Amusements.—This Evening.
Francisca Valera [illegible] the Rose—The Pet—The Miller [illegible]
Bernardo [illegible] This Evening.
Bernardo, Supt. [illegible], Department of Temperance, [illegible] Hall, No. 8, [illegible]

The Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL
[illegible] of the Second Municipality.

NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 24, 1851.

See First and Fourth Pages.

The New Wharfage Rates.—The Mayor vetoed the bill, but it has been passed over his head. It is now the law of the city, and we can only hope that what has been done in such hot haste, may not give cause for repentance at leisure.

Mr. Meyer, the Violinist.—We were very much gratified to attend on Saturday night a soiree and private concert given by this distinguished young artist. He was kindly assisted by many amateurs, some of whom belong to the Orleans Theatre, and who added considerably to the pleasure of the evening. We heard there for the first time, Miss D——s, a young lady who has attained a rare proficiency on the piano forte, which will place her among our very first performers. Mr. Meyer was much applauded, and his brilliant execution surpassed all the favorable ideas we had already formed of him as a violinist. We hope that next season better opportunities than hitherto will be afforded to him to be heard and appreciated by our citizens.

The Southern Mirror.—This respectable paper, published in Jackson, (the Athens of Louisiana!) has changed owners and editors. The retiring editors enumerate their contributors—all of whom are either Doctors, Ministers, Honorables or Engineers. The new publishers are Samuel Morris, *Esq.*, and J. E. Palmer, *Esq.*, and *Rev.* A. G. Mither the new editor. Are there any of the plain, old-fashioned Misters left in Jackson? We fear they have died out.

Conventions in Louisiana.—The second Monday in July has been fixed by the democratic party for a Convention at Baton Rouge to nominate State Auditor. The delegates from Third Congressional District will, at the same time, nominate a candidate for Congress, and those from the Senatorial District, comprising Baton Rouge, will nominate a State Senator.

The 21st (being the third Monday) July, 1851, is the day mentioned to hold in Baton Rouge the Whig Convention, for the nomination of member of Congress and State Senator.

Alabama Governorship.—Hon. B. G. Shields has declined the Union nomination for Governor of Alabama. His health will not warrant the fatigues of a canvass.

Ohio.—The vote on the new Constitution is to be given *this day*. There is considerable excitement, and both parties—those for, and those against it—are proclaiming in advance triumphant victories for themselves.

The Webster nomination in Massachusetts is considered the *paper* of the day. One of its peculiar features is that the men most earnest in increasing its lists of signatures in the various towns in the State, are *not* of that class who usually lead movements with similar objects. The Boston Courier says that the signatures "continually increase with the names of *our strong business men of all classes*;" and that at Salem, and other parts of Essex county, it had been extensively signed. The Transcript of the 14th says:

"More persons have added their names to the list to-day, than on any former day since its presentation. They all come voluntarily, and the stream is constant. This morning two Unitarian clergymen entered their names: an indication that the ministers of this prominent denomination are not all denouncers of Mr. Webster and his course, in upholding the laws and the constitution."

Night-Blooming Cereus.—Some unknown friend has kindly left on our table one of these magnificent flowers, for which he has our heartiest thanks.

Agave Americana.—The Century Plant.—We learn that one of these plants is in full bloom at the plantation of Judge Preston, at Carrollton. The common name springs from the general error as to the date of its flowering. Our friend of the Concordia Intelligencer, has lately seen one in bloom near Natchez, and indulges in a train of reflection worthy of one who had witnessed the transit of Venus, which occurs at intervals of one hundred and twenty years. Unlucklily, the Century Plant, in its native climate, blossoms at periods from eight to twenty years.

Romance in Real Life.—Almost twenty years ago a fatal duel took place in one of the French parishes, between the district and parish judges. They fought with small-swords, and both were mortally wounded. The family of the district judge were left with extremely narrow means. The widow and her small children retired into the remote part of the parish, neglected by all, and struggling as she might for their support. In course of time her children grew up. Her daughter was very pretty and intelligent, but was overlooked by the beaux on account of her poverty. One young man, however, had the good taste to seek her hand. They were engaged, but a sudden death separated them. A few months ago, an aged and distant relative died, leaving by will an immense estate to her poor and almost unknown kinswoman. At once her charms were discovered, and admirers thronged the house. Her friends were as unexpected as her fortune. She was put in possession of one of the most valuable plantations in the State, and her hospitable house was fairly besieged by an army of gallant lovers. But, unfortunately, the nearer heirs have discovered a flaw in the will, as they think, and have instituted suit to deprive her of the fortune. If her lovers came by surprise, they departed as hastily, and these summer friends now keep a prudent distance, until the odious litigation is decided.

