Amusements — This Evening.

PLACIDE'S VARIETIES.—The Married Rake—Le Diable a Quatre—The Young Widow.

Auction Sales — This Day.

J. B. BLAGDEN & Co. will sell at 10 o'clock, at 77 Chartres street—Dry Goods.

Do not Fail....Meeting This Evening.

MASONIC Union No. 2, Daughters of Temperance, meets at 7½ o'clock, at Temperance Hall, No. 56 St. Charles street.

The Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL
of the Council of the Second Municipality.

NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 17, 1851.

See First and Fourth Pages.

The Wharfage Dues.—An article on this subject is in type, but is crowded out by other matter. It will appear to-morrow.

We are authorized to state that the Treasurer of the Branch Mint, New Orleans, is prepared to pay gold deposits up to No. 1000, inclusive.

Interesting Problems.

This problem was proposed to Dr. Wallis in the year 1682, by Col. Silas Titus; it was originally proposed to Col. Titus by Dr. John Pell, the famous algebraist of that time. Dr. Wallis solved it and gave the correct answer. A teacher in Lafayette has worked it by a simpler and shorter process.

An Arithmetical Problem.—There are three numbers, of such magnitudes that the square of the first number, together with the product of the multiplication of the second and third numbers into each other, is equal to the number 16; and that the square of the second number, together with the product of the multiplication of the first and third numbers into each other, is equal to the number 17; and that the square of the third number, together with the product of the multiplication of the first and second numbers into each other, is equal to the number 18. It is required to find the said three numbers.

DOCUMENTARY HISTORY OF SLAVERY IN THE UNITED STATES, by a Native of Maryland; Washington: J. T. Towers, 8vo, pp. 64.

The writer has prepared a very valuable compilation of all public documents and transactions touching the question of slavery. It is decidedly the most thorough work of the kind we have seen. It is written with the calmness of a lawyer investigating a legal question. He traces the origin of slavery in the colonies, and the action of Congress, of the legislatures and courts of the States, and of the Supreme Court. It ought to be in the hands of every northern free-soiler. We were not before aware that Martin Van Buren had sanctioned the importation of African slaves. On December 27, 1827, he introduced a bill cancelling a bond given for the exportation of certain African negroes brought into Savannah by a South American planter, and thus enabling the slaves to be retained in Georgia. We commend this piece of history to his friends among the abolitionists.

The World's Fair.—From one of the letters describing the weather, we clip this sketch of the "Veiled Vesta:"

"I cannot, however, quit this sculpture subject without recommending a visit to the gallery in which the Italian productions in this branch of art are exhibited. These specimens are indeed exquisite, and remind us that the Genius of Art yet loves to linger in the 'land of the cypress and myrtle'—in that beautiful country

'Where the poet's eye and the painter's hand
Are most divine,'

as sings—or sang poor L. E. L. Among the gems of marble is one, which I hinted at before as the production which would, with Hiram Powers's Greek Captive, dispute the palm of pre-eminence. This lovely production is "The Veiled Vesta." It represents a young and exquisitely formed girl, kneeling and offering her oblation of the sacred fire. Her face is veiled, but every feature is distinctly visible as it were through the folds which cover the face. So wonderfully is the veil-like appearance produced, that myself and others were almost inclined to believe that some 'trick of art' had been practiced, and a film of gauze actually [illegible] deception. Raffael Monti, of Milan, is the name of [illegible]

The Commission Business.—It is astonishing to observe how difficult it is for a man to lose altogether the run of a business in which he has spent a moderate lifetime, and reaped, at least, the profits of experience. Our friend Jacob Soria, of the firm of Ricardo & Soria, notaries on Camp street, after pursuing the commission business, on a large scale in Natchez, for twenty-five years, to the satisfaction of the whole of that community, settled in New Orleans, afterwards became a notary, struck a partnership with Ricardo—*old Ric.*—and has left that gentleman to draw deeds, while he (Soria) is drawing commissions from all the other States in the Union, slowly but surely—one by by one—near at hand first, and far off afterwards—giving his preferences to the South, but reaching out so as to take in the North also, with a comprehensiveness worthy of Gov. Walker, in his memorable Union sentiment in Baton Rouge. Mr. Soria has just been appointed, by Gov. Thos. Brown, of Florida, commissioner to draw deeds, take evidences, etc., for that State in Louisiana. Mr. Soria must feel much pleasure in accepting a commission in behalf of such an interesting State as Florida.

