Amusements — This Evening.

PLACIDE'S VARIETIES.—The Married Rake—La Fille Mal Gardee—The Four Seasons.

Auction Sales — This Day.

J. S. BLACKIE & Co. will sell at 10 o'clock, at 77 Chartres street—Furniture, Beds, Cups and Saucers.

J. H. WETMORE will sell, at 11 o'clock, at Commercial Exchange, St. Charles street—Valuable.

S. of T.—Meetings This Evening.

RAMPART DIVISION No. 14, at Crystal Fount Hall, No. 221 Tchoupitoulas street, at 8 o'clock.

Daughters of Temperance.

OLIVE BRANCH UNION, No. 1, at Good Hope Chapel, Algiers, at half-past 8 o'clock.

The Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL
Of the Council of the Second Municipality.

NEW ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 9, 1851.

See First and Fourth Pages.

MR. WEBSTER'S ALBANY SPEECH.—For the special edification of our Poydras street friends, we publish to-day Mr. Webster's second speech on the Union. We think his efforts in this holy cause will not be without effect. Fanaticism must be quelled by these attacks of pure reason. Mr. Webster has worthily earned the proud title of the Expounder of the Constitution—an honor far higher than to be President.

THE SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT.—There are some persons, whom not to know argues yourself unknown. The editor of the Delta, if he has been sincere in his interest for the cause of public education, ought to know Henry Barnard, who, as a practical teacher, and author, and editor, stands at the head of this important department. Want of space prevents our furnishing him with the information he so much needs. His own ignorance he converts into an offence of Mr. Barnard. This gentleman's great crime, however, is that he is a Northerner. It is strange, that paper never talks of the whereabouts of other people. *Suppose these direct importations of codfish in ice, were to stop* the Delta and their advertisements, would not our neighbor begin to think their money just about as good as anybody's.

A majority of the business men of this city are importations north of Mason & Dixon's line. Suppose the Delta were to procure the passage of a law expelling all these foreigners, and prohibiting the arrival of any more. This would be the best way of getting rid of this Yankee influence, so obnoxious to the Delta and Peter Soulé.

KENDALL'S MEXICAN WAR.—It will be seen by the advertisement in another column, that copies of this magnificent national work, are now for sale at the book stores. Its high price will prevent its very extensive circulation; but it ought to be on the shelves of every man, whose means enable him to have a library. It is a truthful account of those achievements of the American arms, which reflect so much glory on our nation and character, while, as a work of art, it is highly creditable. It is a worthy specimen of arms and art, of war and peace.

MORGAN'S BOOKS.—*The London Art Journal* for May is the most superb number ever printed of this truly exquisite work. It contains an appendix, which is descriptive of the articles exhibited in the Crystal Palace. The descriptions are accompanied by numerous wood-cuts. This has given us a better conception of the miracles of industry collected at this exhibition, than all the pen-and-ink sketches we have read. This number is well worth the purchase, even by those who do not subscribe for the work regularly.

The International and Harper's New Monthly. These two cheap and interesting publications, though made up of selections from the literature of the day, never seem to select the same articles. They both deserve to be bought and read; half a dollar gives you nearly 500 pages of handsomely printed and agreeable reading, worth thousands of extravagant and licentious French pages.

DeBow's Review for June, 1851. This excellent work bears manifest marks of improvement. Its editor has abandoned political discussions, and filled his pages with useful information. The description of Texas will be read with interest, and also that of *Mississippi. Professors must be so* abundant as black-berries. Plain "Mr." is the best title a gentleman can sport, and we do hope to see this Professor stuck to every body's name erased. The index for every volume, appended to this number, will make it very valuable.

Louise Vallière, or the Conclusion of the Iron Mask, vol. 2. This is positively the last of the series of novels by Dumas, founded on the reign of Louis XIV. La Vallière has been the favorite theme of French romancers, and the Man of the Iron Mask is a subject just fitted to Dumas' imagination.

THE METHODIST CHURCH SUIT.—The arguments have been ended. The Court intimated that it would be some time before a decision was given, and in reference to the suggestions thrown out by counsel on both sides, hoped that the parties would arrange an amicable settlement before judgment was pronounced.

We shall publish the conclusion of Hon. Reverdy Johnson's argument, and a note of the Court's observations to the counsel, in to-morrow's paper.

MEXICAN CLAIMS EXPECTED.—The National Intelligencer is indebted to a friend for the following translation of an advertisement in a Chihuahua paper of the 8th of March last. Very large claims, says the Intelligencer, have been presented, or will be presented soon, to our Government for damages done by the wild Indians, in our newly-acquired territory, to Mexican property.

STATE DEPARTMENT, Chihuahua, March 5, 1851.

The citizens of this State are hereby informed (in conformity with the instructions from the Government at Mexico) that all persons who may have claims against the Government of the United States, for damages sustained from the incursions of the Indians, will forward them to this Department, so that they may be admitted, and their payment be demanded. AMADO DE LA VEGA.

