Marks and lady, Mr Warren, Mr Grazier, E Crocker, F Hoscold and friend, L H Gomez lady, and 30 in the steerage.

DEATH OF A TRAGEDIAN.—Mr. Graham, a tragedian of some distinction, died at the American Hotel, St. Louis, on the night of the 27th ult.

"LAFAYETTER ZEITUNG" (Lafayette Gazette) is the title of a handsome little newspaper, printed wholly in German, hailing from Lafayette, Louisiana. It is a creditable specimen of typography, and contains a variety of articles which doubtless will be considered interesting by its readers. It is published by Johann Edward Kopp, three times a week, at five dollars a year. It is independent of political parties, and will be very acceptable to the German population of New Orleans and Lafayette.

A LONG DROUGHT.—The Concordia Intelligencer, of the 31st ult., learns from its correspondent, on Black River, that three months have elapsed since rain enough has fallen to wet the ground.

VIOLATIONS OF MARITIME LAWS.—Three British ships, the Essex, Corinthian and Australia, were seized in the port of New York, on the 24th ult., by the United States Marshal, for a violation of the Act of February, 1847, which limits the number of passengers to be brought in each vessel. Each of the above named ships had twenty passengers over and above the number allowed by the Act, by which they have rendered themselves liable to penalties, or forfeit to the Government.

The Census of 1850.

The following table is from the office of the persons appointed to prepare the official report, and may therefore be relied on. There has been much speculation in the papers through the country, as to the respective losses and gains by the different States. We have prepared a table showing the changes which have taken place since the first Congress under the Constitution. That instrument provided the number of Representatives for each State, until the first census, which was ordered to be taken within three years after the first meeting of Congress, and within every subsequent ten years. The only restriction was that the Representative basis should never be less than 30,000.

There was a gross error in the Delaware addition, as given in the Republic's table, which we correct.

Seventh Census—Population of the United States—Apportionment of Representatives.

States.	White people at'n'tion.	Free colo'd people at'n'tion.	Slaves.	red'n to ownership pop. at'n'tion.	Ind. not taxed.	Representatives.
Alabama	426,514	2,250	342,844	434,891	6	*72,289
Arkansas	192,071	597	47,100	196,848	3	2,441
California	200,000			200,000	2	19,594
Connecticut	363,099	7,916		370,904	4	*6,498
Delaware	71,169	17,957	2,290	90,470	-	*90,619
Florida	47,167	925	3,841	71,600	-	*71,650
Georgia	412,503	2,500	362,098	732,448	7	*77,534
Indiana	988,416	7,165		995,736	10	*91,714
Illinois	851,470	5,269		856,739	9	91,993
Iowa	191,920	333		192,192	2	4,731
Kentucky	770,671	8,644	237,798	912,798	9	*75,470
Louisiana	374,271	19,462	330,007	668,440	4	33,824
Maine	581,291	1,356		582,654	6	21,026
Maryland	551,488	74,723		583,211	8	*47,241
Massachusetts	994,514	9,064		994,371	10	*70,092
Michigan	397,654	706		398,360	3	4,175
Mississippi	295,718	428	309,878	605,596	4	30,505
Missouri	592,176	2,618	87,422	682,416	6	*90,394
New Hampshire	317,224	477		317,831	3	3,735
New York	3,047,574	47,448		3,095,022	34	*91,558
New Jersey	465,261	23,810	118	489,422	5	21,113
North Carolina	552,477	27,371	288,419	753,555	5	3,563
Ohio	1,951,101	25,910		1,977,011	21	9,906
Pennsylvania	2,258,49	53,626		2,311,281	24	*62,523
R. Island	144,012	3,543		147,555	2	5,853
S. Carolina	274,779	8,769	384,925	514,499	5	45,769
Tennessee	767,319	6,280	249,351	952,310	9	*99,96
Texas	122,121	397	32,346	166,161	1	7,593
Vermont	312,706	710		313,406	3	9,280
Virginia	894,149	53,626	472,096	1,321,870	13	15,744
Wisconsin	305,486	635		304,320	3	21,142
Total	19,517,848	434,933	3,172,989			
D. of Col's	38,027	2,873	3,687			
Territories.						
Minnesota	6,192					
N. Mexico	61,382					
Oregon	20,000					
Utah	20,000					
Total	19,665,736	437,172	3,175,676	21,823,621	218	
*Representative allowed for fractional numbers					11	
No. of Representative under next appointment					233	

RECAPITULATION.

