Amusements.—This Evening.

PLACIDE'S VARIETIES.—The Rifle Brigade—La Fille Mal Gardee—The Blossom.

S. of T.—Meetings This Evening.

UNION DIVISION No. 5, at Crystal Fount Hall, 288 Tchoupitoulas street, at 8 o'clock.

LOUISIANA DIVISION No. 11, at Unity Hall, Marigny Building, Third Municipality, at 8 o'clock.

The Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL
of the Council of the Second Municipality.

NEW ORLEANS:

FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 20, 1851.

See First and Fourth Pages.

New Orleans and Jackson Railroad.—Captain Warren A. Grice is going through the Piney Woods, with a rush, in favor of the Madisonville route for the railroad between Jackson, Mississippi, and this city. The Southern Journal (published at Monticello, Lawrence county) of the 13th has the reports of the two railroad meetings, one at Georgetown, Copiah county, and one at Monticello, in favor of the road and the Madisonville route, both of which were addressed by Capt. Grice and Lieut. H. L. Smith. The energy of the friends of the Madisonville route, is much to be admired. The people of the county are none the worse of a little stirring up occasionally, and is a safe thing at all times, to enlarge to them on their own resources and their future greatness.

Munificent Legacy.—The will of Mr. Elihu Creswell, the wealthy negro trader, was probated yesterday. He orders all the slaves he may die possessed of to be sent to a Free State at the expense of his succession. The remainder of his property he bequeathed to his mother in Carolina. As the Free States are passing stringent laws of exclusion against people of color, we call the attention of the Colonization Society to the subject.

Placide's.—We advise ladies to absent themselves during the run of "The Bloomers." It abounds with *doubles entendres*, which, the author says, are unintentional, but the audience most perversely will catch at the points. We are surprised at its second appearance. If the only object of the manageress is to draw houses, without regard to the character of the pieces, then she acts wisely in giving repetitions of this farce. In point of literary execution, or true wit, it is beneath criticism.

The Right Spirit in Charleston.—At a public meeting the citizens recommend to the Common Council the subscription of $250,000 to the Memphis Railroad. The completion of that road will be detrimental to New Orleans. But we shall more cheerfully submit to the injury, when, by this iron band, Charleston is chained to the north-west. All the Quitlebumbs, and other military worthies, may charge against the track in vain. When completed, Carolina cannot secede—the politicians may—but the people will not. Charleston, with 43,000 inhabitants, takes $250,000, in addition to private subscriptions. How much does New Orleans intend to invest in the Jackson and the Opelousas roads?

Port Gibson, (Miss.) Herald.—The number of the 13th contains the valedictory of W. H. Jacobs, Esq., who has edited the Herald with much success for many years, and commanded for it the entire support of the people among whom it circulated.

While we regret to part with Mr. Jacobs, it is pleasing to know that Mr. Bruner, the gentleman who has assumed the editorship of the Herald, is no stranger in "Old Claiborne," and brings with him to his new office an excellent reputation as a writer and a gentleman. Success to the Herald.

NEW BOOKS.—We are indebted to J. B. Steel for "Romance Dust from the Historic Places," by W. S. Mayo. This writer has gained a high reputation by his "Berber." We are also indebted to him for the last volume of Cooper's Works, which contains the "Two Admirals." These works are from the press of Putnam, and are got up in his best style. Taylor & Putnam are certainly entitled to the credit of introducing great improvements in the publication of books. Their editions of Irving, Goldsmith, Miss Bremer and Miss Sedgwick, are an honor to the American Press.

THE SHADES.—There will be a fine Lunch served up at this favorite resort to-day at half-past 10.

The steamer Bostona has bountifully supplied us with late river papers.

It is said that Mr. Yulee, of Florida, intends to contest the seat of Mr. Mallory, on the ground that he (Yulee) was duly elected Senator if the blank votes on one or more of the ballotings were rejected. Should the Senate decide against him and in favor of Mr. Mallory, then they may, on the same principle, declare the seat of Mr. James, of Rhode Island, and Charles Sumner, of Massachusetts, vacant; as neither of them was elected if the blank votes had been counted.

The New York Express, of the 5th instant, says that the great enterprise of the Illinois Central Railroad has been at last fairly commenced, the directors having voted to put one hundred and fifty miles of the Chicago end at once under contract. Other divisions will soon be arranged, and in the course of four or five years, we shall see this great work completed from Chicago and Galena to Cairo.

On the 14th the Mississippi river at Memphis was only 14 feet below the highest water mark of this year, and still rising rapidly. It was within 4 feet of the highest mark of 1844.