MISSISSIPPI.—A grand mass meeting and barbecue will make a glorious scene in Athens, Monroe county, Miss., *this day*, to hear the distinguished Union champions, Foote, Freeman and Davis.

CONNECTICUT.—The farther balloting for U. S. Senator has been postponed for two weeks from 30th ult.

SEND YOUR MONEY AT HOME.—If people will go North for pleasure, instead of spending their summers on the Gulf shore, they should at least purchase their clothing, and other articles for personal use, of their friends and neighbors here. We observed, the other day, that the placards of a steamer were printed in New York. It is by such economy as this, that New Orleans loses. The clothing merchants and fancy dealers sell as cheaply as those of New York. Patronize the home market. See our advertising columns.

SUMMER THEATRE.—M'lle Duret has leased Placide's, and intends furnishing the citizens with an agreeable place of amusement during the dull season. We hope she will succeed.

A PLEASANT LOUNGE.—Summer is now fairly upon us, and troops of our citizens are adjourning to the Watering Places in quest of recreat on and relaxation from the toils and cares of business. Of course all can't go; but those who remain must fain put up with such accommodations for ease and comfort as the city can afford. One of the most prominent of the many public houses, which will cater during the season for the enjoyment of its patrons, is the Shades, in Perdido street. The house may be considered a model one. Located in a quiet portion of the town, no "noise and confusion" enter there to mar a pleasant reunion. All the luxuries which the epicure covets, in the way of "meat and drink," are here found in their greatest perfection. To the Lunch which fills the ample counter every day, no one can do justice without trying it, as it represents every delicacy and substantial that the market affords, and is served up under the care of the well-known, popular gentleman who officiates at the bar. The proprietor, Mr. Barre, whose good-humored face is always "on hand," has, within a few days, taken personal charge of the cigar department, and has furnished it with the choicest

"Real Havana—precious cigar!"

An hour's lounge in the cool room of the Shades will satisfy the most skeptical that there is comfort in the city as well as out of it.

CORN BREAD IN WINDSOR CASTLE.—*Apropos* of the introduction of the prepared Indian corn meal into England, the following is a copy of a letter from the Royal Chamberlain at Windsor Castle to Mr. Stansbury, the London agent of the Atlantic Dock Mills. The last number of Dickens' Household Works, contains an able article advocating the general use of this flour in England. The following is the letter:

Windsor Castle, April 17, 1851.—Major Gen. Bowles has received command to thank Mr. Stansbury for the very fine specimens of Indian corn bread and flour, which he was so kind as to send to the palace, and which were much admired by the Queen and Prince Albert.

The Early Explorers of Central North America.

While Lewis and Clarke proceeded up the Missouri, and thence to the Pacific, Mr. Jefferson entrusted to General Wilkinson the selection of the officer to explore the sources of the Mississippi. General Wilkinson was at the time Captain-general of the vast territory known as Louisiana. He selected Lieutenant Zebulon Pike. He had under his command a Sergeant, a Corporal, and seventeen Privates, composing the party. He had no Subaltern Officer, and no Surgeon. It was a paltry outfit for such an important expedition. He left St. Louis, August 9, 1805, in a keel-boat, seventy feet long, and with four months provisions. Trappers and hunters doubtless had ascended the river previously; but there were no accounts published, nor any chart of this unknown river. He reached the source, as he supposed, on February 1, 1806. Thus, he was performing his tour, in the depths of winter, in latitude forty-seven degrees north. The exposure and hardships, suffered by the party, have been equalled, only, by the party under Colonel Fremont. Since that period, a more perfect exploration has led to the discovery of other sources. The head waters of the river consist of a labyrinth of lakes. In these remote regions, he met several Indian traders, belonging to the British Companies, from whom he received the utmost hospitality. After a short stay, he commenced his journey home, and arrived at St. Louis on the 30th of April, 1806.

So well pleased was General Wilkinson with his labors, that he immediately ordered him on another arduous tour. The second expedition embraced the exploration of the sources of the Great Osage, the Arkansas and the Red Rivers. He left St. Louis on July 15. This region was at that time as little known as the interior of Africa. The only travellers had been French traders, who carefully kept their information to themselves. He traced these different rivers to their sources, and published charts of them, and of the Mississippi, which were made from direct observation. He inadvertently crossed the boundary, and found himself in the Spanish Territory. This originated from his crossing the head waters of Red River and taking the Rio Grande for that river. He was immediately waited on by a superior body of Spanish soldiers, and escorted, under honorable surveillance, down the Valley of the Rio Grande to Chihuahua, thence by San Antonio to Natchitoches, which place he reached on July 1, 1807. His party consisted of two Lieutenants, a Surgeon, Sergeant, two Corporals, and sixteen Privates. A comparison of his tour, with the observations of gentlemen lately from the Valley of the Rio Grande, proves that but little change has occurred in the condition of the country since that time. Pike and his party encountered difficulties in this expedition, for want of food, and hardships, quite equal to those which attended his first adventure. The publication of his Journal was at a most opportune time, just when the excitement of the Burr expedition and trial was at its height.

