R. of T.—Meetings This Evening.

Washington Phalanx, No. 1, at Crystal Fount Hall, 324 Tchoupitoulas street, at 8 o'clock.
Star of Temperance, No. 6, at the new Temperance Hall, 95 Poydras street, at 8 o'clock.

Daughters of Temperance.

Crescent Union, No. 2, at No. 5, Mariny Buildings, Old Metairie, at 8 o'clock, P. M.

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

Liberal Division, No. 17, at the new Temperance Hall, 95 St. Charles street, at 9 o'clock.

The Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL
of the Council of the Second Municipality.

NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 7, 1851.

See First and Fourth Pages.

The Weekly Crescent

Will be ready for delivery at an early hour this morning, containing Mr. Webster's Speeches at Buffalo; full details of the news brought by the steamship Cherokee from the Isthmus, California, Panama, Oregon, Chili, and the Sandwich Islands; latest proceedings of the Great Methodist Church Case in New York; Meeting of the Opelousas Railroad Convention, with Judge Moore's Speech; also, a variety of miscellaneous and other interesting reading matter, etc.

The Amende Honorable.—The Delta of yesterday morning, on the fourth page, the most obscure portion of the paper, publishes an editorial, from which we clip the following retraction:

"In relation to our remark that Mr. Webster would be opposed to the creation of new slave States in Texas, we were led into the error by our contemporary of the Savannah News. We cheerfully correct it."

We only regret that a good action like this, should be treated with such neglect.

"How far that little candle throws his beams,
So shines a good deed in a naughty world."

Cactus Grandiflora—*The Night Blooming Cereus.*—On Wednesday evening, we received a most rare and beautiful gift, a flower of this plant in full bloom. These flowers are rarely seen, as but few plants in this moist climate come to perfection. We accompanied the gentleman to the garden where the plant was in bloom, and which was completely covered, there being not less than eight in their perfection. They began to open a short time after sunset, and at nine o'clock they were in full bloom. The flowers look more like gigantic water-lillies, only much more delicate in their structure—the stamens form a most beautiful plume, in grace and beauty, recalling the crest which adorns the necks of some varieties of the crane. The perfume is that of vanilla. Perhaps the sense of the beautiful was more intense from the reflection, that before morning these flowers must fade. The gratification to the eye, was as perfect and as brief as one of Jenny Lind's concerts is to the ear. The flower which we were so fortunate as to obtain, was immersed in a glass jar of alcohol, and will, we hope, grace our sanctum for many months. This plant did not bloom in the precincts of any costly, luxurious garden, but is in the little patch of a hard working Dutchman, who finds time enough to gratify his taste for flowers, and in this piece of ground, not much larger than a blanket, he has collected many beautiful specimens. Unlike all other exhibitions, no solicitations of friends can induce Signora Nature to repeat the performance till next summer. But we shall give our readers timely notice of the next appearance of this gorgeous flower.

Superintendent of the Public Schools. The Delta enters into a legal argument to prove that Mr. Barnard is not eligible to this office. Our learned friend has overlooked the fact, that the superintendent is styled, in the ordinances, the *principal teacher*. Now, if one teacher must be an doctor, so must all the others. Instead of examining into the character of the applicants, it will be necessary to call for proof of electorship. What becomes, too, of all the female teachers, who certainly are not electors? The directors, whose duty it is to select a principal teacher, have made inquiries, and satisfied themselves that Mr. Barnard is the best teacher willing to accept the office. The Delta's censure can be of little weight, when the condemnatory article concludes this candid avowal: "We know nothing of the gentleman elected." We cannot conceive what "sense of public duty" requires an editor to condemn the board for electing an individual to a particular post, when that editor knows nothing of the person elected. The directors have the advantage of him in this respect, for they do know something about the new teacher.

Departures for Mobile and the Watering Places.—The following boats leave this day:

St. Charles—For Mobile, touching at all the watering places, 10 o'clock A. M. cars.

Oregon—For Mobile, via Bay St. Louis and Pass Christian, 4 o'clock P. M. cars.

California—For Biloxi, via Bay St. Louis, Pass Christian and Mississippi City, 5 o'clock P. M. cars.

We acknowledge receipt of latest St. Louis papers from steamer Black Scott.

Steamer Europa has favored us with late papers from Louisville and Memphis.

Harper's New Monthly, for June.

The editor is carrying out the excellent plan of publishing one standard poem in each number. The selection for this month is Thomson's Summer, which is exquisitely illustrated with the finest wood cuts. The sketch of Joanna Baillie is an extremely interesting article. There are two extracts from Lady Wortley's Journal, one descriptive of Mr. Webster's farm and residence; and the other, of a stage coach conversation in Kentucky, which prove that her impressions are decidedly favorable. For sale at Ball's.

