Amusements—This Evening.

PLACIDE'S VARIETIES.—The Carnival Ball—La Gisele—The Bloomers—New Esmeralda.

S. of T.—Meetings This Evening.

PELICAN DIVISION, No. 1, at the new Temperance Hall, 96 St. Charles street, at 8 o'clock.

LAFAYETTE FOUNTAIN No. 8, I. S. S. in their new hall, on Annunciation street, between Felicity and Josephine, Lafayette, at 8 o'clock.

JEFFERSON DIVISION, No. 10, at 8, at Gretna.

OCEAN TEMPLE OF HONOR No. 2, in Murphy's Buildings, Third Municipality, at 8 o'clock.

The Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL
Of the Council of the Second Municipality.

NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 18,

See First and Fourth Pages.

The Condition of the Insane.—A day or two since, we were present in the First District Court, when Judge Larue passed on the insanity of a poor maniac, and ordered him to be sent to the Asylum, at Jackson. Gen. Lewis informed the Judge that he had been notified by the officers of that institution, that they had no accommodations for any more. This unfortunate man, and other poor wretches, who have neither money nor friends, must be confined in the jails of the State. They are to be treated as felons. The parish prison of New Orleans bids fair to rival Bedlam. Aside from the barbarity to the lunatics, it is inflicting a cruel and unusual punishment on the other inmates of the prison, to force them to remain in close proximity to howling desperate maniacs. The parsimony of the Legislature, in this respect, is a disgrace to the State.

Presentation of Plate.—We learn, by the Delta, of last evening, that the Inspectors employed in the Custom-House have presented a beautiful silver goblet to Col. J. B. Walton, as a mark of their respect for the faithful discharge of his duties as Deputy Surveyor. This must be very gratifying to Col. Walton, coming, as it does, immediately after his discharge.

Bunker's Hill.—The fact that yesterday was the 76th anniversary of the Battle of Bunker's Hill, was thundered into the ears of our fellow citizens, by the Washington Battalion, Capt. Smith, firing a national salute in Lafayette Square. Yesterday was the anniversary of the Battalion as well.

The "Bloomers" at the Varieties.—This all-absorbing topic will to-night appear before the public in a new shape, having been seized upon by Mr. Gaisford as a fit subject for the stage.

Peanuts is now assuming a quite lively and fashionable air. It is "filling up" with summer visitors, and wearing the appearance of smiling prosperity.

We are indebted to the steamer Western World for St. Louis papers of the 12th inst.

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.

Steamship Union in New York.—The N. Y. papers of the 9th announce the arrival there, on the previous evening, at 7 o'clock, of the steamship *Union*, Capt. Thomas S. Budd, from New Orleans, making the passage from bar to bar, *inside of six days*, and from wharf to wharf, in six days and ten hours.

A Sumpter Item.—A mosquito is a very small insect, but one has been known to move a man weighing two hundred pounds.

The Southern Standard—A Southern Union.—The Southern Standard is the title of a daily newspaper, to be commenced at Charleston, S. C., by B. C. Pressley. Its object is to oppose separate secession, and to advocate a Southern Confederacy. The prospectus says: "The safety of the slave States requires a government that emanates from themselves, and any measure of resistance not tending to that end must be powerless for good, and may do incalculable evil. The result of the secession of a single State is, at least, uncertain, and neither honor, nor a true manly courage, require us to exercise any certain right, if in the uncertain, remote, Make-shift Government of a single State, our burdens would be too heavy.—We could not bear them. And every manly cheek must redden and burn at the bare suggestion, that, in such position, we would be free from insult and injustice, at the mere sufferance of nations that profess to abhor our cause. A Southern Confederacy is then our only hope, and can be secured only by a course of forbearance and conciliation."

Wheat in Louisiana.—Our soil or climate, or both, have been thought unfavorable to the growth of wheat. We should like to see this opinion fairly tested in various portions of our State. The Planter's Banner of the 14th has a splendid specimen of wheat, grown this season at Franklin, by R. E. Talbot, of that town. The Banner pronounces it not inferior in quality to any produced in the best wheat-growing States—the grain being well filled and heavy. Mr. T. brought the seed last fall from Michigan, and in December he sowed, or rather planted it in his garden, to try the experiment of its growth in the Attakapas. He has been very successful. The product of a single grain was not less than sixty-five well filled heads, embracing forty grains to the head; thus making the enormous yield of 2600 fold! It is a good wheat-growing country that can beat that, it must be allowed.