He was promoted to a Captaincy in 1809, and shortly after was made Lieutenant-Colonel of the Fourth Regiment, which acquired so much glory in the battle of Tippecanoe, though he had not joined it at the time. At the approach of the war, he became Colonel, and, in 1816, was appointed Brigadier-General. He was killed at the taking of Yorktown, by the explosion of a magazine.

He was a man of superior education to either Lewis or Clarke. In his youth, his indomitable perseverance and capacity of endurance, recalls the character of Fremont, whose more extensive explorations were made with ample means. His early death doubtless retarded the immediate continuance of expeditions to the Western coast of the Continent.

[The following communication has been in type for about a week, but we have been unable to find room for it until to-day. It is in reply to a communication which we published a week ago last Saturday.]

The Roman Catholics and the Puritans.

"The Roman Catholics and the Puritans are evidently engaged in a contest before the American people, on two points: One, in regard to the past; the other, to the future. First, whether the Roman Catholic Colonists in Maryland, or the Puritans at Plymouth Rock, were the more efficient in establishing our liberties? Second, Which of the two shall exert the chief influence, hereafter, in forming public sentiment, by controlling the education of the country?"

Messrs. Editors—The above is from the Crescent of Saturday last. It must be acknowledged, that the Catholics have done much to advance the cause of Liberty; not only in America, but throughout the world. The fact that Maryland was the first American colony wherein a truly democratic government was established, is already well known. I admit the justness of the Puritan's claim to priority, in founding Republicanism on this continent; but it was a republicanism which none save Puritans could enjoy; all who differed with them in opinion, were persecuted or banished from amongst them. It was not so in Maryland. No; there was a sanctuary where all might worship, and none might oppress. It cannot be doubted that this colony must have had great influence in establishing our present institutions; but, if I mistake not, it is neither to the separate influence of the Puritans, nor to that of the Catholics, that we are indebted for them. The general persecutions which were carried on at that time, by the rival churches against each other, in the mother country, caused the followers of every creed to seek asylums in the wilds of America. "Those very steps which were taken by the mother country," says a historian, "to cripple the American colonies, were so ordered, as to add to their strength." I have not the time, nor the resources, to reply to that portion of "Tuckahoe's" communication, relative to the Jesuits. Macaulay, in his "History of England," makes the following mention of them: "Before the order had existed a hundred years, it had filled the whole world with memorials of great things, done and suffered for the faith. No religious community could produce a list of men so variously distinguished; none had extended its operations over so vast a space; yet in none had there ever been such perfect unity of feeling and action. There was no region of the globe, no walk of speculative, or of active life, in which Jesuits were not to be found. * * * * The liberal education of youth passed almost entirely into their hands, and was conducted by them with conspicuous ability. * * * * Enmity itself was compelled to own that, in the art of managing and forming the tender mind, they had no equals." I fear that I have already trespassed too much upon your columns, and must draw to a close. I beg leave, however, to make one more quotation, and I have done. Bancroft says: "Calvert deserves to be ranked among the most wise and benevolent law-givers of all ages. He was the first in the history of the Christian world to seek for religious security and peace, by the practice of justice, and not by the exercise of power; to plan the establishment of popular institutions, with the enjoyment of liberty of conscience; to advance the career of civilization, by recognizing the rightful equality of all religious sects. The asylum of Papists was the spot where, in a remote corner of the world, on the banks of rivers, which, as yet, had hardly been explored, the mild forbearance of a proprietary, adopted religious freedom as the basis of the State." Respectfully, L. T. R.

New Orleans, May 28, 1851.

MOBILE CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—C. C. Langdon, Union candidate, and J. Bragg, Secession (?)—no, Anti-Compromise—candidate, have signed a specification of times and places where, in company, they will address the people. Judge Bragg must be more explicit on the stump than he was in his letter of acceptance, if he wishes the people to know where to place him. But our friend Langdon will attend to that.

SECOND AND THIRD MUNICIPALITIES.—So very rarely do we find Prendergast, of the Orleanian, acknowledge that the Second Municipality can beat "the Old Third" in anything, that we feel bound to copy him when he does. Hear what he says on the 3d inst.:

"*Wonderful Cures.*—Dr. Gilbert is evoking the marvel of the slow coaches of the medical profession, by the number of his cures, and the extraordinary nature of them. So we perceive by some of the papers up town. If the doctor is thus distinguished above, Dr. Fryer, the Indian "medicine man," is equally eminent below. We do not mean "a lower depth," but our low down Municipality. We have heard of cures performed by the "Third Municipality doctor," that would put ——, no, that are only second to those of the widely known and wondrous Dr. Gilbert."

Historical Reminiscences.