The subject of beet-root sugar, with a view to its production in Ireland, is now engrossing a good deal of public attention. Ireland is said, by Mr. Sullivan, the chemist to the Museum of Irish Industry in Dublin, to possess great capabilities for the production of beet-root in large quantities, and of very superior quality—the Irish root possessing at least as much saccharine matter as that of France or Germany. The statistics of beet-root sugar are very curious and instructive. In 1841, the production of this article in Europe was estimated at 60,000 tons; in 1847 it was said to be [illegible] and in 1850, it is calculated to be 190,[illegible]. The manufacture is said to be rapidly increasing, and realizing a great profit to those who are engaged in it. We see no reason why it should not be prosecuted as favorably in Ireland as in Russia, Prussia, Belgium and France, the countries at present most largely engaged in its production.

The Democratic Convention held at Concord, N. H., on the 11th inst., was attended by two hundred and fifty delegates. The Hon. Levi Woodbury was unanimously put forward as their favorite candidate for the Presidency. They nominated Luke Woodbury, of Antrim, as their candidate for Governor, and appointed Chas. G. Atherton, delegate to the Democratic National Convention.

Mr. Wilson, United States Commercial Agent for Hayti, arrived at Boston in the brig Egyptian on the morning of the 11th inst.

B. G. Goodrich, Esq., well known as Peter Parley, entered upon the duties of his office, as Consul at Paris, May 12th, having arrived April 19th. His office is at No. 32 Rue de Rivoli.

Theatrical.—The Louisville Courier of the 12th congratulates the admirers of the legitimate drama in Louisville that the manager had closed an engagement with Mr. Neafie, which is to commence so soon as that distinguished actor shall have terminated a brief engagement pending in Cincinnati.

Mr. McKean Buchanan is to commence an engagement at the Walnut Street Theatre, in Philadelphia, on the 23d.

The cholera has appeared in Hawkesville, Ky., and seven deaths had occurred in that small place within twenty-four or thirty-six hours.

The Flood Slowly Subsiding.—The St. Louis Intelligencer of the 13th has the beginning of the going down of the waters:

"Yesterday morning the general appearance of things seemed to indicate an early subsidence of the waters, but last evening we ascertained that during the twenty-four hours preceding seven o'clock, the fall did not exceed the one-half of an inch—and when our paper was going to press the cloudy state of the atmosphere seemed to threaten more wet weather. At this writing, the height of the river opposite this city is four feet eight and a half inches lower than it was during the flood of 1844, and thirty-three feet and nine inches above low water mark. The Levee is, of course, still entirely under water, and the warehouses completely submerged."

The Tax on the Commerce of New Orleans.

While we have endeavored to give reasons for objecting to the Bill of Mr. Payne, and attempted to show by reference to the Prices Current that the trade of the city is not afflicted with a galloping consumption, we readily concede that many of the charges are too high, and ought to be reduced. But the wharfage is the last which ought to be touched; and yet it is the first to suffer. The present pilot system is a crying evil. The pilot association, in fact, is a close corporation, the members of which are vested with the power of selecting their fellows. They constitute one partnership, and are all equally interested in the proceeds of their industry. All competition is cut off—all stimulus to industrial enterprise is banished. *There is nothing like it in the civilized world!* This gross abuse has been maintained here by the force of party. The pilots are all members of the dominant party; they concentrate a vote of several hundreds, and all efforts made to remodel the pilotage, and to place it on the system which prevails in the great commercial cities, have signally failed. Faction has been permitted to cripple the commerce of New Orleans, and her politicians have been a party to the measure. We are glad to find our citizens are awakening to the importance of reform in this matter.

Again, the fees of the Harbor Master and Port Warden are enormous, and ought to be reduced. But those of the Port Warden exist by virtue of State laws, and can only be reached by the Legislature. Wharfage is the compensation which commerce pays for the use of landings by which to carry on its operations. It is universally admitted that the facilities for receiving and discharging cargoes here, surpass those of any other city in the United States. The Levee and wharves have been built and kept up at a great expense. The amount collected for a series of years, from vessels and steamboats, does not exceed the expenses. But we think that the city has a right to charge something beyond the mere cost to the vast amount of produce landed here. The wear and tear of streets—the increase of police, should be in part reckoned in estimating the just wharfage to be levied on products landed on the Levee. It is difficult to hit upon the exact apportionment of the expenses. A part should be borne by the commerce, and a part by the property of the city.

The plan proposed by the new Bill, of collecting the wharfage daily, involves the necessity of an army of tax collectors. A bill must be presented, a receipt given, and the proper entry made in the books of the city, every day. The fractions of days would be lost. It was to guard against this evil that the present rule was adopted, that of assessing a tax for a certain length of time, payable at once. If the vessel remains over the time, then an additional tax is levied. The rates were fixed by a reference to the average length of time that vessels remain at the Levee, and we learn that the great majority of the ship owners do not object to the time.

No change ought to be made in the rates, to take effect before next year. Let the amount of tax to be levied be fixed with reference to the diminished revenue, caused by the reduced wharfage. But it will be oppressive and unjust to cut off this revenue at once. The Second Municipality was just on the point of making large appropriations for the extension of the wharves into the channel, and thus build over the bar recently formed. This new ordinance prevents this improvement.