Ocean Steamers.—The large number of passengers in the steamship Pacific, on her last trip, held a cabin meeting before their arrival in New York, Gen. H. Walbridge, of that State, in the chair. A large committee having been appointed, the meeting enthusiastically received some remarks and resolutions on the great results that had already been achieved by ocean steamers, which might be deemed as a faint beginning of the mighty benefits to commerce and civilization yet to follow from them. The preamble is eloquently written and a quite interesting paper. It gives due credit, of course, to the American enterprise (feebly supported by Government) that has established the Collins line—pays tribute to the noble steamship Pacific—attests the superior seamanship, energy, ability and courtesy of Capt. Nye, and hopes that ocean steam navigation, to bring us in more frequent, rapid and pleasant communication with other parts of the world, may receive the fostering patronage of our Government.

Presidential Nomination.—The Industrial Congress, in session at Albany, N. Y., on the 7th inst., voted for a candidate for President of the United States. Walker, of Wisconsin, got 12 votes, (a large majority,) and a resolution was offered to nominate him formally. This resolution was laid on the table till Monday, the 9th. This resolution, doubtless, has been adopted ere this. Thus, Mr. Walker, of Wisconsin, has got two nominations for the Presidency within one week. The previous one was given him by the land-reformers.

Yellow Fever on Board Ship.—The bark Wm. Larrabee, which arrived at the port of New York, on the 7th, from Rio Janeiro, lost on the passage, six members of her crew by yellow fever. None of them had the black vomit. They were attacked with weakness in the lower limbs, which shortly became useless.

Forging Bounty Warrants.—An officer who belonged to the first regiment of Pennsylvania volunteers, and who served in the Mexican war, has been arrested in Philadelphia, and held to bail in the sum of $2000, on the charge of forging powers of attorney for bounty money warrants.

Enlargement of the Capitol.—The President has adopted a plan for the capitol enlargement, appointed a superintendent of the construction, and determined to lay the corner-stone of the new edifice on the 4th of July next—a glorious day for a glorious deed. The corner-stone of the present capitol was laid by Gen. Washington, more than fifty years ago, and fortunate is the man upon whom now falls the duty of laying the foundation of the new structure, which is called for by the vastly increased prosperity, population and extent of the Union. The enlargement adds wings to each side, north and south, of the capitol.

The late Lynchburgh Affair. The rencontre in Lynchburgh, Va., between young Mr. Saunders and Mr. Terry, editor of the Lynchburgh *Virginian*, an account of which appeared in the *Crescent* of Monday morning, has resulted in the death of both parties.

New Orleans As It Is.

The speech of Mr. Payne, which contains the argument in favor of the great reduction of wharfage fees, contains a number of tables, to show that the commerce of New Orleans is falling off. Having settled this fact, he then concludes that this decrease is owing to the excessive charges of the port. We shall endeavor to show that his proposition is false in fact, and that consequently his conclusion is erroneous. He commences his statistical tables with the year 1847-'48. It is well known that the Mexican war brought New Orleans a vast trade, which could only last for a short time. The army, of some fifty thousand, was chiefly sent into the enemy's country by the way of New Orleans, and its supplies of food were forwarded by the same route. A large number of craft was continually employed between Point Isabel, Tampico, and New Orleans. From the breaking out of the war in the spring of 1846, to its termination, and the return of the troops, late in the summer of 1848, the commerce of New Orleans received a large increase. This ought not to be reckoned by the political economist. Throw off this unnatural business, and it will be found that New Orleans has not retrograded in such an alarming degree.

These tables show a falling off, when compared with the years of the war. The decrease in the other years, may be ascribed to causes independent of wharfage dues. First, there is the general decrease in the exportation of bread stuffs, and other products of the South and West, for which Mr. Payne has made no allowance. Secondly, the new avenues of transportation to the Northern cities, which offer a better market, both from the superior climate and closer propinquity to the markets of Europe. Then, the short wheat crop of the previous year, diminished the usual quantity received here; and, in fact, flour was imported from the Atlantic cities, to supply the local demand. These account for much of the decrease of flatboats. It is a fact, too, known to men engaged in the Western trade, that the steamboat is rapidly driving off the flat. The true question is, to look at the *value* of the commerce, and not to count the number of ships or flats employed.

We insert here some tables, also taken from the Price Current, and let us see if they indicate such a rapid and inevitable ruin, as Mr. Payne predicts; and all of which is to be averted by his bill. The railroads of Charleston, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York, may all top the Mississippi, and not affect New Orleans, provided we abolish wharfage dues and port charges!

We will first take up the subject of tonnage, and offer a table for a series of years:

ARRIVALS FROM SEA.

