The Daily Crescent.

JOURNAL
of the Commercial, Second Municipality.

NEW ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 23, 1851.

See Postscript Fourth Page.

Municipal Tax.—We are requested by the Collectors of Taxes on real estate, slaves, etc., in the Second Municipality, to remind tax-payers of the delinquency. It compels them to deliver to the Treasurer, for suit, tax bills for 1849, not collected on or before July 1.

The Spanish Language.—Mr. Gomez, the editor of the Union, has returned from Havana, and will recommence his classes. While we oppose his political opinions, we take pleasure in recommending him to persons desirous of learning Spanish.

The Camp Street Orphan Asylum.—Many of the citizens, last year, were highly gratified by the appearance of these children on the evening of the 4th of July. We are glad to learn that the Board of Charity intend to repeat this interesting exhibition this year. The correspondence, in part of the paper, shows under what auspices the affair will be conducted. The exhibition last year added some $500 to the funds of the institution. A similar sum this year will be very acceptable, especially as it comes at a season when the business of the establishment, like that of all others, is greatly diminished. Let not our citizens be unmindful of this benevolent entertainment.

The Varieties.—This being the only place of amusement, is crowded every night. We observe a very respectable number of disconsolate husbands, whose better halves are gone North, endeavoring to find a little comfort in the amusements offered by the Management.

Equestrian Statue of Gen. Jackson.—From the Washington Union we learn that Mr. Mills has succeeded in obtaining a cast of the head of the hero, having now only the body to complete. A minature model of this noble group is to be seen at the Mayor's office. Jackson is mounted on a spirited charger, which appears to be in the act of leaping. The whole weight is borne by the hind legs, without any other support. This is the only successful attempt to sustain the horse by its own weight, and is justly considered a triumph of American art.

We are indebted to the Chancellor and Mohawk for late St. Louis and Louisville papers.

Lecture.—The Similar speech of Beautiful Lenah this evening, as noticed in half-

Chief Justice Crenshaw, of Virginia, "just upon the eve of his eighty-second year," has written an essay on the alleged grievances of South Carolina, wherein he clearly shows that that State cannot secede. It appeared first in the New York Express, and the American Telegraph finds it "so clear, intelligent and instructive," that it feels constrained to publish it also. The able Chief Justice has seemed often, of late years, to be approaching the gates of death, but he has been spared by an all-wise power still to do good service to his country.

Health of St. Louis.—The St. Louis Union of the 16th has this salutary caution. The sickness among the immigrants has been very fatal for some time, but it would seem to be extending:

Sickness—Be Careful!—We were informed late last evening, by persons who have good opportunities of knowing, that much sickness and many deaths occurred during yesterday, throughout the city. On a short visit to the Catholic burial grounds, we counted, in the space of less than one hour, seven burials, which is an unusually large number for one place for that space of time. We would exhort on every one the utmost prudence in diet and habits, at present, as there can be no doubt that there are predisposing causes in and around our city, for much sickness.

The Upper Rivers—The Flood.—The hope now is that the alarming rise may cease to be one for daily record, although painful fears still exist, and there is much suffering, which cannot soon be removed. The St. Louis Times of the 16th inst. says:

The flood on the upper Mississippi and its tributaries has been several feet higher than in 1844, and the damage has been immense. Mills, dwellings, barns, fences and stock have been swept off, and thousands of the finest farms in the bottoms have been submerged, and the crops destroyed. The Des Moines, the St. Peters, and all the upper streams, have overflowed the surrounding country. Hundreds of families are left without homes, and large numbers without shelter, and dependent upon charity for food.

The Union of the same date gives this consoling intelligence:

Much to the surprise of every body the flood, on yesterday, stopped receding, and threatened again another rise, which, if it should come, would cause immense additional loss to that already suffered; as it would totally destroy all prospect of replanting corn and other crops, now washed out on the river bottoms, in such time as would allow him to grow and mature before the fall. However, we are glad to have it to say, that at the latest accounts all the rivers were falling above, and as a consequence the Mississippi opposite our city and river, must needs shortly within its banks. The almost utter stagnation which flood has at present caused to trade and business of all kinds, cannot possibly be relieved until the Western rivers are again in their usually good boating order.

Important Decision—United States Court.—In a case of attachment against a witness for failing to obey a subpœna to attend before a United States Court Commissioner, Judge Betts, in Circuit United States for the Southern District of New York, has decided, that when a witness lives or resides more than one hundred miles from the place of trial, he is bound to obey the subpœna to appear and testify before a Commissioner, under the acts of Congress, and a disobedience of such subpœna is a contempt of court, for which attachment against him will be sustained. In the Judge's decision, he remarked that this had been the practice in the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York for twenty years. This decision should dispel the doubts of any United States Commissioner, who has entertained any, on this point of practice, and greatly facilitates the taking of testimony.