The fire-eaters, in their secession speeches, frequently allude to the revolutionary history of Carolina, and, from that, attempt to draw examples, to keep alive the flame of rebellion. Mr. R. A. Gantt, of Barnwell, delivered himself of a supremely ridiculous speech. The Professor of Humanities who taught him rhetoric, ought to be condemned to be one of his auditors through all eternity. We give one choice specimen—we steal one brick from this modern Babel of confusion:

"And our only inquiry should be: Is the cause sufficient? What though Virginia, like Achilles, retires? Who believes the cause sufficient must not fear. South Carolina should say to the other injured States of this confederacy what Diomed said at the seige of Troy:

'Let Greece remain, or if all Greece retire,
Myself will stay till Troy or I expire.'

"Our motto is: *Animis Opibusque parati*. We must not fear their blockades nor their cockades. Now, liberty, 'with a broad and powerful fan, puffing at all, winnows the light away.' Like Leonidas, with his three hundred Spartans, South Carolinians may not leave their country's service, though all other Southern States submit. Before the Declaration of Independence, in March, 1776, in a General Assembly, of which Gov. John Rutledge was President, South Carolina was the first of the States to form an independent Constitution; the successor of Mr. Rutledge, now in office, will maintain her ancient honor. That patriot and statesman, his immediate predecessor, will maintain her ancient honor. The down-trodden principles of our Constitution will be upraised, and we will adhere to them, whether they wave in triumph among the descendants of Sumter, from the high hills of Santee, or whether, with no flag upraised, they are compelled to take refuge with the descendants of Marion, in the swamps of Carolina."

One of the most interesting books to an American, is Ramsay's History of South Carolina. From it we make some extracts, which clearly prove that the British General had completely subdued the low country of Carolina, the present focus of secession. They show, too, that in the Northern extremities alone was resistance maintained. That region now is attached to the Union, and speaks through the Greenville Patriot. Ramsay says:

"Excepting the extremities of the State which border on North Carolina, the inhabitants who continued in the country, generally preferred submission to resistance. The general submission of the inhabitants was followed by an unusual calm. If this severe alternative had not been imposed, (that of enrolling themselves as British militia,) and if the people had been indulged in the quiet possession of their property and domestic ease, it would have been difficult for Congress to have made adequate exertions for rescuing the State out of the hands of the British. Col. Sumter made this gallant effort at a time when the inhabitants had generally abandoned the idea of supporting their own independence, and when he had every difficulty to encounter."

The whig militia on the extremities of the State formed themselves into small parties.

"Some men, of the largest fortunes, and who had been promoted to exalted stations, both civil and military, relinquished the service of the State for present ease and convenience. A few of this character, who were entirely out of the way of personal danger, and in the full enjoyment of the privileges of freemen, voluntarily returned and bowed their necks to the conqueror. Sentiments of honor, and love of country, made them wish to preserve a consistency of conduct, by refusing submission to the British Government, but the impossibility of supporting themselves, by their own exertions, counteracted every generous resolution." The low country of Carolina was completely subdued. The book abounds with such sentences as these. "After the State had generally submitted." "From the time of the general submission of the inhabitants, to the summer of 1780." "After the general submission of the militia, in the year 1780."

We do not pretend that the inhabitants of Carolina were deficient in courage, but the formation of the country is favorable to the progress of an army. The resistance was kept up in the Northern country. Marion and Sumpter maintained a guerilla warfare, the one concealing himself in the swamps, and the other retreating to the hills when hardly pursued. Now the topography of the State has not changed; nor do we suppose the people have changed. We have no idea that the Federal authorities would march troops into Carolina, but we do think, that with such a history of subjugation, in the Revolution, these incessant allusions to the conduct of the State, during that period, are neither in good taste, nor can they call up any very gratifying recollections.

AMERICAN OCEAN STEAMERS.—Between Liverpool and New York, there are four ships, of 3000 tons each—the Arctic, Baltic, Atlantic and Pacific; two to Bremen—the Washington and Hermann, of 2000 tons each. The Havre line runs the Franklin and Humboldt, each of 2500 tons. The Chagres line has the Ohio, Georgia, Falcon, Empire City, Crescent City, El Dorado, Brother Jonathan and Philadelphia, ranging from 1000 to 3000 tons. Vanderbilt's line, between the same ports, has the Northerner and Prometheus. Mitchell's New York and Savannah line runs the Alabama and Florida; and the New York and Charleston line, the Southerner and Marion. Between Panama and San Francisco and Oregon, Howland & Aspinwall and Law & Co. run the Oregon, 1099 tons; Panama, 1087 tons; California, 1050 tons; Unicorn, 600 tons; Tennessee, 1300 tons; Northerner, 1200 tons; Columbia, 800 tons; Carolina, 600 tons; Sarah Sands, 1500 tons. The Collins line employs quite six hundred men, who are paid from $5000 per annum, received by the captains, down to $20 per month, paid to the deck hands. That line burns an average of fifty-five tons of coal per diem throughout the year. The Philadelphia and Savannah line will soon have two boats, and the Charleston and Liverpool line are to put on two. The Union and the Winfield Scott run from New York to New Orleans.