The Century Plant is now in full bloom in the garden of F. Surget, jun., in Natchez. It is visited by numbers daily. The most of those who see it now in its flowering and its almost cotemporary decay, never expect to see a flower on it again, and leave it with a *vale! vale! longum vale!*

Passengers.—The following is the list of passengers per steamship Winfield Scott, which left this port for NewYork at 9 o'clock yesterday morning:

Judge Sidell, Ed Ogden, Mr Sager, lady and 2 children, Mr Brander, lady and family, Mr Weeks, lady and servant, Mr Barney and lady, Mr Hill, lady and servt, Mr Montross, lady and family, Mrs Stewart, Mrs Stanton, Mrs Appleton, Miss Fonda, Mrs Lovett, Mr F Chambers, child and servt, R A Bradford, 2 children and servt, J W Stanton and lady, Saml Nicholson and lady, Miss Smith, Miss Smith, 3 Misses Lossman, Miss Baltzinover, Mrs Fuller and family, Mrs E Lossman, Miss Lossman, Mrs F Taylor, Mrs H Nye, Mrs C Guion, Master Hill, Mrs Bartholomew, Miss H Beck, Miss M L Beck, Mrs DeVermure, Mrs Hillman, DeVermure, F A Hudson, Mrs Jacobs and 6 children, M Cone, C Tobias, Judge Roy, Mr Sawyer, lady and 2 children, H G Schmidt, Moore, F Wren, Comer, Mrs Hess and 2 children, W F Mason and lady, Mrs Goldsmith, Mrs Jacob, G M Nichols and lady, Mrs Hammet and daughter, C S Dargan and son, J Wright, Dr Porter, S Smith, T D Sine, S Garnett, J W Davis, W Alling, C Millard, S Pack wood, Dr Lambert, M Hess, lady, 6 children and servt, Mr Rodewald, lady and servt, Montgomery, J T McMaran, lady and daughter, D C Peck and lady, Mr Henry, Mrs Bridge and boy, T S Moise, lady, 4 children and servt, Mr Verdin, lady and servt, J B Lynch, A Neary and friend, E Flagg and brother, Dwight, Gilbert, E L Folwell, W E Barrow, A Schrozner, Baldwin, Pryce, Gish, Leland, L Rocquet, J D Graves, H Durand, Ray, R Graham, S Wer, Thos McGovern, Cochran, Henry, Thos F Guion, C W Pollard, G D Field, J J Williams, D S Carter.

We are indebted to the steamer Georgetown for late Louisville and Memphis papers.

CATALOGUE SALE.—J. B. Blache & Co. will sell this day, at 10 o'clock, at Mr. J. Lanzi's store, 67 Chartres street, up stairs, a splendid assortment, comprising upwards of 250 packages and lots of French, English and German Dry Goods, recently imported. The attention of buyers is called to said sale, which will take place without reserve, on liberal terms. For particulars see advertisement.

LUNCH AT THE SHADES.—There will be a most sumptuous repast served up at this popular retreat to day, at half-past 10 o'clock.

First Cotton Bloom.—We have been shown a full blown cotton bloom from the plantation of Dr. Wilson in this vicinity. This is, we believe, the earliest of the season. [Yazoo City Whig, June 13.

In all Yazoo, Madam! Or where—the earliest! Pray, do not include Texas, for that is the *Blossom State*, this year.

The First Peaches.—Yesterday we observed peaches at the fruit stores. They were brought from Vicksburg.

The President.—The Boston Journal learns, from undoubted authority, that the President has decided not to go North again this season. This, the Journal says, will be regretted by many thousand of New England's hardy sons.

Influx of Gold.—It is fortunate for the United States that the mines of California continue to yield immense quantities of the precious metal, for otherwise we should be speedily drained of specie by the large exportations which are taking place weekly from New York to pay for goods imported from Europe. This drain must continue so long as our importations of goods shall so greatly exceed our exportations of domestic products. The difference has heretofore been paid off by the transfer of stocks; but must be hereafter met with specie. Indeed, it is a prevailing opinion that our sole reliance to prevent a monetary panic is in the mines of California, or such a change in the rates of duties as shall check importations and promote domestic manufactures. [Balt. Clipper.

Rights of Epistolary Correspondence.

The controversy between Webb and Willis has been allowed to fill columns of the northern press, which has thus pandered to a vitiated taste. We have but barely mentioned the subject from time to time, as it was impossible to avoid taking some notice of a topic which seemed to engross so much attention. It now, however, presents a curious question connected with the power of a letter-writer over his own compositions.

Webb accused Willis of having seduced the daughter of an old and confiding friend, whose heart was broken by his daughter's ruin; and that he, Webb, was in possession of her letters, which furnished the damning proof,—letters forced from Willis by him. This Willis denied, but admitted that a lady, now married, and the mother of a family, had in her early youth carried on a secret but innocent correspondence with him; that the letters were delivered to Mr. Webb and another gentleman, friend of the young lady's father, but without a suspicion of a threat. Webb replied, and said that he knew of no such case as that alluded to by Willis, and offered to show the letters to G. P. Morris, the partner and friend of Willis, who should decide the question! At this stage of the controversy, the lady who wrote the letters, her husband, and the other friend who accompanied Webb when he received the letters, have obtained an injunction restraining Webb from exhibiting the letters, which for the present are in the hands of the court. The petition, supported by affidavits, describes the letters to be such as a pure woman might write to a man much older than herself, at the time married, and his wife cognizant of the correspondence; that the parents of the writer desired the restoration of the letters, feeling that the correspondence was an act of imprudence. But neither the father nor mother ever suspected the innocence of their daughter. That Webb had been frequently requested to return the letters, but had always made excuses for their non-delivery, alleging that they had been mislaid; but from his own publication it appears that he now has them in possession, has read them, and publicly offers to exhibit them to a stranger to decide on the guilt or innocence of the writer.