	1846-'48	'46-'47	'47-'48	'48-'49	'49-'50
Ships	743	769	855	757	654
Barks	577	611	503	476	399
Brigs	447	623	462	376	362
Schooners	518	989	735	426	691
Steamships	000	159	266	136	147
Total	2285	2961	2857	2186	2198
Steamboats	2770	3022	2977	2873	2284
Tonnage in 1848-'49					803,200
" 1849-'50					763,634

Decrease in the exports from the United States, in 1849-'50, as compared with 1848-'49, was nearly 700,000 bales cotton—or about 400 ships' cargoes; and in bread-stuffs, 600,000 bbls flour, 70,000 bbls corn-meal, 7,000,000 bushels corn—say 600 cargoes more. Of the flour, 500,000 bbls, and of the cotton, 300,000 bales, of the decrease, were at New Orleans.

We will now offer tables, which show the actual receipts of all the important articles, for a series of years, including famine, pestilence and war:

RECEIPTS OF COTTON.

Year.	Bales.	Value.
1849-'50	527,723 at $50	$41,898,150
1848-'49	1,140,282 " 45	30,844,314
1847-'48	1,313,905 " 29	30,200,645
1846-'47	740,469 " 44	32,589,436
1845-'46	1,056,369 " 32	33,745,257
1844-'45	979,250 " 24	22,501,712
1843-'44	910,884 " 32	29,147,328
1842-'43	1,066,651	
1841-'42	740,152	
1840-'41	662,970	

Receipts.	1845-'46	1846-'47	1847-'48
Corn, sacks	1,199,119	2,386,310	1,083,465
Flour, bbls	527,925	1,017,279	760,305
Wheat, sacks	403,786	832,049	149,181
Oats, "	169,382	288,327	467,217
Coals, bbls	320,000	320,000	320,000
Hemp, bales	30,989	60,265	31,384
Lard, bbls and tcs	162,639	117,077	216,031
" kegs	254,949	275,076	336,621
Lead, pigs	183,304	360,129	600,000
Molasses, bbls	122,363	71,710	139,460
Sugar, hhds	93,315	129,119	185,312
" in bulk, pounds	9,760,000	8,000,000	12,500,000
Staves, thousands	5,679	2,000	2,000
Tobacco, hhds	72,986	55,889	55,982
Whisky, bbls	117,104	136,553	135,335

Receipts.	1848-'49	1849-'50
Corn, sacks	1,706,319	1,114,807
Flour, bbls	1,013,177	491,066
Wheat, sacks	229,911	87,538
Oats, "	325,795	325,795
Coals, bbls	315,000	600,000
Hemp, bales	19,856	34,722
Lard, bbls and tcs	224,551	329,016
" kegs	275,089	302,306
Lead, pigs	573,277	415,400
Molasses, bbls	126,913	165,907
Sugar, hhds	125,584	146,919
Pork, bbls and tcs	550,649	542,924
" in bulk, pounds	10,200,000	15,780,000
Staves, thousands	2,000	6,000
Tobacco, hhds	52,355	60,254
Whisky, bbls	125,025	117,758

Receipts Domestic Produce from Sept. 1, 1850, to June 14, 1851, and between the corresponding dates last year:

	1850-'51	1849-'50
Sugar, hhds	122,450	149,260
Tobacco, hhds	47,700	47,600
Cotton, bales	970,289	1,045,736
Flour, bbls	854,527	429,750
Corn, sacks	1,041,593	971,800
Wheat, sacks	61,000	60,000
Pork, packed tierces	276,540	538,325
Pork in bulk, pounds	10,500,000	15,750,000
Staves, thousands	5,400	5,370
Whisky, bbls	135,600	106,500
Coal, bbls	56,000	294,000
Lead, pigs	229,013	356,500

Imports of Specie from Sept. 1 to June 14.

1849-'50	$2,329,400
1850-'51	1,412,919

Total Produce received from Interior.

1849-'50	$66,897,873
1848-'49	81,991,692
1847-'48	79,779,151
1846-'47	90,022,251
1845-'46	77,193,404
1844-'45	57,192,122
1843-'44	60,094,716
1842-'43	53,728,584
1841-'42	45,718,645

Value of Exports—Per Custom-House Books.

1849-'50	$71,042,556
1848-'49	90,022,251
1847-'48	67,192,923

With these tables before us, we cannot altogether give up in despair. While the value of our exports is annually increasing, we cannot assent to the Jeremiade which preceded the race horse ordinance.

That New Orleans is fated to lose much of the flour and corn trade, is undeniable. That the various roads tapping the Mississippi, will affect her, is true. But we believe this is to be counteracted by the vigorous prosecution of railroads, more especially those to the West.

We shall, hereafter, resume the subject. It is enough, for the present, to point out the error of fact, into which Mr. Payne has fallen, in assuming that the commerce of New Orleans has declined, from causes likely to be reached by the reduction of wharfage dues and port charges.

