Amusements—This Evening.

PLACIDE'S VARIETIES.—Victorine—La Giselle—The Bloomers.

Auction Sales—This Day.

J. R. CARRERAS will sell, at 10 o'clock, at 44 Conti street—Perfumery, Undershirts, Glassware, etc.

S. of T....Meetings This Evening.

WASHINGTON DIVISION, No. 5, in their new hall, Josephine street, between Tulane and Rousseau streets, Lafayette, at 8 o'clock.

CRYSTAL FOUNT DIVISION, No. 4, at Crystal Fount Hall, No. 252 Thalia street, at 8 o'clock.

The Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL
of the Council of the Second Municipality.

NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 19.

See First and Fourth Pages.

The Union Spirit in North Mississippi.—We have before us, in that excellent paper, the Holly Springs (Miss.) Gazette, a report of the proceedings of a large Union Convention of delegates from all the election precincts in Marshall county, the great county of the North in the State of Mississippi. The delegations were very full, and a cheering spirit prevailed over the proceedings of the Convention. Union candidates to represent Marshall county in the State Convention and in the State Legislature, were recommended to the Convention by a large committee appointed for that purpose. These candidates were received with enthusiasm by the Convention. The nomination of Gen. Henry S. Foote, as Union candidate for Governor, was warmly approved of. The recent nomination of Hon. B. D. Nabers for Congress, in the First District, by the Pontotoc Convention, was cordially endorsed, and committees were appointed to carry out the views of the Convention in reference to filling vacancies, etc.

In this report of proceedings the names of all of the delegates, nominees and others are published. A glance at them is quite enough to convice any one well acquainted with Mississippi, that the soil of Marshall county is not favorable to the growth of the secession plant. The best men of Marshall, of all conditions and political creeds, flourish in the records of this convention. Marshall county, in Mississippi, in times of old boasted the title "the banner county of the north." The whole of north Mississippi is now struggling to see which shall be *the Union banner county* of the State. Marshall county is powerful in numbers, but she will gain no easy victory. Her sister counties, Itawamba and Tishamingo, can send large armies into the field and it will be seen by the annexed letter which has just met our eye in the Memphis *Eagle* that they are prepared to do strong battle for the Union:

The Union Spirit in Mississippi—Tishamingo and Itawamba erect!

MOOREVILLE, Itawamba Co., Miss., June 9.

Editor of the Eagle—DEAR SIR:—If you speak highly in your last number, of the proud position Tishamingo county has taken in relation to the question now pending. While, sir, you have time to speak of Tishamingo, please notice Itawamba. She, too, is gallantly rolling on the Union ball, and in November next the tale she will tell, will cause the fire-eaters to call aloud, as did the traitor of old, and say: "Men and brethren, what shall we do to be saved?" I am sure, sir, that Gen. Foote will get a large majority in this county: and if all the rest in Mississippi secede, Itawamba and "old Tish," will stand together *within* the Union.

The cause is fast progressing throughout the State, and if all the northern counties will stand as this, Mississippi will stay in the Union, and Foote's election will be sure.

E. W. GARLAND.

University of Louisiana—Collegiate Department.—The [illegible] named gentlemen have been elected Professors in the University of Louisiana:

Claudius W. Sears, (late U. S. Army) Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy; William C. Duncan, A. M., Professor of the Greek and Latin Languages and Literatures; Marc Roux, Professor of the French Language and Literature; Hermann Kohlmeyer, LL. D., Professor of Hebrew and other Oriental Languages and Literatures. The Spanish and German Professorships will be filled early there.

The department of the University will be opened on the first Monday in November next. The well known abilities of the President, Judge Theodore H. McCaleb, LL. D., and the character of the above appointments, are gratifying assurances of the success of this department.

Bear in mind the choice Lunch at the Shades this morning at half-past 10.

For the Crescent.

Smelting Mills in New Orleans.

NUMBER III.