Webster nominated for President in Boston. The following paper was put in circulation, on the 9th instant, in Boston, and was obtaining numerous signatures:

"We nominate Daniel Webster for President of the United States because he is a true lover of liberty, a faithful friend to his country and its institutions, and the defender of the Constitution under which we live; because his patriotism is as broad as the Union, and he will never permit the Constitution to be violated to favor one portion of the country for the benefit of another; because by his calm wisdom, and far-seeing intelligence, and high courage, he has done much to save our country from foreign war and intestine division, and to guide it in the path of honor, prosperity and happiness; because under his administration the Constitution will be upheld, the laws enforced, the Union preserved, and the whole country be made prosperous; and, finally, because this high honor is due to his long and faithful service, to his matchless talents, his stern integrity, and his exalted patriotism."

A very general movement, having for its object Mr. Webster's nomination, is going on throughout the State of Massachusetts. Papers are being circulated for signatures in every town of that Commonwealth.

Louisville and Nashville Railroad.—An ordinance, providing for a subscription by the city of Louisville of $1,000,000 to this great work, has passed the Board of Common Councilmen of that city. It had not, on the 12th, passed the Board of Aldermen; but no doubt was entertained that it would pass, and without amendment. The ordinance is published. One thousand shares, of one hundred dollars each, are to be provided for by an *ad valorem* tax of ten cents on each hundred dollars worth of all the real and personal estate in the city of Louisville. Bonds of the city, payable thirty years after date, with six per cent. interest, are to be executed for half a million of dollars. To pay the interest on these bonds an *ad valorem* tax of fifteen cents, on each $100 worth of real and personal estate, is to be levied. These subscriptions are not to be entered until the Nashville and Louisville Railroad Company shall have received sufficient subscriptions from other responsible sources to insure the completion of the road with this amount of subscription.

Crops in Alaabama.—The Huntsville (Ala.) Advocate of the 13th says:

Early wheat has been generally cut, and the weather is fine for harvesting. The crop has been an uncommonly good one. Oats have suffered from the drought. Corn and cotton look remarkably well, but are not as forward as usual.

Crops in Eastern Mississippi.—The (Aberdeen) Monroe Democrat—a Tombigbee craft—passes by the crops thus quickly: "We are glad to learn that the crops hereabouts—wheat, corn, cotton, fruits, etc.—are unusually promising."

A New Feature.—Judge Howe, of Wisconsin, opens his court with prayer. On a late occasion, a member of the bar protested, calling it a hypocritical proceeding, and not calculated to impress the bar with additional reverence. The Judge, we are told, "justified himself in cool, dignified and appropriate language, by a reference to those obligations and teachings influencing every Christian impulse, and which were most beautifully exemplified in his forbearance at that moment."

The Cleopatra Case in New York.—John L. O'Sullivan, Louis Schlesinger, Capt. Lewis and others appeared on arraignment in the U. S. District Court in New York on the 10th inst. and pleaded not guilty to an indictment charging them with a violation of the Act of Congress which prohibits persons from fitting out expeditions against foreign powers in times of peace. The indictment is said to contain ninety counts. The trial is set down for the first Monday in July.

Very Late from Guatemala.—We have received the Gaceta de Guatemala to the 19th April. The news is not very important. We translate from that paper the following items: The question between the States of San Salvador and Honduras and Guatemala was not settled; and in spite of the desire of the latter State, it appeared that the revolutionary men and the enemies of social order, who possess a greater influence than the government, prevent all settlement of the question. There is also another reason—the interventions of foreign agents—which, on several occasions, only added new obstacles to the settlement of the difficulties, and the moderation of Guatemala towards its enemies had increased the audacity of its adversaries. This uncertain and painful state of affairs remains in the same position, against the desire of the Guatemaliens to be out of the difficulty.

The State of San Salvador, on the other hand, is not in a brilliant position. The factious men, who are very numerous, are of course against the government, and stop by their conduct the march of the authorities. Peace is the best means to restore tranquility in that country.

The anniversary of the establishment of the republic was to be celebrated in Guatemala on the 22d, 23d, and 24th of April. The programme is published in the Gaceta; but Gen. Carrera, who had been invited, will not be present. The service of his country obliges him to stay at the head of the army. The principal articles of the programme of this solemnity are: A general review of the soldiers; a banquet in the palace; serenades; and during three nights, an illumination in the streets, to which bonfires will be added. [N.Y. Herald, 11th.

New York Legislature ...Extra Session.