Alteration of the Patent Office.—A Board of Architects are engaged in the examination of the new Patent Office building, with reference to some alteration from the original design, approved by Secretary Ewing, to add to its utility and strength. The east wing is nearly completed, and the workmanship is highly creditable to the contractors. It is thought that when both wings are finished, the edifice will excel all public buildings in Washington.

The Washington Telegraph of the 9th inst. has the following paragraph:

Important Arrest.—Benjamin F. Brown, a few years since a respectable and reputable officer in one of the public departments of the U. S. Government, and afterwards a candidate before the House of Representatives for the office of doorkeeper, has been arrested and brought to this city, where he is now in jail, in default, we believe, of $20,000 bail, charged with a fraud committed upon the General Land Office by means of forgery.

Failures in New York.—The New York Post of the 7th inst. says:

"A failure has been announced on the Stock Exchange—Mr. Benjamin Nathan, who was a speculator in the Dauphin Coal Mining Company, Pennsylvania, the same company in which Mr. S. B. Ruggles was largely concerned. Mr. Nathan, it will be recollected, was one of the sufferers by the failure of Mr. Ray Tompkins.

"The failure of Francis Griffin, Esq., which created so much of a sensation a day or two ago, is said to have been brought about by certain land speculations and endorsements for Mr. Samuel B. Ruggles. His liabilities, as endorser, the financial editor of the Post puts down at $100,000."

Melancholy Indeed. — A person named Henry Lowell, an idiot, was run over while walking on the railroad track near the Worchester (Mass.) depot, on the 7th inst. His skull was fractured and one foot cut off, and he died shortly after reaching the hospital.

The Northern Gold Mines.—The Hallowell Gazette of the 7th inst. has some further items in regard to the recent discoveries of gold mines in Maine. That paper says there is no doubt that gold may be obtained in large quantities in the northern part of Maine, in the streams that empty into the Chaudiere and the Penobscot. Individuals are getting from $20 to $40 a day. Rumors are prevalent, and uncontradicted, of from $50 to $200 being taken out in one day. It is estimated that two thousand men are now on their way to the diggings, many coming from Boston and New York. A lump of gold weighing 87 was exhibited in Waterville last week, which was found on the Maine side of the boundary. Of the situation of the mines, and the facilities for reaching them, the Gazette says:

"It is only about 125 miles to the mines. The best route is to go straight up the Kennebec to the Forks, taking the Canada road, which is a smooth and well traveled road. Thence proceed on the same road to the height of land or boundary between Maine and Canada. You are then right in the midst of the gold region, the Chaudiere and its branches lying on the west, and the Penobscot and Moose River branches all around on the north and east. The facilities of travel from Boston to this place, by steamboat and railroad, are abundant. On the Canada road, about ten miles this side of the line, a public house has been built for the accommodation of miners. It was erected this spring by Mr. Butman, and is called the Miner's House. The country on the Chaudiere River is rather populous, the inhabitants being principally Kanauckers or French Canadians."

The Maine Farmer says:

"There is quite an excitement in Somerset county, in consequence of the alleged discovery of gold in the northern borders of that county, and in the adjacent portions of Canada, on the rivers Chaudiere and DuLoup. We have supposed, and heretofore expressed the belief, that gold would, at some period, be found in regions further east, but on about the same latitude with the above named locations. We inferred this from a slight inspection of the geological formations of which one who travels through the forests will have occasional glimpses."

Canadian Legislature.—Some disgraceful scenes have been enacted in the House of Assembly lately. On the 2d instant, one member, Mr. Dunbar Ross, told another member, Mr. William Lyon Mackenzie, that he had told a deliberate lie. A member of the ministry, Mr. Lafontaine, immediate arose and also accused Mackenzie of falsehood. A member, Mr. Price, followed, by telling the same honorable gentleman that he had made a statement, every word of which was false, and scarcely had he re-taken his seat, when a fourth member, Mr. Hincks, told the said William Lyon Mackenzie that he had written so many deliberate falsehoods, he was unworthy of future trust. These are a few Parliamentary gems. On the night of the 7th instant, Mr. Merritt moved an address to the Queen, praying for the imposition on American products imported into England, of the same rates of duty that other nations than the United States pay. This is especially aimed at the levy on the product of British colonies.

The finance minister said, "We must depend on ourselves; and if we be driven to retaliate, the best plan would be to close our canals, conditionally, against American vessels." He proposed to compensate for the loss of the canal tolls, by taking measures to increase immensely the trade of the St. Lawrence. He believes that, by this means, he could entirely destroy the American trade. Every member who spoke during a debate of several hours, was in favor of some form of retaliation—some proposing differential duties in favor of the St. Lawrence; others, the abolition of customs, etc. The debate was postponed for a fortnight, to await the result of the negotiations with the American Government.