This is not the first time that the question has come up, as to who is the owner of letters written in the confidence and privacy of epistolary correspondence. Pope, the poet, applied to Lord Hardwicke for an injunction againt Curll, the bookseller, who had obtained, surreptitiously, the correspondence of Pope with Swift and other wits of that day. The Judge decided that letters belong to the writer, so far as publication is concerned; that the person to whom they are addressed has the right of possession; but the property in the sentiment remains in the writer. The injunction was sustained as to the letters written by Pope, but dissolved as to those written to him.

The same question came up in the case of the Executors of Lord Chesterfield *vs.* Stanhope *et al.* The widow of Mr. Stanhope, the natural son of his lordship, had printed an edition of the work now so generally known as Lord Chesterfield's Letters to his Son. The executors maintained an injunction against the publication, though she had informed him of her intention to publish, and he had not objected. The executor, on reading the letters, and under the advice of the Chancellor, gave their consent, and thus the world obtained that curious collection.

In France an action lies, and even a criminal prosecution may be instituted, against a person who, having undertaken to carry a letter, violates his trust and detains it.

Pigeau, a French law writer of authority, says that a letter cannot be used as evidence "written with mystery and confidence;" the person who received it could not lawfully reveal the secrets entrusted to him, nor an intercepted letter. *It is a crime to disturb such correspondence, which all nations agree in considering sacred.* Denisart, another French author, urges the same objections, and maintains the sacredness of private correspondence, especially when "written with mystery and containing confidential things."

At Rome, an unfaithful messenger, detaining a letter, was prosecuted as for forgery or perjury.

Cicero speaks in terms of condemnation of such treachery. We commend his strictures to the attention of Col. Webb.

Quære, "skilled in rhetoric and belles-lettres, yet [illegible] of good manners, has produced letters, which he says I wrote to him. Whoever, having the least tincture of civility or decency, on a misunderstanding between himself and his friend, ever produced or read publicly, the letters he had received from him? What is this but to destroy the very life of society? How many jokes may be indulged in, in a letter, which, when openly divulged, are improper! How many serious things proper to be communicated in the privacy of one's correspondence, are unfit for the public eye. I was writing to a citizen and a good man, not to a villian and a thief."

The opinion of Cicero will hold good to-day. There can be but one opinion of Col. James Watson Webb. We rejoice that the Senate has saved the republic from the disgrace of being represented at a foreign court by one who, in the words of Cicero, is "a villain and a thief."

Union Barbecue at Catahoula.—The friends of the Union in this democratic parish got up a very spirited meeting at Trinity. It was principally got up as a compliment to Gen. Downs. There were about six hundred persons present, one-third of whom were ladies. Speeches were made by Gens. Sparrow and Downs. The Concordia Intelligencer devotes a page to reports of these speeches, which were received with great enthusiasm. They both maintained that the South had, by the compromise measures, retained all of its rights. These two gentlemen may be considered the leaders of their respective parties in northern Louisiana—both are identified with the backwoodsmen and hardy settlers of that region, and united on such a question, they carry the hearts and judgments of the people. Where is Mr. Soulé? When does he intend to take the stump? We shall be pleased to see him after a faithful canvass of northern Louisiana.

Unprofitable Correspondence.—Hon. B. G. Shields, of Demopolis, Ala., was the first choice of the union party for Governor. For various causes assigned, he declined to accept the nomination should it be offered to him. The chief of these causes was, that he believed the Hon. W. Collier the candidate accepted by the southern rights (feign to be secession) party, held opinions nearly similar to his own on the great question in Alabama,—the final action of that State in the event of the secession of South Carolina alone. He therefore addressed a letter to Gov. Collier, in which this question is propounded:

"I respectfully request that you make known your views as to the part which Alabama and the other Southern States should take, in case that South Carolina should attempt to secede from the Union, and the General Government, by judicious and firm measures, should exert itself to prevent such secession? In such event, will you, as Governor of Alabama, should you be re-elected, give your countenance and aid to the seceding State or to the General Government? In other words, if called upon in pursuance of law, by the authorities of the General Government, to employ the influence and powers of your position (whatever they may be) as Governor of Alabama, to co-operate with other Southern States, especially those contiguous to South Carolina, to sustain the supremacy of the Constitution and laws of the Union, will you act affirmatively or negatively upon such a call?"