The Algiers and Opelousas Railroad. Nothing ever exceeded the good feeling that prevailed over the brief convention of this week, in this city, to discuss the merits of this road. We have given the proceedings. They go quite as far as practicable at present. Enough has been ascertained to induce the belief of all of our citizens, that the *road is to be made*. The delegates, for the most part, will leave the city for their homes in the course of this day.

Thibodaux Minerva.—We were pleased to have a visit, yesterday, from Jona C. White, Esq, who, for many years, has conducted this paper with signal ability. The Minerva, in a typographical point of view, is equalled in neatness and skilful execution by few papers in the south-west. It has always deserved and received an excellent character for the ability and dignity of its editorial course. It is a flourishing journal, having a wide range of sugar country for its circulation. We hope that its editor's subscription and advertising list in this city may be enhanced by his visit.

Charity Hospital.—According to the report of the above institution for the week ending June 6, it would appear that the health of our city is still very good, and that no serious sickness is prevalent. A few emigrants who have lately arrived by the ship Saxon, have been admitted into the hospital, affected with diseases contracted during their voyage, and a number of strangers, slightly affected by the sun and the heat; but with these exceptions the admissions have been much below the usual average. The weekly report shows that there have been admitted 217, discharged 187, deaths 28, and remaining on the books 532.

The Special Election in New York has resulted in the defeat of a sufficient number of the recusant Senators to secure the passage of the bill for the enlargement of the Erie Canal by the Legislature. Full returns had not been received, but enough was known to indicate that at least six of the twelve refractory Senators would not have a chance to be refractory any more, on the same important question. This is a severe rebuke, but the people have administered it with justice.

Mystical Seven.—The second septennial of the Mystical Seven will be held on the 29th of July next, at the Wesleyan University, Connecticut. Emory College, Oxford, Georgia; Franklin College, Athens, Georgia; and Centenary College, Louisiana. Abraham J. Wright, Esq., of New Orleans, has been invited to deliver the septennial address before the Mystical Seven of Centenary College. [Jackson (La.) Southern Mirror.

The Sabbath in New Orleans.

"Hail, Sabbath! thee I hail, the poor man's day."

One of the leading features which characterizes our city, and which strikes, unfavorably, the visiting stranger, is the imperfect observance of the Sabbath. In this respect, we are entirely dissimilar from our sister cities of the Atlantic coast, and even of the West—the religious habits of which are well known. Their citizens are, for the most part, church-going people, and where they are not, still, a certain degree of Sabbath-observance is enforced by law and custom upon all. Stores are universally closed upon that day, the labor in manufactories suspended, and public works interrupted. To such habits and notions, our city stands in bold contrast. Very few of our citizens go regularly to church, a few more go occasionally; but we think a vast majority of the community never go at all. In some quarters of the city, the French especially, stores are never closed—while, that they are partially closed, is the best that can be said of the more Americanized parts. As to this practice, we stand alone in the Union, and hitherto no other community seems to envy us the distinction: on the contrary, it makes part of the unenviable, although partly unjust, reputation we enjoy abroad. Now, is this difference from the rest of the country, this exclusive distinction, this monopoly of Sabbath-breaking, as our religious friends would say—is it a privilege, an advance of civilization, which we enjoy over our neighbors; or is it a blemish on our social condition, and a peculiarity detrimental to the welfare and progress of our city? If we can show that the latter is the case, as we hope to do, then it is high time to bestir ourselves, to investigate the matter thoroughly, and then see if we cannot help ourselves to a better state of things.

Our readers not be afraid, however, that we are going to preach them a sermon, taking the fourth commandment for our text; as we intend, on the contrary, to forego entirely the religious side of this question. Many will think that by so doing we are depriving ourselves of the best part of our argument; but still, when you come to reflect upon the character and prevailing ideas of our community, it is evident that if any thing be done here for a better observance of the Sabbath, it cannot be done from pure religious motives. It is, perhaps, from the want of understanding this, and because Sabbath-observance has been advocated hitherto merely on the score of religion, that so few good results have been attained here. We think that, apart from Scriptural arguments, there are sufficient motives why the keeping of that day should become popular among us, and we will try to notice a few.

First, we will call this institution an eminently republican and democratic one, for Sunday is, above all, the day of the poor man and of the common laborer. Wherever its observance is enforced, the working classes are rescued for this day, at least, from the slavery of capital, about which so much complaint, right or wrong, begins to be heard. By proper regulations, it can be made a day of rest and feast, which all, with scarcely an exception, may enjoy. The wealthy man, the merchant, the patron of a work-shop, may all enjoy their rest and leisure whenever they please, even if there be no Sunday, for they are the masters and the employers. But not so with their laborers. If not protected either by law, or by a strong religious habit, there is no day of rest for them, except at the mercy of their lords, who will, as little as possible, grant such relaxations; and, if he does, they feel under obligation to him—they receive it as a favor, instead of feeling that it is their right. Therefore, we consider the non-observance of the Sabbath as a positively oppressive, aristocratic and despotic measure, which keeps the laboring classes especially, all their life long, in the drudge of labor—which degrades them, by depriving them of a precious right, which the wealthy can enjoy, and to which they also are entitled. A community well enlightened on the subject of freedom, must have, sooner or later, the Sabbath, and keep it strictly.