In my second article I made an allusion to discoveries of argentiferous galena on the south side of the Arkansas River, embracing an area of more than a hundred miles from east to west, and forty or fifty north and south. More than a hundred discoveries have been made on the above area, of lead, silver, iron and copper; but not one of them has ever been worked, nor is there one in a hundred on entered land. It is Government ground, subject to entry at $1 25 per acre. A practical geologist and mineralogist could make valuable investments in the entry of these lands and opening mines; but I should here remark, too much land is the bane of an enterprise of this kind. Be sure you have the ore that is valuable, then enter just enough to cover your discovery; eighty acres is generally enough for that purpose. I know of good mineral land in Saline Hot Spring, Clark county, all unworked—besides Montgomery, Scott, Yell, Polk and Sevier; and, in all these, not one has been found that does not yield forty ounces of silver to the ton, and in many places native silver occurs. Among all the discoveries in these counties but one mine is in operation, and that is the Bellah Mine, in Sevier county. This mine was discovered by accident, some time ago, by Mr. John Bellah. This mine presented no better prospect than hundreds of discoveries in that county, and I doubt if it has any advantage over many others that are idle, yet this mine, in sinking a shaft thirty feet deep, yielded more than six tons of ore. The cut-cropping of this mine was sent to Europe and assayed in May 1849, by Mr. R. E. Heary, who reported seventy-five per cent. of lead, and one hundred and forty-eight ounces of silver per ton of ore. Besides the argentiferous galena of this mine, there is a vein of copper, very rich, also of zinc. This mine is a level, or flat, of an argillaceous formation. Beside the ores, large quantities of *Lapis lazuli*, "the first ever discovered in America," are found, mostly crystalized, a perfect transparent blue. Specimens of the ore and precious stones, from this mine, may be seen at P. Snell's office, 33 Camp street, in this city. Beside the ores enumerated in the State of Arkansas, as we advance westward into the Indian Territory, we see no diminution. In the Choctaw nation the Hayard Mines are found, and more than a dozen discoveries have been made; but as one only has been worked, I will speak of it alone. The great Hayard vein is found imbedded in the metamorphic formation. The matrix is composed of green stone, porphyry, hornblend schist, calcarious spar and argillaceous shale, interspersed with cubes and octahedrons of antimonial silver ore. There are also found in this mine crystalized sulphuret of iron, copper zinc, cinnabar, and native mercury. Now no one, or even two, of these mines, would pay for building blasts, cupels and retorts in the forest, and to build them in Arkansas, it could not be collected together without shipping here, and then from here up to the furnace—the ore can never be hauled over the mountains; but while St. Francis, Arkansas, Ouachita, and Red Rivers, all open direct communication to your city, in less than ten years you would require a furnace sufficient to smelt from twenty-five to fifty tons per day. Besides all that, let there be a company formed, with a small capital to invest in mines, and then invest the newly acquired wealth in erecting the contemplated smelting mill.

Ponder well these things, and if you would learn the reason why this vast area of rich mineral lands has lain vacant so long, I will inform you. It was unknown to all, but a very few, and they possessed the double ill of *poverty* and *selfishness*. I shall return to Arkansas soon, and prosecute my mining interest in that State. I shall be in the city until the 25th instant, and if any other information is wanted in relation to these things, call on me, at Mr. P. Snell's office, 33 Camp street.

A PRACTICAL MINER.

The Emigrants on the River.

The authorities of St. Louis have been compelled to quarantine boats arriving with emigrants. It is high time that some rules were enacted for the protection of these poor people. They are now crowded on the decks of boats, without any of the comforts of life, and exposed to the weather and the night air. No wonder so many of them die. The authorities here ought to take up the subject at once. The Federal laws regulate the number of persons for each ton of the ship, the size of the berths, the quantity of provisions, etc. But when they are landed here, the law no longer protects them. More of the emigrants die on the voyage from this city to St. Louis, than from Europe to New Orleans. This should not be. Humanity, as well as expediency, calls for prompt action. We publish the documents issued by the Mayor of St. Louis:

From the St. Louis Republican, 20th inst.

Additional Quarantine Regulations.—We invite the attention of officers and owners of boats in the New Orleans trade, to the stringent regulation adopted by the Board of Health, in relation to the number of emigrant passengers on board said vessels from New Orleans. The Mayor, it will be seen, is determined to enforce the regulation, and those who know him will not hesitate about believing that he will do it. The health of this city, and of the whole country connected with it, requires that it should be strictly executed; and if passenger-brokers in New Orleans, and the masters of steamboats, will wilfully endanger the general health of this city, and that of the people all along the Upper Mississippi, Missouri and Iowa, let them take the consequences.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, St. Louis, Mo., June, 10, 1851.

Hon. A. D. Crossman, Mayor City New Orleans:

DEAR SIR—I feel it again my duty to address you, on the subject of emigrant passengers placed at New Orleans on steamboats directly from the vessels in which they arrive, in numbers far beyond the capacity of the steamboats to accommodate them with any regard to their health or comfort. The necessity of some quarantine regulation at your city which would compel emigrants to be put ashore for several days—long enough to thoroughly cleanse their persons and baggage, before they are permitted to leave for the interior, it would seem, has been sufficiently demonstrated by the experience of the last two or three years.

But in the absence of any establishment of the kind, the city authorities of New Orleans might serve the cause of humanity, by using some effort to prevent the overcrowding of emigrants on the decks of steamboats; and I earnestly beg of you to lay the matter before your Councils. From *three* to *five* hundred passengers are frequently crowded on one boat, and a great part of the deck-room at the same time filled with freight. The mortality that ensues is frightful, and our Board of Health, to prevent its recurrence, have passed a resolution "requiring the Mayor to detain, at the quarantine station, any steamboat having more than twenty deck passengers for every hundred tons register." If nothing more can be done, the promulgation of this regulation of our city at New Orleans by the authorities, may be useful.