The Orange Peel Nuisance.—On Saturday, an inquest was held at the infirmary, on the body of John Kington, aged thirty-one years. Deceased was time-keeper in the service of Mr. Hennett; and, while passing along the footway on Bristol bridge, he fell to the ground through treading on a piece of orange peel, and broke his thigh. Notwithstanding every attention was paid him, he died on the 15th instant. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death; but at the same time, wished it to be understood that if it could be clearly proved who threw the piece of orange peel on the pathway, they would have given a verdict of manslaughter against the individual. The coroner observed that this was the second case of death from treading on orange peel within a few days to occur within a space of two years. [Bath (Eng.) Journal.

A piece of orange peel on the pavement of Gravier street, in that active business part of it between St. Charles and Camp streets, nearly brought one of our citizens to the ground yesterday at noon. Had he not caught the arm of a friend with whom he was walking at the time, he certainly would have fallen heavily. Ladies, more than gentlemen, are apt to suffer from such a contact. The person, young or old, who throws orange peel on our sidewalks, from carelessness or motive, ought to be punished as promptly as the perpetrator of any other outrage. Why is it not so?

"Auld Lang Syne."—Judge Sprague, in his recent very clear and able charge to the Jury in Scott's case, says:

Massachusetts ratified the Constitution on the 7th of February, 1788. She was the only free State, and the views and purposes of this Commonwealth with respect to negroes coming from other States are shown by a statute passed by her on the 25th day of March of the same year, that is, within fifty days of her adoption of the Constitution. That act is as follows:

Section 6. "*Be it further enacted, etc.*, That no person being an African or negro, other than a subject of the Emperor of Morocco, or a citizen of some one of the United States, (to be evidenced by a certificate from the Secretary of the State of which he shall be a citizen,) shall tarry within this Commonwealth for a longer time than two months; and upon complaint made to any Justice of the Peace within this Commonwealth, that any such person has been within the same more than two months the said Justice shall order the said person to depart out of this Commonwealth; and in case that the said African or negro shall not depart, as aforesaid, any Justice of the Peace within this Commonwealth, upon complaint and proof made that such person has continued within this Commonwealth ten days after notice given him or her to depart as aforesaid, shall commit the said person to any house of correction within the county, there to be kept to hard labor agreeably to the rules and orders of the said house, until the Sessions of the Peace next to be holden within and for the said county; and the master of the said house of correction is hereby required and directed to transmit an attested copy of the warrant of commitment to the said court on the first day of their said session; and if, upon trial at the said court, it shall be made to appear that the said person has thus continued within the Commonwealth contrary to the tenor of this act, he or she shall be whipped, not exceeding ten stripes, and ordered to depart out of this Commonwealth within ten days; and if he or she shall not so depart, the same process shall be had and punishment inflicted, and so *toties quoties*."

We commend this law to the special consideration of those higher law philanthropists who are so fond of calling their neighbors all sorts of hard names, because they are willing to permit the peaceable operation of the Fugitive Slave Law. Some of these people, perhaps, had fathers or grandfathers living in 1788, who are obnoxious to all the epithets so freely bestowed upon us of the present day.

Sixty years ago our ancestors did not dispute the authority of Congress to pass a law for the extradition of slaves—they did not pronounce such laws wicked, cruel, unjust—they did not throw obstacles in the way of masters seeking to recover their slaves. So far from anything of this sort, they refused them a residence within their borders, and if they did not depart within two months, *they were to be whipped every ten days until they did go!* This was a summary method of returning fugitives which is not much to our taste. But if such was the public sentiment on this subject, in Massachusetts only sixty years ago—and clearly such it was—it is somewhat assuming in men of the present generation to deny that the Constitution contains any provision for the return of slaves, that our fathers never intended to place such a provision in that compact, and that all laws to that end are unconstitutional. [Boston Journal.

At Baltimore, on the 10th inst., the Mayor announced to the Council that Col. Sanderson, late collector of the city, was a defaulter of upwards of $30,000. The impression is, that Sanderson is innocent, and that the chief clerk is in fault, as to him were entrusted the accounts, and of whose acts Sanderson was not aware. Col. Sanderson has given up all his property to his securities. He had entrusted his books and the receiving of money to his clerk, Philip A. Egerton, his son-in-law. The books, as far as examined, show a deficiency of $16,000. The entire defalcation may amount to $50,000. The matter is under investigation by the Mayor and Council of this city.

