Amusements — This Evening.

PRACTICE'S VARIETIES.—The Rear Admiral — Lancaster and Pable—The Bloomers.

Auction Sales — This Day.

J. L. TAYLOR & Co. will sell, at 10 o'clock, at 21 Chartres St. corner—White and colored Shirts, Drawers, etc.

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

WASHINGTON FOUNTAIN, No. 1, at Crystal Fount Hall, 233 Tchoupitoulas street, at 8 o'clock.

PEARL DIVISION, No. 8, at the new Temperance Hall, 95 St. Charles street, at 8 o'clock.

Daughters of Temperance.

GRANDER UNION, No. 5, at No. 5, Marigny Buildings, Third Municipality, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

....*To-morrow Morning*....

LITERAL DIVISION, No. 17, at the new Temperance Hall, 95 St. Charles street, at 8 o'clock.

The Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL
Of the Council of the Second Municipality.

NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 28.

See First and Fourth Pages.

The Health of the City.—The Hospital report indicates good health. In fact every year's experience bears witness to the improved condition in the general healthiness of New Orleans. The persons who go north every summer, and spend thousands which ought to be kept here, will no longer have the excuse of the unhealthiness of New Orleans. We believe that the resident population suffer as little sickness as the population of any American city. Then, in the event of an epidemic, here are the Gulf hotels, which can accommodate half of our people. And as an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, a trip across the Lake, if only from Saturday to Monday, will brace the languid frame and restore any loss of strength from heat and hard work—though we have always found hard work the best tonic in the Pharmacopœia.

New Post Offices.—The Post-master General has established a post-office in Louisiana, at Downsville, in Union Parish, Philemon Wilhite, Post-master. Mississippi, at High School, Jackson co., F. A. Kent, P.M.; do., Homochitto, Franklin co., Nathan Bunckley, P.M.; do., Eolia, Tallahatchie co., James Moore, P.M.; do., Red Hill, Wayne co., William Chapman, P.M.; Zion Hill, Amite co., Isaiah Cain, P.M. Texas—Irish Creek, De Witt co., Arthur Burns, P. M.

The Thibodaux *Minerva* chronicles the death, at his residence in that town, on the evening of the 20th instant, of Gustavus A. Knobloch, Recorder of the Parish of Lafourche Interior, who died of cholera, after an illness of only a few hours. Nearly all the business inhabitants in Thibodaux, signified their sense of the loss of one of their most valuable citizens, by having their doors closed to the hour of interment, at 12 M. of Saturday, the 21st.

The Upper Rivers.—The St. Louis Times of the 21st says, that the Mississippi opposite that city, for the previous twenty-four hours, had risen three and a quarter inches, and was still rising. The Ocean Wave, from Lasalle, reports the Illinois rising from the mouth of Copperas Creek down. The Bon Accord, from Galena, reports Skunk and Demoines rivers pouring out full. The Duroc, from Council Bluffs, reports the Missouri rising all the way down. This was thought to be the June rise.

From these indications, it is much to be feared that we shall have a further rise here of several feet.

The Varieties.—To-night is the benefit of Mlle. Duret, whose enterprise has afforded a place of amusement during the dull month of June, and who, as an actress, has been the life of the theatre.

Mr. Webster's Speeches at Buffalo, Syracuse, and Albany, May, 1851.—These splendid productions have been collected and published in a pamphlet form. They have been corrected by him and may now be considered authentic.

Steamer Lexington has our thanks for a late Louisville paper.

For Mobile and the Watering Places.—The following boats leave to-day:

St. Charles, Sutton, for Mobile, stopping at all the watering places on the coast, will leave on arrival of the 10 o'clock cars.

Florida, Gibarson, for Mobile, via Bay St. Louis, Pass Christian and Pascagoula, on arrival of the 12 o'clock cars.

California, Reynolds, for Biloxi, via Bay St. Louis, Pass Christian and Mississippi City, on arrival of the 5 o'clock cars.

Flotilla Party.—The steamboat Montezuma will, this evening, make her sixth Moonlight Excursion. These are among the most agreeable recreations to be found adjunct to the Crescent City during the summer season.

Lunch.—At the Shades this morning at half-past 10.