We will remark, next, that it belongs to the physical condition of man, to have, for its welfare, regular, periodical rest days, and that better success must attend his labors with that rest, than with incessant, restless toil. Why, the hackman and the farmer will tell you that they would soon run their animals to death if they did not allow them now and then a day for recruiting. So it is with man. Without proper interruption for leisure and recreation, his physical and mental strength become impaired, his labor of less value, and he will accomplish ultimately less work, by toiling without interruption, than by resting at proper intervals. We might say his labors will last a shorter time without the day of rest than by observing it, for by over-exerting himself, by refusing to his body the necessary relaxation, he cannot but impair his health, and shorten the duration of his life. While, after a long day of rest and enjoyment, and with the certainty of another one in close perspective, he cannot fail to work with renewed ardor and energy, with that happiness and contentment of mind which ennobles the man, and improves the quantity and the quality of all his efforts and labors.

The moral happiness of man must be exalted by the observance of the Sabbath. The poor laborer cannot help looking with an eye of envy at the fate of the rich, who can enjoy himself, and do as he pleases—who need not work. This makes him feel unhappy. This is the cause why in Europe, and especially in France, the working classes are arrayed in hostility against the wealthy ranks of society. But, give to the poor man his Sunday, protect it by law, and for one day at least, he feels equal to the rich. Nay, he is in reality far more happy than he, for rest, after necessary labor and heavy toil, is enjoyed in a superior degree, such as the rich seldom, if ever, can appreciate. In one case, it is rest indeed, while in the other it deserves more the name of idleness than that of rest. On that day, the poor, with greater happiness, has all the privileges of the rich; he does not toil on that day; he lays aside his cares; he does not live on his present, but on his past labors, that is to say, he lives on his *income*. It is the seventh part of the poor man's whole life, in which it is granted to him to live on his income, as the rich do, but with superior enjoyment.

When we say we should like to see the observance of the Sabbath enforced in our city, we do not mean, course, that we want the people to be made to go to church. We want only that the day be granted, and its possession insured to every man, that he may spend it in the way which affords him the most honest pleasure. If he be religious, let him go to church; you ought to give him the chance. If he be not, well, let him enjoy himself in any way which will not interfere with the rest of others. Let him walk if he chooses, let him read or study, if he finds there pleasure, or let him enjoy the society of his fellow-creatures. Even without the help of religion, this day can be made the source of the purest enjoyments, destined to elevate and refine the feelings of mankind.

Such are some of the popular and social advantages of an observance of the Sabbath.

But how shall we attain this desirable object? How can our people be awakened from their present apathy on the subject, and some measures be finally taken for the consummation of such an important end? The only way, as in all the great moral reforms, is to agitate the question, and to keep it in the minds of the people until they have formed an enlightened opinion. We want legislation on the subject. It is of little avail to try to persuade a few individuals to enforce, each singly, the duties of the Sabbath. Every man will easily be found ready to close his store on Sunday, provided his neighbors in the same branch of trade as himself do it, but he will consider it against his interests to act alone, and give the benefit of one day more of sale to his rivals. This is one of the evils which every one readily acknowledges, but which cannot be remedied singly and individually; they require general action. Some of the leading men among us, who wish to make themselves useful, and to confer lasting benefits upon their fellow citizens, should exert their influence in bringing about a proper feeling in the community, with regard to this important subject. They should look with care and interest upon one of the greatest improvements our city needs for its ulterior happiness and prosperity, and resolve to secure it for the present generation and their descendants. Petitions numerously signed should be got up every season, and presented to the General Council, until a decided majority of the citizens being claimants, the petition be granted. We, of the Second Municipality, are best situated to start the movement, and give the example to our French fellow-citizens, less accustomed by their education, to the institution of the Sabbath, than we are.

They are certainly not likely to move in the matter until we do, nor is it just to expect they should. If general measures were to fail, we would recommend, then, as a temporary substitute, that separate mutual agreements be entered into by persons of the same trade, to close *all* on the Sabbath. The clerks would feel it their particular interest to have such plans of mutual agreement widely circulated, and numerously signed, through their especial agency.

This Sabbath-observance is a great and truly national habit, a trait which distinguishes us from most other nations. We owe it to ourselves and to our best interests; we owe it to the nation and to patriotism, to become more truly American, as regards the Sabbath, than we have been heretofore.

A Meeting

Of the Members of the Bar of New Orleans.

At a meeting of the Bar of New Orleans, held June 6, in the Supreme Court-room, on motion of Harry T. Hays, Esq., A. N. Ogden, Esq., was called to the chair, and on motion of Wm. H. Hunt, Esq., J. L. Mathewson was appointed secretary.