The Varieties.—"Alfonzo the Brave" is a melodrama with a plentiful share of ghosts, Moors, knights, etc. It affords scope for much scenic display, and has been well brought out. "The Peri" is a very pretty ballet, capitally executed by the really strong corps which M'lle Duret has managed to press into her service.

The Health of Lafourche never was better in both town and country, says the Thibodaux Minerva of the 14th.

Health of Nashville.—The True Whig of the 14th inst. hopes that no reliance will be placed in the reports (which, it understands, are rife,) of the existence of *Cholera* in that city. The Whig declares that "as yet we have been entirely exempt from its presence, either local or introduced from without, and we pledge ourselves to report to our readers its first appearance among us."

Cholera in Terrebonne Parish.—The Thibodaux Minerva of the 14th says, that "the Cholera has declared itself on the plantation of Mr. J. M. Pelton (in the parish of Terrebonne) and some fifteen deaths have occurred."

The World's Fair.—The Boston Transcript proposes to send to the World's Fair, as the greatest achievement of American art, Laura Bridgman, the educated Blind Mute:

Let her be sent at once to the World's Fair. The heart of every American, and particularly every Bostonian, would throb with true pride on beholding Laura in that rendezvous of the nations—seated in the department of the United States—her sweet, expressive countenance radiant with joy and beaming with light—her restless fingers writing letters or braiding her work, or interlaced with a friend in rapid telegraphic talk, or tracing the word of God upon the printed page. Not even the Great Diamond, the Mountain of Light, would attract a larger crowd; nor is there any thing in that vast collection which would teach a higher or better lesson of humanity.

Lunch.—A good, substantial Lunch will be served up at the Shades to-day, at half-past ten o'clock.

Rapidity of Steam.—We saw yesterday a check drawn at the Bank of Chester County, Pa., May 7, on the Fulton Bank of this city, which had been sent to London, thence to Frankfort on the Maine, thence to London, and back to this city for collection. It was brought by the America, and received here just thirty-five days after it was drawn in Pennsylvania. [N. Y. Jour. Com.

The Condition of French Land Proprietors.

This class is burdened with a mortgage debt, of which the interest alone exceeds one-half of the net product of all the real estate in France.

The amount of the mortgage debt, as shown on the records, has increased as land has become more subdivided:

July 1, 1820, it was 8,863,894,965 francs; July 1, 1832, it was 11,233,265,778 francs; July 1, 1840, it was 12,544,098,600 francs. The interest on this debt is at least eight per cent., while the revenues are not half this sum.

The real estate of France may then be stated as follows:

Net product	1,600,000,000
Deduct direct land tax	100,000,000
Additional centimes	90,000,000
Total tax	340,000,000
Interest on mortgage debt	600,000,000
	1,046,000,000
Balance	560,000,000

That is nearly two-thirds of the income of the four millions of agricultural proprietors are absorbed by taxes and the interest on debts, and the twenty millions of persons composing their families are reduced to an annual average expenditure of twenty-eight francs. This state of things is growing worse daily, the number of mortgages increasing. In 1840 the whole number recorded was 519,278,000; in 1847 it had risen to more than 630,545,000.

No remedy has been proposed which meets the evil. The lands must eventually be sold, and the proprietors remain as a peasant tenantry. Many of these so-called proprietors are in want of every thing—of clothing to cover themselves—of food to eat. Much of the taxation bears heavily on miserable huts, whose occupants are too poor to repair the thatched roof which lets in the cold and the rain, or even to prop up the walls which threaten, day after day, to fall into ruins.

As there are few walls or fences around the fields, and most of the proprietors are too poor to enclose with hedges, the farmer must either lose altogether the aid of his wife and children in field-labor, or submit to the most severe privations. If he keeps a few chickens, one of his children must keep them from the fields of his neighbors. A pig requires, of course, constant watching; and a horse, or a cow, is never let out to pasture, but it is led out by the owner with a halter around its neck. If large pasture grounds were common, each neighborhood might unite and pay some one person for taking care of the horses, another for the cows, a third for the geese, a fourth for the smaller poultry, etc. But this is, in most cases, impracticable—each one having his small plot of grass for his own use. The necessary consequence is a diet almost purely vegetable, or the loss of the labor of the younger members of the family.

This dismal picture is taken from the New York Commercial, whose Paris correspondent devotes two columns to the subject.

The Union Column.

Last October we gave a description of the column proposed to be erected on the Neutral Ground, designed by Mr. Freret, the present Collector. An engraving has been made from the plan, and it is really a graceful shaft, with suitable base and capital. It is intended to place the statue of Mr. Clay on the summit. Immediately below, a clock, to be illuminated at night; under that, on the four faces of this pediment, the names of the Union Senators. The clock will be a great public convenience; it will be seen from every part of the city, and will become the standard of time. The column itself will be very ornamental. The cost is estimated at $20,000. We understand that subscription papers will be circulated for the purpose of raising the necessary sum. With this Union Column on the Neutral Ground, and the Jackson Monument on the old Place d'Armes, our city may well boast of its patronage of the Fine Arts.