The New Opera in New York.—"Marino Faliero" was performed, for the first time in this country, at Castle Garden, New York, on the evening of the 17th inst., Marini, Truffi and Beneventano taking the principal parts. It is founded upon the old story dramatized by Byron, of the "Doge of Venice," who, dissatisfied with the punishment the Council inflicted upon the insulter of his wife, entered into a conspiracy against the Government, by which the plot was discovered, and the Doge decapitated. The music is agreeable and elegant, but not of the highest order, yet Marini makes the most of it, and displays his powerful organ to its best advantage. Truffi sings admirably also, and the whole is put upon the stage in the most effective manner. There were about twenty-five hundred in the house, though the night was chilling.

Mortality in Cities.—The following statement comprises the deaths in some of the Atlantic cities for the week ending June 14, and their proportion to the population:

	Deaths.	Population.	Proportion.
Boston	61	138,788	1 in 2275
New York	341	517,849	1 in 1518
Philadelphia	125	350,000	1 in 2800
Baltimore	104	169,087	1 in 1625
Charleston	16	42,014	1 in 2626
Savannah	16	16,000	1 in 1000

Mr. Tupper.—A writer in the Newark Advertiser says of Mr. Tupper that "a heartier friend and lover, our country has not found. Nor has it had an English traveler, that I know of, so entirely willing to be candid, fair and just; so anxious for its true glory and true good. He has left behind him many friends, and taken with him many prayers."

The Massachusetts democrats are to have a State Convention at Worcester on August 20.

The Cincinnati Commercial of the 19th inst. says that large numbers of cattle are now shipped from there *via* railroads and the Lake to New York. It is estimated that the *saving in weight* (over the old mode of shipping per river, and driving over the mountains,) will pay the expense of transportation and feeding by the new route.

Some of the different tribes of the Western Indians have united in contributing a memorial to the Government, in the shape of a block of stone for the Washington Monument. The following is the inscription which it will bear when finished: "This Step the Red Man gives to the Pale Face to build him a path in a better Hunting-Ground."

Mr. Wm. L. Hodge, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, has been appointed by the President, again, *interim* Secretary, during the absence of Mr. Corwin.

Bayou Lafourche continues to rise rapidly, though it is yet within its natural banks.

The people of Baltimore are to make the Fourth of July a doubly glorious day, this year. They will celebrate the day both as the "Glorious Anniversary," and as the day on which the New Constitution of the State of Maryland goes into effect.

A Judge of Probate in Minnesota territory, to whom a United States soldier at Fort Snelling recently made application for a discharge, on the ground that he could not find suitable quarters at the fort for his wife, granted the discharge, and held that if the Government enlist a husband, it must provide suitable accommodations for the wife; also that every enlisted soldier may have a wife provided for.

The Prejudice which Disqualifies a Juror.

One of the most important points agitated in the empanneling of a jury in a criminal case, is the nature of the bias which disqualifies a juror. A novel case occurred in the recent trial of one of the Shadrach aiders in Boston. The District Attorney informed the Judge that he was prepared to prove one of the jurors then empanneled, had been guilty of perjury, and he wished to offer the evidence to remove him from the jury. Messrs. Hale and Dana, the counsel for the prisoner, objected strenuously, saying that it was now too late—that the objection should have been made at the time he was sworn in. But the Court permitted the District Attorney to introduce his testimony. Six gentlemen of high character testified that Dana B. Walker had repeatedly said to them, that he believed the Fugitive Slave law was unconstitutional—that no jury in Massachusetts would convict—that he would pay a fine of a thousand dollars before he would obey it. The evidence clearly proved him an abolitionist of the worst kind. He had sworn that he had no bias, and believed the law to be constitutional. The Judge instantly expelled him from his seat in the box, and swore in another juror.

Mr. Lant then proposed to read the testimony taken down, and save the necessity of re-calling witnesses. The counsel for the prisoner objected, and the Judge held the point under advisement.

In a recent capital case in this city, which excited a good deal of interest, a juror was sworn in who had expressed an opinion. But as the counsel had declined to ask him whether he had expressed an opinion, this prejudice did not disqualify him, for a party may choose to take a juror without asking questions.

But when the juror is interrogated before hand, and perjures himself, there would be no safety, if the objection to him might not be made as soon as his crime was discovered.

It is to be hoped that he will be convicted of perjury, and receive the severest punishment the law allows. To tamper with the trial by jury in criminal cases, is to destroy one of the strongest safeguards of personal freedom and social safety.