General Wool at Home.—The Troy Daily Whig of Saturday says:

"General Wool reached home Thursday evening, by way of Rutland, and Castleton, and Whitehall, having accepted an invitation from the Boston Railroad Company to take that route. At the principal points along the route General Wool was received with distinguished honors. At Castleton the ladies of the village and Seminary greeted him, and the Governess of the institution, in behalf of her pupils, presented him with a bouquet, which the General acknowledged in handsome terms. At Whitehall, General Blanchard and suite received him. A salute was fired, and the people turned out in large numbers. At Saratoga, to which place he was escorted by General Blanchard and suite, he was received with a salute; and he reached this city early in the evening, grateful for the honors and hospitalities which had been tendered him."

Patriotism and Progress.—The people of Selma, Ala., are to have a grand railroad celebration on the 4th of July.

The sport of fishing is now common in the inundated streets of South St. Louis. This will be fresh food for cholera.

Suicide of a Missourian.—Mr. W. H. Cox, of St. Louis, committed suicide by cutting his throat, in Congress Hall, Albany, N.Y., on Sunday night, 8th inst.

Daniel Webster.—An address recommending Daniel Webster for the Presidency, was signed by many of the most influential men of Boston, on the 9th instant.

An Old One.—Last week there was taken to the State prison at Sing-Sing, New York, a man over seventy-six years of age. He was sentenced, on conviction of manslaughter, to hard labor in the State Prison during life.

Masonic.—The twenty-fourth of this month, the anniversary of St. John, and will, as usual, be celebrated by the Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons.

Rhode Island.—Three failures have been announced among the mercantile "upper ten" of Providence. One of them came down by being security for the other two. Liabilities of all three, about $90,000.

From Port au Prince.—Dates to 23d ult. have been received in New York. The political news is merely confirmatory of previous occounts. Most of the crop of coffee had been shipped and the article had become scarce and very high.

Health of Louisville.—The Democrat of the 9th positively contradicts "a rumor current in New Orleans that Louisville is very unhealthy, and that many deaths from cholera have occurred in our midst." The Democrat says that the health of Louisville is unusually good for the season, and the number of deaths occurring fewer than in corresponding seasons, years ago, as the sexton's reports of interments will show.

Mexican Gold Mines.—The celebrated mine "El Pedregal," in the district of Tasco, which was abandoned at the time of the war of independence, in Mexico, is about to be opened again, by Messrs. N. H. Rapelji and Dr. J. E. Burr, backed by a number of capitalists in the United States. It is expected that the mine will, before long, yield a harvest equal to that of former times.

A Singular Invention.—One of the most singular mechanical inventions displayed at the World's Fair, is the model of a man by Count Danin. It represents the figure of a man five feet high, in the proportions of the Apollo, and from that size, the figure can be increased in all its compartments to six feet eight inches. It is intended to facilitate the clothing of an army; and it is so ingenious that the Emperor pardoned and recalled Count Danin, who is a Pole, on seeing this result of many year's labor and ingenuity. The number of pieces composing this model is 7000.

Destructive Storm in Pennsylvania.—Damage to the Canal.—A very destructive rain-storm visited the section of country between Columbia, Pa., and Harrisburg, on the evening of Friday, the 6th, doing great damage to public improvements, roads, and to property generally. All the railroads between those two points were more or less injured, and though some of the trains could not pass on Saturday morning, yet by Sunday the roads, by means of trussel work, etc., were again in operation. Breaches were made in the Pennsylvania Canal at several points, so that it may not be navigable in a week yet. On almost every level between Columbia and Harrisburg, we learn that the embankments gave way.

Important Copyright Decision.—Lord Campbell has decided, on appeal, in the English Court of Exchequer, for sustaining the copyright of foreign authors for such of their works as they may choose to publish first in England. The case arose upon the complaint of the assignee of Bellini's Opera of "Sonnambula," first published in England, against a person who had pirated one of its symphonies.

Robert A. Wilson, formerly of Rochester, N. Y., has recently recovered a verdict of $3000 damages in one of the Courts of San Francisco against John Middleton, late an Alderman of that city, for an assault with a cowhide. The assault was without provocation, and especially brutal, because the assailant was a powerful man, and the victim an invalid from hemorrhage of the lungs.

Indian Annuity.—The Onondagas, what there is left of them, received their annual payment on the 4th inst. They received about $1,500, or $5 per head. The money was received at the council house, but no sooner were they in possession of it, than they flocked to Syracuse to spend it. [Buffalo Com. Adv.

The Work on the Capitol.—Ion, of the Baltimore Sun says:

Memorials, numerously signed, will, in a few days, be presented to the President of the United States, soliciting that the work of the enlargement of the Capitol be done by "day work," in which, under a superintendent selected for the purpose, workmen are employed and paid by the day, and do the work under his supervision. The memorialists express an opinion that this is not only the fairest mode for the laborers generally, but most advantageous to the Government. By it, the mechanic receives nothing which he does not earn, and the Government pays for nothing which it does not actually receive. For proof of this opinion, they respectfully refer to the various buildings done under the contract and day work systems.