Munificent.—The citizens of Lynchburg have raised $10,000 for the purpose of educating the poor children of Mr. Terry, editor of the Virginian, who was killed in the doubly fatal affray with a Mr. Lowndes. That paper thus records the fact:

Mr. Terry has left a widow and four beautiful children. Let Lynchburg rear and educate these lovely orphans, and try to make them happy. With electric rapidity the generous thought spread through the town, giving joy and gladness to the countenances of men, and now making them feel happy in the prospect of doing good. In eight hours from that moment as many thousand dollars in cash were raised for this noble purpose—and other certain contributions promised—enabling us to state the gratifying fact, that the citizens of Lynchburg will immediately invest the sum of ten thousand dollars, as a permanent fund to rear and educate these dear children in a manner commensurate with their worth, and the fond hopes and aspirations of their noble father.

Two days later from Port au Prince.—The brig Chilton arrived at New York on the 13th inst. from the above place, with advices to the 25th ult. At the time of leaving the country was tranquil. American provisions were very plenty, and not in demand, on account of the small delivery of coffee. Both logwood and coffee were scarce, and very high. Logwood was held at $54 to $56 per 1000 lbs. The price of coffee was $92 to $94 per 1000 lbs. Doubloons, 236 to 240.

American Statuary.—The London Economist, in noticing the statuary in the Great Exhibition, says: "The world may see, perhaps with some astonishment, the sculptors of the United States bearing off the palm for beauty, and those of the continent conspicuous for rugged strength."

The Condition of the English Laborer.

When we have read Parliamentary reports of the condition of the laboring classes of England, we have been disposed to look on modern civilization as a curse to the great majority. A moment's reflection, however, teaches that this is an unjust conclusion, and that in the progress of time the masses will be improved in their physical, and elevated in their moral condition.

Within the last twenty-five years there has been a decided improvement. From an article in the last number of the Edinburgh Review we collect many interesting facts, full of hope and encouragement. Wheat, which for the first ten years of the century averaged 63s. 6d. a quarter, for the last ten has been 53s. 4d. Coffee in 1800 was worth 200s. a cwt.; it now sells at 117s. Tea has fallen from 5s. a lb. to 3s. 6d. Sugar from 80s. to 41s. a cwt. Calico, which in 1814 cost 28s. a piece, now sells for 6s. 6d. Linen, which in 1800 was worth 3s. 2d. a yard, now sells for 14d. Cotton sheeting, worth in 1800 5s. 6d., in 1830 3s. 6d., now sells for 1s. 6d.

The increase in the consumption of articles of luxury has been in the same proportion. The average consumption of coffee has risen, from one ounce and a tenth per pound per head, in 1800, to two pounds and a quarter in 1849. Sugar from 15 pounds, in 1821, to 24 pounds in 1849. At the same time there has been a corresponding rise in the price of labor. For instance, the wages of a carpenter, in 1807, were 18s. a week; in 1846 they were 26s. 3d.; bricklayers from 18s. to 26s. 9d. The wages of compositors seem to have been the least improved. They earn now on the London morning papers about 48s. a week, against 33s. in 1800.

The following table shows more clearly the changes in favor of labor:

	Wages.	Bks of Flour.	Flesh.	Hours of labor.
1824	22s. 3d	117	62	74
1828	22s. 3d	107	65	69
1830	20s.	100	65	69

Taxation has been greatly diminished. Since 1815 there have been repealed, taxes of various descriptions which yielded annually $78,000,000.

But one necessary of life—*soap*—is now taxed. If the working-man confines himself to bread and meat and vegetables, to water, milk and butter, and gives up coffee, tea and sugar, tobacco and alcohol, he may pass through life without paying a penny of tax. On the contrary, however, the laboring-men pay a voluntary tax of the most odious kind. They pay tribute to the vicious appetites. For rum, gin and whisky, they pay annually the modest sum of £90,816,268; beer and porter, £25,383,165; tobacco and snuff, £7,218,615—total, £53,411,615—equivalent, in dollars, to $265,000,000. The amount thus more than wasted every year, would in a short time pay off the national debt itself, the great burden on the people. The interest is now kept down by the revenues. If fifty millions a year could be diverted from the tippling shops, it would in twenty years wipe off this terrible debt. But there is an encouraging diminution in the use of spirituous liquors, as appears from the following table:

	Consumption of Wine per head.
1796	0.32 gallons.
1822	0.22 "
1840	0.18 "
1849	0.22 "
	Consumption of Spirits per head.
1821	1.70 gallons.
1841	0.99 "
1849	1.07 "

It is a little remarkable, that while there is a diminution in England and Ireland, there has been a great increase in Scotland. The licenses for the sale of beer have fallen from 45,717, in 1838, to 38,200 in 1849.