Very Respectfully, L. M. KENNETT, Mayor.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, St. Louis, 10th June, 1851.

Messrs. Cenceras & Kennett, New Orleans:

GENTLEMEN—Our Board of Health yesterday passed a resolution "requiring the Mayor to detain at the Quarantine station, any steamboat coming from New Orleans, having on board a larger number of deck passengers than twenty for every hundred tons register, the full period of time permitted by ordinance." The great mortality on some of the boats recently arrived amongst the unfortunates on their crowded decks, compels us to take this course, for their and our protection. If the masters of steamboats will not be influenced by humane considerations to have proper care for the health and comfort of deck passengers, we must force them to do so, in the observance of a United States law on the subject, by our municipal regulations. A day's detention at Quarantine will overbalance the profit on an extra hundred passengers—and in case of much sickness, boats may be detained five days, or even longer.

You will oblige me by having notice of this regulation generally distributed in your city, by handbills, and will do a service to your friends—by urging upon them the necessity of conforming to it. Any expenses incurred will be paid by the city of St. Louis.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
L. M. KENNETT, Mayor.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, June 10, 1851.

To the Quarantine Officer, Station Arsenal Island:

DEAR SIR—The Board of Health, at its meeting on yesterday, passed the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, By the Board of Health, that the Mayor be requested to cause every steamboat coming from New Orleans, with more than twenty deck passengers for every one hundred tons of its registry of tonnage, to be detained at the Quarantine Station the full period of time authorized by ordinance."

In accordance with this resolution, I desire that you will detain at the station, any steamboat having a larger number of deck passengers than twenty to the one hundred tons, (especially if there should be sickness, or should have been great mortality on board,) until the order of the Board of Health, or a permit from me shall be obtained, authorizing her to come to the city. Many of the emigrants recently arrived are now sick in various parts of the city, and the authorities are determined strictly to enforce regulations against boats bringing crowds of emigrants, without regard to their health or comfort.

Respectfully, L. M. KENNETT, Mayor.

Insecurity of Property.—Governor Quitman, in his speech here on Monday last, referred to, a feeling becoming somewhat prevalent in the community that property is insecure; and to the emigration, and removal of property from among us, in consequence of that feeling. We heard a good old democrat who has heretofore supported, but has now quit Quitman and Quitmanism, speaking upon this subject somewhat in the following style: "The Governor says people are leavin', and carryin' off their property on account of this excitement. Now I wanted to ask him this question: When they leave, where do they go to? Why, to Louisiana, to Texas, to Arkansas. This shows that they believe *other* States safer for their property to be in, than Mississippi. It's the same way in South Carolina too. Large slaveholders are leavin'; they don't feel secure in their slave property, although they're such powerful southern rights people over there. This shows very clearly, to my mind, that this southern rights excitement tends to make people afraid for their property, and especially for their slave property; and that men of property feel safer almost any where else than in Mississippi and South Carolina, where this excitement is goin' on. *I think they had better dry it up.*" [Kosciusko (Miss.) Chronicle, 14th inst.

Now let the citizens of Mississippi read the above, and ponder o'er the dangers "referred" to by Governor Quitman—dangers of *insecurity to property* which are about to visit that State by force of the very *excitement* in which he and his secession conjurors have embroiled and are still embroiling it.

Let the people of Mississippi then read the article below, which has just reached us in the Greenville (S. C.) Patriot—the most gallant and independent journal in South Carolina. This article is written on the 10th inst. It is not the first evidence we have had of the insecurity of property in South Carolina.

Then let the people of Mississippi ask in what good State, where the people love the *Union*, and are resolved to go on and prosper under its hallowed influence, capital is leaving or property insecure? If they will consider these questions calmly, they will soon discountenance General Quitman and General Excitement.

More Capital Leaving South Carolina.—We understand that a gentleman in this district, in consequence of the anticipated civil commotion, has directed some thirty or forty thousand dollars, which he had invested in Columbia, to be transferred and invested in Augusta. Another gentleman, we have been informed, has recently sent to Georgia fourteen thousand dollars to be invested, in consequence of our revolutionary movements. We saw it stated in a Georgia paper, a short time since, that a gentleman from South Carolina, had recently invested in Georgia a very large amount, with a view of escaping from secession. It has also been mentioned to us that a gentleman of very large capital, from the north, who did intend establishing a cotton manufactory in South Carolina had declined in consequence of our unsettled political condition. In urging on our citizens the propriety of constructing a plank road from this place to Asheville, they have replied to us that they must first see whether South Carolina is going to remain in the Union. A letter, received by a gentleman in this place, from a distinguished Georgian, a few weeks since, stated that the people of Augusta were hastening the completion of their railroad connection with Savannah, in order to be prepared for our secession, and have no interruption to their commerce. All of our railroad enterprises and internal improvements must, in a great measure, become valueless, if we break up our connection with the other Southern States, and get into a difficulty with the General Government.