Clear the Track.—All of the candidates Gubernatorial and Congressional, in Mississippi, have now accepted. In a few days all of them will be showing their mettle. We have an idea that Foote, Freeman and one or two others, have given their antagonists a spice of *theirs* already. Hon. Henry S. Foote is the candidate for Governor, who goes into the canvass devoted to the measures of Compromise and the Union. Hon. John A. Quitman is his opponent, and enters the field as the enemy of the Compromise, and the adviser of "prompt and peaceable secession," of which he declared himself in favor in his "Governor's Message."

D. B. Nabors, Union man, in the First District, opposes Jacob Thompson.

John A. Wilcox, Union man, in the Second District, opposes W. S. Featherstone.

John D. Freeman, Union man, in the Third District, opposes W. J. McWillie.

A. B. Dawson, Union man, in the Fourth District, opposes Ex-Governor A. G. Brown, the resistance man, *par excellence*. All of the candidates, on both sides, are democrats. General Freeman has made appointments to meet Mr. McWillie, and will handle him unmercifully.

General Quitman, unfortunately for his peace of mind and prospects of election, has been induced to canvass a large portion of the State in company with General Foote. Quitman, we have no doubt, is quite as brave a man as Foote, and we do not wonder that he has *undertaken* this work, but his accomplishment of the whole, or even a portion of it will be the winding up of his political career.

Louisiana Political Intelligence.—The Thibodaux Minerva of the 21st informs us, that Gen. R. C. Martin is spoken of as a candidate in that district for the State Senate; that the same gentleman's name is also spoken of as a candidate for Congress in his, (our) the Second District; and that he would do ample credit to either station. The last assurance will be acknowledged by every intelligent citizen of the State who has taken an interest in its politics of late years.

The *Minerva* informs us further that the Hon. D. F. Kenner, of Ascension, has yielded to the numerous solicitations of his parishioners to become a candidate for the State Senate in his district, composed of the parishes of Ascension, St. James and St. John the Baptist.

Louis Bush, of Lafourche Interior, has been placed at the head of the Minerva's nomination column for Congress, in this district, subject to ratification by the Whig District Convention. The Minerva says that this gentleman's nomination will meet the wishes of a large majority of the voters of Lafourche Interior.

Accident to an Ocean Steamer.—The news by the steamship Humboldt—the most material items of which we published eight days ago—records an accident to the new screw steamship Lafayette, during her first voyage from Philadelphia to Liverpool. When only three days out, the air pumps gave way, and the remainder of the voyage had to be performed with the steam at high pressure. The Lafayette had also to call at Cork for coals, and only succeeded in reaching the Mersey on the 23d of June.

In speaking of this steamer, a London paper says: "On rounding the Rock, she steamed very fast up the river, and presented rather a striking appearance. Her hull is constructed somewhat after the style which the Americans have recently adopted in their clipper vessels, being very sharp fore and aft. She is bark rigged, carries a large spread of canvas, and from her fine proportions, even without her steam power, must be very fast. Owing to the breakage of the air-pump, the high pressure plan was adopted, and the waste steam escaped by a pipe placed on the quarter-deck."

An Artesian well has been made at Cahawba, Alabama, 350 feet deep, which discharges eight gallons of water per minute.

One of the Saratoga Hotels, to increase its summer attractiveness, announces that several ladies who wear the new costume, have already taken board.

Richard Lalor Shiel, the British Minister at Florence, died unexpectedly on the 26th May. Mr. Shiel had been appointed only a few months ago, and was formerly Master of the Mint. He was one of the most eloquent and impassioned speakers in the House of Commons.

Lieut. Charles G. Hunter's dismissal from the Navy is a subject of regret, as he is a very brilliant and capable officer for command in active service. A Washington letter says: "For an acting purser he was not fitted by any commercial or business knowledge or method. The government bring him in debt, on account, some three or four thousand dollars. The law peremptorily requires dismissal in such cases. But the law also enables the President to receive explanations, and upon the payment of the money to reinstate the officer."

Large Forgeries in Rochester, New York.—A dispatch from that city, dated 19th inst., says: "It is stated that Mr. S. B. Stoddart, of the firm of Freeman, Stoddart & Co., has been committing large forgeries on responsible men, some say to the amount of $60,000. It is reported that Mr. S. has left for South America.