Our citizens generally are interested in the success of these applications, and I have no doubt they will receive due consideration from the Executive.

PHILADELPHIA, June 9.

Our city was most thoroughly drenched by the deluge of rain that fell during the past night, and consequently our thoroughfares glisten like new pins in the bright sunshine of this morning. The ladies are taking advantage of this fact to sport their summer assortment of dry goods and millinery, enhanced in beauty by the smiling faces and lovely forms of the wearers.

The Jenny Lind mania is mounting, though not as yet reaching the altitude of fever heat. The speculators who bought largely of tickets on Saturday are asking $1 50 for back seats in the third tier, and proportionably higher for others commanding a better view of the fair Swede. The speculators have relieved Barnum of the trouble of selling the seats, by giving a premium for them; and if some who bought the lowest price tickets do not find they have burned their fingers, they will be lucky. The National Theatre will seat 2200 persons, but some of the seats will be a mockery to their possessors, as commanding very little chance for either seeing or hearing.

Governor Bigler and Canal Commissioner Clover, or the democratic nominess for these offices, are now in the city, receiving the congratulations of their partisans. The next important question to agitate the party is the sitting of the Convention to nominate candidates for the Supreme Court, which takes place to-morrow at Harrisburgh. Judge Campbell has a majority of the delegates from the county, who will probably secure his nomination.

The United Engine, of Baltimore, was visited yesterday by hundreds of our citizens while housed in the Weccacoe engine house, and greatly admired. The company was received by the Weccacoe boys on their arrival at 3 o'clock this morning, and after partaking a hearty breakfast were escorted to the New York depot.

Capt. Morehead, who figured in Mexico as commander of one of our volunteer companies, has been held in $2,000 bail to answer certain charges of forging names to powers of attorney for the purpose of obtaining bounty land warrants.

Correspondence of the Savannah Georgian.

Havana, June 7, 1851.—Sugars are a little easier. Molasses is at 2 to 2½. Freights are supported. Exchange on London 7 per cent. prem. New York and Boston ¾ per cent. dis.

Havana, May 31, 1851.—Since our Report of 16th inst. the transactions in Sugar have been restricted, partly owing to the scarcity of vessels, and partly owing to the unwillingness of planters to make concessions in prices. The limited business that took place was in some cases at a decline of ¼ rial on the previous rates paid for Browns and Yellows, while Whites are about the same as before. Few planters are disposed to sell under present circumstances, and the further course of prices must depend in a great measure on the supply of ship-room, and on the next advices from foreign markets. In the meanwhile we place our quotations as follows — Inferior and Middling Whites, 8 to 8¼ rials; fair to superior Whites, 9 to 10 rials; Yellows, choice, 6¼ to 7¼ rials; Yellows, good and fine, 5¼ to 6¼ rials; Browns, 5 to 5¼ rials; Cucurucho, 4¼ to 4¾ rials.

Muscovados are scarce, particularly the good and fine qualities; the last sales were at 5¼ to 6 rials, and of very ordinary to middling at 3 to 5 rials.

The last sales of Molasses were at 1¾ to 2 rials, but now the dealers are holding at 2 rials, and some even ask more.

The prices of Coffee are nearly nominal at $8 to $8¼ for middling to good.

Farther from Texas.

Harrisburgh Rail Road.—The entire survey of this road is completed to the point where it is to strike the Brazos timber, and then up the river as far as Gaston's point. The whole distance to Gaston's point is 33¾ miles. There are no obstructions from any cause in this distance. The engineer has done this work promptly and well. The company have engaged for this road the very best English T iron, which per contract, is to be in New York by the 1st of August. The contractors for the grading etc., have commenced. The completion of the road will facilitate and increase the business of Galveston beyond calculation.

From El Paso.—A letter from San Antonio says that Capt. H. Skillman, the well-known, daring, and energetic traveler, between this and El Paso, arrived yesterday, seventeen days from that place. He states that he met Capt. French and his train, all well and in order, on Devil's River, and Col. Graham, of the Boundary Commission, at the Leona, waiting for Lieut. Smith, all well. Capt. S. did not see any Indians on the route. He came here for the purpose of putting in a bid for the mail contract between this place and El Paso, but understands that he is too late, as the bids have already been sent on. It is much to be regretted that he cannot get the contract, for there is no man in this whole country who is more fit than he to have it; for, with his bravery and untiring energy, a failure of the mail would never take place unless caused by the loss of his own life.