What has become of the Statue of Franklin? Has the enthusiasm died with the distinguished scholar who labored so zealously in the cause of Power? The fine arts lost a warm and efficient friend when the grave closed on the remains of R. H. Wilde.

We never saw any peculiar appropriateness in the subject for this city. Philadelphia ought to order the Statue of Franklin. New Orleans would be the fitting place for the statue of Fulton.

Political Movements in Mississippi.—The Democratic Southern Rights Convention assembled in the Capitol, at Jackson, on Monday, the 16th inst., and gave Gen. John A. Quitman the nomination for Governor. The other State officers, to be elected by the people at large, were re-nominated. The resolutions of the convention which, we learn, were agreed to after a good deal of "resistance" and "secession" had been threatened by many members if their original spirit and style had been preserved, are framed without special reference to the "prompt and peaceable secession" views of Gen. Quitman, the gubernatorial nominee, but seem to anxiously invite harmonious whigs to unite with harmonious democrats in resisting the laws of the land and feeding excitement. These laws have been accepted and acknowledged by Cass, Clay, Webster, Dickinson, Buchanan, King, and many others of the most devoted patriots living, and have been approved by a majority of the people in the slave-holding States. This "resistance" party, claiming the title of "Democratic" party, and known as the "Southern Wrongs" party, will find an overwhelming army of union men in Mississippi to resist *them* and their South Carolina tendences, which assuredly exist, if Gen. Quitman has not preferred to *re*-cede instead of *se*-cede.

American Interests in Nicaragua.—The Hon. John Bozman Kerr, Charge to Nicaragua, with his family, sailed from New York on Saturday the 14th inst., in the steamer Prometheus, for San Juan de Nicaragua. In mentioning his departure, the Journal of Commerce says:

Mr. Kerr, as we learn from Washington, is to inquire into the state of things affecting American interests in Nicaragua. It is not yet determined whether the contemplated treaty with Nicaragua shall be made there or with Mr. Marcoletta at Washington.

The interests of American citizens at Nicaragua have not suffered any detriment whatever, either from the Government of Nicaragua or from the British subjects or authorities.

This Government has every reason to believe that the British Government will faithfully comply with the stipulations of the Clayton and Bulwer convention; and, in due time, a treaty not inconsistent with that convention will be made with the Nicaraguan Government.

We learn further, that, though Greytown has not yet been abandoned by British authorities, it soon will be, and that, in the mean time, no duties or other charges are there imposed on our citizens or their commerce.

Satan Rebuking Sin.—Webb, of the New York Courier and Enquirer, in one of his issues, has the following:

"The conductors of certain journals in our midst have adopted, as their first professional rule of action, the libelous assumption that nothing suits the American taste like scandal. They are incessantly practicing a more than Soyer-like skill in the manufacture of piquant gossip or rank slander; and they have learned to do it with the most perfect indifference to private rights and feelings, and with an absolute contempt for every obligation of truth."

Bennett, of the Herald, cannot stand this. He immediately comments on it:

"The most scandalous piece of manufacture, in the line of libel, was certainly the story which Mr. Webb told of Willis and the Coddingtons. The devil turned moralist is beat at last."

On Dit.—The Tammany Society in New York is about to lead forward Gen. John E. Wool, of that State, to the democratic party, with the proper recommendations for the Presidency.

A Valuable Visitor.—The New York papers state that Capt. Wilson, the commander of the steamship Empire City, has brought into the city of New York $12,340,000 in gold, within the past fourteen months. Capt. Wilson ought to have a gold medal. It is praise less than the truth to say that "a visit from him is worth a million."

Naval.—Lieut. Chas. C. Hunter has been dismissed from the Navy, in consequence of refusing to settle some old accounts while acting as Purser.

"A Deed without a Name."—On Sunday, 15th instant, Coroner Waddill, of Baton Rouge, was called on to hold inquest on the body of a youth, of eleven years, found in front of that city, in a box, floating down the Mississippi river. Verdict of the jury was death from causes unknown.

Interesting Pitcher Presentation.—On the evening of Saturday, 16th, Thomas Ritchie, whose memory will live with the Richmond Enquirer, but whose latest editorial position was in the Washington Union, was presented with a massive silver pitcher, costing more than two hudered dollars, by the employees in the latter named newspaper establishment. It is engraven as a "testimony of respect" from "his friends in the Union office, who have had the best opportunity to test his virtues and his worth." It was presented at Mr. Ritchie's residence. The presentation was witnessed by upwards of sixty persons, the President of the United States, Mr. Crittenden, and others being among the invited guests.