	Total free population.	Slaves.	Representative population.
Free States	13,723,378	119	13,722,259
Slave States	6,942,757	3,175,689	9,259,226
District and Territories	999,844	687	
Total	20,666,979	3,175,589	21,982,685
Total Free Population			21,667,996
Slaves			3,175,589
			23,397,408
Ratio of Representation			93,762

From the N. Y. Commercial we borrow the two next tables:

Ten years ending—	Free Whites.	Other Free.	Slaves.	Total.
1790	3,172,464	59,466	697,897	3,929,827
1800	4,304,505	108,395	893,041	5,305,941
1810	5,862,004	186,446	1,191,364	7,239,814
1820	7,862,087	233,524	1,538,128	9,638,191
1830	10,527,379	319,599	2,009,043	12,866,020
1840	14,196,095	386,293	2,487,355	17,069,453
1850	19,668,736	419,173	3,179,589	23,267,498

The annexed table shows the increase of population for each period of ten years, since the census of 1790:

Ten years ending—	Free Whites.	Other Free.	Slaves.	Total.
1800	1,132,041	48,929	195,144	1,376,114
1810	1,557,499	78,051	298,323	1,933,873
1820	1,989,983	51,710	346,764	2,386,357
1830	2,665,471	81,443	470,915	3,217,829
1840	3,668,716	65,694	478,312	4,212,722
1850	5,472,641	34,880	692,354	6,198,045
Total	16,486,375	359,707	2,481,612	19,327,671

The table prepared by us, shows the basis of representation of each census, and the power of each State under the different apportionments. The Republic did not include the fractions in its calculation, but we have done so, and thus show precisely what will be the strength of the States after the next Congress.

We have made up this table from the statutes of Congress, passed at the session after each census. The whole article, taken together, has been prepared with much labor, and is well worth preserving for future reference. The rapid growth of the West is more strikingly displayed than by any other table we have seen. Massachusetts, which had lost largely from 1820 to 1840, has gained a member. This is due to her railroads. Dont forget that this is the only Atlantic State which has gained a member.

States.	1787	1790	1803	1813	1823	1833	1843	1853
	55,000	30,000	33,000	35,000	40,000	47,700	70,680	93,762
Alabama					2	5	7	7
Arkansas							1	2
California								2
Connecticut	5	7	7	7	6	6	4	4
Delaware	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1
Florida								1
Georgia	5	3	4	6	7	9	8	8
Indiana					3	7	10	11
Illinois					1	3	7	9
Iowa								2
Kentucky		2	6	10	12	13	10	9
Louisiana					2	3	4	4
Maine					7	7	7	7
Massachusetts	8	14	17	20	13	12	10	11
Maryland	6	8	9	9	9	8	6	6
Mississippi					1	2	4	4
Michigan						1	3	4
Missouri					1	2	5	7
New Hampshire	3	4	5	6	5	4	3	3
New York	6	10	17	27	34	40	34	33
New Jersey	4	5	6	6	6	6	5	5
North Carolina	5	10	12	13	12	12	9	8
Ohio				6	14	19	21	21
Pennsylvania	8	13	18	23	26	28	24	25
Rhode Island	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
South Carolina	5	6	8	9	9	9	8	6
Tennessee			3	6	9	13	11	10
Texas								2
Vermont		2	4	6	5	5	4	3
Virginia	10	19	22	23	22	21	15	13
Wisconsin								2

Supreme Court Decisions.