Both Houses convened on the 10th inst., in terms of the Governor's Proclamation. In the Senate an Anti-Canal member read a protest against the proceedings under Gov. Hunt's proclamation, and some challenging of seats occurred. In the Assembly, in consequence of the absence of Speaker H. J. Raymond, Mr. Varnum was elected Speaker. Mr. A. A. Thompson, of the city of New York, offered the following Anti-Abolition Resolutions:

Resolved, That we revere the wisdom and patriotism of our ancestors, who framed the Union of the States under a federal Constitution; that we attribute our power, dignity and prosperity as a nation, the full possession and enjoyment of civil and religious liberty, the security of property and the means of moral and intellectual elevation, which are the birth-rights of every citizen, and all the magnificent results of our growth as a people, to the Union under the Constitution; that the maintainance and existence of these great blessings during the present generation, and their transmission to posterity, are secure only by a faithful adherence to the Union, and implicit obedience to the Constitution.

Resolved, That the fabric of our General Government was the product of reciprocal concession among the conflicting interests of different sections of the country, of mutual respect of the diversities of opinion which prevailed among the citizens, and of sincere affection, begotten by their common origin, and the common perils, toils and sacrifices through which their common liberties had been won; and that the General Government can be sustained and perpetuated only upon the same basis of concession, respect and affection.

Resolved, That we cordially approve the recent measures of Congress for the adjustment of the dangerous questions arising out of the acquisition of territory under the treaty with Mexico, and that, in consideration of the various and discordant interests to be affected thereby, we hold that the compromise is a fair one, and ought to be cheerfully sustained and enforced by every patriot in every part of the republic.

Resolved, That the further agitation of the slave question is dangerous to the interests of the Union.

Resolved, That this House will make no appropriations of any of the public moneys to the support of any college, academy, seminary, or other institution of learning in this State, in any case where it is known that a spirit of abolition, of disrespect of the various institutions of the country, of disobedience to the law in any manner, is encouraged and fostered there, or where the same is permitted or tolerated by the person or persons having charge thereof.

Resolved, That the property of the citizens should be protected by just and equal laws of the State, whether such property consist of slaves or otherwise.

These resolutions, giving rise to debate, lay over under the rules.

These resolutions will be pressed by Mr. Thompson, and other friends of the Union, until all the abolition democrats and whigs shall have shown their hands. They will aid to make this extra session a stormy one.

Gov. Hunt's Message is a plain, forcible, business paper, urging the enlargement of the Erie Canal, and the Oswego along with it, and maintaining that these improvements cannot be carried out with honor to the State, unless the State's guarantee is given for them.

Affairs in Hayti.

During the course of last week, the packet schooner Vigilant conveyed hither, from St. Croix, Mons. Maxim Raybaud, French Consul General and Charge d'Affaires to the Government of Hayti, and Mr. Walsh, United States "Agent politique" to that Government. We learn by the arrival of these distinguished personages, that Mons. Raybaud, in connection with Mr. Usher, the British Consul General at Hayti, had succeeded in inducing the Emperor Faustin to express himself to the following effect, in regard to his future movements towards the Dominicans:

That while his Majesty would abstain, at all hazards, from any specific treaty with St. Domingo, he consented to hold himself entirely on the defensive, and would not cause his army to cross the frontier, unless compelled to do so by some aggressive act on the part of the Dominicans.

This communication was conveyed in person by Mons. Raybaud to the Government of St. Domingo, who, in consequence, left Port au Prince, accompanied by Mr. Walsh, in the French war steamer Crocodile, which vessel subsequently landed those gentlemen at St. Croix. Mons. Raybaud and Mr. Walsh take their departure to-day, in the packet steamer Merlin, for New York, in order to proceed to Washington, where they are expected to meet Mr. Usher. [St. Thomas Tridende, May 21.

Advices from Hayti state that the rebellion of Prince Bobo had been easily suppressed by the energetic measures of Government. He appeared to have entirely failed to realize the sympathies he had to take up arms in his cause. He had fled to the woods. The great and absorbing topic was the collective notes presented to the Emperor by the plenipotentiaries of France, England and the United States, demanding an acknowledgement of the Dominican Republic, or a cessation of hostilities for ten years. The Emperor having refused these conditions, the American and French representatives prepared to embark, and were expected at Jacmel, on their way to St. Domingo and New York. *The Haytiens, loth to believe that England or France would consent to jeopardize their commerce for the sake of the United States, which would alone reap a rich harvest from their long cherished design of obtaining a footing on the island—the Bay of Samana, with its surrounding lands for a colony, was promised to the United States by the Dominicans*, in case its representative succeeded in obtaining an acknowledgement of their independence. In all other respects the country was tranquil, and more produce had been exported to England and the continent in 1850, and the first quarter of 1851, than during the three previous years. Importations had also increased in proportion.