Surely these statistics may well be considered as furnishing substantial proof that the laboring millions of England are advancing in the scale of humanity. Individual instances, where limited classes are suffering, to be sure exist. But they form an exception, and not the general rule. Let it be borne in mind that two hundred and fifty millions of dollars are annually expended by the laborers of England in spirits, malt-liquors and tobacco. This is the worst tyranny which exists—this is far more oppressive than tithes or window-tax. How vastly this sum would add to the comfort, to the respectability, to the improvement of these families. Thompson, and other British abolitionists, had better go home and preach the abolition of this fearful slavery to the passions; and when their own countrymen are saved from this worse than African slavery, then it will be quite time to extend their benevolence across the ocean.

The Sheriffality.

We concur fully in the opinions advanced by yesterday's Delta, under this title. Party politics have nothing to do with the nominations for this important office. When men vote for a member of Congress, the politics of the candidate have much to do with the matter. But certainly an officer's political opinions neither improve nor injure him for the discharge of his public duties. The ground taken by Gen. Lewis is clearly the correct one. We mean, that when his willingness to submit to a Democratic Convention is construed, with the reservations and provisos which accompany it, it is simply a polite, courteous way of saying that he means to run at all events. This is the true ground—it is the platform occupied by the independent press. "Render unto Cæsar the things which are Cæsar's." Let party conventions nominate candidates for political offices; let the people vote for meritorious officers without regard to politics.

Men will follow their personal predilections; whigs will vote for democrats, and democrats for whigs. The Delta, which is always posted up in these matters, announces three gentlemen as likely to be candidates: Gen. Lewis, the present incumbent, Mandeville Marigny, and James P. Freret. They are all unexceptionable gentlemen; each has many and strong friends, and the canvass would be highly exciting.

Gen. Lewis makes a good Sheriff, but the duties of the office are few, simple, and well defined. It requires no great amount of talent, or knowledge, to obey the commands of legal precepts. The General has held the office six years, and, really, according to the democratic principle, it is quite time to let some body else have a chance at the well-plucked goose—the Public. The office ought to be divided. Instead of one Sheriff—the recipient of an annual income of $50,000, to be by him distributed among deputies and printers—there ought to be an officer for each Court. We are opposed, in principle, to accumulations of property or power in one person. Why not have one Chief Clerk for all the Courts, and let him appoint the Deputies, who shall perform the duties of Clerks of the respective Courts. Would not this be monstrous! Then, too, the patronage, which is now given to one paper exclusively, would be divided. It would lead to competition. If six Sheriffs had legal notices to publish, it would be more difficult to make bargains, by which they shall pocket the lion's share, and the poor printer get only the bare bones. This thing of legal advertising requires revision. It is now liable to gross abuse. The law should regulate the amount to be allowed. Why fix the fees of the Clerk, and not those of the printer?

We shall recur to this subject. It is one in which the public is quite as much interested, as in the squabbles of Insurance Companies.

In the meantime, we shall be glad to announce officially the names of any, or all of those gentlemen, and of as many more as choose to run.

The Sting of a Locust.—The Germantown (Penn.) Telegraph contains the following letter from Horshamville, Montgomery county:

"I hasten to inform thee, for the benefit of many readers of thy paper, that Elwood M. Walton, eldest son of Lewis Walton, of Moreland township, Montgomery county, aged near five years, was stung by a locust on the back of his right ear, on Seventh day last. He was standing in the house, near the door, when it flew in and stung him, which alarmed his parents very much, having previously understood that their sting was usually fatal.

"However, they at once caught a chicken, cut it in two, and applied half of it while yet kicking to the puncture or wound; in half an hour took it off and applied the other half, and let that remain on about an hour, it giving him relief. This was then also taken off, and in five minutes after the child went into spasms, and was in such agony that it required two persons to hold him.

"His ear turned to a dark color—red streaks running down his breast and round his eye. The half of a chicken was again put on, and in ten minutes after he began to feel relief, and in a short time he was perfectly calm. It required, however, the third chicken to remove all the poison, the first coming off very green, and each succeeding half less green until the last, which was nearly, or entirely, free from any discoloration. The child is now (the second day after it was stung) playing as usual."

The Tehuantepec Treaty.—In speaking of the rejection of the Tehuantepec Treaty by the Mexican Senate, and the amendment of the Garay Grant, of which we recently received news from Mexico, the Springfield Republican thus briefly recapitulates the history of the Garay Grant:

In 1842, Jose de Garay asked the Mexican Government for a right of way across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, for the establishment of inter-oceanic communication. Santa Anna, then President, granted the request, giving certain privileges and requiring captain conditions. Soon after this, waste lands were placed in Garay's possession by the Government, in accordance with its concessions, and an extension of a year granted for the commencement of the work. Every thing to this point was in good faith and without flaw. The difficulties with the United States then interfered with the commencement of the work, and on the 5th day of November, 1846, a decree was issued by Gen. Salas, then Dictator, confirming to Garay every previous act of legislation upon the subject. This last decree of Gen. Salas the Mexican Senate now declare null and void, although, in the negotiations for a treaty wish our Government, at the close of the Mexican war, the Council of Ministers distinctly recognized the existence of the grant, and made it a ground for refusing to the United States a similar right of way.