S. C. Smith vs. *Mechanics and Traders' Bank.* The plaintiff is a broker in this city; his business is that of discounting bills and notes. He kept an account with the Mechanics and Traders' Bank. On November 7, 1850, the plaintiff discounted a forged bill offered for discount by a person unknown to him. It purported to have been drawn by W. C. Ventress, on Payne & Harrison, a well known house in the city. Their acceptance was forged, and the forgery was a very bad imitation of their signature. The name of the drawer was forged. Of Garland, the payee and endorsee of the bill, no account whatever is given, and the presumption is that he is a fictitious person. The plaintiff gave a check on the bank, for the net proceeds of the bill, to the unknown person offering it for discount. It was drawn in favor of Payne & Harrison. They kept no account with the bank, nor is any other relation established between them and the plaintiff, than that resulting from the forged acceptance of this bill. The check was paid on demand at the bank, the endorsement of Payne & Harrison having been forged. This forgery was also a very bad one. The payment of this check must be conceded to have been gross negligence on the part of the clerk of the bank. The District Court decided for the defendant, and plaintiff has appealed. The Chief Justice gave the opinion of the court affirming the judgment; Judge Slidell dissenting. The Chief Justice in delivering the opinion says:

"As a general rule, it is undoubtedly true that the banker is bound to pay to his customer's order, and if, unfortunately, he pay a forged order, he alone must bear the loss. It is conceded, however, by the learned counsel, that proof of extraordinary neglect, on the part of the plaintiff, calculated to mislead the bank, and to facilitate the commission of the forgery, would justify the reversal of the judgment appealed from, which is in their favor. We think the current of decisions fully justifies their admission.

"In the case of Young vs. Grote, the Chief Justice said, that though the rule was well settled, that the banker who pays a forged check, is bound to pay his customer the amount, yet, if it be the fault of the customer that the banker pay more than he ought, he cannot be called upon to pay again.

"The law considers the relation of banker and customer requires perfect good faith in their dealings.

"The rule may be considered established, that a discounter, a man whose business it is to buy bills, is not in the same situation as a bank, whose business it is to pay, and greater caution is required from the discounter than the bank.

"It appears to me that no person should take a security of this kind, from another, without using reasonable caution. If he takes such security from a person whom he knows, and whom he can find out, no complaint can be made of him. But if it is to be laid down as the law of the land, that a person may take a security of this kind from a man of whom he knows nothing, and of whom he makes no inquiry at all, it appears to me that such a decision would be more injurious to commerce, than convenient to it, by reason of the encouragement it would afford to purloining and defrauding persons of securities. The interests of commerce require that *bona fide* and real holders of bills, known to be such by those with whom they are dealing, should have no difficulties thrown in their way, in parting with them. But it is not to the interest of commerce, that any individual should be enabled to dispose of bills or notes without being subject to inquiry. Bayley, Justice in the same case, said, 'I agree that the way in which the Lord Chief Justice puts this case for the consideration of the jury, by asking what would be thought of a man, were he to put over his shop, '*Bills discounted for strangers, if they have good names, without questions being asked,*' was a very strong way of putting the case for their consideration.'

"The plaintiff cannot be considered as taking this bill in the ordinary course of business—not having exercised a proper and reasonable caution, respecting the person offering it. What bank would deal with one who should assert the right of buying bills from unknown persons, without inquiry, and throw upon the bank the responsibility of determining the genuineness of the signature, he should interpose between himself and the loss by forged bills?

"The signature interposed, is the protection he makes use to save himself from the consequences of the neglect of that care and caution in taking bills from strangers, which the law imposes on him."

J. & R. Geddes, Appellants, vs. *Bennet, et al....* Where the seller of personal property is permitted to remain in possession, and disposes of the property to an innocent purchaser, he will hold against the previous purchaser. Judgment for defendants affirmed.

Denton, Appellant, vs. *Fowler's Heirs, Appellee....* Judgment affirmed.

Dugan vs. *Municipality No. Two.....* An action for damages. Verdict of $8000 for plaintiff. Judgment reversed, and cause remanded. Slidell reluctantly concurred.

Philips vs. *Hodge....* Judges divided, and judgment of the District Court affirmed.

Plaintiff instituted suit for $3000, and his attorney compromised for about $400. Plaintiff endeavored to show that the attorney was authorized to compromise for $1000, and exceeded his authority in taking less. There was judgment for defendant. Eustis and Slidell for affirmance, and Preston and Rost for reversal.

Executors of Haggarty vs. *Bowers, Appellant....* Redhibitory action. Judgment affirmed.

Hugh Murphy, Appellee, vs. *Mutual Benefit Life and Fire Insurance Company....* Judgment for plaintiff affirmed.

Municipality No. One vs. *Pance, Appellant...* The ordinance which inflicts a penalty for the nonpayment of dues, is illegal. Judgment reversed, and one for defendant.