Gov. Collier takes a review of the political movements of some Southern States for years past,—paints in strong colors the horrors of secession,—argues most ingeniously the difference between possibilities and probabilities,—contends for the great necessity for prudence that exists, in case Government should do *thus*, and South Carolina *so*,—shows how important, in such a view, it is for the Executive of a sister State to have withheld his opinion in advance, and spends much eloquence and great reasoning in convincing his correspondent that "Judge not before the time!" is the language of wisdom. Non-committalism became unpopular with the defeat of Mr. Van Buren, but it is now used with much confidence. It is ridiculous to see men up for high stations thus seeking to shrink from responsibilities which their nominations have fastened on them, and which they cannot shake off.

Words Dryly Spoken.—The Monticello (Miss.) Journal of the 7th inst., says:

"No rain in Monticello or its vicinity for the last *thirty-five days.*"

The editor does not inform us, in that number of his paper, how the corn is flourishing.

Public Opinion in South Carolina.

Every one is aware that Mr. Perry, senior editor of the Greenville, S. C. *Patriot*, is a gentleman of position and influence equalled by few in South Carolina. His establishment of the Greenville *Patriot*, when clouds lowered blackly o'er South Carolina, is satisfactory evidence that he is a frank (as he is known to be an accomplished) gentleman who neither fears to meet his friends, nor expects them to fear to meet him. Knowing that the most outrageous misrepresentation of public opinion in his State, on the secession question, has been prevalent in all parts of the Union, Mr. Perry has adopted the purely Republican plan of publishing observations on his travels in various portions of the State from time to time, giving the names of well known gentlemen with whom he has conversed, their opinions on the much vexed question and the opinions prevalent in their localities. Mr. Perry's sandor dares challenge. This course of his therefore is a death-dealing one to the secessionists who have struggled heretofore to palm off the views of Rhett and a few co-fire-eaters as *the public opinion of South Carolina.* Mr. Perry, in his professional capacity, has just returned from a visit to the Spartanburgh District Court, and given us some of his observations during his trip:

"We had the pleasure of meeting, at Spartanburgh, many of our friends and acquaintances, and with whom we had a good deal of friendly political chat. Chancellor Wardlaw is decidedly opposed to separate secession. H. C. Young, Esq., is as hot as ever, and avows his determination to move to Georgia, unless South Carolina secedes! This would be, to use a homely metaphor, "jumping out of the frying pan into the fire," to leave South Carolina, on account of her submission, and go to Georgia, where the same feeling is thrice stronger. Our friend A. W. Thompson, of Union, is very decidedly opposed to separate secession, and he has, in the language of the *Telegraph*, "white locks and kinky heads" in great abundance. He informs us, too, that a majority of Union District is opposed to immediate secession. Col. Herndon admits, with a bad grace, that he is in favor of separate secession, but we feel assured that he doubts and mistrusts the policy of any such step on the part of South Carolina. Major John S. Rowland, of Georgia, was at Spartanburgh Court, and gave us an interesting account of parties in Georgia. Georgia stands steadfast to the Union, and will maintain at any and every hazard, all her constitutional rights in the Union. She will not sneak out of the Federal compact because her rights are infringed on, but boldly bid defiance to aggression, and defend them where she stands. Mr. Samuel Shelton, of Hamburg, informed us that an overwhelming majority of his neighbors, in Edgefield, were opposed to secession, as he was himself."

For the Crescent.

Smelting Mills in New Orleans.

I presume that every patriot is pleased and delighted with the present prospects of a general system of railroads converging at New Orleans, at no distant day. It is true, that the natural advantages possessed by New Orleans, has had a tendency to retard works of internal improvements, until a very large portion of trade that once found its way to this mart, has been turned to the northern Atlantic cities, yet New Orleans is not past redemption. Let the road to Opelousas be laid as soon as possible. From thence proceed to San Augustine, and onward.

There is no work of internal improvement which would pay the same dividends as a good smelting, separating, and refining furnace in New Orleans. This proposition I will endeavor to demonstrate. Carrollton presents to me the most favorable locality, on account of the cheapness of ground, and its close proximity to the business part of the city, by means of its railroad. One-fourth of a square would be entirely sufficient, at a cost of five hundred dollars; at the present prices of bricks, and other building materials, I should think that twenty thousand dollars would be entirely sufficient to cover the entire expense of building, and that from five to ten thousand would be sufficient for the blasts, cupels, and retorts, for smelting, separating, and refining twenty tons per day, as the minimum operations. I am aware of the fact that, "where will the ore come from?" will be the astounding cry from many in this city, and elsewhere, who read this article. I will try and answer this anticipated question in my next. I am acquainted with the [illegible] than forty or fifty ounces of silver per ton, of the argentiferous ores, besides copper, zinc, and cinnabar. I am inclined to think that ere I am done, the question will burst forth, "why did you not propose fifty tons per day, instead of twenty?" as the minimum operations. Set fifty dollars as the maximum value of ores, and twenty per cent. would (European prices) produce the pretty little sum of one hundred and twenty thousand dollars as the product. Deduct from this eighteen thousand dollars as expenses, and *one hundred and two thousand dollars* remain as the product of *thirty thousand* invested—more than three hundred per cent. profits per annum. This is no fancy sketch. A sober reality, and a little investigation, and calculation, will satisfy the most incredulous of its truth, and the practicability of the entire scheme. In my next I will find the ore, and tell you what sort it is, and where it may be found.