We see that a party of surveyors have just returned to New Orleans, having surveyed a route for a railroad across the Isthmus at Tehuantepec. The lands connected with the grant they say are the finest in the world. They think the Tehuantepec route is the route, and the one which will supersede all others. If this be so, the Mexican Senate may as well cave in first as last, for the road must go there.

The troops for New Mexico.—A short time ago the melancholy intelligence was received, that the the cholera had appeared and was doing severe death's work in Col. Sumner's troops on their way to New Mexico. The following from the St. Louis *Intelligencer* is bad enough, but robs us of nearly all our fears for the future success of Col. Sumner's command:

"The command of troops under Col. Sumner, which left Fort Leavenworth recently, for Mexico, we are gratified to learn, have not suffered to that extent from cholera that we had been led to believe. Mr. Wolffe, a passenger down on the Saranak on Saturday, informs us he left the command at Council Grove on the 10th inst., and up to that time only twenty-five or thirty of the troops had died, and that Dr. Kennedy was the only officer whose case had terminated fatally. Mr. Wolffe attributes the sickness mainly to the imprudence of the soldiers in eating unripe berries and drinking too freely of impure water. Shortly after the cholera broke out, a panic seized the whole command, and some sixty or seventy deserted. When Mr. Wolffe left them, the panic was over and the troops marching as usual.

"Maj. Clinton's command, destined for the Arkansas, was met by Mr. Wolffe fifty miles out from Fort Leavenworth—all well."

Jenny Lind per se.—Miss Lind, on the very first night of singing without the harmonious arrangements of Barnum to regulate the finances, became sensible of the want of his good offices. The Philadelphia correspondent of the New York Tribune, on the 14th, writes:

It appears that M'lle. was swindled on Wednesday last, most outrageously. She was unable to have prepared in time, a new set of tickets for her first independent concert, and was compelled to use some belonging to Mr. Barnum. Well, a speculator of your city, having understood that the tickets used were the same as a large number he had in his possession, sent his on and sold them. The consequence was, that the hall was filled to excess, and M'lle. Lind was cheated out of about $600.

Jenny was never so popular in this city as she is at present. Every ticket for this evening's concert was sold by noon yesterday. The price of her tickets is placed at a uniform rate of three dollars, but to-day holders are selling them at six, seven and ten and dollars per ticket; and before night, it is not improbable that fifteen or twenty dollars may be obtained for them.

Bishop Ives.—The Raleigh (N. C.) Register, in speaking of the late Episcopal Convention in that State, says:

The Bishop of the Diocese, and twenty-eight clergymen, with forty-five lay delegates, representing twenty-four parishes, were present. This attendance was much more full than has ever before been in the diocese. This was caused by the troubles which have occurred within the last three years in regard to an alleged Romish tendency in the teachings and practices of the Bishop and some of the clergy—chiefly or altogether those brought here from other States. We learn from the Observer, that the Bishop made to the Convention a full and most emphatic retraction of all the Romish doctrines and practices, which he attributes mainly to violent [illegible] which prostrated his mental and physical system.

The discussions in the Convention were earnest, interesting, and sometimes exciting. The principal speakers were, of the clergy, Messrs. Watson, Huske, Smedes, Geer, [illegible] and McRae. Of the laity, Hon. George E. [illegible], Hon. Robert Strange, J. H. Haughton, Josiah Collins, Dr. P. J. Hill, G. W. Mordecai, Hon. R. Hines, etc.

A satisfactory arrangement of all difficulties was finally perfected and unanimously agreed to, under circumstances of impressive solemnity. The Convention adjourned on Monday night last.

Shocking Murder in Natchez.—Our city was very much excited, on Tuesday morning, by hearing that what could only be deemed a horrible and deliberate murder had been committed upon an excellent and inoffensive man. It was ascertained that William Johnson, a free man of color, born and raised in Natchez, and holding a respected position on account of his character, intelligence and deportment, had been shot, together with a young mulatto boy, about three miles below town, as they were returning home, just before sunset on Monday evening last, in company with a son of Johnson and one of his slaves. From the testimony elicited before the Coroner's Jury, we learn the following facts:

The party had been down the river a few miles, and in returning had stopped for Johnson to light a cigar at the house of a young man named Wynn, with whose father (Baylor Wynn) Johnson had had a legal dispute relative to the boundary of their plantations, which adjoined each other. The dispute had been decided in favor of Johnson, who for the sake of peace had dismissed the suit, settling it at less than his legal rights. While sitting upon their horses, near this house, Baylor Wynn entered. Having lighted his cigar, Johnson with his party rode off. About three or four miles from this place, they were much astonished to see Wynn riding near them, and leaving the road to go into the bushes. Shortly after Johnson saw him again, in another direction, going behind some bushes a short distance from the road. A few moments after a gun was fired from the bushes, three buckshot therefrom striking Johnson, one entering his lungs and going through him, one passing through him, along the lower part of his back, and one going through his arm. His horse was also wounded. The mulatto boy with him was also badly wounded by a shot entering his back, and lodging under the skin immediately over the abdomen. Johnson fell from his horse within a few yards from where he was struck, while the mulatto boy had strength enough, wounded as he was, to ride to town after assistance. Johnson died at two o'clock that night. His dying declarations were taken in form, charging upon Baylor Wynn the commission of the crime. The boy still lies in great danger, and it is very doubtful whether he can recover.

Wynn was arrested that same night and committed to jail. Very strong circumstantial testimony points to him as guilty of the deed. The tracks of the horse where he went behind the bushes were all measured, and identified beyond question as those of Wynn's horse. His negro slaves declare that shortly after sunset he came in riding that horse, and ordered it to be rubbed down and taken care of. He had previously been repeatedly heard to threaten Johnson's life, and to say that the settlement of the suit was not the end of their difficulty. The Coroner's Jury which sat on Tuesday morning, returned a verdict that Johnson came to his death by a wound or wounds inflicted by Baylor Wynn. Wynn is to be brought up for examination on Saturday (to-morrow) morning, when the whole case will be thoroughly investigated. Wynn, we understand, claims to be a white man, and has voted and given testimony in court as such. On this point will depend the admissibility of much of the testimony against him.

This murder has created a great deal of excitement, as well from its atrocity, as from the peaceable character of Johnson and his excellent standing. His funeral services were conducted by the Rev. Mr. Watkins, who paid a just tribute to his memory, holding up his example as one well worthy of imitation by all of his class. We observed very many of our most respected citizens at his funeral. Johnson left a wife, nine children, and quite a handsome property; probably twenty to thirty thousand dollars. [Natchez Courier, 20th inst.

An Old Adage Falsified.—The saying that you cannot make a silk purse of a sow's ear, is almost falsified by a juggler named Bosco, in London, who will stand in an isolated position before his audience, holding a Guinea pig in his hand, which he crushes by degrees, the pig and his squall growing beautifully less, until nothing remains but a silk purse filled with guineas. Where the pig goes to, and how the guineas appear in its place, while the conjuror stands in a tight dress, and with no visible connection with any thing but the floor, is the wonder.

Combustible Matter on Steamboats.

The loss of the fine steamer Sultana yesterday, by fire, brings to our mind the great danger of carrying on boats, in a careless and unprotected manner, freight of a combustible character. In running over in our mind accidents which have arisen from carrying the article of hemp alone, we came to the conclusion that the entire value of the hemp shipped would hardly exceed the aggregate loss it has occasioned by fires on vessels at different periods, within the past five years. And yet steamers continue to carry it in its unprotected state, and insurance offices to insure it, reckless of consequences—which frequently involve the loss of life, as well as the loss of property. There is no good reason for this. Either the growers of and dealers in hemp ought to be compelled to put it up in such a manner as to be to some extent secure against fire, or no boats should be allowed to carry freight and passengers, having hemp on board.

We doubt much if from even the article of gunpowder, as much danger generally exists as from hemp; owing entirely to the great care in packing powder before it is shipped, and watching it from danger after it is shipped.

If the traveling public generally knew how much additional danger really was created by carrying hemp in the present usually careless manner, very few indeed would trust their lives on such boats as carry it. The many severe losses that have occurred recently from this cause, ought to be a useful lesson, and insure some kind of reform in the manner of shipping and stowing away this dangerous freight.

These observations, by the St. Louis Union of the 14th, are worthy of and will command attention. This careless accumulation of combustible freight on steamboats has caused the sacrifice of many hundreds of human lives on the Western rivers. And yet it is tolerated by communities who (erroneously it would seem) fancy themselves intelligent. We have previously noticed the destruction of the Sultana by fire, but a perusal of the particulars of the event will not be without instruction, and, it is hoped, *not* without awakening men, who have lives and property to care for, to a sense of their own danger and their duty to use the means to avoid it.

Burning of the Sultana.—This truly splendid steamer, laying at the foot of Mullanphy street, opposite Mr. Angelbeck's sugar refinery, was discovered to be on fire about eleven o'clock, in the vicinity of the engine room, and before sufficient assistance could be rendered to check the fury of the destructive element, the beautiful structure was enveloped in flames from bow to stern. The rapidity with which the flames spread may be accounted for by the quantity of hemp received on board and stored in the engine room catching at an early moment. This, with large quantities of fat and combustible matter, feeding the fire in its fury, rendered the saving of the boat a matter of impossibility, and the few persons on board could do no more than attempt to save themselves. This, however, we regret to say, was not wholly accomplished, as Mr. Mathew Burns, the fourth engineer, has been missing ever since, and there is but little doubt that he was burned to death. Mr. Thomas Schmidt, a watchman, was also supposed to have been lost, but we are informed by an officer of the boat that he had been seen since the calamitous accident. A negro fireman and a deck hand are also thought to be lost, by jumping overboard to save themselves, and by being carried away by the current. The loss of life will, as it ever does in such cases, always remain a supposition and never be correctly known.