The occasion of this testimonial being the retirement of Mr. Ritchie from the public press, the organ of the donors, Mr. McNerhany, (who is represented to have been eloquent as well as eulogistic,) alluded specially to his long and active participation in public affairs, and his devotion to the American Union. He assured Mr. R. that it was the prayer of all that the evening of his life might be undimmed by even a passing cloud of adversity.

The venerable ex-editor eloquently acknowledged the tribute, and the impression it had produced on him. He vindicated his claim to be called "Father Ritchie," by reciting here a portion of his long experience in social and political life. He was not quite so sure about "the evening of his life," for he said "As to his future destiny, that depended upon Congress." The old gentleman was listened to with marked attention. The ceremony lasted about an hour, and all present were delighted with the entertainment.

Steam between France and England.—We read in the Havre paper: "The Rhine steamer has just made her first voyage from London to Havre in sixty and a half hours, which is the quickest passage that has ever been made between these two ports. The Rhine is built entirely of iron; she measures 500 tons, and her engines are collectively of 200 horse power. The internal arrangements, which are intended to accommodate one hundred passengers, are perfect, both as regards comfort and elegance, particularly the ladies' cabin, which is placed in the centre of the vessel, and, consequently, less affected by the motion of the vessel, and has all the appearance of an elegant boudoir."

Depopulation of Ireland.—The Dublin Evening Post states that official returns of the Commissioners, relative to the population of Ireland, have not been published; but from the returns from some localities, it is apprehended that the entire census will exhibit a decrease in the population of nearly *two millions* since 1841. The Post gives instances of the decrease. In the small city of Cashel, in 1841, the population was 7,036; now 4,780; Limerick, in 1841, 48,393; now, in round numbers, 44,000; in one of the Baronies of Queen's county, Shenemarngue, the population has diminished from 17,014 to 11,500; in Corlingford, county of Louth, the decrease has been from 1,110 to 877. The parish of Annadown, Galway, in 1841, had a population of 7,169; in 1851 it is reduced to 3,663, or very nearly one-half.

More Failures.—Several failures have lately taken place among the New England manufacturers. The Boston Traveler says:

"We learn that the firm of B. Sexton & Co., Warehouse Point, Connecticut, have been compelled to suspend payment, owing to their losses in manufacturing. They were largely engaged in the manufacture of fancy cassimeres, and it is stated their liabilities amount to $200,000."

On the other hand some of the manufacturers are extending their business. The Lowell Courier says:

"The Hamilton Print Works are at present extending their means, by an addition to their dye-house of a building fifty-four by sixty-seven, and adding machinery in other departments for printing 60,000 yards more per week, 30,000 of which they expect to have additional by the 1st of October next. They are now printing from eighty-five to ninety thousand yards per week."

The New York Post of Saturday evening says: "The recent heavy fluctuations in Reading, Penn. Stock, have occasioned the failure of Mr. C. T. Carpenter, a member of the Board of Brokers, who operated largely in this stock, and very heavy losses have been sustained by others.

"We alluded yesterday to the failure of a large operator in grain. The house alluded to had bought largely for future delivery, and some of the contracts becoming due at a time when the market had fallen six cents per bushel below the stipulated price to be paid, he was unable to meet his engagements. There are some very heavy time bargains in grain outstanding, which will mature in this and the two following months, which can not fail to involve speculators in very heavy losses."

Shooting Varieties in Baton Rouge.—The Telegraph acquainted us, at the time of the occurrence, that on Friday the 13th inst. Messrs. Samuel Oldfield and Henry A. Redding, two citizens of Baton Rouge, had a personal collision, wherein the latter shot the former in the neck. We now learn from the Democratic Advocate that the alleged provocation was an insult offered by the former to the family of the latter. The Advocate gives the second act of this local drama, and seems to think that this variety of amusement is very far from being *pro bono publico*. It says:

On Monday, the 16th inst., Mr. Redding was twice fired at from the house of Mr. Oldfield, and wounded in the arm. One of the shots also severely wounded a negro across the street. Another passed through the door of Mrs. Mansker's house, endangering the inmates. Mr. Oldfield denies having fired at Mr. R., and it is not known who the party was who perpetrated the act. Street fights seem, of late, to be the fashionable amusement; an amusement, however, to which there would be less objection were not innocent parties placed in jeopardy. We would suggest that timely warning be given when the next one comes off.

Great Tunker Meeting.—The general conference of the Tunkers is now in session near New Hope, Augusta county, Va. The Staunton Spectator says:

"It is composed of preachers from every part of the United States, where the sect prevails. We were at the meeting on Sunday, and are satisfied from personal observation, that it was the largest assemblage of people ever drawn together in this part of the country. Various estimates of the number present were made by persons familiar with large crowds, ranging from five to ten thousand. Besides the people, there were from ten to fifteen acres of horses in the woods. There seemed to be one or more horses tied to every tree, as far as the eye could penetrate the dark forest, contiguous to the church.