The chairman, in a very feeling and eloquent manner, stated the melancholy cause of the meeting. But a few short weeks ago, we assembled to pay the last tribute of respect to a distinguished member of our profession, who had gone down to the grave in the fullness of his years and the perfection of his fame—Judge Bullard; and, now, we have met to mourn the loss of one, who had but begun his course, but whose promise of future excellence, and usefulness, was exceedingly great. He paid a beautiful tribute to the high character of the deceased as a man, and as a member of the profession; and alluded, in a touching manner, to the like premature fate of his distinguished and gifted father.

On motion of Harry T. Hays, Esq., a committee of three was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting.

Harry T. Hays, Wm. H. Hunt and Horace Gaither, were appointed on said committee, and reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the members of the Bar of New Orleans have received, with feelings of deep sorrow and regret, intelligence of the death of their late brother Wm. E. T. Griffith.

Resolved, That we entertain the highest respect for the talents and virtues of the deceased, and deplore his untimely death as a great loss to the profession which he was so eminently qualified to adorn.

Resolved, That in testimony of our respect for his worth, we will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published, and a copy of them sent by the secretary to the family of the deceased.

On motion, the meeting then adjourned.

A. N. Ogden, Chairman.
J. L. Mathewson, Secretary.

From Central America.—The New York Tribune has received files of the *Correo del Istmo*, published at Leon, Nicaragua, to the 31 April.

The Commandante of La Union writes, under date of March 10: "Yesterday the steamer Gorgon arrived here, and her commander gave notice that the blockade was suspended, on account of the intervention of the American and Prussian Consuls, and would not be again renewed without sufficient cause and formal notice. Five days ago, Carrera returned to Guatemala, leaving a force behind him at Jutiapa. The army of San Salvador increases every day; yesterday a body of five hundred men, sent by Senor Lindo, reached San Miguel."

The new President of San Salvador, J. F. Quiroz, published his inaugural address on the 1st of March.

The Ex-Director of Nicaragua, Norberto Ramirez, says:

"I turn, finally, to the great Republic of the North, and without entering into an analysis of the treaty of April 19, and the different intepretations which have been given to it, Nicaragua may always consider it as an act of recognition of those territorial dismemberments which others desire to make, without thence inferring any to that Government, which has always preserved with respect the indelible memory of the immortal Washington—an emblem of the independence of the Continent. We may always count upon its faithfulness and rectitude, in spite of those rumors which have been spread for the purpose of fomenting our distrust and inspiring anxiety. Owing to the representations of the Hon. Mr. Squier, the sympathies of the United States toward Nicaragua have been manifested by several measures, which I cannot but hope that the important services of that gentleman will yield great results for us. Our Minister in London, Senor Marcoleta, is probably already in Washington, to establish definitively with that Government the regulations which will forever settle the policy and mutual relations of the two countries."

On the 1st of March, a Frenchman named Adolf Marie, Editor of the *Gaceta de Costa Rica*, in the town of San Jose, in that State, with the intention, it was supposed, of proceeding to Guatemala, and took with him $25,000, besides a large quantity of guns and ammunition.

On the 18th of March, at 8 o'clock in the morning, a violent earthquake was felt in the State of Costa Rica. A great number of buildings were blown down, principally in the cities of San Jose, Baredia and Barba, and much property destroyed. In Barba, two churches and a large number of dwelling-houses were levelled to the earth.

Sons of Temperance in Philadelphia. The newspapers describe a grand parade on Monday, May 29. The great cold water army began its march at 9 A. M. The counter-marching of the Divisions, in their simple, yet chaste, rich and beautiful regalia, with their banners waving and bands playing, is represented by the Bulletin as a magnificent sight. There were sixty Divisions represented, and about twenty-five hundred members in the procession. There was a variety of novel features in the parade, the most conspicuous of which was a well of cold water, with a sweep and bucket; an ark of safety, and a full-rigged ship. The well, especially, was a most happy idea. The procession was witnessed by at least fifty thousand interested spectators, who crowded the sidewalks, doors and steps, and filled the windows of houses along the route. The best of order was preserved by the police, and nothing occurred, that we heard of, to mar the pleasures of this noble demonstration in honor of the glorious cause of temperance.

The most interesting object of attraction on the route, was the stone contributed by the Order to the Washington Monument. It was placed on the sidewalk, in full view of the procession passing Mr. Strother's yard, corner of Schuylkill Fifth and Chesnut streets.