The Collector of Customs at Havana has notified the commercial community, that the laws and regulations of that department, which have been heretofore notoriously disregarded and evaded, will henceforth be rigorously enforced.

The Bardstown (Ky.) Herald, of the 9th inst., notices a speech given in the Court-house in that town by Ben. Hardin, declaring himself a candidate for the State Senate in that district. "The Old Kitchen Knife" wishes to cut up some of the members and the acts of the last Legislature.

Rufus Choate.—The New York Evening Post, noticing the appearance of this distinguished lawyer in the Methodist Church, on the United States Circuit Court, at New York, says:

In person, Mr. Choate is tall, thin and arrowy, with a dark, coffee-colored countenance, lustrous black eyes, crisp black hair, and a peculiar nervousness of manner, which causes one to suppose that he must be an enormous consumer of Mocha. His speaking, however, is more deliberate than one would infer, from his general constitution. The tone of his voice, especially in its cadences, is not unlike Mr. Emerson's, with less softness and greater volume, but with the same nasal twang which marks the accent of the New Englanders. Yet it is deeply sympathetic, and we can easily understand its power, when he appeals directly to the feelings.

A Jailor in Limbo.—The Atlanta (Ga.) Republican, of the 11th inst., notices the escape from the Decatur jail of a fellow named Denby, who had been confined there for some time. Danby had concluded that the jailor was "a slow coach," and that he could pass him on the road; and so, one fine morning, he resolved to try it. On the jailor's approach, at the usual time, with a pitcher of water to his cell, Denby straightened himself up behind the door, and, as soon as the jailor entered, jumped out between him and the door, turning the key in a twinkling. Denby has not been heard of, and neither has the key been seen, since the time of that pantomimic *exit* from durance.

The Fugitive Slave case in Chicago has been decided by the Commissioner ordering the discharge of the negro. The proof of his identity was made and was complete, but the proof was at variance with the record—the proof being that he was very dark and a full-blooded negro, of five feet three and one-half inches in height, while the record described him as being of copper color and about five feet eight inches in height.

Payment of U. S. Five per cent Stocks.—We perceive from a circular issued on the 5th inst., by the Secretary of the Treasury, that holders of the five per cent Stock, issued under the act of Congress approved on the 10th August, 1846, redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after the 9th of August, 1851, are notified that the principal of said stock, together with the semi-annual interest which will then be due upon it, will be paid on or after the above day at the Treasury of the United States to the owners of the same, or their legal representatives, on the presentation and delivery of the certificates duly assigned in the usual manner to the United States; and all the interest on said stock will cease and determine after the above date.

We perceive, likewise, that the owners of this stock who may desire it, can receive payment of the amount at any time previous to the 9th August next, on presentation, assignment, and delivery of the certificates as above, together with any accrued interest up to the time of such presentation and payment.

LOCAL MATTERS.

The State vs. Parker.

The arguments in this case occupied the whole of the morning. Reynolds, District Attorney, spoke a little over an hour, with unusual ability. He recapitulated the evidence, and with much skill brought different portions of it to bear in corroboration of Souchette, the principal witness, whose character had been assailed by the defence. He maintained that in all the important particulars Souchette was sustained by other witnesses. For instance, the threats to shoot the woman were heard by Haller. His flight, without hat, coat or shoes, and his denial of having been engaged in any affray when first arrested. The absence of the friends who accompanied him to the house, whose names were unknown to the officers, but who were within reach of the accused, was pressed with telling effect.

R. Hunt, Esq., addressed the Jury for two hours. His object was to break down the testimony of Souchette, who received, at his hands, a most terrible excoriation.

Mr. Grymes, on the same side, spoke only ten minutes, to the great disappointment of a large audience. Mr. Grymes speaks so rarely in criminal cases, and always with so much effect, that one of his arguments is a thing to be treasured up. We consider him the perfect model of the forensic orator. There are no theatre starts, attitudes and pauses—no fearing a passion to outrage—no stage whispers. He indulges in no storms "to waft a feather, or to drown a fly." He is never guilty of that vicious style, which invests with the utmost pomp of diction trivial details or palpable truisms. On the contrary, his manner is marked by that serenity which is the most beautiful exhibition of intellectual power—while his sentiments are couched in the language best adapted, rising and falling with his theme. We regret that yesterday he declined to argue this cause.

The District Attorney closed, replying to the points presented by Mr. Hunt with marked success.

The charge by Judge Larue was impressive and learned. No objection was made to it by either side. The Jury were out almost an hour, and returned with a verdict of "Guilty of Manslaughter." As several bills of exception were taken to the ruling of the Judge on legal questions, we presume an appeal will be taken.