"This General Conference is the highest Judicature known to the Tunker church, and is held once a year. We believe this is the first time it has been held in Virginia for many years.

"The Tunkers, as a class, constitute a portion of our very best citizens. They are industrious, thrifty, honest, frugal and kind-hearted in the extreme."

Agricultural Interests.—The Washington papers say that the Navy Department, with a view to add to the agricultural interests of the country, has issued special instructions to the East India Squadron to procure and send, or bring home, rare plants and seeds, particularly of the sugar-cane and tea-plant, adapted to our climate and soil, and useful for domestic purposes. The increasing difficulty experienced for the last two or three years in keeping good seed-canes for plants, has induced many of the planters to try the introduction of new varieties.

Damages for killing a Man.—In the suit brought by the heirs of M. Dupont against M. Chavoix, who killed their father in a duel, the civil tribunal at Perigueux has condemned the defendant to pay thirty thousand francs damages.

Foreign Items.—It is now generally understood that the Pope has proscribed the Queen's Colleges in Ireland. The liberal Roman Catholic prelates, and a large number of the influential laity of the denomination, are greatly mortified at the step.

The Pope is said to feel greatly embarrassed with respect to affairs at Rome, and has sent a verbal message to the British Cabinet disavowing any intention to offend by his late rescript.

The London Watchman announces that the numbers seceding from the Wesleyan Church this year will be about fifty thousand; and estimates that of these probably one-half will not join any organized church.

The Prince Albert has sailed on her second voyage in search of Sir John Franklin.

M. Marie, son of the member of the Provisional Government, who was formerly attached to the French Legation at Washington, has abandoned the diplomatic career, and received the appointment of *procureur* (attorney-general) of the Republic at Guadaloupe.

The two sons of the Count de Thomar have arrived in Paris to finish their education.

Laborers are said to be scarce in many of the agricultural parts of Ireland, owing to the vast emigration.

Later from Western Texas.

The U. S. transport steamer Fashion, which left Indianola on the 20th instant, arrived here yesterday morning, and brought later news from Western Texas. It is contained in the San Antonio Western Texan of the 12th instant, and furnishes the first account that has reached this city of Col. Hardee's expedition into the Indian country.

The Western Texan says:

Some six weeks since, Messrs. Rollins and Stem, Indian agents, applied to the Executive of the State for a military force to be sent into the Indian country to arrest those Indians who killed two Germans at Craig's trading house last fall, and stole the small girl from Aransas Bay about the same time. The Indians, in their treaty with Agent Rollins, in December last, had agreed to deliver up these offenders, or in the event that they could not do so, then to point them out to such military force as might be sent to arrest them. It was with the view of carrying out the latter clause of the said article in the treaty that application was made to the Executive.

Gov. Bell immediately made the necessary requisition upon Gen. Harney, who sent Col. Hardee with two hundred dragoons, in company with the agents, into the Indian country. After arriving at the German settlements on the Llano, the agents sent runners out for the Indians supposed to be in that vicinity, who, in about six days, succeeded in bringing into camp the Lipans and the Camanche chief Catumsie. The Camanche chief Little Wolf was also notified, but he was on the east side of the Colorado River, and was prevented from attending, as is supposed, on account of a sudden and very great rise in that river. The party under Buffalo Hump, being on the Brazos, was not notified, and there was no attempt made to do so, as it was understood that their chief had just died and the band was in confusion. Catumsie and the Lipans were the only Indians present, who signed the treaty. The agents made them a talk, explaining the object of the expedition. The Indians replied at once, that they had kept the treaty, and were willing to do so, that they were ready to go along and point out the offenders, if they could be found, and give all the assistance in their power. For this purpose Carawah, the second in command to Catumsie, was selected to accompany Col. Hardee, who started in company with Agent Stem, on the 29th of May, for the Upper Brazos, intending to make examinations among the Indians upon the Clear Fork of that stream, and down to Fort Graham.

Agent Rollins left the command on the Llano, and visited the Lipan encampment, further up that stream, where he obtained thirteen Mexican children, prisoners among those Indians. On the third day after leaving the German settlements, and while on the North Fork of Brady's Creek, the command of Col. Hardee was again visited by Catumsie, who came in to say that he had, since visiting the camp on the Llano, succeeded in getting the white boy Hart, stolen from Refugio. Col. H. sent Capt. Steel back to the Camanche camp, who obtained the boy and brought him to San Antonio; he started for his home yesterday morning.