Intersting from Bahamas.—The arrival at New York, on the 10th inst., of the British schooner John Wesley, from Nassau, N. P., puts the New York papers in possession of files of the Nassau Guardian, the Bahama Herald, and the Royal Gazette, to the 28th ult., from which we gather the following items:

Supposed Capture of a Slaver.—A steamer having a disabled brig in tow, had been seen from the Caicos, and from the circumstances mentioned in the following paragraph, it was conjectured that the latter was a captured slaver:

"Capt. Coverly, of the schooner Nancy, arrived on Friday from the Caicos, informs us that on Sunday, 13th ult., he heard at intervals, the whole of that day, heavy cannonading to the leeward of Lorimores, Caicos. On first hearing it, he supposed the firing proceeded from some vessel in the vicinity in distress, but could see nothing to strengthen this impression. The next day (Monday) he saw a smoke as from a steamer,, and later on that day a steamer, having a brig in tow, stood in close on Lorimores, and then bore away to the northwest. The brig's rigging was much cut up, and one of her masts was gone, as also one of the steamer's. She was probably a slaver, and the steamer, after a long chase, had succeeded in capturing her."

The Salt Crop.—Between three and four hundred thousand bushels of salt are ready for shipment at Grand and Salt Cays. The salt prospects of the other islands are also very promising. By an official document published in the Guardian, it appears that the rents of the salt ponds of the Bahamas, for the years 1848, '49, and '50, produced the sum of £2,183 18s. 1½d; the expenditures for the same period was £1,653 18s. 7½d.—leaving a balance of £529 19s. 6½d.

Rain.—We have had some very fine rains lately. The effects are visible, and vegetation is improving wonderfully. A few more rains of the same sort will set the pine-apple growers in a fair way of reaping an abundant crop.

From Pernambuco, Brazil.—The revolutionary intelligence from Portugal was received here on the 29th of April, at which the Portuguese populace has evinced the most decided indifference—proving, to the shame and mortification of the lazaroni (or natives) there, that peace and industry are paramount with them to all other earthly considerations. Sickness, to some extent, here and in the interior, prevails, but is not attended with fatality. Hemp, lumber and naval stores are in good demand along the coast, caused by an order from the Emperor to increase the navy in every part of Brazil, for the suppression of the slave trade. This monstrous traffic is, to all intents and purposes, signed, sealed and doomed to death eternal. [N.Y. Express.

Items by Telegraph from Boston.—The body of one of the men drowned by the destruction of Minot's Ledge Lighthouse, has been found.

The rescue case was before the U. S. Court on the 11th. Mr. Dana spoke two hours in opening the case for the defence. When he concluded, witnesses were called.

A letter inviting the Hon. Daniel Webster to visit Lowell, appeared on the 11th. It is signed by a large number of citizens, and is in confirmation of a similar invitation extended to Mr. Webster by the city authorities a few days since.

Jenny Lind has engaged rooms at the Revere House. She will give two concerts.

From Utah.—The Deseret News, published at Salt Lake City, of the 19th of April, has been received. It contains very little news. It speaks of Jos. L. Heywood having filed his bonds as Marshal of the territory of Utah, and entered upon the duties of his office. The commissions for the other officers had not, we infer, been received.

The weather was said to be unusually pleasant—sky clear, and no frost to injure vegetation. Much grain had been sown, many trees transplanted, and fences reared around the several blocks of the town.

Adams' Express.—The New York correspondent of the Washington Intelligencer speaks in high terms of the rapid passage of Adams' Express from New Orleans to New York. It went through in six days and ten hours, beating the mail nearly three days.

A Delicate Compliment.—The Duke of Wellington omitted the banquet which he has given for many years on the 18th of June, the anniversary of Waterloo, out of regard to the feelings of the French visitors to London.

Cholera on Steamboats.—The St. Louis papers continue to record the sickness and mortality that exist or have occurred on steamboats arriving there from below. The Intelligencer, of the 11th inst., reports that the steamer Mohawk, which arrived there on the night of the 9th, had three deaths from cholera during the trip from New Orleans, while several sick were taken from her at quarantine. On the Columbus five persons had died, while several more were sick and taken off at quarantine.

Several boats bound up the Ohio from New Orleans had lost passengers by cholera.

Rates of Labor in India and America.—A negro slave does as much work as six Hindoos. At this rate it will be a long time before the East India Company beats us in cotton.

"Stopping the Grog."—The Legislature of Maine has determined that the people of that State shall be a sober, if not a wise set; for it has forbidden "the manufacture or sale of all spirituous liquors, except by authorized and licensed town agents; and then only for medical or mechanical purposes. If any unlicensed person shall manufacture or sell these liquors, he is subjected for the first conviction to a fine of $100; for the second conviction to a fine of $200; and for the third to $200 and four months' imprisonment. It authorizes the search of stores etc., for spirituous liquors, unless proved to be imported, and in the original packages in which it was imported. No person engaged in the unlawful traffic is allowed to sit on a jury in any case arising under the act."

Paul Jones.—Recently we mentioned the orders of our Government for bringing to America the remains of this great captain, and the unsuccessful attempt to find them. The London Times contains the following:

To the Editor of the London Times:

SIR—I notice from your paper of yesterday that the Americans have been unsuccessful in their search at Paris for the remains of the redoubtable Paul Jones. I think, had they examined the Strangers' Burying Ground at Cronstadt, they would have met with more success.