Bienvenu vs. *Citizens' Bank....* When a *chose* is sold at public sale, and it afterwards appears that it was entitled to a credit equal to a tenth of its amount, it authorizes a rescision. But if purchaser affirms the sale, he can only claim a diminution of the price of one-tenth. As the price was only six dollars for a judgment of $4000, the amount is below the jurisdiction of this Court. Judgment for defendants affirmed.

Butterworth vs. *Myers, Appellant....* This case turns on the construction of Mississippi statutes. The return on process of "executed," is proof in that State of service. A twelve months' bond executed on the sale of the debtor's property, and forfeited, is not a satisfaction of the judgment on which a suit will be sustained in this State. Judgment for plaintiff affirmed.

Elizabeth Hubgh, vs. *Carrollton Railroad....* On a rehearing, the Chief Justice delivered an elaborate opinion, in which he examines the civilians and the modern commentators. He cites Grotius, who quotes instances among the ancients, who paid a sort of indemnity to the families of the slain. The Roman law, however, forbade any judgment for injuries to the person of a freeman, because the value of the body of the freeman cannot be estimated in money. Even Grotius, who writes on natural law, is obliged to consider the indemnity as a sort of a gift—an affair of conscience, rather than an obligation of strict duty. The Court have been unable to find any text of the Roman law to sustain an action of damages for the death of a freeman. If any such exists, it has escaped the researches of Gibbon and Mackeldey.

The Spanish law contains no such provision. Article 2294 of our Code, provides "that every act of a man, that causes damage to another, obliges him by whose fault it happened, to repair it." This is taken from the Spanish law, and is also found in the Code Napoleon.

The construction given to this article in France, recognizing such an action, is derived from the customary laws of that country. Those were never adopted here, and consequently the courts of this State will not construe the article of the Code by that system. The judgment for defendant affirmed.

The opinion is one of great length, and much learning. We think it would make an interesting article for a legal journal.

The State, Appellee, vs. *Blanchard, Appellant.* The clauses of the 95th article of the Constitution, which restricts eligibility to Parish offices, to persons who have the right to vote in such Parish, contemplates State officers. In interpreting the 126th article, which declares that no person shall hold or exercise, at the same time, more than one civil office of emoluments, except that of Justice of the Peace, we hold that it contemplated State officers. See Dorsey *vs.* Vaughn, 5 Ann. 156. Public offices and employments are established for the benefit of the people, not of the functionaries; and it seems to us that laws restricting the choice of the people, and the one of selections, should not receive a large construction, so as to take in, by implication, *offices requiring professional skill, and not representative in their character.* We think there is nothing in the terms of the statutes cited, or the letter or spirit of the Constitution, which prohibits the people of a town from electing, as a Surveyor, a person who resides in an adjoining Parish. There were serious doubts in the minds of some of my brethren, upon this case; but on a consideration of the whole matter, the result has been their concurrence in the affirmance of the judgment.

Flower vs. *Downs....* Judgment reversed and one for plaintiff. Where the planter orders his cotton to be sold immediately, but is cognizant that the factor has retained it and does not object, it will be too late to raise the objection when the market falls, and the cotton is sold at a lower price. He should make his objection at once, to hold the factor liable. Judgment reversed, and one given for plaintiff, with legal interest.

Absolom & Crocker vs. *Kellum..* Under the Act of 47 in relation to the arrest of absconding debtors, the oath must be made by the creditor and not by an agent. The statute of 1840, in relation to insolvent debtors, was intended to apply only to persons who had resided in this State. Many acts which are rendered offences by our laws, are not so considered in other States. Judgment for defendant affirmed.

Duplessis, Appellant, et al., vs. *Maunsel White, Appellee....* A deed made by one who recites herself to be the executrix and *sole heir* of the deceased person whose property is thus conveyed, is a title translative of property, and will support the prescription of ten years. Where an Executor sells property of his testator by private sale, after a long lapse of time, it will be presumed that the heirs have ratified the act. Judgment affirmed.