Some Writing on a Rail.

"We may rail at this life" writes Thomas Moore in one of his most beautiful lyrics. The permission thus generously given to all the world and his wife by the Irish poet, has been amply taken advantage of by the Recorder of the Second Municipality, who seems to have been seized with a kind of carpenter's itch for railing all around him. There is this one redeeming feature in the matter, however, that while he subjects every one to the *railing mania*, he has determined to fare no better himself, for you can scarce tell whether 'tis on the bench he sits, or whether he may not be squatting on a rail, unless you come very close up to his Rhadamanthus-ship, from the profusion of rails by which he is surrounded. Rails in his front—rails at his back—rails for the witnesses—rails for the lawyers—on account of the spirit of raillery which pervades the bar—the reporters are railed in with the permission at times to rail at each other—the offenders on bail have a rail of their own—the offenders unbailable and unbailed are railed in, the men railed in on one side—the women railed on the other. The audience, whether standing or sitting, curse the rails which keep them in the rear of the building. But there is a beautiful relief on this particular rail. 'Tis studded thickly with iron spikes about five or six inches high, and is the chef-d'œuvre, the cone of the Capitol of Caldwell's ingenuity! But why should we rail at this? Is not the Captain of the Police railed in as well? The Recorder's Clerk, to whose politeness and affability the press-gang are particularly indebted, is railed in on the right—and the small portion of the Court left unrailed will, no doubt, share the same fate, should the Council continue to sanction the unnecessary outlay of the public money, of which the Recorder's railing project is not the strongest evidence.

"When Birnam wood shall move to Dunsinane," the Recorder would do well to beg, at the hands of the Council, the appointment of a special committee to request from the *Dunceinane* people, (who are, no doubt, friendly to the views of the Recorder of the Second Municipality,) that the wood would be permitted to move on a little to the Balize and thence to the Municipal Hall, Second Municipality, where, if properly decapitated, it might perform the part of rails around the outside of the Recorder's office—a project not at all unlikely to be storming the battlements of the Recorder's brain at the present moment.

Fifth District Court.—The Southern Mutual Insurance Company.—The dissensions among the stockholders of this company, which have furnished scandal for the newsmongers during the past week, are about to be transferred from the newspapers to the courts. John Calhoun, John Bach and others, have applied to Judge Buchanan for an injunction to prevent the payment of a portion of the profits to the subscribers of the guaranty fund. Durant and Horner for petitioners.

A Stabbing affray in Lafayette—Death of the wounded man.—An affray took place about 9 o'clock on Tuesday night last on board the steamer New Orleans, while discharging freight opposite the city of Lafayette, between two deck hands, John McCan and Thomas Langdon, which resulted in the latter being stabbed by the former, between the heart and one lobe of the lungs. Medical assistance was immediately procured—the wound sewed up and dressed, and the patient sent to the hospital. McCan was not arrested at the last accounts.

Since writing the foregoing, Langdon has died in the Charity Hospital, where he was brought by some persons unknown, from the city of Lafayette, between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday. He was a native of Ireland, was in the enjoyment of ruddy health, was in the prime of life, being only 33 years of age, when he was ushered into the presence of his God, with only a few short hours notice. An inquest was held in the afternoon of yesterday, when the Coroner's Jury returned a verdict that the deceased died of a punctured wound in the chest *inflicted by some person unknown*. This is not a strange return under the circumstances. Layfayette it would seem took no official action on the matter, and therefore any clue as to the person who killed Langdon was not to be had, officially at all events, by the city authorities here.

A Burglar arrested.—Sarah Ford, a few days ago, charged an unknown man with burglary, larceny and assault. She said he entered her house, corner of Main and Levee streets, at midnight—rifled her trunk of $25 in American gold, knocked her down, beat her, and then fled. Although alarm was made, he was too smart to be caught that time. However this same individual was arrested yesterday and gave his name as Mark M. Fraboulet. Recorder Genois remanded him for examination.

A fugitive from Justice.—Jean Dufau was arrested yesterday by the 1st Municipality police as a fugitive from justice. He was arraigned in this city about a month ago for passing, or attempting to pass, a forged $20 bill—gave bail, and—fled.

One of the O'Sullivan Bear Family.—John O'Sullivan, a loquacious, rough looking customer, was fined five dollars yesterday by the Recorder, for interfering with a watchman of the Municipality in the discharge of his duty, on the previous night. Being remanded until the fine would be paid, he lustily resisted the officers while bringing him through the court to the lock-up, and in a moment all was uproar and confusion. The Recorder called him back and committed him for forty-eight hours to jail. Even under this additional punishment, his conduct towards the officers in passing through the court was nothing more or less than a repetition of the offences charged.