THE COST OF A MOB.—The executors of Louis Philippe have presented a claim on behalf of his grand children.

Damage to Chateaux of Neuilly and Villiers by fire and pillage	$200,000
Furniture	400,000
Works of Art	120,000
Books	16,000
Wines	70,000
Stables	42,000
	$1,576,000

At Neuilly 60,000 bottles of wine, of which 22,000 were Champagne and 13,000 Madeira or Malaga, were drunk or stolen. Only 168 full bottles remained in the cellars. One of the actors themselves has left a most terrific description of the orgies and conflagration of Neuilly. At the Tuileries 3000 bottles of wine were made away with; at the Palais Royal 10,000 bottles of Champagne and seven casks of Beaume. One volume only of Audubon's Birds of America was saved, partially injured.

Louis Philippe was certainly one of the luckiest speculators who ever lived. Just think of a King taking advantage of his superior information to buy or sell stocks!

FROM MEXICO.—By the schooner Robert Spedden, which arrived here on Saturday, we have files of papers from the city of Mexico to May 26.

The closing days of the session of Congress were spent in warm discussions about matters of finance, and disputes about extraordinary powers over money matters which the Senate granted to the Government. There seems to be a weakness in Mexican legislation, that places it beneath the most ordinary intelligence. They has taken example from recent proceedings in the New York Senate. When the Senate's grant of powers to the Government came before it, fourteen members withdrew, and left the House without a quorum.

Congress adjourned on the 23d, without providing proper resources to carry on the Government. The excitement was great.

Before adjourning, Congress annulled the Garay grant.

An extra session of Congress was to be held on the first instant.

SURRENDER OF THE CLEOPATRA.—This steamer, which was taken possession of some time ago by the U. S. Marshal, on suspicion of having been chartered for the contemplated invasion of Cuba, has been returned to her owner, Mr. J. L. O'Sullivan, who is at present under indictment on a charge of organizing a military expedition against that island. The Cleopatra was surrendered on an affidavit of Mr. O'Sullivan, stating that she was to be engaged in the trade between New Orleans and Texas.

GOLD FOUND IN MAINE—*Great Excitement.*—Gold, as rich as that from the mines of California, is said to have been recently found in Maine, and in a portion of the State on the borders of the line which separates it from Canada, heretofore considered a wilderness. So great is the excitement created by the discovery, that raftsmen are said to have abandoned their logs, and the farmers their shovels and hoes, to engage in searching for the precious metal.

Correspondence of the Crescent.

BAYOU SARA, June 5, 1851.

Editors Crescent—In the upper part of this pariah and southern part of Wilkinson county, Miss., there has not been a good season of rain since March; consequently, corn is now very much injured and ruining fast, especially early corn. It has begun to "fire up," or turn yellow, from the ground up. Cotton has not, and does not suffer so much as yet; the plant is small, but looks as well, if not better, than might be expected, after going through such a dry and warm ordeal. Unless there be rain soon, corn crops will be ruined, and cotton crops cut very short in this region; and it extends from here to Natchez, and I know not how much farther.

John C. Crane, the murderer of Francis Buckner, of Centreville, Amite county, Miss., in November last, was put upon his trial Saturday morning last. A venue of either sixty or eighty men were called. After exhausting about fifty, a jury was empannelled, and the testimony commenced and continued until dark, at which time it was agreed on both sides that there had been evidence enough, there yet remaining some four or five witnesses against the prisoner. The court then adjourned until 8 o'clock on Monday morning, at which time the pleading commenced. There were three able and very interesting speeches made—one by Col. Saunders, of Natchez, against the accused; another by Mr. Hurst, of Liberty, in favor of the prisoner, and the argument was closed by a pretty, appropriate and able speech by the State Attorney, Mr. Nicks, (or Hicks.) At about half-past 12 o'clock the jury retired, and after an absence of fifteen minutes, returned with a verdict of "Guilty." Part of the time the jury was absent was taken up in procuring paper, pens, ink, etc.

At about 2 o'clock on Monday, the 2d of June, he received his sentence, which was—that on the 11th day of July next he be hung by the neck until his body is dead, in the jail or jailyard.

The prisoner appeared quite calm and but little excited during the whole trial. Saturday he sat, with pencil and paper in hand, taking down notes of the evidence. He appeared somewhat excited at the time he received his sentence, and attempted a defence. He then indirectly confessed, but has since confessed it all to his counsel, and says he has committed other crimes, which, he says, he will confess before he is hung.

Although there was a strong excitement against the accused, there was not the least disturbance nor confusion, all were so confident that the law would mete out justice to him who had violated its commands and the law of God, humanity and nature.

Messrs. Benjamin, Roselius and King speak here to-day, on the Mrs. Franklin case, or the Franklin estate. Yours, etc. OREGO.