Sometime after his attempt to land here, he went to Russia, and got an appointment in the Russian navy; but, in consequence of the remonstrances of the other officers of the fleet, he had to resign, and was allowed a small pension by the Empress. He shortly after died, and was buried as above stated. I have often seen the stone which was erected over his grave.

Leith, May 23. A SHIPMATE.

The Value of a Good Name.—The Detroit Advertiser states that a gentleman who is largely engaged in manufacturing flour in the interior of New York, and who has been so fortunate as to establish for his mill a high reputation among favorite brands, unable to make as much of the article as he can sell, has been engaged for some months past, and is now engaged in that State in buying up certain brands of Michigan flour, for the purpose of taking it to New York, and there repacking it into new barrels, upon which he places his own well-known brand; for which flour, when so put up, he realizes from four to six shillings more per barrel than the very choicest kinds of Michigan flour, in the best order, will command under the most favorable circumstances.

A New Instrument of Destruction.—A rifle, capable of firing twenty-five balls every minute, including the time of loading, was recently exhibited in Newark, N. J., and is supposed to be an important improvement in fire-arms. Under the barrel, in the place of the ordinary ramrod, is an iron tube containing the twenty-five balls, and by cocking the gun a ball is brought up in the barrel, and the same operation also brings up from the breech a "pill" of priming. The charge of powder is contained in the ball, which is not round, but oblong, and having an opening which is corked shut after the powder has been introduced. The quantity of powder is only twenty-eight grains, and drives the ball with greater force than the large charge in an ordinary gun.

Arrest of Gen. Talcott.—This officer was arrested at Washington on the 9th inst. by order of Gen. Scott, in consequence of charges preferred by the Secretary of War against him, of insubordination and disrespect—principally, it is understood, in refusing to submit, for the Secretary's approval, certain contracts for casting cannon at Richmond. The Court Martial will convene in a few days.

It is probable that Congress will, at the next session, be called upon to revise the incongruous bureau system of the War and Navy Departments, and place them under the superintendence of active and energetic civilians, who possess some ideas beyond sticking upon points of etiquette.

Public Health of Cities.—The N. Y. Evening Post says that the mortality in the city of New York is higher, according to the ratio of population, than it is in any other Northern city. Thus, in the week closing with the 7th inst., New York had 312 deaths, while Philadelphia had 146, and Boston only 66. There is a larger influx of foreign immigration into New York than any other city, which may account for a portion of this excess of mortality, but it does not furnish a sufficient cause. The great cause is the filthy condition of the streets and houses, which are allowed to be in such a condition as to engender and nourish disease. The Street Inspector leaves people to complain to the Grand Jury, while the Grand Jury leaves them to the Sexton.

The Methodist Church Suit.—We learn from the Christian Advocate and Journal that the book agents of the Methodist Episcopal Church, acting upon the suggestion of the court in the late trial respecting the church property, have proposed to the Commissioners of the Church, South, "an adjustment of their preferred claims by a legal arbitration under the authority of the court." We are glad to learn this, and trust that the South will, with equal promptitude and cheerfulness, meet the proposal favorably.

Cholera on the Plains.—Passengers who arrived at St. Louis on the 12th inst., from Weston, Mo., announce that reports had reached that point that there had been considerable sickness on the plains. It was ascertained that some twenty-five teamsters, belonging to various trains, had died of cholera beyond Fort Leavenworth.

From the Cherokee Nation.—We have received the Tahlequah Advocate of the 29th ult. It contains no news of much interest. The various nominations for public officers seem to have been made, and they are so numerous that it is evident the Indians are as much given to office-seeking as their white brethren. Among the candidates for National Counsel, we see the names of Spring Frog, Spirit Pot, Laugh-at-Mush, and Lightning Bug. For Sheriff, the names of Fish Tail and Pelican Tyger are quite prominent. John Ross does not seem to have any opponent for the Chieftaincy.

The death, on the 11th inst., of Mr. O. C. Tiffany, one of the most opulent merchants and respected citizens of Baltimore, is mentioned, with a proper tribute to his virtues.

Abstraction from the Post-office of Valuable Letters.—A letter, mailed on the 29th ult., at the Philadelphia Post-office, directed to P. M. Bryson, Cashier of the Phœnix Bank, New York, containing drafts amounting to about $7000, has failed to reach the person to whom it was directed. They were all endorsed by Wm. Thaw, Cashier of the Mechanics' Bank of this city, and made payable to Mr. Bryson. As far as known, these drafts have not been negotiated.