WHEAT CROP OF GEORGIA.—The Macon (Ga.) Journal and Messenger of the 28th, shows how well a virtuous and industrious people seem likely to be rewarded:

The farmers are generally engaged in harvesting the wheat crop. The extent of ground planted is not as great as usual, but the quality of the grain is better, and the quantity per acre is greater than for the last four years. This statement will hold good in regard to nearly every county in middle and upper Georgia, and Tennessee. Should the season prove favorable for thrashing, we are inclined to think that the quantity of wheat produced will be quite sufficient for home consumption.

The same paper has this delightful, tempting paragraph:

The Fruit Crop.—From every section of the State, we receive the most encouraging accounts in regard to the prospects of the fruit growers. The peach crop will be the largest ever produced in the S tate. The trees in many places are so heavily laden, that it will be necessary to shake off at least half of the crop, in order to prevent them from being crushed beneath its weight. So, too, in regard to figs, plums, apricots, and in fact every other class of fruit except apples, upon the culture of which proper attention has been bestowed. To say that the prospect is unusually fine, would be giving only a faint impression of the truth as it actually exists.

Things in Havana—Arrests, etc.

HAVANA, May 17, 1851.

Messrs. Crosby & McIlvain:

I regret not detaining my packages per the bark Isle de Cuba, as the Ohio is here a day earlier than was anticipated; but I can only refer to them as containing matter which may be of some value, even if detained beyond the steamer's arrival.

By a vessel arrived yesterday from Puerto Principe, we have some ten pris oners—banished from the Island for supposed disaffection—and they are to be sent to Spain by the first packet, where they can be better cared for, and be less liable to give trouble. It is far better policy than trial by military commissions, and the visitations of extreme penalties.

At other points arrests have been made, not in great numbers, but enough to demonstrate that the Government believe the "ever-faithfuls" to be slightly tainted with *indencia.* But as yet there has been no action on the part of the people, although, from a bulletin of the Union, a Spanish paper, published in New Orleans, which we received by the Ohio, there is an evident intention to induce the belief that an invasion is to take place, in the hope of exciting the native-born population to some overt act.

The 19th of this month the repulse of Lopez from Cardenas is to be honored by a grand celebration, for which the "ever-faithful" citizens contribute $4 25 each; and a monument is to be erected at the Cabasas, opposite the city of Havana, in commemoration of the event, which will also be drawn from the pockets of those who are most loyal.

Since it has been very evident that through the exertions of the Government of the United States there is no probability of an armed expedition maturing and getting under way from your shores, the ebullitions of loyalty have been working off, and come in from all parts of the Island—from the treasury suckers of all grades, and the people under their influence.

In port to-day, 115 vessels, 38 American. Freights will be good for the Mediterranean for July. Coastwise, North, remain in demand, at good rates.

The Falcon arrived from Chagres yesterday morning early, with 298 passengers and $696,333 in dust, followed by the Ohio from New Orleans with $15,000 cash and 288 passengers. The sloop-of-war Decatur is yet resting at anchor in our harbor, and the appearance is good. As ever, Q. U. O.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.

RETURN OF THE PRESIDENT.—We are happy to announce the return to this city of the President of the United States from his excursion to witness the completion of the Erie Railroad, by which the Great Lakes of the West are wedded to the waters of the Atlantic....The President arrived in this city on the early train from Baltimore on Saturday. He was accompanied on his journey from New York only by the Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Graham. The Attorney-General, Mr. Crittenden, is but a day behind, and Mr. Secretary Webster and Mr. Postmaster General Hall are expected in a day or two....Mr. Corwin, Mr. Conrad, and Mr. Stuart, the Secretaries of the Treasury, the War, and the Interior, have remained here during the absence of the President and the members of the Cabinet who were with him. Mr. Secretary Corwin, however, is understood to intend a visit, at an early day, of a few weeks, to his friends and his business in Ohio. [National Intel., May 26.

CHOLERA ON STEAMBOAT.—The Southern (Catahoula) Advocate, of Thursday last, says that the steamer Storm passed up beyond Harrisonburg on Friday, the 23d, having lost five of her passengers since leaving New Orleans. Several passengers stopped at Harrisonburg. There seemed to be a panic on the boat, and four or five more persons died on the boat as it passed further up the river. One man, who got off at Harrisonburg apparently in good health, died, a few miles above that place, on the following Sunday night. The boat was reported in an unhealthy condition, from having carried, on her way down, a lot of cattle.