THE HOBOKEN RIOT.—On the afternoon of the 30th ult., the Coroner stated to the jury that he thought sufficient evidence had been taken, and that he would submit it to them for action. They returned at 2 P. M., and at 5 P. M. rendered their verdict. They found that Martin Bridges (the innocent man who was beaten to death when on his way home from his work) had come to his death by blows inflicted by Germans whose names were unknown to the jury, except that they belong to a class of Germans organized under the name of "Turners" or "Gymnasts,"—that a number of persons from New York, known as "Short Boys," or by other names of riotous intent, originated the riot, one of the results of which was the death of Bridges, and the jury called upon the executive of the laws to carry them out in the punishment of all such persons as may be found guilty; that, however, the brutal conduct of the Germans can receive no sympathy, great as was their provocation, and they too ought to be severely dealt with, according to the measure of participation proved against them. The examination of the prisoners has been resumed. Seventeen of those examined had been discharged, ten had been committed to prison.

The abolitionists have had their "week" in Boston. George Thompson, the English abolitionist, made a speech to the Anti-Slavery Convention on the 29th ult., in Boylston Hall, about three hundred people being present. The subject was the American Colonization Society, which Mr. T. denounced as the spawn of two abominations—the church and the devil. Garrison and the Rev. Mr. May also denounced the colonization movement. The meetings of the abolitionists attracted very little attention. Their audiences were chiefly composed of country people.

THE CHOLERA.—This fearful disease appears, thus far, to have been almost exclusively confined to the rivers, and to the plantations along the banks in Louisiana. There is an old opinion that the advent of cholera is universally pre-announced by the disappearance of flies: if the criterion be a correct one, Memphis is safe, for myriads of these "little birds," as the Irishman called them, swarm in all quarters. [Memphis Enquirer, 31st ult.

Flies in abundance appear and disappear, and re-appear and disappear again, all around us, while we gravely reflect, "if the criterion be a correct one," New Orleans is safe. We hear them—we see them—we *feel* them. What are they? Their name is *legion*.

TELEGRAPH OFFICE STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—Yesterday afternoon, during the heavy storm of rain, which was accompanied by several vivid flashes of lightning, the electric fluid produced quite an exciting effect in the office of House's Telegraph line, at the corner of Third and Chesnut streets.

The shock was sensibly felt by several persons in the rooms of the building, but more so by Mr. Alexander, one of the operators in the office, who was standing near the instrument, but was not operating at the time, having a few moments previously broken the circuit, as is usual during the prevalence of a heavy thunder storm. He experienced the shock severely upon one side of his body, which for an instant paralyzed him, followed by nausea, dizziness, buzzing in the head, and a sensation as if air was escaping from his ears.

The instrument was damaged, and the wire upon the helix, forming the magnet, was found to have been burned and melted to a considerable extent.

The fluid, it appears, passed along the connecting wires from the instrument to the battery in the fifth story of the building, where an explosion took place with a report. At the time the fluid struck the instrument, there was also a report, quite as loud as that produced by the discharge of a pistol.

The wire upon the helix is said to be about three miles in length, and from the extent of damage done to it, the replacing of it was a considerable piece of work, which was expected to be accomplished during last night.

The accident to the apparatus is attributed to the supposed immediate contact of the electric fluid with the wires of the line, some five or six miles distant from the office.

We are glad to know that no serious personal harm resulted to any of the individuals in the building. [Philadelphia N. Amer. 30th.

A steamship trip between New York, U. S., and Galway, Ireland, has been determined on. The fine steamship North America positively leaves New York on the 17th inst., for Galway. The North America, after landing passengers at Galway, will proceed to Liverpool, and take Galway on its return. This, of a certainty, is the beginning of a new steamship trade.

ANOTHER FREAK OF TRADE.—The people of Albany, N.Y., are not well pleased to announce that on the 28th ult. six barges, laden with dressed lumber, were dispatched from Montreal to the United States, and that two of them proceeded direct to New York, without reshipment. They say that this is the first attempt made for a direct communication inland with New York.

JURYMEN AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.—Among the Americans whom the U. S. Commissioner has appointed upon juries for examining goods and giving awards, are the following:

"Horace Greeley, of New York, iron and general hardware; J. Webber, of Massachusetts, manufacturing machines and tools or systems of machinery; Dr. J. V. C. Smith, of Boston, civil engineering, architectural and building contrivances; Asa Whitney, of Pennsylvania, naval architecture, military engineering, ordnance armor and accoutrements; B. P. Johnson, of New York, and Judge Duncan, of Virginia, agricultural and horticultural machines and implements; Dr. George B. Loring, of Boston, musical instruments; Dr. T. Chadbourne, of New Hampshire, surgical instruments; N. Kingsbury, of Connecticut, woolen and worsted manufactures; Mr. Cunningham, of Massachusetts, leather, including saddlery, harness, skins, tar, feathers and hair; H. Stevens, of Vermont, paper, stationery, printing and bookbinding; B. H. Smith, of Virginia, mineralogy and mining; L. C. Duncan, of Louisiana, glass; Eliot Cresson, of Pennsylvania, articles of clothing for immediate personal or domestic use; Charles Leslie, of Pennsylvania, sculpture, fine arts; Hon. J. T. Brady, of New York, philosophical instruments and the processes depending on their use."