St. Louis Harbor—Bloody Island Dike.—The recent heavy floods in the western rivers have caused serious apprehensions in St. Louis that the dike built by the people of that city, reaching from Bloody Island to the Illinois shore, would be carried away. The purpose of that dike was to turn aside the current, so as to deepen the bed of the river in front of a large portion of St. Louis, and wash away the island itself. Accurate tests and soundings, on the 30th ult., from shore to shore, along the roadway or embankment, above the stone work, showed that the severe pressure of the water on the dike has yet caused no material injury, but rather that its effects will result in a permanent benefit. The river must rise nearly six feet more to go over the stone of the dike. This is not anticipated. Meanwhile the direction of the channel is now directly on the shore, in front of the city, and the current makes directly on Duncan's Island, and is washing it away on both sides. If the high water continues, or occurs again next season, the people of St. Louis fully expect to see Duncan's Island washed away altogether, and a landing afforded to the whole city, from its northern to its southern extremity.

Return of a Steamer to Port.—The steamship Brother Jonathan, Captain Howes, sailed from the port of New York on the evening of Monday, 26th ult., for Chagres. On the next day, at noon, after having proceeded 197 miles beyond Sandy Hook, her cross-head broke, and she was unable to prosecute her voyage. She returned to her wharf, in New York, on Wednesday evening, the 28th. It was expected that she would go to sea again, in good condition, on Friday, 30th.

Rio Janeiro.—By the bark Gipsey, Capt. Lamson, at New York, which left that port April 7, we learn that the fever had much abated, and that freights to the United States were dull, the nominal rate being $1 per bag. Coffee was in good demand. The weather was fine and favorable for shipping.

The Hoboken Riot.—The number of deaths (more than one) caused by this disgraceful riot, has not yet been ascertained. The coroner's inquest on the murdered body of Martin Bridges, the innocent working man, who was beaten to death by the Germans, has elicited facts that would lead us to fancy all our vauntings, about civilization, to be the mere outpourings of a settled delirium. These narratives of the incidents of the riot, are hourly investing the barbarity with a deeper interest in New Jersey and New York; and the origin, occupation, classification, and entire character of these miscreants, the "Short Boys," or the "Rock Boys," who, doubtless with truth, have the credit of being the aggressors, are undergoing investigation with a view to have such combinations among the indolent and mischievous rabble broke up; and its members either sent to the State Prison, or dispersed. It is to be hoped that the friends of law and order, of common decency, in the two States above named, will act in bold and effective concert in the resolution to give good apartments to all "Short Boys," in one end, and to all "Rock Boys," in the other end of the prison, in all cases where "Short Boy" or "Rock Boy" conduct may be proved against the individuals. So soon as the coroner's inquest is over, the magistrates will proceed with their investigations. We trust the committals may be numerous, for the deeds done call for them in the name of justice.

Sir John Franklin.—The New York Mirror of the 29th May says: It was six years on Monday last, since Sir John Franklin sailed from Sheerness on his dangerous expedition, and the chances of his safety at the present time are but slight. Still his hopeful wife, hoping against hope, enlists the sympathies of brave hearts; and many are found ready and willing to engage in the task, difficult though it be, of resolving the mystery of her husband's fate. Even now another vessel has set out on the mission of mercy, and may success attend the efforts of those who are braving so many dangers in the cause of humanity.

In a letter written by Sir John to Colonel Sabine Drake, dated Fish Islands, 9th July, 1845, after noticing that the Erebus and Terror, two of his expedition, had received from the transports which accompanied them to that point, provisions, clothing, fuel and stores for three years, namely, to July, 1848, thus proceeds:

"I hope my dear wife and daughter will not be over anxious, if we should not return by the time they have fixed upon; and I must beg of you to give them the benefit of your advice and experience when that arrives, for you know well, that even after the second winter, without success in our object, we should wish to try some other channel, if the state of our provisions and the health of the crew justify it."

The Crops.—We were shown on Thursday, two cotton blooms from the plantation of R. C. Hynson, Esq., on Bayou Rapides. This is right early for them, considering the season we have had, but it is no indication of the state of the crop throughout the parish, or on Red River generally. The crop of which they came was one of the earliest that was planted in the parish, and has been well attended to and cultivated. Few crops, if any, are as far advanced, while perhaps the much larger portion of the cotton in the parish is from three weeks to a month behind it. For the want of rain, it is feared the young cotton will not come to any thing.

The bulk of the corn crop has already been destroyed beyond redemption, for the want of rain. Very few lanters indeed will be able to make more than a third or fourth of a crop.

The sugar cane is suffering almost as much, owing to the drought, as corn is. [Red River Republican, 31st ult.

Mr. Webster addressed the people of Albany, New York, from a staging in front of Congress Hall, on Wednesday, 28th ult. The whole area, from Congress Hall to the Park, including the court-yards and neighboring dwellings, and every point from which a view of the speaker could be had, was filled with a dense mass. This great assemblage was eager to hear him speak on the great topics now before the country, and was made up from both of the old political parties. Mr. Webster spoke at length of the Union and Constitution—its inestimable value to every State of the Confederacy, and to the combined whole. A very full report of this great speech has been prepared for the press, but at the special desire of Mr. Webster it will be submitted to his revision before it is forwarded for publication.