POLITICS IN COLLEGES.—The young men in the College of South Carolina, having recently organized a Southern Rights Association, issued a fiery address and resolutions, and called upon the students of other Southern Colleges to respond. The *b'hoys* of the Tennessee University have taken up the subject, and replied in the following resolutions, which are worthy of Old Hickory himself, in his palmiest days:

Resolved, That we deprecate the spirit in which the Association originated, and also the uncalled for interference of *school-boys* in political affairs, which they should ever entrust to the care and supervision of their seniors and superiors.

Resolved, That the address published and distributed by the members of the Association is fraught with a spirit of *treason, insurrection and civil war,* wholly abhorrent to every true friend of our liberty; and that the principles therein enunciated, can, in no wise, redound to the interests and welfare of the South.

Resolved, That believing, as we do, the ultimate object of the Association is the dissolution of the Union, we disclaim all concert or communication therewith.

Resolved, That though the South has not obtained all that could have been desired, in the adjustment of the slavery question, the difficulty has, nevertheless, been settled in a manner entirely honorable to, and without sacrifice on the part of, the South.

Resolved, That we remain immoveable in our attachment to the Union, prompted, not by the rebellious principle which they advocate: "Liberty first, and Union afterwards," but by that noble and glorious sentiment: "*Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable.*"

LATER FROM NEW MEXICO.—The following New Mexican merchants arrived in St. Louis on the 24th ult.: Narciso Santiestebeau, Juan Nepomasano, Gutieres, Juan MaBaca, Simon Gallegres, Guiseto Baca, Jose Ma Martinez, Jose Salazar, Y. Otero. These gentlemen left Santa Fe about the first of May.

Fifteen companies of United States troops, under command of Col. Monroe, were to leave New Mexico on the 10th May, upon a campaign against the Navajo Indians. Major Graham was to have the command of the Dragoons. Lieut. John Buford had been appointed Quartermaster. This military movement, if it should have no other effect, will serve to give activity and energy to the army, and thus restore their health, which has been seriously injured by the life of inactivity and confinement to which they have been doomed.

An extra from the Santa Fe Gazette office, dated the 26th ult., contains a few items of news:

The census of the Territory, taken by direction of Governor Calhoun, presents this result: Entire population, 56,984—Indians excepted. The ratio of representation for the country is fixed, for the Council, at 4384; for the House, 2172.

The list of appointments for New Mexico, made at the close of the last Congress, had been received by mail, and they were looking for their early arrival.

Governor Calhoun, on the 23d April, issued his proclamation for an election of members of the Legislative Assembly, apportioning the number of members of the Council and of the House among the several counties, and directing the election to be held on the 19th instant; the Assembly so elected are to meet at Santa Fe on the 2d inst.

The Journal of Commerce says:

"The manner in which the New School General Assembly disposed of the questions submitted to them on the subject of slavery and fugitive slave law, is creditable to their good sense and wisdom. They did not allow themselves to be caught in the snare which was set for them; they resolutely refused to pass resolutions against the fugitive slave law, and probably would have refused also to pass resolutions in its favor, the prevalent opinion being that it was essentially a matter of civil government, and called for no action, either adverse or concurrent, on the part of ecclesiastical bodies.

"The conservative course pursued by this Assembly is an encouraging sign of the times, and should be duly appreciated. The Old School Presbyterian Church has always been sound on this subject, breasting itself firmly against fanaticism, but enjoining a faithful observance of relative duties between master and slave, according to the Scriptures, and relying rather upon the influence of Christianity for the gradual extinction of the system, than upon any direct efforts for that end. It has found the advantage of this course in a large increase of numbers and influence."

FROM THE GREAT SALT LAKE.—Mr. J. H. Kinkead arrived on the 25th ult., at St. Louis, direct from the Great Salt Lake City, which place he left on the 8th of April last. He reports the new territory in a very flourishing condition. No disturbance had occurred. The people were highly pleased with the territorial government, and the prospect for abundant crops were ever flattering. Mr. Kinkead's party met with no molestation from the Indians on their way in.