On a subsequent day Agent Rollins saw the chief, Catumsie, and obtained four Mexican boys, making in all seventeen recovered from the Lipans and Camanches. These prisoners, together with eight Camanches under Catumsie, and six Lipans under Chipote, were brought into San Antonio by the agent on Tuesday.

The agent states that the Indians he saw are certainly anxious to remain friendly, and will not engage in a difficulty with the whites if they can avoid it. He believes, from all the information that could be obtained, that those who made the treaty have observed it, if not positively, more fully than could have been anticipated from a wild and half-starved people.

The Indians who came in are behaving with great propriety, and are delighted with the changes in San Antonio since they last saw it.

Fr. Rollins saw many other Mexicans among the Indians, men and women, but those who were grown invariably refused to leave the Indians, stating that they could go home at any time if they desired it, but that they preferred horses to ride, and idleness among the Indians, to work and servitude at home. Many of the children refused to come, and the agent was compelled to hire a guard for several nights to prevent them from absconding.

The names, ages and residences of the captives given up are as follows:

James Hart, aged 14 years, Refugio, Texas; Regina Estrado, 9, (now sick in San Antonio,) San Fernando; Jesus Gusman, 10, Sabinas Idelo, Mexico; José Maria Ancha, 9, Felipe Ramares, 15, San Fernando; Vidal Gonzalez, 14, Santa Rosa; Benito Santillano, 11, Tlascalo; Heraldo Dias, 10, Saltillo; Andres Munos, 13, Santa Fé; Juan Armano, 10, Chihuahua; Dubige, [this boy has been so long with the Indians that he has forgotten the residence.] Chas. Guerrero, Sabinas Idelo; Amorosa Herrera, 15, Guerrero; Miguel Herrero, 16, Guerrero; Anacheto Agalero, 16, Santa Fé; Vienta Flores, 9, Narciso Herrera 14, Hiliaro, Herrera, El Paso.

The subordinate officers of the command were Major Merrill, Capt. Newton, Capt. Steele, Lieuts. Stewart, Delano and Walker.

Notwithstanding the niggardly conduct of Congress, we cannot but notice and laud the plans of the lamented Gen. Brooke, the energy of Gen. Harney, the activity of Col. Hardee, and the sagacity of our Indian Commissioners.

Late from St. Croix.—Dates to the 31st ult. have been received. The new Governor appointed by the British Government was daily expected to arrive by the British steamer, via St. Thomas, from Copenhagen, when it was expected that an important change in the laws, relative to the colored population, would be made. It will be borne in mind that the blacks were to be emancipated, in a measure, after October next; but in what manner the new officer will arrange the matter is the subject of much speculation.

On Sunday, 25th ult., a new Roman Catholic Church was consecrated by Bishop Monahan, the Rev. T. E. Butler, P. P., through whose influence and exertions, chiefly, it had been built, being in attendance. The ceremony was grand and imposing—the Governor and his Secretary, the commandant of the fort, and other officials, being in attendance. At 12 o'clock eleven guns were fired from the fort in honor of the occasion.

Very heavy rain had prevailed from the 1st of May to date. For nearly a fortnight it was incessant. This would probably retard the manufacture of sugar, from the dampness of the material of which it is made. The prospects for the coming year are nevertheless very good. [New York Herald, 15th instant.

Official Notice.—In answer to numerous applications, it is deemed proper to give notice that neither the President, nor Secretary of the Navy, has authority to appoint Midshipmen at large.

WILLIAM A. GRAHAM,
Secretary of the Navy.

Navy Department, June 14, 1851.

Medical Diplomas have been granted in England to eight native medical students, who acquired their knowledge at the Grant Medical College in Bombay. The occurrence is chiefly noticeable from its being the first of the kind. The young men belong to the Hindoo, Portuguese and Parsee races, and their acquirements are very highly lauded by the Government examiners.

Married:

On the 12th inst., at the residence of Thomas Green, on Sicily Island, by R. H. Curry, Esq., Mr. James T. Reed and Mrs. Mary Jane Griffin, all of Catahoula Parish.

Died:

In Baton Rouge, on the 5th inst., William Scott, aged 3 years and 11 months, son of Ann B. and Turner Merritt.

At his residence, in the Parish of West Feliciana, on the 7th inst., Dr. Thomas Butler Percy, in his 41st year.

In Baton Sara, on the 17th inst., Mr. Robert Wilson, a native of Dublin, Ireland.

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

LARGE FRENCH GLASS
Show Window for Sale.
A good chance for any one about to fix a store. Apply at
SHERMAN'S,
je24 2tp tf 70 St. Charles street.