Second Municipality—Recorder's Court—Arraigned.—Anderson, the slave belonging to D. T. Donovan, was arranged on the charge of stealing a bale of cotton belonging to Robert Abbot & Co., and pleading not guilty, was remanded for examination on Monday next. Michael Manning, who was to be examined yesterday on the charge of receiving the cotton, had his examination at the instance of the court postponed to the 23d inst.

Slung-shot-ism.—The examination of Charles Mooney, charged with attempting to strike James Tyrrell on the head with a slung shot, on Tchoupitoulas street, on Monday last, was yesterday fixed by the Recorder for Monday next. The accused exhibited in court a shirt literally covered with blood, and the back part of his head exhibited the strongest proof that he hadn't it exactly all his own way.

Examination of a Murder Case Postponed.—The examination of Henry A. Sample, charged with killing James Gray, was continued over to Monday next, at 12 o'clock, in consequence of the absence of the Coroner at Plaquemines, who is one of the principal witnesses in the case.

A Grave charge—A dark affair.—T. W. B. Odam, the gardener of the St. Louis grave yards, caught four slaves, a little after sunset, on Tuesday evening, namely Daniel belonging to Christy—Winny of McKilly—Ned of Parker and Melia of Hurst, stealing the flowers from the graves, whereon he brought them before Recorder Genois yesterday, who sent Winny before Judge Derbes and let the rest off with 25 lashes each.

Attempt to Stab.—Lopez de Garcia, for attempting to stab a man on the Levee, in the forenoon of Tuesday last, was committed as a vagrant to the parish prison for three months by Recorder Genois.

Coiners Arrested.—The Second Municipality police made a descent yesterday on a brace of worthies, father and son, who are charged by them with being coiners. They found in their possession dies, milling apparatus, and stamps, for the purpose of manufacturing spurious coin. From the quantity of base coin now afloat, there must be a number of coiners in the city. The police should keep a sharp look out for such customers.

Mistaken and "No Mistake."—Recorder Seuzeneau yesterday sent John Doyle and John Johnson before the First District Court for robbing Foster Jones of his pocket-book (minus any change) and his cap.

Attempt to Un-Tile a Wily One.—John Beverly was sent before the First District Court yesterday by Recorder Genois, for feloniously attempting to steal George Wiley's hat, as he lay asleep on the wharf, opposite Canal street.

Another Rat in the Trap.—Francisco Capmani, accused of larceny, was brought to the First Municipality Watch-house, last evening, by Captain Florentio Samudio, of the steamship Neptune.

I. O. O. F.

HOWARD LODGE NO. 12.—A Regular Meeting of this Lodge will be held THIS EVENING, Thursday, at the Grand Lodge Hall, at half-past 7 o'clock...Punctual attendance is requested.—By order of the N. G.
jel9 P. McCARTHY, Secretary.

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. G. H. TURNER is duly authorized to collect the same.
L. MATTHEWS, Chairman.
JOHN CALHOUN, Secretary.
New Orleans, June 17, 1851. jel7 3t

Attention Washington Artillery:

Pursuant to orders from head-quarters of Brig. Gen. Tracy, commanding 1st Brigade 1st Division Louisiana Militia, you are hereby ordered to attend a meeting at the Armory 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.
jel7

REMARKABLE CURE.—Dr. Fryer, the celebrated Indian Doctor, has the credit of achieving some remarkable cures. We were shown the other day a slave belonging to the Old Levee Steam Cotton Press, Third Municipality, who, we were informed, had been cured of consumption, or rather disease of the liver and lungs, with fever of the bowels. He was discharged on the 23d March, after being confined to his bed for many months. The negro appeared perfectly restored. We also saw, at the same time, a negro who had been cured of a severe cancer by Dr. Fryer. [Editors Louisiana State Republican, Lafayette, May 28, 1851. my30 d&Wtf

HEAD-QUARTERS FIRST DIVISION LOUISIANA MILITIA, New Orleans, June 14, 1851.

General Orders No. 19.

1. The Volunteer Corps of the First Division Louisiana Militia will be prepared to celebrate, with due military honor, the Fourth of July, the anniversary of our glorious independence, for which purpose they will assemble on their respective parades, fully equipped, at 6 o'clock A. M.

2. The Artillery will be prepared to fire a National Salute, at sunset on the eve of the day, and one at sunrise and noon of the day, on the Place d'Armes, Lafayette and Washington Squares.

3. Brig. Gen. D. AUGUSTIN, commanding the Louisiana Legion, and Brig. Gen. E. L. TRACY, commanding the First Brigade, are charged with the execution of these orders, so far as they concern their respective commands, and will hold themselves ready and subject to further orders from Division Head-Quarters.