LOCOMOTIVE CONCERT.—A Locomotive Concert was held during the Erie Railroad celebration, which is thus described in a letter to the New York Journal of Commerce:

"I had almost forgotten to mention a curious concert with which we were regaled at Susquehanna, where are the principal machine shops of the company. Fifteen or twenty locomotives were arrayed in close order along a side track, with steam up, and as we got abreast of them, they emitted a most unearthly yell, each in a different note, and apparently striving to drown its neighbor's voice. The *altissimo* was appropriately raised by that which bore the name of Jenny Lind. Its screech still haunts me, threatening to disturb my late slumbers."

ARREST AT RICHMOND, VA.—A young man, who has passed himself off as Lieut. Clifton, of the United States Army, but whose real name is Robert Crawford, of Tennessee, has been arrested at Richmond, Va., on the charge of stealing a watch from John O. Sale, of Caroline county, Va. The Richmond Republican says:

"In his carpet bag were found two watches, and several gold chains and breastpins. There were also several letters, some of which were very mysteriously worded, and were conjectured to refer to an expedition against Cuba.

The Memphis (Tenn.) Enquirer, of the 29th, has a column in mourning, to announce the death of Hon. William B. Turley, an ex-Judge of the Supreme Court of Tennessee, and, at the time of his death, Judge of the Common Law and Chancery Court of Memphis. He died at Raleigh, near Memphis, on the night of Tuesday, the 27th, from injuries received in a fall a few days previously.

STEAMER PRAIRIE BIRD SUNK.—On Tuesday night, the 20th ult., the Prairie Bird was run into, just abaft of the wheel, on her larboard side, by the Gov. Briggs, in the Illinois river, and sank in nearly twenty-five feet water. She settled to the bottom in less than twenty minutes after the occurrence of the collision. No lives were lost. The boat's hull and cabin, it is thought, will be a total loss; the machinery will be saved, but in a much damaged condition. The freight consisted of 22 sacks of wheat, 20 packages of merchandise, and 12 barrels of lard. The Prairie Bird was insured only against fire, and was valued at $6000 to $8000. The Gov. Briggs scarcely suffered any injury. Very probably she will be held responsible for the loss to the owners of the Prairie Bird.

The Maryland press is divided in opinion of the new Constitution of that State, the majority being against that instrument. The columns of both city and country papers are well plied with both editorial articles and communications, *pro* and *con.* These differences of opinion are expressed with much warmth and violent language. A Baltimore American, which we hold in our hand, calls attention to a communication in that day's number, which (the American says) "shows up another hideous feature of that monstrous production, the new Constitution." But such terms are in common use, when the result of the six months' arduous and vexed labors of the Convention are spoken of.

This storm of dissatisfaction is merely reflected by the press. It rages more violently among the people. It was expected by the members of the Convention before they adjourned. They had felt it when pent up in the Convention, and anticipated what it would be when let loose among the people. After a long course of wrangling and the reconciliation of difficulties, at one time deemed impossible, the Convention accepted the Constitution, and we think that the people will do the same, so soon as their prejudices are exhausted.

SCIENTIFIC EXPEDITION.—The New York Herald of the 25th, notices, in the list of passengers by the brig Rogalin, which cleared on that morning, at that port for San Juan, Central America, the name of Mr. William Heine, an accomplished artist of New York, who is to accompany Mr. E. G. Squier, late Chargé d'Affaires of the United States, in his antiquarian expedition in that country. The Herald thinks that fortunate results, both for art and science, may be anticipated from this joint expedition of Mr. Squier and Mr. Heine, which will extend through all the States of Central America, and the Southern departments of Mexico. It has been planned on a scale equal to that of Humboldt, which resulted in that splendid scientific monument, "*Vue des Cordilleres.*"

ALLEGED CUBAN "LIBERATORS."—The Grand Jury of New York have returned bills of indictment against John L. O'Sullivan, Capt. Lewis and Major Sleesinger, as persons having been engaged in fitting out an expedition against Cuba, etc. Bench warrants were issued. Capt. Lewis gave Mr. Chas. O'Connor as his bail for $5000. It was thought that the same bail would be entered for Major O'Sullivan.

MINUTES OF THE M. E. CHURCH SOUTH.—This annual of Methodism is just about issuing from the press. Compared with the last year, we have the following:

	Whites.	Col.	Ind.	Total.
This year	275,127	125,594	3,427	514,601
Last year	266,582	134,722	2,126	504,530