Attacked by a Sword Fish.—The bark Said Ben Sultan, on her recent voyage home from Zanzibar, received an assault from a sword fish, which was so powerful that the creature's sword was thrust through the bottom of the vessel, a distance of seventeen inches, penetrating a plank in the course of its progress. The sword then broke off and remained sticking in the vessel. The shock which the fish gave was so violent as to be felt on board, and the crew ran to the side to see what was the occasion of it. [Salem Freeman.

Maine Liquor Law.—The Mayor of Augusta has published a card granting his approval of the request of many citizens of that place for a suspension of sixty days in enforcing the provisions of the liquor law, in order that dealers may make arrangements for getting rid of their stock. The Mayor of Portland has given notice to similar effect. The Mayor of this city will probably do the same. To jump at once upon the large dealers in liquor would ruin them. [Bangor Whig.

An official return of the number of foreigners of all nations domiciled in France and her dependencies, shows it to be more than 1,000,000; the total population being 36,000,000, of whom 800,000 are in the colonies. The number of English domiciled in France is only 75,000; before the revolution of 1848 it exceeded 150,000.

West Point Academy.

We have much pleasure in laying before our readers the following letter, received yesterday from Col. Huntington, Examiner from this State at the West Point Exhibition:

WEST POINT, June 16, 1851.

Editors of the Crescent:

DEAR SIRS—The examination of the Military Academy is now drawing to a close. It commenced on the 3d of this month, and has continued every day, (Sundays excepted,) to this time, from 9 A. M. to nearly 1 P. M., and from 3 to 5 P. M. After 5, drills of every arm of the service, and in every form in which it can be called into action in the field, have been given. In Infantry tactics, all the Cadets are called out, and the precision, accuracy, and promptitude of their movements have been admirable. The Artillery and Cavalry drills are performed by the first class—that is the class which will now be graduated—and a portion of the second class, there not being horses enough to mount all the Cadets. As riders, the Cadets are all respectable—many of them highly distinguished. In the Artillery drill, they can hardly be expected to perform as well as accurately drilled soldiers, because they have not the physical strength, but they, in a great measure, make up for this by the high spirit that animates them. The celerity with which they formed "battery" in every possible direction by which they could assail an enemy, the rapidity of their fire, and their limbering up, and vanishing from the scene, only to open upon another point where the fire could be supposed to be more effective, gave, on a small scale, a representation of a portion of the action of Buena Vista, and made a lively impression upon every spectator. The siege practice, as exhibited by breaching batteries, by Paixhan guns, and mortars, showed that they had attained great accuracy in the direction and range of the different sorts of shot.

The class now about to be graduated is generally considered more than ordinarily distinguished, so that a man low down in it may be considered as occupying a higher place than one numerically above him, in some other classes. We have but one from Louisiana in this class—young Palfrey, of your city. There are three Louisianians in the fourth class, but none in the intermediate classes.

The examination will close on Thursday next, the 19th, when the graduating class will have a short furlough before reporting themselves to the different services to which they are assigned. The other three, together with those now joining, will go into encampment for about three months, where camp duty and military tactics will be practically taught.

Upon the whole, I think the Military Academy is a credit to the country. It has, from its earliest existence, met with assailants who have been bitter in their hostility, but the great majority of the country has stood by it, until its beneficial effects seem to be generally acknowledged. To say nothing of the many civil engineers of the highest rate of attainment which it has dispersed over our country, where their services are of the greatest consequence—of the military skill generated here, which enabled handfulls of men to resist, successfully, accumulated masses of five times their number in Mexico, we must consider it a credit to the Academy and to our country, when the Emperor of Russia relies upon its graduates for engineers to plan and to construct his immense internal improvements, and has not been disappointed in his confidence. Every consideration seems to indicate to patriotic Americans that the institution should not only be sustained, but its means of doing good should be increased commensurate with the resources and future prospects of the country.

The charming scenery of this spot, connected as it is with historical associations of absorbing interest; its proverbial healthfulness, and its facility of communication with every part of our common country, seem to point it out as the site of the Academy to be maintained. From some quarters, we have at times heard a desire expressed that another academy should be established. Such a measure, while it might prove advantageous for civil life, could not but disastrously affect the army, and we may hope that the proverbial common sense of our country will to the last resist it.

I have hitherto been so absorbed in duties as not to have had time to examine the statistics of the manufacturing interest as it relates to presidents and agitation. I suppose that the operations of this sort are continually going on in this part of the country, though I hear and see nothing of them. Should I stumble on a factory of the description indicated, I shall not fail to give you, and through you my State, information of the material employed, and the mode adopted for bringing it into use.