The Massachusetts Coalitionists.—One hundred and seventy members of the Senate and House of Representatives of Massachusetts, have published an address to the people, exposing and denouncing the bargain of the democrats and free-soilers for the election of Governor, U. S. Senator, etc. The address says:

"We think it due to the fair fame of our State that such transactions should not go forth to the world in a silence which might be construed into an admission that they are in conformity with the usual principles and conduct of those who are trusted by the people of Massachusetts to make its laws. We think it due to the public morals that the true character of such acts should not be obscured in any minds by the miserable sophistry which has been thrown over them."

The address is quite lengthy, and exceedingly severe upon the coalitionists.

Virginia Convention.—This body has adopted a section making all elections *viva voce*. The Richmond Whig says:

"The 15th section was next adopted. It provides that the Legislature shall pass no law which embraces more than one subject, and that be distinctly embraced in its title. And further, that no law shall be enacted by reference to the title only, to any section in any other law, but the whole of it shall be expressed in the act itself.

"The 16th section, as adopted, gives power to the Legislature to pass a law prohibiting any person concerned in a duel from holding office under the Commonwealth. An ineffectual attempt was made so to amend it as to make it a constitutional prohibition. A saving clause was inserted in favor of those who have heretofore offended."

A Humbug.—The Washington American Telegraph hands around the name of one Mr. Weidemeyer, an artistic tailor, who teaches and practices cutting out. The Telegraph says he looks like a walking dutch-oven, 200 pounds weight, forty years old, anxious to get married, inquiring about the wealth of young ladies, buys any thing on credit, and sells for cash at a discount, and *mosseys* suddenly. He is not unknown in Washington, neither are his insinuating arts. If caught in this latitude, it is said he will "get fits," which he never gave to any of his clients.

An In-valid Transfer.—The Boston Journal, of May 29, says:

"There arrived in this city this morning, by the steamboat trains from New York, forty-five foreign paupers, twenty-four of whom were entirely destitute; one was totally blind, and five were direct from the New York Alms-house; all sent to this city on the order of one Fagan, agent of the State Commissioners of New York. This strikes us as a very cool proceeding on the part of the New York authorities. By and by, perhaps, when the evil has got to be incurable, we may begin to think of a remedy for these impositions."

French Minister — *His Reception.* — The National Intelligencer, of May 30, publishes the address of M. De Sartiges, to President Fillmore, on his presentation to him on the 29th ult., as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the French Republic, and Mr. Fillmore's appropriate and cordial response. M. De Sartiges was accompanied by the Secretary of the French Legation, and other members of the mission. He was introduced to the President by the acting Secretary of State.

Scarcity of Tonnage.—The St. Louis Intelligencer of May 31, remarks that there was only one steamer in port that morning—Aleck Scott—loading for New Orleans. Her agents had stopped making engagements on the previous night, as then they had contracted for quite as much as they could stow away. On the 31st, not a pound of freight was taken for New Orleans, and contracts were made for boats to arrive within the two succeeding days, at slightly advanced rates. The scarcity of steamers in port, even for the time of year, was remarkable.

Upper Rivers.—The river opposite St. Louis was higher on the 31st ult., than it had been for a year past. Accounts from above were bad enough, and much damage had been done, but it seemed that the swell had nearly exhausted itself, the Missouri having come to a stand. The water was expected to be still higher by three or four feet, at St. Louis, however, before the whole swell from the upper rivers had passed down. This would not quite, but almost quite, inundate the cellars and pavements of some of the streets in that city.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Meteorological Journal.

Kept by D. T. Lillie & Co., Nautical and Philosophical Instrument makers, 45 Customhouse street.

From May 30 to June 5, inclusive.

Days.	Thermometer. 9 A. M.	12 M.	6 P. M.	Mean	Max.	Min.	Barometer. 9 A. M.	12 M.	6 P. M.	Rain
May 30..	81	88	80	90	77		30.10	30.10	30.10	.....
" 31..	79	89	80	90½	76½		30.10	30.10	30.08	.....
June 1..	81	89	82	90½	77		30.10	30.10	30.1[illegible]	.....
" 2..	81	88	83	90	78		30.07	30.07	30.07	.....
" 3..	80½	89	82	90½	78		30.07	30.0[illegible]	30.05	0.020
" 4..	82	90	81½	92	79		30.05	30.17	30.07	.....
" 5..	82	91	82½	93	80		30.10	30.12	30.10	.....

A Child Killed.—A child named Fitzgerald was run over, on Thursday night, at the corner of Annunciation and Poeyfarre streets, by a dray, and killed upon the spot. The drayman, a slave belonging to Mr. Callender, was taken into custody, and he will be examined before the Recorder, this morning.