A PRACTICAL MINER.

NEW ORLEANS, June 15, 1851.

Messrs. Editors—I fear I have already trespassed too much upon your indulgence, but I must ask it once more. My engagements are such, that, with the present, I will withdraw from the discussion. History, as I have already shown, bears me out in the assertion, that "the Roman Catholics of Maryland were the first to establish full religious liberty" on this continent; and this honor cannot be wrested from them, however much the Puritans may have contributed to the establishment of our present institutions. Did they, of Plymouth Colony, not banish Roger Williams, because he entertained opinions too liberal for them? Was that religious toleration? Did they not banish Mrs. Hutchinson, and her followers, because they proclaimed doctrines at variance with theirs? Was that religious liberty? Did not their laws subject Jesuits, and Popish priests, "to banishment, and, in case of return, to death"? Finally, were not the Quakers subjected to the same laws? And, under these laws, were not four of their number executed? I ask, are these the acts which constitute religious toleration? As to the "intentions" which led King Charles to bestow so liberal a charter upon Lord Baltimore, I must again refer to the Protestant historian, Wilson. He says: "The merit of its (the charter) liberal provisions *is attributable to the provident foresight and generosity of Lord Baltimore himself*, who penned the instrument, and whose great favor and influence with the King, obtained from him concessions which would never have been yielded to the claims of justice alone. The charter was sought for and obtained from nobler and holier motives than the grantor could appreciate." And when the "liberal provisions" of this charter are known, can it be said that the proprietor "had no choice, whether to grant religious toleration to Protestants, and equal rights with the other citizens, or not"? I think I have said enough to substantiate my position. As to the statement, often made, that the Catholics are opposed to liberty, I will quote from the remarks of Col. Hutchinson, in 1792, on a bill, before the Irish House of Commons, "to remove some of the restrictions upon Roman Catholics." He says: "In order to justify this Penal Code, it is necessary to represent the Catholics as the enemies of civil liberty and the constitution, as the adherents of a detested family, etc., etc. You cannot now accuse them of doctrines dangerous to liberty, and of being enemies of the constitution, after you marched with them at Dugannon, after you enrolled them among your volunteers, after you marched embodied together to commerce and to constitution."

I hope that in these remarks I have given offence to no one, as such was not my intention. I only wished, as "W." says, "to render unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's."

"Save, O Lord! the Commonweal;
Let Thy people's rights prevail;
Let Columbia trust in Thee,
To whom she owes her Liberty!"

Respectfully, L. T. B.

High price of Water.—A late number of the Alexandria Red River *Republican* says that there "is only one cistern in town that we know of, that has rain water in it. Spring water from the pine hills on the other side of the river readily commands 75 cents a barrel."

The Louisiana Democrat informs us that A. J. Isaacks, Esq., was elected Parish Attorney of Rapides, by the Police Jury of that parish on the 4th instant.

Telegraphed to the "Crescent."

[BY MORSE'S WESTERN LINE.]

Destructive Fire!!!

ST. LOUIS, June 14.—A destructive fire took place in this city to-day. Henley's Furniture Store, Buckley's Upholstery, and the Sugar Refinery of M. E. Gelirdt, were destroyed. Loss, Ninety-three Thousand Dollars.

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

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, June 14.—The river has fallen about nine inches, and continues slowly to recede.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Saturday, June 14.—The Cotton market has been firmer, but no advance in price has yet taken place. Pork is extremely dull, and holders are asking $14 25 per barrel for Mess.

The steamer Washington sails this evening for Bremen via Southampton, taking one hundred thousand dollars in specie.

OHIO RIVER.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, June 14.—The river has fallen here about eighteen inches during the last twenty-four hours. At Pittsburgh there are eight feet water in the channel, and the river falling.

The Weather, Crops, etc.

In Mississippi.—The Raymond (Hinds county) Gazette, of the 12th inst., says:

The growing crops, in all parts of this county, have suffered very materially from drouth within the past six weeks. Our opportunities for observation have been considerable, and our impression is, that while cotton has been slightly injured, the corn crop has suffered seriously—so seriously that many planters, who planted in great abundance, will not save any thing like a sufficiency for their own purposes. Within the past week, however, almost every neighborhood throughout the county has been favored with welcome and refreshing showers. We hope they have not come too late. A scarcity of corn is a great calamity; and all will join in a fervent prayer to the Giver of all Good and Perfect Gifts to preserve our corn crops from destruction.