4. Brig. Gen. CHORMAN and officers of the Ninth Brigade, and other officers of the First Division, not on special duty, are invited to join the Major General and staff, in full dress, on the Place d'Armes, (Circus Square,) at half past 6 o'clock A. M....By order of JOHN L. LEWIS,
THOMAS CRIPPS, Major Gen. Com'g 1st Div. La. Ma.
Aid-de-Camp. jel6 tf

Thompson & Nixon's

FASHIONABLE READY-MADE CLOTHING Establishment, 19 Camp street, opposite Hewlett's Exchange, New Orleans.

THOMPSON, PECK & NIXON'S

CASH TAILORING AND FURNISHING STORE, No. 304 Broadway, corner of Duane street, New York.
jel9 2ip tf

WANTED—A situation as Cook, in some genteel private family, by a good, industrious woman, who is anxious to get a home. Apply to the corner of Enterpe and Apollo streets, Grocery store. jel9 2t*

LUNCH AT THE SHADES.

THIS DAY, June 19, at half-past 10 o'clock.—Vegetable Soup, Roast Beef, Roast Pig, Roast Veal, Baked Redfish, Redfish Chowder, Chicken Pie, Stewed Chicken, Mutton Pie, Liver and Onions, Beef Hash, Mashed Potatoes, Vegetables, etc., etc.

Punches, Juleps, Coblers, etc. Cigars of the best.

LUNCH AT KING'S PAVILION,

Corner of Canal and Front Levee Streets.

THIS DAY, June 19, at half-past 10 o'clock—Will be served up Fresh Salmon, Fresh Shad and Eels, with a variety of every delicacy of the season. jel9

AMUSEMENTS.

MADAME DUVELL

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of New Orleans that she has just arrived from Europe, and may be consulted at her residence, No. 65, corner of Old Levee and Esplanade streets, opposite the Mint, on the Present, Past and Future events.
Consultation—Gentlemen $1; Ladies 50c. jel9 6t*

PLACIDE'S VARIETIES.

Manager.....M'lle MARIE DURET
Stage Manager.....Mr. J. H. CHARLES

THIS EVENING, Thursday, June 19, the performance will commence with the Play entitled

VICTORINE.

Victorine.....M'lle Marie Duret

LA GISELLE.

Characters by M'lle Hilariot, M'lle E. Barre, Mons. Maugin, Mons. Plagnetz and the Corps de Ballet.

After which, Mr. John Gaisford's comedietta of

THE BLOOMERS.

Dashaway.....Mr. Charles | Mrs. Bloomer...M'lle Marie Duret

Doors open at half past 7 o'clock; performance to commence at a quarter to 8.
Prices of Admission—Dress, First and Second Tier and Parquette; 75 cents; Boxes, Third Tier, for colored persons only, 50 cents; Gallery, 25 cents.

AUCTION SALES.

Perfumery.....Undershirts.....Gloves, etc.
BY J. R. CARRERAS,
J. R. DOMINGON, Auctioneer.

THURSDAY, June 19, at 10 o'clock—Will be sold at No. 44 Conti street,
One lot of PERFUMERY, Pink Cotton UNDERSHIRTS, GLOVES, etc. ..... Also .....
LOOKING-GLASSES, GLASSWARE and FURNITURE. jel9

Valuable Real Estate in the First Municipality, for account of former purchaser.

BY J. M. WEYMOUTH, Auctioneer.

SATURDAY, June 21, at 12 o'clock—Will be sold at the St. Louis Exchange, by auction,
ONE SQUARE OF GROUND, situated in Fenbourg Jackson, bounded by Bienville, Conti, St. Patrick and Bernadotte streets, containing twenty-eight lots (Nos. 1 to 28)—measuring 300 feet front on Bienville street, same on Conti, 311 feet front on St. Patrick, and same on Bernadotte, English measure.
Act of sale before ——Lewis, Notary Public, at the expense of the purchaser.
Terms cash. jel9

J. R. CARRERAS'
AUCTION STORE,
44 CONTI STREET.

ALL kinds of Merchandise received at his store, either for Auction or Private Sale.
Particular attention will be paid to out-door sales of Cargoes, Household Furniture, etc.
Liberal advances made on invoices of Goods, when deposited to be sold at auction. jel 6m

WESTPHALIA HAMS—50 superior Westphalia Hams. Price 15 cents per lb. For sale by
jel9 3t A. B. RINGGOLD, 91 Gravier st.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS, Second Municipality, June 18, 1851.

BOUNDARIES of the several School Districts in the Second Municipality of New Orleans, published for the information of parents and guardians, under a resolution of the Board, adopted on the 5th inst:

JACKSON SCHOOL DISTRICT, for Boys and Girls, bounded by the River, Felicity Road, Nayades, Thalia, Tivoli Circle, New Canal, the Swamp, Hevia, Circus and Canal streets. School-house, corner of Richard and Packsnier streets.

WASHINGTON SCHOOL DISTRICT, for Boys and Girls, bounded by Felicity Road, Nayades, Thalia, Estelle and Annunciation streets. School-house, corner of Basin and Magazine streets.