Another case has occurred in which a letter has been taken from the post-office by some other person than the proper owner, and a draft of $119, which it contained, been abstracted, presented and paid. The facts in the latter case are as follows: The letter was addressed to Mrs. Sarah Lewin, from Edward Himes, of London, and it contained an exchange of $119 38, made payable to Mrs. Sarah Lewin, of this city, or bearer. It was drawn upon by Messrs. Brown & Bowen.

The letter, it is believed, was received at the Philadelphia Post-office, and was taken thence by some fraudulent means, and the bill of exchange was presented for payment by an elderly female, who signed her name as Sarah Lewin. [Philadelphia Ledger, 10th.

Arrival of the Humboldt.

NEW YORK, June 17—P. M.—The steamship Humboldt, from Havre and Cowes, arrived here this evening, bringing Paris dates to the 3d, and London dates to the 4th inst.

Liverpool Markets, June 3.—Cotton continued firm, with good demand. The sales of the 3d amounted to seven thousand bales, at previous prices. Flour was more saleable at the rates of the previous week. Corn met with a fair inquiry at 30s. to 30s. 6d., which is 6d. lower. The weather has been cold, and the want of rain much felt.

The Humboldt left Havre at 10 o'clock on the 4th, and Cowes at 5 o'clock on the same day, and reached her wharf at 6 o'clock.

The steamer Hermann arrived out in less than fifteen days to Southampton.

The Europa arrived at Liverpool on the 18th in ten and a half days.

The propeller Lafayette, from Philadelphia, reached Liverpool on the 2d inst. Having previously put into Queenstown, her air-pumps, as already stated, having given way on the fourth day out, she performed the rest of the passage without engines working under high pressure.

The U. S. frigate St. Lawrence sailed from Southampton on the 3d inst. for New York. She was to touch at Lisbon to land the Hon. Mr. Haddock, the American Chargé to Portugal, who was also bearer of a treaty between the two countries.

The commander and officers of the St. Lawrence gave a grand entertainment on board on the day previous to her departure, to the Mayor and corporation of Southampton, as a return for the hospitalities extended to them.

India News.—The India and China overland mail reached London on the 2d June, with Bombay dates to May 3d, and Calcutta and Madras to the 25th April.

There continues to be some slight disturbance on the Peshewar frontier. The troops were overrunning the whole territory, and exercising every species of power. The Persian Commissioner and Contractor of the Anglo-Indian Army, during the past ten years, and to whom the Governor owes half a million, and is endeavoring to evade payment, has been acquitted of the charges brought against him of committing fraud.

China.—The rebels were making headway against the imperial troops, and had taken possession of Marenisnaw. The commercial advices from India are not as satisfactory as those by the last mail. Money was very scarce at Bombay, and fluctuation of exchange, and had bad effect.

Portugal.—The Chamber of Deputies was dissolved on the 25th of May, and the new Cortez convened for the month of September, to revise the constitution.

Russia, Austria and Prussia.—We learn from Berlin that the King of Prussia had returned from Warsaw, and had assisted at the inauguration of the statue of Frederick the Great. The object of the conference of the Emperors of Russia and Austria and the King of Prussia was entirely of a military character.

France—Presidential Visit to the Provinces.—The news from France relates principally to the visit of the President to the provinces. He had been received at Dejon with enthusiasm.

The President made a speech at Dejon, to which much political importance was attached. His popularity was evidently on the increase, and it is said, in well informed circles, that should the election take place now, he would be re-elected President. The partisan journals express much dissatisfaction with his Dejon speech, and profess to regard it as a declaration of war against the Assembly.

The President returned to Paris on the 31 inst.

Spain.—The accounts from Spain represent the Government in great fear of an insurrection at Madrid. Every military precaution was being taken to guard against the Spanish democrats, who were again in action, and had issued a programme of future operations.

The Humboldt brings about seventy passengers.

Steamers Great Britain and Atlantic.—Captain Matthews, mate of the City of Glasgow steamer, is to have charge of the steamer Great Britain, which steamer comes to New York in September. The steamer Atlantic will be ready for sea on the 1st of June.

The World's Fair.—The Crystal Palace was visited, on the 31 inst., by nearly 50,000 persons. The Queen was present. [Telegraphic dispatch to the Delta.

Col. Z. W. Potter, late U. S. Consul at Valparaiso, arrived in Baltimore on the evening of the 10th inst., on his way to Washington, as bearer of dispatches from his excellency the American Minister at Santiago de Chile. Col. P. took passage on the 23d of April, shortly after the terrible earthquake, in the U. S. frigate Raritan, as far as Calhao, and bears, we learn, official intelligence of the recent revolution in the republic of Chile.

Connecticut.—The Legislature had two more ineffectual ballotings for Senator on the 11th inst. On the first ballot, Seymour and Baldwin had 105 votes each. On the second ballot, Baldwin had 109, Seymour 107, scattering 5. There were no more ballotings that day.

Died:

In the Parish of Calcasieu, June 1, DAVID B. CUMMING, Esq., aged 64 years.