The Rodney Gazette, of the 12th inst., is "led to believe that the cotton crop is doing very well, but unless we have a plentiful rain, and that very soon, a meager corn crop will be made in this county and the lower part of Claiborne."

Georgia.—The Savannah Republican of the 9th says:

"We are not among those who countenance the eternal outcry about short crops; but we are persuaded that if the drouth continues in middle Georgia much longer, we shall make a miserable showing of a cotton crop. According to the information of our friend S. T. Chapman, Esq. of the Journal and Messenger, some sixty counties have been heard from lately, and though the '*stand*' of cotton is generally good, it can make no progress for the want of rain. There is no doubt that a much longer continuance of the frightful drouth which has visited Georgia for some time past, will show up rather unsatisfactory results. Rain alone is wanted. It is conceded on all hands, that the wheat crop in Georgia and Tennessee is the finest produced for many years.

The same paper has another paragraph:

"Letters from south-western Georgia, state that there have been partial rains there of late, but not enough to do much good. We also learn that on the 4th, a stalk of cotton was exhibited at Albany, having two blossoms, which are the first blooms we have heard of this season."

In Florida.—The following extract from a letter of an intelligent planter in Florida, gives indeed a very gloomy account of the prospect of the crops in that region. We have frequent accounts of the unpromising condition and prospects of the growing crops, many of which may have been put forth through the press from interested motives. In this instance, however, the writer had no desire or expectation that his opinions would find their way to the public; but, being as we are sure, entirely authentic and reliable, we selected the extract for the information of all concerned:

"BELAIR, Fla., June 4, 1845.

* * * * "I have never known such an unfavorable season for corn as this present—from a cold spring—next washing rains—then grasshoppers and cut worms, and now from a very severe drouth. This complaint is not confined to us alone; but, on the contrary, I firmly believe is universal in this State. Indeed I have very dreadful accounts of the crops of southwestern Georgia, and no great a failure as for corn in Florida for several years past."

In Louisiana.—From the Markeville, Avoyelles, Villager, we learn that the crops throughout the parish suffer considerably from the drouth. Cotton looks dwarfish, uneven in its growth, and should the dry weather continue a few days longer, the damage to this crop will be incalculable. At the latest dates, the picking will be late in the season, and if the caterpillars make their appearance at the usual time, the whole stand of cotton in our fields will be irretrievably lost. Corn fares no better, sickly and stinted.

With a few exceptions, the sugar planters, on the bayous, complain of their stand of cane; the yield of the rattoon in particular, is very poor, the plant cane having a much better appearance.

Vegetation is on a stand: and an idea of the condition of our fields may be inferred, from the fact that since the 27th of February, some parts of the parish have been totally deprived of rain. The prospect of our planters is rather gloomy; and the fact becomes daily more apparent, that if the drouth continues a week longer, the sugar, cotton and corn crops will fall short of any previous year.

In Alabama.—The Macon (Tuskegee, Ala.,) Republican, of the 12th inst., says: "We think we may venture to say, that the cotton crop in this county has not been more promising for several years back, up to the present time, than it is now. We have heard this opinion expressed by gentlemen living in parts of the county remote from each other, and they all concur. Should no unusual calamity befall it, it will undoubtedly be large. We congratulate the planters upon their good fortune, and trust that their fair prospects will continue until frost."

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

WASHINGTON, June 7, 1851.

The pendulum experiment, performed by Mr. Lane, one of the examiners at the patent office, is now in successful operation in the National Gallery, and may be witnessed by persons interested therein.

General Roger C. Weightman, of this city, has entered upon his duties as Chief Clerk of the Patent-office.

It will be recollected by many of our readers that the Rev. and distinguished Dr. Olin was not sent to the last General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, upon the ground, as was supposed, of his conservative principles in regard to the slave question.

The people of that denomination of Christians in this city, are gratified to perceive that that eminent divine has just been placed by the New York East Conference at the head of the list of delegates to the General Conference which meets in May next. Does not this show that a desirable change is taking place on an important subject in the church?

The U. S. sloop Jamestown passed out of Cape Henry on the 2nd inst., in fine style. She has a number of Baltimoreans on board.

Our Washington National Monument is eighty-eight feet high with a large force employed thereon. During the last week upwards of $3,700 in contributions were received. Pass them along.

From the house of Wilson & Co., of Baltimore, a splendid banner is received by Mr. Robert C. Campbell, for "Equal Division Sons of Temperance, No. 6," of this city. It will be presented on the fourth of July.

Temperance in England.—Mr. Greeley thinks that the habit of drinking intoxicating liquors is more universal in England than in this country. The aristocracy drink almost to a man; so do the middle class; so do the clergy; so do the women!

The women "drink almost to a man!" Hurrah for Horace! He is great in sentiment, great in philosophy, and great and quick in discovering the extent of women's potations. Is it the debauch of the family circle or the grog shop dissipation that Greeley finds so almost universal among women in England? It is important that the distinction be made, if the fact be of any importance.