FULTON SCHOOL DISTRICT, for Boys and Girls, bounded by the River, Delord street, Tivoli Circle, Nayades, Thalia, Estelle and Benjamin streets. School-house, corner of Dauphine and Annunciation streets.

JEFFERSON SCHOOL DISTRICT, for Boys and Girls, bounded by Triton Walk, Tivoli Circle, Nayades street, Felicity Road and the Swamp. School-house, corner of Dryades and Erato streets.

MARSHALL SCHOOL DISTRICT, for Boys only, bounded by the River, Delord street, Tivoli Circle, Triton Walk, the New Canal, the Swamp, Hevia, Circus and Canal streets. School-house, St. Mary street, between Girod and Julia sts.

FRANKLIN SCHOOL DISTRICT, for Girls only, boundaries same as Marshall District. School-house, St. Charles street, between Girod and Julia streets.

FIRE SCHOOL DISTRICT, for Boys and Girls, bounded by Hevia, Circus and Canal streets and the Swamp. School-house, corner of St. Peter and Perdido streets.
jel9 1m JOHN CALHOUN, Secretary.

Steamer CALIFORNIA—Summer Arrangement—For Bloxi, Bay St. Louis, Pass Christian and Mississippi City—This splendid Lake packet, Captain Charles L. Reynolds, master, having been thoroughly overhauled and refitted with a new entire cabin forward, and a new sky-light aft, for ventilation, will leave the Levee, foot of Canal street, every TUESDAY and THURSDAY MORNING, on the arrival of the 8 o'clock A. M. cars, and SATURDAY EVENINGS by the 5 o'clock P. M. cars. Returning, will leave Biloxi every SUNDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENING. [jel12 R. GEDDES, Agent, 10 Bank Place.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

THE ONLY THROUGH LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA AND OREGON, via HAVANA AND CHAGRES—*Fare Reduced*—On SATURDAY, June 21, at 8 o'clock, the splendid double engine steamship GEORGIA, D. D. Porter, U. S. N. commander, will sail precisely at 8 o'clock, connecting with the Pacific Mail steamship, to leave Panama on or about the 15th of July.

RATES OF PASSAGE:
From New Orleans to Chagres.
In Main Saloon.....$70 00
In Second Cabin.....55 00
In Steerage.....35 00
From Panama to San Francisco.
In Main Saloon.....$250 00
In Second Cabin.....225 00
In Steerage.....125 00

For passage, apply to
ARMSTRONG, HARRIS & CO. Agents,
jel9 106 Magazine street.

FOR NEW YORK—The fine bark ELIZA ANN, Clough, master, now loading, and will have immediate dispatch. For freight of 300 bales cotton, have good accommodation, apply on board, opposite Pauline street, or to
jel9 WM. J. DEWEY, 88 Gravier st.
or to R. W. DEAN, 88 Gravier st.

MOLASSES.

SUGAR-HOUSE and Re-boiled Molasses of a superior quality, constantly on hand and for sale at the CRESCENT REFINERY, Nos. 131 and 133 Commerce street, three doors above Julia. jel1 1m2p

ECLIPSE STABLES,

BATES FORDNEY, PROPRIETOR—*On Philippa street*, opposite Union.—Horses at all times to let, either in harness or saddle.
Several fine Horses on hand for sale.
Also, a prime lot of Kentucky Mules for sale, on reasonable terms. jel 1f

SECOND-HAND BOOKS.

The Subscriber has purchased the Stock of Dr. HUNTER, opposite the site of the ST. CHARLES HOTEL. This is the largest collection of rare and valuable Second-hand Books in the city.
As it is the wish of the Subscriber to dispose of the Books, and devote his attention exclusively to dealing in Watches, Jewelry, etc., he offers them at the lowest prices for cash. Among them are the best works on Theology, Law, Medicine, Novels, Belles Lettres, Physical Science.
The latest Novels and Publications always on hand.
JOSEPH RAFAEL, No. 34 St. Charles street.

Throat Ail,
BRONCHITIS,
CONSUMPTION.

The difference between these Diseases clearly pointed out, in language adapted to unprofessional readers, by Dr. HALL, 137 Canal st.
Sold for $1, at 14 Camp st., by fel6tf J. H. STERN.

A CARD.

THE sanitary condition of the city of New Orleans, now exciting the attention of the Board of Health and the Medical Faculty, has led to a full investigation thereof, and to a compilation by Dr. Simonds of the statistical tables of hygiene and mortuary facts, which are laid before the community in a course of lectures at Lyceum Hall. By a careful examination of the comparative health and mortality bills of Boston and New Orleans, at different periods, a great improvement is discovered in both places, within the last three or four years, and the fact is mainly attributable to increased cleanliness, brought by Roman Bathing.

In Boston, five years ago, Hydropathy became a mania, and the SHOWER BATH, affording the most economical and conven