BROUGHT to the Pound of the Second Municipality, corner of Robin and Annunciation streets, a WHITE COW, with red spots on her neck and face; red ears; long sharp horns; two fore feet red; no other brand or mark visible.
If not claimed before SATURDAY, the 5th day of July, she will be sold by T. J. Spear, at his Auction Mart, at the usual time. W. J. AHERN, First Lieutenant.
New Orleans, June 23, 1851. je24 3t1d

FUT conduite aux épares du 1er District de la 2e Municipalité, encouragure rues Robin et Annonciation, une VACHE BLANCHE, avec des taches rouge sur le cou et sur le front, des oreilles rouges, de longues cornes pointues, les deux pattes de devant rouges, sans aucune autre marque, et comme visible. Si la dite vache n'est pas réclamée avant Samedi, le 5 Juillet, elle sera vendue par T. J. Spear, à l'encan, au lieu et à l'heure ordinaires. W. T. AHERN, 1er Lieut. de la Garde de Nuit, 2me Municipalité.
je24 3tpc

SUNDRIES—In store:
40 barrels Superfine Louis Flour;
50 casks Bacon Sides;
15 casks Canvassed Hams;
1000 kegs Nails;
15 barrels Castor Oil;
80 casks Western Lime.
For sale low to close consignments.
je24 FERD. KENNETT & CO. 93 Magazine st.

WINDOW GLASS—2,000 Boxes Window Glass, assorted sizes and qualities, are offered for sale at prices lower than taken said in New Orleans. Builders, Glaziers and Dealers are invited examine, and inquire (see price tickets purchasing.
NATHAN JARVIS & CO.
Corner of Magazine and Commonstreet.

The Weather and the Crops.

In Louisiana.—From the Baton Rouge Gazette of the 21st, we learn that,

"In the last few days we have had occasional showers, which have done much to give the sugar cane a fine appearance. The corn, which had previously suffered, has also been much benefited, but we fear that the yield will fall far short of the reasonable expectations of the planters."

In Georgia.—The Macon Journal and Messenger of the 18th, says:

"The drought which continued for several weeks has at last terminated. From all of the surrounding counties we hear of genial showers. In some sections they have had fine seasons, while in others, there are still complaints that the rains have not yet been sufficient. The weather is propitious however, and we have strong hopes that the labors of the husbandman may be abundantly blessed. The early corn and oats have been materially injured. The gardens generally have been destroyed, while the cotton crop has suffered to some extent, but there is yet ample time for its recovery, provided we have even an ordinary season."

Four Days Later from Europe.

BY STEAMSHIP ARCTIC.

New York, Monday, June 23.

The Collins steamer Arctic has arrived here, bringing dates from Liverpool to the 11th instant. The following is a summary of her news respecting the markets:

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Liverpool, June 11.

The Cotton market has presented a firmer appearance since departure of the Niagara, but prices have undergone no decided change. The sales of the three business days have embraced 21,000 bales—of which 5500 were for speculation and export.

Breadstuffs have advanced, and Flour is 6d. to 9d. higher than when the Niagara left.

Provisions are in active request, though without change in prices. The British crops promise an abundant harvest, though they are yet rather backward.

The Cunard steamer Cambria arrived out on the 8th instant.

The Dublin and Galway Railroad will be opened for freight and passengers in August.

FURTHER BY THE ARCTIC.

New York, June 23.

The Arctic reports that the accounts from the manufacturing districts were highly favorable.

Messrs. Finch, Commission Merchants of Liverpool, with extensive connections in the United Kingdom, and the United States, have failed. Their liabilities are stated at one hundred and eighty thousand pounds sterling.

A serious collision has occured at Hamburg between the Austrian troops and a party of sailors.

France.—The Commission, charged with the duty of revising the Constitution, is composed of fifteen members, of whom nine are in favor of a revision, and six against it. Lamartine made a powerful speech in favor of a revision.

President Louis Napoleon is about to make another tour through the Provinces.

The trade and commercial accounts from Paris are satisfactory.

Portugal.—Advices from Lisbon state that the Duke de Saldanha is becoming unpopular with the Army.

The French Fleet had arrived in the Tagus.

Turkey.—The Russian troops have entirely evacuated the Provinces of the Danube. [Telegraphed to the Evening Delta.

LUNCH AT THE SHADES.
THIS DAY, June 24, at half-past 10 o'clock.—Mutton Broth, Roast Beef, Roast Pig, Chicken Pie, Veal Pie, Boiled Mutton, Capers, Sauce, Stewed Chicken, Beef Steak, Fried Liver and Sausages, Stewed Kidneys, Boiled Redfish, Mashed Potatoes, Cold Meats, Vegetables, etc.
Liquors at the Bar of the Choicest Brands imported.

For Sale.
AN OMNIBUS for sale cheap, in good order, and several BUGGIES, with and without tops.
ALSO:
FOUR TOBACCO SCREWS, in good order. Apply to H. L. SMITH,
je24 3t Warehouse corner of Carondelet and Perdido sts.