Yours, truly, H. W. HUNTINGTON.

Flood in the Cherokee Nation.—The White and Illinois Rivers, in the Cherokee country, have been flooded higher than at any time for the last twenty years. The fences in the bottoms have been nearly all swept off, besides, it has entirely ruined many of the best farms. The wheat, oats and corn, in the bottoms, and many of the farms, are entirely destroyed.

Naval.—The U. S. Sloop of war Plymouth, Com. Kelly, bound to the East Indies, was towed down to the naval anchorage from the Norfolk Station on the 18th inst.

Minot's Ledge.—A light-ship, to be stationed off Minot's Ledge, was towed down on the 18th.

Transferring Passengers.—In the Marine Court at New York the case of John Winters *vs.* Roche, Brothers & Co. has just been tried. The plaintiff engaged a passage for his wife, from Liverpool to New York, in the ship Columbia, one of the defendants' line, but they put her on board the Tempest, which is a transient and slower ship, and whose accommodations for passengers are inferior. This suit was to recover damages for the detention and inconvenience. Verdict for plaintiff, $50 and costs.

Contribution to the National Monument. Company I, fourth regiment of infantry, stationed at Fort Howard, Wisconsin, have contributed a sufficient sum for the preparation of a block of marble, for insertion in the shaft of the monument in memory of Washington, now in the course of erection in Washington city. This, we believe, is the first offering of a stone by persons connected with the army.

Shadrach Rescue Cases.—The jury in Hayden's case stood nine for conviction and three for acquittal. They had no doubt or disagreement about the law, and the Judge having previously sent them back, could do nought else than discharge them. Robert Morris, a colored lawyer, was then immediately put upon trial on a similar charge.

A Decided Taste for Hanging.—When the Governor of Indiana pardoned Bland, who was to be hung at Bloomfield, the crowd assembled to witness the execution gave him three groans, not because the pardon was unjust, but because they had been disappointed. It would appear from this that the taste which prevailed in Swift's day has not died away. His servant girl went a long way to see a man hung. She returned crying and deeply affected. In answer to the inquiry what had distressed her so much, she blubbered out, "I had all my walk for nothing—they went and pardoned the man!"

More Shooting.—The Baton Rouge Democratic Advocate of the 26th says:

The shooting fever seems to be spreading. Baton Rouge is not to be the sole theatre of tragic scenes. Livingston claims the right, it seems, of having a bit of sport in the way of manslaying. We have not learned the particulars in an authentic shape, but will give the story as circulated, which is that R. M. Lee had an altercation, a few days since, with some men by the name of Spillers. One of them rushed on Lee, armed with a Bowie-knife, when he was shot down by Lee, who was armed with a revolver. Spillers's brother then came to the rescue, and was served in the same way. We understand the men are very dangerously wounded.

Arrest of an Editor.—John M. Daniel, editor of the Richmond Examiner, Va., has been arrested and held to bail, for libel upon Dr. Spooner, publisher of the justly celebrated work, "Boydell's Illustrations of Shakspeare." The article upon which this suit is based closes as follows:

The public and the press of the Southern States can not be too often warned of Yankee agents for Yankee books, maps and engravings. If they will take it as a social axiom that every profer and offer which is made to them from the North is a trap for their fleeces; and that every man who crosses Mason & Dixon's Line is a swindler and rogue, until he has given proof to the contrary, they will save themselves much mortification, much vexation, and a considerable amount of hard-earned money.

Later Intelligence from Europe.

Additional News by the Niagara—Important from France, etc.—June 7th from England.—The Great Exhibition continued to be crowded. On the 5th instant, the number of visitors was forty-eight thousand.

The Peninsular and Oriental Companies steamer Sultan, arrived at Southampton on the 5th inst. She brought among her passengers, the distinguished Hungarian Lieut. General Soizer, Messaros, and 45 other Hungarian officers, and 40 Hungarian soldiers.

At Kutayah, on the 6th ult., the Great Maygar was then in bodily health, but much broken in spirit, owing to his long captivity. He has again been promised his liberty in September next, by the Turkish Government. Kossuth's wife and child were with him, and about 25 Hungarians, who are still prisoners in Kutayah.

There are now remaining prisoners in the Turkish dominions, about 40 Hungarians.

France.—The speech of President Bonnparte at Dijon, when received at Paris, correctly reported, turned out to be of a most violent character against the Chamber of Deputies.