The Red River was alongside at the time discharging corn into her, and escaped by cutting her cable and drifting out into the stream. The Columbus, also lying dangerously near below, cut her cable, floated down a short distance, and was finally towed away by the Cataract to the Bloody Island shore.

The Sultana was taking in freight for New Orleans, and had discharged all her upward trip freight, but a few small packages. The officers lost their clothing and every thing on board. The safe was saved, but the boat's books were lost. The origin of the disastrous conflagration, as we have heard from many sources, was, that an engineer, in passing from the blacksmith's shop through the engine room, with a red hot bolt in his tongs, stepped on a bale of hemp, which turned with him, and tripped him up. In his falling, the bolt fell into a bale of hemp, which immediately caught fire, and produced the destruction which so quickly followed. As soon as practicable, she was scuttled and sunk, which will save her hull and a part of her machinery, though we fear the latter will be in a damaged state. At the fall of the water she will be high and dry, when her saved freight will be readily taken from her, and her damages accurately ascertained.

The freight on board consisted of 943 bales of hemp, 2000 pigs of lead, 12 to 1400 sacks of corn, 457 sacks of bran, 70 tierces of lard, 51 casks of bacon, 180 coil of bale rope and 68 bales of hay. Most of this, except the hemp and rope, will be saved.

The Cutlass, one of the best and most popular boats on the Western waters, and one carrying more freight than anything on the river excepting one, was owned by Captain Gabe Cable and Mr. John Skiles, the first clerk, and valued at $45,000. On her there is an insurance for $30,000, in offices, viz: Lexington and Madison Agencies, each $5000; Columbus, Knox, Floating Dock and Union, each $5000. Most of her freight is supposed to be insured in home and foreign policies.

Sugar Refinery Burned.—The flames from the Sultana caught the roof of the sugar refinery of Mr. Angelbeck, against which it was lying, and in a few minutes the interior of the building was in a blaze, and very shortly a mass of ruins, leaving only the bare walls standing. On the premises there were from 60 to 100,000 pounds of sugar, some of which was removed to sheds adjacent, and one hundred barrels of molasses in the cellar, which may also be saved. The building belonged to Mr. Stewart McKee, whose loss is somewhere near $5000. Amount of insurance unknown. Mr. Angelbeck's loss is unknown, but is no doubt fully covered by the following insurance: Knox, Merchants and Planters', N. O., Cincinnati Citizens', and Nashville Life and Trust, each $5000.

Kentucky Ahead of the Union—Female Voters. A late law in Kentucky, which, in part, reads as follows, gives women, under certain restrictions, the right to vote:

"It shall be the duty of all the qualified voters in each School District, (widows having children of the proper age included,) or such as may attend on the first Saturday in April, in each year, to meet at their School-house, or other place, and to elect three School Trustees, to superintend," etc.

We hope the Women's Right Society will properly appreciate this evidence of gallantry on the part of the Legislature of one State. [Newport and Covington (Ky.) News, June 6.

Death of Gen. M. Arbuckle.—This distinguished and good man, breathed his last about half-past twelve o'clock M., on Wednesday, at his quarters in the garrison, near this place. He was taken sick on Saturday night, and lingered until the time mentioned above. Gen. A. was about seventy-five years of age, and has spent upwards of fifty years in the army of the United States, and has been on this frontier twenty-eight or thirty years. At the time of his death, he was commander of the seventh military department of the United States army, and had held that station for several years, and was peculiarly calculated for the office, being thoroughly acquainted with the Indians, and with Indian character. He always had their confidence, and by that means, kept up and maintained friendly relations with them on behalf of the United States. [Fort Smith (Ark.) Herald, 13th inst.

An Extensive Chicken Coop.—On the last trip of the New England No. 2, from Fort Madison to St. Louis, the steward of the boat bought of a countryman a large number of chickens, and directed him to put them in the coop on the hurricane roof. The vender of chickens obeying instructions, as he thought, took the poultry aloft, but mistaking the cabin sky-lights for the windows of a coop, popped them all through into the cabin. The liberated poultry took refuge in the state-rooms, and it was not until some hours after, that a venerable rooster, jumping on the dinner-table, led to the fact of the mistake. Even after the boat had arrived in the port of St. Louis, the business of chicken catching was quite active on board the New England, and according to the steward's report, the list of missing was even greater than that of the killed and wounded.