AS the undersigned intends to leave this city for Europe, about the 25th instant, he requests all persons indebted to him to settle their accounts before that day.
He avails himself of this opportunity to offer his services to such of his patrons as may have orders to fill up, persuaded as they must be, that he will bestow all promptitude and care in carrying out the orders confided to him.
New Orleans, June 23, 1851. J. B. BOIRIN.
☞ He will sell a 1 articles remaining in his hands at very reduced prices. je24

INFORMATION—If William and Joseph Barbera, Johanna and Regina Algier, of Baden, the father of whom died in Louisville, will write to Peter Kiver, Upper Sandusky, Ohio, they will hear much to their advantage.
☞ The Louisville Courier will please insert once, and send bill to this office. je24

SICKLES & CO.
DRUGGISTS and APOTHECARIES, Nos. 40 and 42 Camp street, New Orleans—Importers of, and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
PERFUMERY,
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, etc.
would call the attention of Planters, Physicians and Dealers to the large and fresh assortment of articles in their line, now arriving and coming in store.
☞ PLANTATION and FAMILY MEDICINES put up with particular care, and guaranteed fresh and genuine. mh18 2dp

BILOXI FIRE BRICKS.
LEEDS' FOUNDRY, August 3, 1850.
At the request of Mr. Kendall we put into our furnace, is which we melt iron, one of Mr. Leeds' Biloxi fire brick, with one of the very best Scotch Fire Brick. The Scotch Brick melted slightly; Mr. Kendall's not at all, neither broken or cracked.
LEEDS & CO.
☞ We are now ready to supply sugar planters will our greatly improved FIRE BRICKS at $12. Orders le: t at Kendall, Yos & Co.'s, or at our office, on the New Canal, will be promptly attended to.
WILLIAM H. EAGER,
mh29 2dptf Agent of Biloxi Steam Brick Works.

Superfine Pearl Beaver Hats at $4.
A SMALL invoice of PEARL BEAVER HATS, which I am now selling at FOUR DOLLARS each. They are fresh goods and just received.
C. D. BUNCE, 18 Royal street,
je21 3t next to the Post-office.

GREAT REDUCTION!!!
Superfine Drab Beaver Hats at Five Dollars.
I AM now selling a superfine DRAB BEAVER HAT, at the unusually low price of FIVE DOLLARS, which is equal in quality and beauty to any Seven Dollar Hat ever offered in this city. Call and see them, and judge for yourselves. C. D. BUNCE,
je21 3t 18 Royal street, next to the Post-office.

Imitation Drab Beaver Hats at $4.
I HAVE a very pretty style of imitation DRAB BEAVER HATS, which I am selling at the remarkably low price of FOUR DOLLARS.
C. D. BUNCE, 18 Royal street,
je21 3t next to the Post-office.

Selling off to Close Business.
☞ Mrs. CAMPBELL, corner of Poydras and Carondelet streets, having determined to close out her business this summer, is offering her stock, from this day, at cost prices, preferring rather to give her customers bargains than to sell out at auction. As money is scarce, therefore that is the right place for the Ladies to make their purchases. my1 tf

Mrs. C. RODDY,
Corner of Carondelet and Julia streets,
☞ Respectfully begs leave to call the attention of the ladies, and the public generally, to her large and extensive assortment of English, French, Brown and Bleached SHEETINGS, as well as every article in the MILLINERY line. Her assortment is equal to that of any other establishment in the city, and her terms are as moderate.
☞ Mrs. R. would inform the ladies that she has carried on the DRESS-MAKING for many years in this city, and is prepared to give the fullest satisfaction to those who may favor her with their patronage. Old Bonnets cleaned for Fifty Cents.

HATS—A case of Boys' and Men's superior Leghorn Hats, in store and for sale by
BARELLI & CO.
my2 61 Common st.

HATS—White and Black Wool and Campeachy Hats, always on hand.
A. F. DUNBAR & CO.
mh15 tf 54 and 56 Common st.

BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS — 3000 cases Boots, Shoes and Brogans, in store and for sale by A. F. DUNBAR & CO.
mh15 tf 54 and 56 Common st.

WINDOW GLASS—1500 boxes of various sizes, in store and for sale low by
NATHAN JARVIS & CO.
mh4 tf corner Magazine and Common

CALIFORNIANS RETURNING will find a great variety of HATS, CAPS, UMBRELLAS, RUBBER TRAVELING BAGS, RUBBER LIFE PRESERVERS, etc., at unusually low prices, at C. D. BUNCE'S, 18 Royal street,
je21 3t next to the Post-office.

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, as ice to produce from even warm water in the hottest climate, a pure ice, equal in every essential to that formed by natural causes. The inventor has 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. Any Tin 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 bowl 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