The Grand Jury.—Yesterday the Grand Jury, for the Parish of Orleans, sat, and brought in the following true bills:

Against John Clark, for the murder of Timothy Donovan, on the 2d April, in Hevia street, by stabbing him to the heart; George Geolle, for murder, in stabbing Martin Schwann, on the 13th April, near the lower Cotton Press, in the Third Municipality, from the effects of which he died in twelve days; and against Pierre Cazeau, Edward Blanc, f. m. c., Phillip Hervais, and Joseph Blanchard, f. m. c. for arson, in setting fire to the house of Cazeau, on Prosper street, on the night of the 9th of May.

No bills against Peter O'Rourke, for robbing Michael Shay of three gold shirt-buttons, on the 7th of May, in a coffee-house at the corner of St. Louis and Marais street; and against Hermann Lucas, for a breach of trust, in endeavoring to dispose of a soldier's discharge without having authority to do so.

Fire.—On Thursday night, a frame building, situated below the Cotton Press, in the Third Municipality, took fire about 11 o'clock, and was destroyed, with two other dwellings.

About two o'clock yesterday morning, a building, situated at the corner of Felicity Road and Benton street, caught fire in one of the upper rooms, but by the effective exertions of the Fire Department, it was extinguished without much damage. Part of the roof was burnt.

A Watch Robbery.—Yesterday morning, the house of Mr. John Isted, at the corner of Marigny and Victory streets, was entered by some thief or thieves unknown, and robbed of two watches and other articles, worth about fifty dollars. The thieves got clear away with their booty, but a search warrant has been issued, and the police are making inquiries likely to lead to the discovery of the property.

Stealing Money.—Three men have been arrested in the Third Municipality, upon a charge of having robbed a countryman of $150, and a gold watch, by a swindling transaction. Their names are Louis Hanley, *alias* Louis Albert, Jack Fields, and Augustus White, and they are at present confined to await an examination.

Slave Capture.—On Thursday evening, two slaves were captured on board the steamboat Delta, in an attempt to escape from the State. One was named Sarah, and belonged to Dr. Meux, and the other, Martin, was owned by Mr. Cuddy. They had false papers of freedom, with which they attempted to elude the vigilance of the officers, but it was discovered that they were supplied to them by a Mr. William Brown. They were bound for Cincinnati. The officers who discovered them made an arrest of their persons, and they are now in prison, awaiting an examination.

A Narrow Escape.—About four o'clock yesterday morning Police Constable Reilly noticed a man carrying a trunk, and from his manner suspected him. He gave chase, and the man dropped a trunk and a jimmy, which was picked up by the officer, and made his escape.

Disgraceful Assault.—Last night, a man named William Hamilton, from Mansfield, Kentucky, who had only arrived in the city a few hours, was attacked in Perdido street by some disgraceful fellow, who struck him with a slung-shot on the head, and severely injured him. He bled very freely, and his clothes were saturated when he was discovered by the watchman, who conveyed him to a surgeon, and had his wounds dressed. The object of the brutal assassin was robbery, but he was disappointed, for the poor man had no money about him.

First District Court.—*Constant Grau* vs. *Owen Kearns.*—In this case a petition was presented to the court, praying for a writ of *habeas corpus*, to compel the defendant to bring up plaintiff's child, which he held in his possession. A few weeks ago, plaintiff's wife eloped from his residence at Mobile, and came to this city, bringing the child with her. Mr. Grau traced her, and found the place where she resided with his child, and he made several attempts to obtain it. The present writ was prayed for, with a view of getting the child brought into court and placed under his guardianship. The Judge granted the writ, and ordered that it should be returned on Monday next.

Recorder Caldwell's Court.—Yesterday, John Stanton was ordered to give bail for assaulting J. Clarke, on Edward street, at 11 o'clock on Thursday night. James Glover was fined ten dollars for assaulting a watchman named J. Ackerman, on Thursday night, on Race street, while he was acting in the discharge of his duty.

Using the Knife.—Yesterday, William Patterson was sent to the First District Court for trial, for drawing a knife, on the corner of Roman and Cypress streets, on Thursday afternoon, for the purpose of stabbing a woman named Mary Warney.

A Batch of Vagrants.—Officer Dunbar came before the Recorder, yesterday, and charged nine vagrant young men, named John McDonald, John Barry, John Reilly, John Clark, Henry Hindon, John Garvey, James Martin, Alexander Roy and Robert Ritchie, with lounging about Tivoli Circle on Thursday evening. They were all remanded for vouchers. John McMillan, for a similar offence on the Levee, was remanded for a voucher.

Stealing a Gun.—Leon Lambert was charged with stealing a gun, the property of Mr. Conrad Channie, on the morning of the 24th of May, from on board the ship Leonidas, which was lying at the Levee. The gun was a double barrelled one, worth forty dollars, and he was detected in the act of stealing it. The Recorder sent him for trial to the First District Court.

Recorder Genois' Court.—Yesterday, John Streter made an affidavit before acting Recorder Fabre, against Ambrose Dartigues, for assaulting him on Gallatin street, about six o'clock on Thursday evening, and trying to bite off his finger. A warrant was issued for his arrest.