The Recent Duel at Vicksburg.—The Vicksburg Whig of the 14th inst. has the following statement of the recent affair between Gen. Freeman and Judge G. W. L. Smith:

"On last Thursday, the 12th instant, a duel occurred between John D. Freeman and G. W. L. Smith, opposite this city, on the Louisiana shore. They exchanged five shots each, with pistols, at ten paces; the fifth and last of which was effectual, Freeman having wounded Smith in the back, the ball coursing across the shoulder blades. It did not enter deeply into the flesh, and is not considered dangerous. The cause which we learn led to the hostile meeting was this: A correspondent of the Mississippian, in speaking of the speeches of Foote, Freeman and Smith, at Lauderdale Springs on the 22d ult., says that in Smith's speech "he denounced Foote as a traitor, and Freeman as a *coward* and *libeller*." This was resented, and terminated with the above result. Judge Smith was taken to Jackson on the railroad in the evening train.

Latest from Texas.

By the steamship Pampero, from Galveston, Texas, we have newspapers to the 13th inst.

Candidates for Governor.—The Journal of the 12th, has the address of M. T. Johnson, candidate for Governor, to the voters of the State. He says he has always been a national democrat, and is a strong friend of the Compromise, and an out and out Union man. This is good. He goes for payment of the State debt on the scaled basis adopted by the Legislature, which shows that he has ideas of economy that may conflict with his claims for the high position of Governor. Aside from this mode of wiping out the State debt, his address will meet with little objection.

The Jorunal has the name of Mr. Benjamin H. Epperson at the head of its columns for Governor. Mr. Epperson is thought to be a formidable candidate. He is a thorough whig—a devoted Union man, and while he strenuously asserts the rights of the South, he thinks secession would be suicidal.

Judge Watrous.—The Texas journals are discussing the propriety of holding bar meetings in various districts, relative to the position of Judge Watrous, U. S. District Judge, against whom charges of a grave character were preferred by Volney E. Howard, at the last session of Congress. His case was laid over till the next session of Congress. Meanwhile, the members of the Texas Bar do not feel at liberty to plead before him. The greater number of the newspapers think with the lawyers.

Storm.—On the morning of the 9th, a severe storm arose from the North West, which frightened the people of Galveston considerably, and did some damage.

The Trade of Eastern Texas.—The people in and near Galveston are urging the propriety of having an immediate survey of a proposed Canal to Sabine Bay. They are stimulated to this by the project of the Algiers and Opelousas Railroad, of whose competition Galveston seems rather afraid. Galveston is still pouting because Payne, in his report, stated that Texas is without a seaport! Galveston makes a showing for quite a respectable and safe harbor. In respect to the Canal above mentioned, the Journal says:

"The disposition in Eastern Texas to try this market should not be overlooked, and the efforts being made in NewOrleans to secure the Texas trade should stimulate the people of Galveston to activity. It also seems that it would be a desirable object, if it could be accomplished, to commence the Sabine Canal so soon as the one to the Brazos is finished. With the intention of recurring to this subject, we have only now to urge on the company, and particularly on the commissioners, the importance of a survey as soon as it can be made."

The Brazos River is in good navigable order for steamboats to run safely up to Washington.

Indianola.—We learn that there were ten vessels lying in Matagorda Bay, bound for Atlantic ports. Indianola is improving, and the trade of that section is evidently concentrating at that point. Four large stores (new) were finished last month, and immediately filled with goods. Salimarsh's line of stages, to San Antonio, now run to Indianola, instead of Lavaca, as formerly.

The cotton and corn crops in all parts of Texas are suffering severely for want of rain.

Communication with NewOrleans.—The Journal was congratulating its friends on the evidence of increasing trade with NewOrleans, in the fact that a steamship left New Orleans for Galveston every day of last week. The Journal remarks on this:

"Success to steam navigation—prosperity to competition. Ours is sorely tempted to be a traveling community."

The Consulate at Paris.—The Washington Republic has a long article showing that during General Taylor's administration it had been determined to remove Mr. Walsh, our consul at Paris, on account of his filling the press of this country, in his correspondence therewith, with praises of the absolutists of Europe during the Hungarian struggle, etc., and especially because of his abuse of the public men and people of France and their republicanism, just at the time when we dismissed M. Poussin, the French minister, for a few improper phrases in his official correspondence. The Republic shows that all these expressions of Mr. Walsh were in direct violation of the written instructions given to all consuls to scrupulously abstain from all participation, direct or indirect, in [illegible] are accredited. The announcement of the determination of the Cabinet brought from Mr. Walsh, or his friends, a storm of prayers and remonstrances. These took effect upon the kind feelings of the President, and Mr. W.'s dismissal was deferred. The Republic now says:

"We learn that Mr. Goodrich has been recognized as consul at Paris by the French government, in the place of Mr. Walsh. The latter gentleman has retired to his country seat at St. Germain's, where he will devote himself to his correspondence with American newspapers and such other literary occupations as his health will permit. His relinquishment of the consulate has been a matter of necessity, in view of his age and infirmities, and it is to be hoped will subject him to no inconvenience; indeed, according to his own statement, the consulate was only a burden to him."