The Treaty with the Sioux at Fort Snelling.—The Minnesota Pioneer of the 5th says that Gov. Ramsey has returned from the east, preparatory to the treaty with the Sioux. The Pioneer says:

Mr. Lee, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, will reach St. Paul on the 1st of July, and the treaty with the Sioux Indians will then be proceeded with.

Gov. Ramsey is supplied with horses and other presents, to enter upon the treaty with the Chippewas for the Pembina lands.

Dividend.—The Georgia Central Railroad Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of four phr cent., payable on the 16th inst.

M. P. Canvass.—It is proposed to give Macready, the distinguished tragedian and comedian, a seat in the House of Commons for the Tower Hamlets, in place of George Thompson, the abolitionist.

Bishop Hamline's health so far improved that on the 9th instant he was enabled to go from Buffalo to Schenectady by railway. He expects soon to be able to meet Bishop Janes.

Letter from the President to the Common Council of Boston.

BOSTON, Friday, June 13.

A letter from President Fillmore was received and read at the meeting of the Common Council last evening, in reply to the invitation to visit Boston. After alluding to the recent Slave case, and complimenting the citizens of Boston for sustaining the law, the President says:

"Nothing but a stern sense of duty, founded upon a rational firm conviction that a constitutional and legal obligation must be obeyed at any and every sacrifice, could have insured the execution of the law in a case like this—but for myself, I never doubted that the law would ultimately triumph.

"Good faith is the foundation of all morality and all security. The Free States had pledged themselves by the Constitution to the performance of this duty. The Slave States had a right to insist and did insist upon its performance.

"There was then no alternative but to break our faith, forfeit our word of honor, and thereby trample the Constitution of our country in the dust and run the hazard of a civil war; or else to admit the obligation like honest, true-hearted men, and do all in our power to comply with it, still hoping and trusting that in due time some mode would be devised by those who have the Constitutional power to abolish Slavery, and who are most deeply interested in its final extinction, to get rid of the evil without destroying the fairest fabric of freedom that mortal hands have ever raised, and in its ruins extinguishing the last hope of humanity for self-government.

"Permit me to say that this government has cost Boston too much to be given up or hazarded for slight or trivial causes,—some of the patriots of the Revolution still linger among you, and the monumental pillar of your grateful recollections of the heroes who fell at Bunker Hill, would seem to be a mockery, if their sons so soon forget that this constitution cost the heart's blood of their sires.

"That your citizens have acted wisely and patriotically in sustaining the law, I cannot doubt; their conduct has been governed by the highest sense of moral and political obligations, and for this double example I feel constrained, as the Chief Magistrate, whose especial duty it is to see that the laws are faithfully executed, to return the citizens of Boston my warmest acknowledgments; and I should have been happy to have done this in person, were it consistent with my official engagements to leave this city."

Two Duellists.—The Chronicle of Western Literature tells the following story of a Col. Wheatley. It may be old, but it is good:

The Colonel, during a short sojourn in Vicksburg, met there some hot-blooded Southerners, with a spirit as fiery as his own. They quarreled—a challenge was passed and accepted, and the next rising sun was to witness one, if not both, of their dead bodies, drenched in blood, to wash out wounded honor. During the night, the Colonel said, he heard a boat coming up the river, and it struck him, as he heard the boat puffing and blowing, that "prudence was the better part of valor." So he took his trunk upon his shoulder, and stepped, in the dead of the night, very quietly out of the hotel. As he neared the boat, whom should he see but his antagonist, at the boat before him, just going aboard! He returned as he had gone out, and was on the ground next morning, with his second, waiting, with disappointed wrath, for his antagonist, and published him as an absconding scoundrel. [Exchange paper.

Mexican War Schooners.—Two of the five war schooners, recently built by Wm. H. Webb, of Brooklyn, N. Y., for the Mexican Government, are now at anchor off the New York Battery, where they remain for a few days, preparatory to sailing on their destination. One is the *Mary C. Allen*, under command of Capt. Forsyth; and the other is called the *Clifton*, and commanded by Capt. Daggett. They are bound to the West Coast—to Acapulco and Mazatlan, respectively. The other three, whose names are the *Bonita*, *Antonio*, and *Cayiano*, are about ready for sea, and will sail in the course of ten days for the Gulf of Mexico. They are all beautiful and substantial vessels, and will reflect credit on the one who built them.

The United States revenues for the first nine months of the present fiscal year, derived from imports, according to a careful statement of the Express, has reached the very large sum of thirty-six million three hundred and three thousand eight hundred eighty-three dollars—being an increase of more than seven million dollars over that of last year. At the port of New York, alone, they received twenty-four million three hundred and seventy-five thousand and twelve dollars—increase over last year five million seven hundred and forty thousand and fifty-nine dollars. It is remarkable what a large proportion of the revenues are collected at New York.