The excitement was very great, but the applause of the Bonapartists deceived the French Ministers.

They insisted at once, that the President's speech should be suppressed, and the version given by the Moniteur was agreed upon and telegraphed to Paris, where even with the chief stings taken out, it made a prodigious sensation.

The Ministers, with M. Dupin, have returned to Paris, and Louis Napoleon followed the next day, with full consciousness that he had made a political blunder.

On Tuesday the Bureaus of Assembly met to choose their President, etc. The Bonapartists were all excluded to a man. Great excitement prevailed in the Assembly upon the first motion, and it was rejected by 306 to 293, the first blow of the Assembly.

At Paris, on Thursday evening, it is stated, that the friends of Louis Napoleon have determined on printing his speech at Dijon, thinking the official modification has injured him in public estimation.

At the re-opening of the Museum of the Lurre, the President made a speech, but did not touch upon politics. He addressed some complimentary remarks to Leon Fauchal, which served to show that the report of his probable resignation of the Ministry is untrue.

M. Larabit on yesterday presented the following proposition to the National Assembly. First, that the Assembly shall express a wish for the revision of articles 45 of the Constitution, as far as the re-eligibility of the President of the Republic.

Second, That such a revision shall not be referred to a new constituent Assembly, but to be referred to the sovereignty of the French people, called to freely vote for President of the Republic.

Third, That to this effect a Proclamation of the Assembly shall inform the French people, that to it alone in virtue of its sovereignty, belongs the right of declaring by its vote, whether it will, or will not, re-elect the same President of the Republic.

Italy.—A letter from Rome of the 19th May, in the vireeamico of Bologna, states that his holiness has named an extraordinary congregation, composed of six cardinals, for the purpose of inquiring into the moral state of the convents, and proposing remedies for the abuses that have crept into those establishments. The Giornala Diranna, of May 17th, published a sentence of supreme tribunals of the sacred consulta, condemning Pietry Oreola, aged 35 years, to the galleys for twenty years, for having attempted to prevent one Luigi Gianini from lighting a cigar he wanted to smoke.

A riot had taken place at Florence on the 29th ult. The people were fired on and two were killed, and seven or eight wounded.

Rome, May 31st.—Callandrille, the colonel of the artillery, who became triumphant after the Massinis resignation, has been tried and condemned to death. Cardinal Vigardelli has died.

Prussia.—Our advices by telegraph from Berlin are of June 4th. They inform us that the Danish minister of foreign affairs has proceeded to Warsaw, and that Baron Thurman, of the federal court of Holstein, arrived on that day to follow him to the same place. Advices from Breslau, to June 3d, state that the World's Fair was to commence on the 4th. Usually a very large business takes place, but on this occasion, notwithstanding the great influx of buyers, nothing whatever had been done.

Austria.—Accounts from Vienna of June 1st, state that rumors of a loan, and also of an elision of the reserved shares of the banks of Vienna were again current, but failed to produce large sales. Telegraphic advices from Vienna, of June 4th, contradict late reports of the dismissal of M. Bach, the Secretary for home affairs. Count Thunaustrian, agent at Frankfort, has been instructed to submit the Austrian annexation question to the diet.

Denmark.—Negotiations have been opened for the renewal of the convention relative to the navigation of Tweed and Belt. The original convention, concluded in 1669 between Denmark and Sweden, crossed the Great Belt on the ice to besiege Copenhagen. The convention of 1669 has been already modified, and fresh alterations in harmony with present needs of commerce and navigation, are on the point of being introduced.

Belgium.—We are assured that the Ministerial crisis is well nigh at an end, the resignations placed in the King's hands, in consequence of the vote of May 16th, have been refused. The Cabinet will retain office without any modification.

Spain.—A telegraphic dispatch of the 1st inst., from Madrid, announces the opening of the Cortes at Mayuna. The ministerial candidate was chosen President of the Chamber of Deputies, one hundred and sixty-five votes out of one hundred and ninety-seven; Olozaga obtained twenty-eight votes. The Gazette of the 20th published comparative accounts of receipts of the treasury during 1850 and 1851, showing a decrease in the latter of 3,871,084 reals.

It is announced that the Marquis de Maraflore had addressed a very energetic note, concerning the affairs of Portugal, to the Cabinets of London, Paris and Lisbon, who, with that of Madrid, signed the treaty of quadruple alliance. The Marquis is said to be of the opinion that a military interference is about to be determined on.