Crops and "Drops."—In relation to other important matters, the same letter says:

"The crops in this portion of the country look fine. It is thought that Mr. Gid. Lee, on the Salado near this place, from present appearances, will raise a larger crop of corn, in proportion to the number of acres under cultivation, than has ever been raised in this State. Business at present is rather dull, but as Uncle Sam is distributing, through the hands of Maj. Dashiell, a large quantity of those "*yellow drops*," which are an infallible cure for sore eyes, called "*Twenty's*," to the Texas Rangers, the merchants smile with apparently as little exertion as ever.

Condition of the Camanches, Lipans, etc.—The Houston Telegraph of the 13th, has this information:

We learn from Mr. George Barnard, who arrived a few days since from Waco Village, that a large party of Camanches, numbering about 600, visited Fort Gates about the 20th ult. They all appeared to be quite friendly, and expressed great anxiety to be on good terms with the whites. They deny that their warriors have participated in the outrages committed on the western frontier. Mr. Barnard states that the buffalo have become so scarce on the northern prairies, that the Camanches are actually suffering for food, and unless some provision is made by the Government to support them, they must either starve or steal horses or cattle to feed upon. They have, probably, never been so destitute since the first settlement of the country by the white men. The Tonkewas, since they were driven from our frontiers, have been making war upon the Wacoes, and for want of other food, the wretches have actually fed upon the Wacoes they slew in battle. Several skirmishes have recently taken place between parties of the Wacoes and Tonkewas; in one of these skirmishes, thirteen Tonkewas were slain out of a party of fourteen. This loss has so weakened this little tribe, that they will probably be compelled to remove to their old range, west of the Nueces, as they are unable to cope with their foes east of the Brazos. The Lipans have removed to the sources of the Colorado, and have opened corn fields above the Red Fork. They are at peace with the neighboring tribes. The Caddoes, Jones, and their associate bands, are still encamped at their old stations, on the Brazos, above the Camanche Peak, and have planted large fields of corn, pumpkins, etc.

The Candidates are increasing in the newspaper columns for all the offices from that of Governor down. Much is said in the papers condemnatory of the violent and abusive language used by some of the candidates towards their competitors. Gen. McLeod and Col. Volney E. Howard, opposing candidates for Congress for Western District, have set a disgraceful example in this respect. No epithet is too severe, too disgusting for their use towards each other. The Houston paper says that if the contest were to last long, it would be a regular Kilkenny cat business with these candidates.

Victoria.—The Advocate boasts that the steamer Wm. Penn made her last trip from Matagorda Bay to Victoria Wharf in 14 hours, and landed her freight on the wharf in less than six days from New Orleans. The Advocate thinks it now established that Victoria is the true terminus of the wagon transportation of the commerce of the Mississippi Valley.

The Galveston Civilian tells a strange story of a Sheriff executing process:

"McDonald, charged with stealing several thousand dollars from Mr. Tate, at San Antonio, has been made to convict himself of the theft and disgorge the money, by a stratagem—rather a delicate one—of the Sheriff. It was agreed between the Sheriff and the prisoner, that the Sheriff should receive one thousand dollars of the stolen money, as a consideration for aiding the thief to escape. The prisoner was to retain the remainder, and the Sheriff was to provide him with a fleet horse and arms; he was released from the jail and proceeded to the place of deposit, in company with the Sheriff, and the money was disinterred. The thief was then re-arrested, and unless he finds some other means of escape, will doubtless go to the penitentiary for his pains. The Western Texan doubts the propriety of the Sheriff's course in the matter."

Maryland.—The full official returns of the vote on accepting or rejecting the new Constitution had not been received in Baltimore at latest dates, but enough was known to warrant the belief that the majority in favor of the new Constitution was about 11,000.

A host of candidates for different offices in Baltimore, under the new instrument, have already announced themselves.

Died:

Last evening, of bilious fever, MR. THOMAS ERVIN, boatmaker, aged 30 years, a native of Limerick, Ireland.

His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from his late residence, at the house of Mr. White, 35 Gironde street, without further invitation.

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 assessment of ten dollars per share.

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

L. MATTHEWS, Chairman.

JOHN CALHOUN, Secretary.

New Orleans, June 17, 1851. je17 2t

Attention Washington Artillery!

☞ Pursuant to orders from head-quarters of Brigade, you are commanded to meet in Lafayette Square, in full dress Militia, you are hereby ordered to attend a meeting at the Arsenal on Girod street, on THURSDAY EVENING next, June 19, at half-past 7 o'clock precisely, for the purpose of electing a First Lieutenant, a Sergeant, and other officers to fill vacancies.

By order of the Captain.

D. W. C. CAMPBELL, Orderly Sergeant.

je17

Jaques de Molay Encampment No. 4.

☞ A meeting