TELEGRAPHIC.

DETROIT, May 30—*Arrest of Charles Mason.* Deputy Sheriff Bordley has arrived with Chas. Mason *alias* Charles W. Barnard, the torpedo man, with his machinery of torpedoes for blowing up cars and depot buildings. He was one of the gang of incendiaries recently taken up. He was taken at White Pidgeon, after an exchange of shots from pistols. The trial of those in custody is progressing to-day.

TORONTO, May 29—*Interesting from Toronto, Canadian Parliament, etc.*—In the Legislative Assembly last night the Governor-general refused to produce the correspondence with the American Government on reciprocity of trade. The Finance Committee spoke of retaliation as the possible future policy of the Government. Of all modes of retaliation, he thought the closing of the canal against all American vessels the most likely to be effectual, and the risk would be only the loss of canal tolls.

John Montgomery, who was tried for treason in 1827, claims $28,000 compensation for rebellion losses.

The Attorney-general has stated that the Government will go to Quebec after this session, where a residence for the Governor has been hired for four years.

The House has adopted an address to the Home Government, against the proposed reduction of duty on foreign lumber.

PORTLAND, May 30—*Maine Legislature.*—The new Liquor Bill, containing very stringent provisions against the sale of liquor, has passed both branches of the Legislature, and now awaits the signature of the Governor.

MURDER.—The Caddo (La.) Gazette, of the 31st ult., says:

We were informed on Monday last by two gentlemen, who were in pursuit of the perpetrator, that on the day previous at Monterey, just over the line, in Texas, a man named Shell, killed a young man named Sprott, by stabbing him with a bowie-knife.

"FIRST IN THE FIELD"—We were shown, on Tuesday, a fine cotton blossom, taken from the plantation of Dr. B. R. Jones. This, compared with the growth of the plant in forward seasons, could not be considered early; but for this season it is very early, and, indeed, the earliest that we have heard of. This blossom was of the species denominated the "California cotton." Let the doctor take the medal. [Montgomery (Ala.) Atlas, 5th inst.

THE BOSTON RESCUE TRIALS.—The Government evidence in chief in the trial of Scott, was closed on the 29th. Frederick D. Byrnes testified that Scott was the second man that rushed into the U. S. Court-room when Shadrach was rescued, and Simon F. Wright saw the fugitive hurried into Court Square, Scott going by his side. The defendant was committed on the morning of the 30th, and the court-room has been crowded to hear an attempted impeachment of Mr. Byrnes, who is one of the U. S. Deputy Marshals. On the 31st, the witnesses for the defence were still testifying. Efforts were still being made to impeach Mr. Byrnes' evidence.

"SHORTEST ON RECORD" AGAIN.—The steamship Merlin has made the passage from New York to Bermuda in seventy hours—the shortest trip on record.

A String of Items.

A fugitive slave has been arrested at Boston, for bigamy.

A reward of five hundred dollars has been offered for the arrest of James McNally, who stabbed Mr. Charles S. Smith, on the 16th instant, at Philadelphia.

A barber, while shaving Col. Leigh, at Elizabeth City, N. C., extracted $450, and $30,000 in notes, from his pocket.

Rev. Clement M. Butler, Rector of Trinity Church, Washington, declines a call from the church in Cincinnati, with a higher salary.

The trial of issues relative to the estate of Kosciusko, is about to commence in the Circuit Court of Washington.

Efforts are to be made in Wisconsin to introduce a more extensive culture of flax. It costs that State two hundred thousand dollars annually for linseed oil alone.

In the city of Rome, which contains 170 384 inhabitants, there are 54 bishops, 1240 secular priests, 1892 regular priests, and 1467 monks.

MRS. Mowatt, the accomplished American authoress and actress, who has been playing with such success and praise in London, will return to this country sometime during the next autumn.

The Rochester Democrat understands that the Philadelphia and Pittsburg Telegraph Company have just made a dividend of their surplus profits, amounting to sixty per cent.

The people of New London are about to build, by subscription, a small, but neat monument, to the memory of "Mother Bailey," for the part she took in the gallant defence at Stonington.

We learn from the Providence Journal that Mr. Daniel Wilcox, of Portsmouth, was choked to death whilst at his dinner, on Tuesday, at the Pelham House, Newport, in endeavoring to swallow a piece of beef.

A Western paper says: "Nearly all the suicides in this country are by foreigners. Yankees rarely make away with themselves, for nearly every one thinks he has a chance of becoming President; and, at any rate, his curiosity prompts him to live on, just to see what he will come to."