Interesting to Some Writers.—A prize of [illegible] dollars is offered at the great Central Southern Agricultural Fair, to be held in Macon, Ga., on the 29th, 30th and 31st of October next, is the following: "Best Agricultural Song, (to be sung during the Fair by an amateur club, in Macon, and composed to some of the popular airs of the day,) a silver pitcher, worth $20." The song must be sent, post-paid, to B. E. Stics, Esq., Chairman Examining Committee, Macon, Ga.

Died:

On Sunday, June 22, SUSAN, widow of the late A. H. McCORMICK, aged 49 years.

☞ The friends of the family are invited to attend the Funeral, which will take place THIS MORNING, at half-past 9 o'clock, from her late residence, on Melpomene street, between White and Benton streets.

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 Stat Republican, Lafayette, May 28, 1851. my30 d&Wtf

LUNCH AT THE SHADES.

THIS DAY, June 23, at half-past 10 o'clock.—Vegetable Soup, Roast Beef, Roast Veal, Chicken Pie, Veal Pie, Stewed Mutton, Smoked Beef, Corned Beef and Cabbage, Beef Heart, Chicken Stew, Boiled Redish, Mashed Potatoes, Cold Meats, etc., etc.

☞ Punches, Julops, Coblers, etc. Cigars of the best.

FRANKLIN HOUSE, BILOXI.—This well-known house is now open for the reception of families, transient or permanent boarders, and visitors. The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that she has leased the above house, known as the Franklin. This establishment has just been entirely refitted, and visiters will find all and every comfort, with airy and commodious rooms. She is now prepared to accommodate boarders in a manner not inferior to any first class hotel on the Coast.

☞ Wines and Liquors of the best quality can be had at the bar. Terms moderate.

je23 1m MRS. J. DIAMOND.

DESIRABLE INVESTMENT—Any person having a few hundred dollars which he would like to invest in a safe and profitable business, for four or five months, will please communicate the same by note to A. B. C., at this office. je23 1t

TO HIRE OUT—Several stout men, and also other servants can be had at No. 40 St. Thomas street. je23 2t

LOST—Yesterday, on Dauphin, between Canal and Bienville streets, a black enamelled Broach, inlaid with diamonds. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning it to the owner, No. 83 Canal street. je23 1t

QUININE—3000 ounces in store, and for sale by je23 E. J. HART & CO. 79 Thoupitoulas st.

RICE—230 casks and 30 half casks Prime Rice, just received ex bark Imogene, and for sale by je23 A. J. WRIGHT & CO. 67 Gravier street.

ICE! ICE!—The subscriber possesses a receipt to enable any person to make ice, in any climate, with but little expense or trouble. The process is simple, and can be accomplished by the most limited understanding, so as to produce from even warm water, in the hottest climate, a pure ice, equal in every essential to that formed by natural causes. The luxury of always having at one's will, in the heat of summer, a pure and delicious ice, will readily be conceded; and its advantages, in cases of sickness, cannot be too greatly prized. By this same process warm water can be rendered delightfully cold in about five minutes, and ice creams, with many other luxuries, can be made in from ten to fifteen minutes.

The following notice of this great discovery is taken from the New York Sun:

"A REAL LUXURY.—Dr. Jas. R. Wilmington produces, by an artificial process, pure and solid ice, from warm water, in the heat of summer, in less than half an hour. And he can render a barrel of water as cold as ice itself in a very few minutes. This discovery must be of immense value to all living South."

Terms.—This receipt, which contains full instructions for making ice and ice creams, cooling water, and numerous other useful matters, will be forwarded to order for two dollars, by addressing DR. JAS. R. WILMINGTON, 122 Nassau street, N. Y.

One agent only will be appointed in each county, and those desiring the agency must forward fifty dollars, for which they will receive thirty-seven copies of the pamphlet, containing full instructions. je 3 tf

E. J. GOMEZ

PROFESSOR of SPANISH LANGUAGE, No. 70 *Exchange Alley, between Bienville and Conti streets*, has just returned to this city, and will devote a few hours during the day in giving lessons in the SPANISH LANGUAGE.

Mr. Gomez has been teaching in this city during six years, and can furnish numerous and satisfactory references.

Day and Evening Classes will be opened at his rooms, No. 70 Exchange Alley.

Mr. G. speaks the English and French Languages fluently, and is convenant with the Italian and Portuguese.

☞ Translations into any of the above Languages into English or Spanish, will be made at moderate terms. je23

NOTICE.

THE subscribers having disposed of one-half their interest in the NEW YORK AND NEW ORLEANS EXPRESS to Messrs. ADAMS & Co., the business will be continued hereafter under the name and style of ADAMS & CO. NEW YORK AND NEW ORLEANS EXPRESS. STIMSON & CO. 72 Camp st.

New Orleans, June 15, 1851. je16 2w

WINDOW GLASS—3,000 Saxon Window Glass, assorted size and qualities, are offered for sale at prices lower than has been sold in New Orleans. Builders,