NAVAL.—The United States steam frigate Susquehanna, Captain Inman, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore J. H. Aulick, bound to the East Indies via Rio Janeiro, got under way at the naval anchorage, Saturday morning, the 7th inst., and proceeded down to Old Point, where she stopped, the officers having been invited to dine with General Bankhead, the commandant of Fortress Monroe. She was expected to go to sea that afternoon.

Fatal Accident.—As the steamship Pacific passed up the river at NewYork on Saturday, large crowds of persons gathered on the pier heads, and saluted her with cheers, the firing of cannon, and other demonstrations. The Baltic, (which was just leaving,) as well as the Pacific, was saluted by the steamers of the Cunard line, at Jersey City, and as the two steamers passed they exchanged salutes with each other. Opposite the Phœnix Iron Foundry the American colors were hoisted by the workmen, and a cannon procured, with which they fired three rounds. On the last discharge the gun exploded, and the fragments were hurled in every direction. A man named Peter Curneen, one of the workmen in the establishment, was struck in the breast with a piece of iron, and a ghastly wound inflicted, which it was thought he could not possibly survive.

The Cosden Murders—A Conviction.—The Baltimore Sun of the 9th has a full report of the trial and conviction at Charlestown, Md., of William Shelton, one of the party accused of the massacre of the Cosden family at Georgetown Cross Roads, Kent county, Md. The testimony was full, direct and conclusive. This conviction, and others which it is hoped may follow, will afford great relief to the people living near the scene of the massacre, whose efforts to elucidate the mystery of the murders were unceasing by day and by night, and whose despair at their utter want of success took vent in unaffected lamentations every where, in conversations, in correspondence, in the newspapers and the pulpit. How aptly may they acknowledge, in this conviction, the inscrutable ways of Providence!

The verdict against Shelton was: "Guilty of murder in the first degree."

Murphy, Taylor and Roberts, also charged as Cosden murderers, are to be tried some time this week.

Married:

On Thursday, June 12, in Catahoula parish, SAMUEL BOWMAN, of Tensas parish, to Mrs. E. HOOVER, of the former place.

Died:

On Sunday evening, June 15, at her plantation in the parish of St. James, Madame Widow JAS. R. CONWAY, in the 46th year of her age.

On Wednesday, June 4, in Clinton, Mrs. SARAH JANE, wife of R. R. Montgomery, Esq., aged 28 years.

On Wednesday, June 11, CHARLES A. BREAUD, aged about 24 years, a native of Iberville parish, and for several years a resident of Baton Rouge.

☞ THOS. CONNOLLY, JR., is a candidate for Constable of the First Justice's Court. Election Nov. 3, 1851. je17

New Orleans, Jackson and Northern Railroad.

☞ The subscribers to the stock of this Railroad are respectfully informed that the Committee on Ways and Means have directed the collection of an instalment of five per cent.

Mr. S. H. TURNER is duly authorized to collect the same.

JOHN CALBOUN, Secretary. L. MATTHEWS, Chairman.

New Orleans, June 17, 1851. je17 3t

TO RENT—An Office, 74 Gravier street. Possession given immediately. Price $25 per month. The office is adjoining to Messrs. Waddell & Jackson. Apply to Ricardo & Soria, 60 Camp street.
je6 tf JACOB SORIA.

TELEGRAPHIC.

BOSTON, June 8.

Dreadful Massacre by an Insane Man.—Last evening a dreadful tragedy occurred in Roxbury. A young man, a stranger, from Maine, called on Dr. A. J. Cumings, complaining of feeling unwell. The doctor being out, Mrs. Cumings invited the stranger into the parlor, who, after seating himself, complained of a severe pain in his side. A moment afterwards Mrs. Cumings' little daughter came into the room, when the stranger sprang up, and in a moment's time seized the unfortunate innocent, drew a razor from his pocket, and cut her throat from ear to ear. Mrs. C. in a frenzy rushed forward to save her child, when the murderer turned upon her and severely cut her in several places. Mrs. C. then fled and found refuge in a neighbor's. The assassin wound up the horrible tragedy by cutting his own throat, and expired on the spot. The unfortunate girl died immediately. The man is supposed to be Ephraim G. Daggett, an insane patient from Hope, Maine.

TORONTO, June 7.

Canadian Legislature—Discriminating Duties Proposed.—In the Legislative Assembly today, Mr. Merritt moved that an address be presented to the Queen, praying for an imposition of discriminating duties upon American products. A long debate ensued relative to the passing of retaliatory laws against the United States. The Finance Minister advised closing the canals against American vessels. There is a unanimous feeling in favor of some mode of retaliation. The debate has been postponed a fortnight, to await the result of negotiations.

ELLICOT