In the long secession speech of Mr. Rhett, of South Carolina, we find the following "great truth." Being a grain of wheat in a bushel of chaff, it should be preserved: "It will be far easier, indeed, in my opinion, to get out of the Union, than to keep out of it."

The census recently taken in France shows a total population of 35,000,000. The number of foreigners domiciled, of all nations, exceeds 1,000,000; of these upwards of 75,000 are English, in various parts of the country, which is considerably less than previous to the revolution, when it exceeded 100,000.

A novel piece of rascality was perpetrated lately on board the schooner T. B. Johnson, at Pier No. 21, North River, New York. A fellow entered the cabin and applied chloroform to the nostrils of the mate, who was asleep. After he was in a state of stupefaction, the rogue leisurely broke open his chest, and took therefrom twenty dollars in cash, and all other stray valuables he could find, worth in the aggregate $175.

Mayor Kingsland, of New York, has issued a proclamation against the sale of spirituous liquors on the Sabbath, and notified the Chief of Police to enforce a strict compliance with the provision of the law, which declares that no keeper of a hotel, porter house or grocery, shall on Sunday sell or dispose of any ale, porter, strong or spirituous liquors, excepting to lodgers in such inns or taverns, or to persons actually traveling on that day, in cases allowed by law.

Protestant Episcopal Church.

The Thirteenth Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Louisiana will meet in Christ Church of this city, next WEDNESDAY MORNING, at 11 o'clock. jn9

University of Louisiana.

The ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT of the University of Louisiana will remain open during the Summer, for the benefit of those students who are preparing for admission to the Collegiate Department, in November next. Students less advanced will receive the same attention as during the Winter Session.

C. W. SEARS, Principal. jn9

Notice.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

For MOBILE.—Daily U. S. Mail Line, via Bay St. Louis, Pass Christian and Pascagoula. On and after SATURDAY, 14th inst., one of the Mail Steamers, OREGON and FLORIDA, will leave the Pontchartrain Railroad daily, on arrival of the 12 o'clock M. cars. The Way Letter Bag will leave the office of the agent at half past 11 o'clock, A. M., punctually.

R. GEDDES, Agent, 19 Bank Place. jn9 tf

Crescent City Lodge No. 69, A.Y.M.

The officers and members of Crescent City Lodge are hereby summoned to attend a special meeting, THIS EVENING, Monday, at half past 7 o'clock, at the Masonic Hall, corner of Bank and Perdido streets.... Punctual attendance is required, as business of importance will be brought before the Lodge.... By order of the W. M.

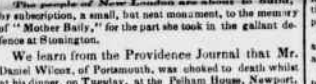
J. D. BYRNE, Secretary.

Superfine Pearl and Beaver Hats at $4.

A SMALL invoice of PEARL BEAVER HATS, which I am now selling at FOUR DOLLARS each. They are fresh goods and just received.

C. D. BUNCE, 18 Royal street, Next the Post office. jn9 3t

LUNCH



AT THE SHADES.

THIS DAY, June 9, at half-past 10 o'clock.—Vermicelle Soup, Roast Beef, Roast Pig, Baked Fish, Baked Pork and Beans, Stewed Chicken, Veal Pie, Boiled Corn Beef and Cabbage, Beef Hash, Mashed Potatoes, Vegetables, etc. etc.

Champagne Punch, Pine Apple Julepe, Liquors of the best importation.

CIGARS of the best imported brands, to be found at the Cigar-stand of the Shades. jn9

GREAT REDUCTION!!!

Superfine Drab Beaver Hats at Five Dollars.

I AM now selling a superfine DRAB BEAVER HAT at the unusually low price of FIVE DOLLARS, which is equal in quality and beauty to any Seven Dollar Hat ever offered in this city. Call and see them, and judge for yourself.

C. D. BUNCE, 18 Royal street, next the Post-office. jn9 3t

LIFE PRESERVERS.

EVERY one travelling by water should be provided with a LIFE PRESERVER, which they can be procured so handy and reasonably by applying to

C. D. BUNCE, 18 Royal street, Next the Post-office. jn9 3t

WANTED—A situation by a young Woman as Nurse or Housemaid; has no objections to travel. For information, apply at the corner of Josephine and Jersey sts., Lafayette, where she can be seen for three days. jn9 1t*

CIGARS—15,000 selected Cigars, just received ex brig P. Soule, for sale by

L. B. RINGGOLD, 91 Gravier st. jn9 3t

BURGUNDY AND CLARET WINE—

6 cases Romanie, very superior Burgundy;
6 cases Nuits, very superior Burgundy;
10 cases Infirm fine Claret;
20 cases Table Claret.... For sale by

A. B. RINGGOLD, 91 Gravier st. jn9 3t

The Mexican War.

THE WAR
BETWEEN
THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO,
ILLUSTRATED;
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Pictorial Drawings of all the Principal Conflicts,
BY CARL NEBEL,
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WITH
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