Charge against Watchmen.—Yesterday, Wm. Polson made a charge against four watchmen named St. Ford Mello, Patrick Kirwin, Patrice Mello, and J. Eagle, for assaulting him on Thursday night. He stated that he was arrested by the watchmen in the faubourg Treme, and that after he was in custody he was brutally beaten with a club, by one or more of the watchmen, and knocked down senseless. The acting Recorder ordered that the watchmen appear before him to answer the charge, and remanded the case.

Charge of Swindling.—P. C. Rickett was yesterday brought up at the above court, and charged with having swindled Louis Tournoi, under the following circumstances. About three months ago, he went to the jewelry store kept by the defendant, at 104 Chartres street, and bought a silver scoop, paying the price of pure silver for it. On Thursday afternoon he broke the handle of the scoop, by accident, and found that it was filled with lead; and on his going to the store of the defendant, to represent the circumstance to him, he was assaulted, and forcibly turned out of the store. The defendant gave bail for his appearance to answer the charge.

Extensive Robbery.—Yesterday, an affidavit was made by Thomas M. Speare, before the acting Recorder of the First Municipality, against Augustus White, whom he charges with robbing him of a silver watch and $275. White accosted him on the Levee, took him to a grog shop, and by a species of gambling, succeeded in obtaining possession of the money, after which he decamped. He did not know White by name, but he identified him at the Third Police-office yesterday, where he was in custody on a similar charge. He will be examined in a day or two.

Telegraphed to the "Crescent."

[BY THE PEOPLE'S (O'REILLY) LINE.]

Steamboats, River and Weather.

Vicksburg, Friday, June 6.—The following named steamboats have passed this place during the last twenty-four hours, bound to and from New Orleans:

The Saxon, bound down, at 6 45 P. M., yesterday.
The Magnolia, bound up, at 2 30, this morning.
The Gulnare, bound up, 5 15, this morning.
The C. E. Watkins, bound up, 11 30, this morning.
The Chancellor, bound up, 12 30 P. M., to-day.
The Bulletin, bound up, 1 P. M., to-day.
The Cora, bound up, 5 P. M., to-day.
The river is still rising very fast.
Weather extremly hot, and no appearance of rain.

Bounty Land Warrants.—The Commissioner of Pensions has given official notice that, where Bounty Land Warrants get lost or miscarry, the person to whom they are sent must immediately enter a *caveat* in the General Land Office, to prevent the issuing of a patent to a fraudent claim. The claimant is also required to give six weeks public notice of his loss—minutely describing the warrant, the identity of the applicant, and all other necessary facts, which must be proved under oath.

Going North.

☞ Our friends are requested to call and leave their Measure with us for their supply of *FALL and WINTER CLOTHING*.

Persons visiting the North this season can have their Clothing ready for them upon their arrival in New York, by leaving their Measure with us, and every article shall be made in the latest style of workmanship, and if not satisfactory, not to be taken.

One of our partners will soon leave for New York, and will pay his personal attention to all orders intrusted to him.

Our friends visiting New York will find our house 112 Fulton street.

n9 1m 2dp MONTROSS & STILWELL.

To the Ladies.

☞ Mrs. SHERMAN, thankful for past favors and liberal patronage in her line of business, is happy to inform her friends and the public, that she has removed from No. 58 Bayadas to 198 St. Charles street, where she is now prepared to receive and fit Ladies and Children with the following articles, to wit:

Sherman's Shoulder Braces and Abdominal Supporters, Dr. Banning's Body Braces, Dr. Crane's Shoulder and Spinal Braces, Mrs. Betts' Supporters, Dr. Thompson's Supporters, etc. etc.

☞ Hours of attendance, in the morning, from 9 A. M. till 3 o'clock P. M.; and in the evening, from 4 till 8 P. M.

☞ Females will be in attendance to assist and wait upon ladies. ap19 ulp eod

St. Theresa's Church, Camp st.

☞ SUNDAY next, the 8th inst., a Grand Mass, for Soprano and Alto, composed expressly for the Choir of St. Theresa, by G. Curto, will be executed by twenty-five Ladies. The Sermon by Rev. Father BLACKNEY. Office to commence at 10 o'clock. j5

Church Service.

☞ The Rev. ALEXANDER CAMPBELL will resume his Preaching, in the Chapel at the corner of Race and Constance streets, next SABBATH, at 4 o'clock, P. M. j6

Jaques de Molay Encampment No. 2.

☞ A meeting of this Encampment will be held at No. 18 Common street, THIS EVENING, at half past 7 o'clock.... Sir Knights are requested to be punctual.... Visitors are respectfully invited.... By order of the E. C.

j6 W. H. HONDEAU, Acting Recorder.

Red Rover Hose Co. No: 10.

☞ The officers and members of this Company are hereby notified to attend the regular meeting of the company, to be held at their engine