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 22d 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

To Physicians, Druggists, and Ladies Afflicted.

THE CELEBRATED SUPPORTERS OF MRS. BETTS, of Philadelphia, recommended and approved by the most distinguished American Physicians, and the sole Supporter under existent official patents in the United States. Is made of rubber entirely without metallic pressure, which is more calculated to cause the disease than to cure it, the Supporter is entirely under the control of the lady wearing it. Hundreds of ladies in Louisiana have been cured by it, after all other means have failed.....Apply for Books (gratis), and for the Supporter, to the only agent in New Orleans.

G. K. MORRISON, Drugist, 12 Magazine st. 20 2t 20p

HOPS—Fresh and just received, for sale by
je20 P. L. MASSEY, cor. Camp and Gravier sts.

WANTED—A Lady, who has some experience in teaching, and who has just completed an engagement, is desirous of a reengagement in a school or private family. She is competent to instruct in the sound branches of an English education; also, in French and Music, vocal and instrumental. Her method of instruction has met the approval of superior judges, and she devotes much of her attention to forming the character and habits of the young persons committed to her charge. Rise would have no objection to go to the country. Address R, box P, 74. je20 1w

WESTERN VERANDA, corner Tchoupitoulas and Julia streets—The above establishment, having changed hands and undergone a complete renovation, with new furniture, etc., the proprietors would respectfully solicit a share of the accommodation of permanent and transient Boarders in a style not surpassed in the city.

They also announce that the BAR of this house will open TO-DAY, 12th inst., at 5 P. M., under the best of management, and furnished with the choicest Wines and Liquors.
je20 tf LANE & DUNN, Proprietors.

LUNCH AT THE SHADES.

THIS DAY, June 20, at half-past 10 o'clock.—Green Turtle Soup, Roast Beef, Roast Pig, Roast Veal, Baked Redfish, Redfish Chowder, Fried Croakers, Codfish and Potatoes, Beef Hash, Chicken Pie, Mutton Pie, Stewed Mutton, Corned Beef and Cabbage, Mashed Potatoes, Vegetables, etc.

☞ Punches, Lemonades, Coffees, etc. Cigars of the best.

LUNCH at MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE,
Corner of Customhouse street and Exchange Place.

THIS DAY, June 20—Roast Beef, Corned Beef and Cabbage, Roast Veal, Roast Pig, Boiled Mutton, Caper Sauce, Beefsteak and Onions, Pork and Beans, Mutton Stew, Chicken Stew, Baked Red Snapper, Liver and Sausages, Boiled Redfish, Codfish Balls, Boiled Sheepshead, Baked Sheepshead, Codfish and Potatoes, Tomatoes Stewed, and all the Vegetables of the season. Champagne Punch and Pine Apple Julaps. [jel 11*] JOHNSON & HODGKINS.

Mayoralty of New Orleans,
JUNE 19, 1851.
COUNCIL OF MUNICIPALITY NO. TWO, Sitting of Tuesday, June 17, 1851.

RESOLVED, That the Mayor be authorized and requested, after giving five days notice in the official paper, to sell at public auction the contract for building a Drop Tender for the use of the Dredge Boat, said Tender to be built in accordance with the specifications to be furnished by the Surveyor, and published with said notice, and to be paid for on completion and delivery to the Municipality. The said Tender to be finished in every respect, and delivered to the Municipality within thirty days from the signing of the contract, under penalty and forfeiture of twenty-five dollars per day for each and every day beyond the said specified time of thirty days, the sum to be retained out of the cost price of said Tender. Good security in the amount of the bid will be required, and the party named as security must hand in his name under his own signature before the time of adjudication.

(Signed) JAS. H. CALDWELL, President.
Approved June 19, 1851.
(Signed) A. D. CROSSMAN, Mayor.
True copy: H. BIER, Clerk.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, June 19, 1851.

NOTICE is hereby given, in virtue of the above resolution, that I will sell at my office, on MONDAY, the 30th inst., at 12 o'clock M., to the lowest bidder, the contract for building a Drop Tender for the use of the Dredge Boat in accordance with the specifications to be furnished by the Surveyor.
je20 A. D. CROSSMAN, Mayor.

Mayoralty of New Orleans,
JUNE 19, 1851.
COUNCIL OF MUNICIPALITY NO. TWO, Sitting of Tuesday, June 17, 1851.

RESOLVED, That the Mayor be authorized and requested, after giving ten days notice in the official paper to sell at public auction the contracts—
1. For furnishing all the necessary material, and extending the Steamboat Landing.
II. For furnishing all the necessary material, and extending Shipping Wharves Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14.

The above work to be done in accordance with the plan and specifications in the Surveyor's office, and the specifications to be furnished by the Surveyor, and published with the notice given by the Mayor.

(Signed) JAMES H. CALDWELL, President.
Approved June 19, 1851.
(Signed) A. D. CROSSMAN, May