Cape Good Hope.—News to April 8th, states that the Governor of St. Helena had gone, in her majesty's ship, Sampson, with troops to the Cape. Sir Harry Smith had issued an order for further levy of seven hundred Burghers, to be raised at a cost of two thousand pounds. Lady Smith was about to follow Sir Harry to Grahamstown. The Kaffirs were gaining strength. Her majesty's steamers, Gorgon and Hermes, were still plying and taking troops to the levies north of Buffalo.

Liverpool Market, 9th.—Fresh parcels of wheat commenced at the extreme prices of Tuesday last, and American flour was 6d. per bbl. higher.

There was also an improvement of 6d. per quarter in the price of Indian corn; and 6d. per quarter on beans; the same on oats and oatmeal.

Peas brought fully low rates; 30s. 6d. per 480 lbs. was the top quotation for American Indian corn.

Pork there was not much enquiry. Late arrivals of French, Hamburg, etc., give the trade a present supply in a great measure, to the exclusion of American bacon, which goes off slowly, without alteration in prices.

Hams are slow sale at a reduction of from fifteen to twenty-five per cent; shoulders are in moderate demand, at an advance of 6d. to 1s. per cwt.

There has been an active demand for lard, and the sales of the week reported at one hundred tons.

The stock of cheese is nearly exhausted, and the season may be considered over.

The iron market remains in a dull state. The depression has induced sales in some cases at rather lower rates. We quote merchant bars at £5 7s. 6d. rods, £5 10s., hoops, £6 10s., and sheets, £7 5s. per ton. Scotch pig, there is no change in prices, and the amount of iron shipping from the Clyde is large. Tin plates are rather more in demand, and the decline appears checked.

Frost in June.—There was a white frost last night on the low grounds in the vicinity of Boston. At Needham it lay till 6 o'clock this morning, when it disappeared before the bright sun. We do not apprehend much damage has been done. Tender vegetables will be checked in their growth for a few days, but will soon recover. [Boston Transcript, 17th.

The Journal of Commerce, on the authority of a gentleman from Troy, says that there was a frost on the hills at the eastward of that city on Monday morning. [N. Y. Com. Adv. 18th.

Erie Canal Enlargement.—The New York Legislature has gone to work again on the bill to authorize this stupendous improvement. Of course it will pass. No fear is entertained that any of the senators will run away, but the great importance of the measure requires that it be considered with caution, although its friends are largely in the majority.

NEW YORK, June 19, 10 P. M.

Destruction of a Pier by Fire—The Niagara. Pier No. 3, on the North river, at which the steamer North America was lying, took fire to-day and was burnt to the water's edge.

The North America made a narrow escape, but was towed out in time; and other vessels were also in jeopardy. The cause of the fire is unknown.

No tidings yet of the steamship Niagara now due.

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

TORONTO, June 18.

The annual festival of the Sons of Temperance of North America took place here to-day, and it is estimated that there are 15,000 of the fraternity in the city, including, it is said, nearly 1000 from Boston, and many from other parts of the Union. Addresses were delivered this afternoon by the Hon. Mr. White and others, in a beautiful grove in the University grounds.

BUFFALO, June 18.

Robbery of an Express.—C. C. Fellow's Express has been robbed of $6000 in Chautauque county Bank notes. The package was taken from the messenger's trunk, either in this city or on board the steamer Fashion, on Monday night or Tuesday morning. As yet no clue to the robbers has been discovered.

NEWBURYPORT, June 18.

The Clipper ship Racer, 1800 tons, was launched here to-day in the presence of several thousand spectators. She is owned by David Ogden and others, and is the largest vessel ever launched here. A staging gave way during the ceremony, and five or six individuals were injured, but none fatally.

TORONTO, June 19.

The Canadian Assembly.—Mr. Ross introduced a bill to-day in the Assembly to vacate the seats of all members who had been guilty of treason or who had taken the oath of allegiance to foreign States. This is aimed especially at W. L. McKenzie, but if it is passed several others will also lose their places.

PITTSBURG, June 19.

A young man, deck hand on board the steamboat Paul Anderson, died of cholera to-day.

Sales of Flour at $3 12½ to $3 20. Wheat 70c. Sales of Bacon Shoulders, at 6¼; Hams 8½c.; Sugar-cured Hams 9½. There is 3 feet water in the channel and the river still falling.

HARTFORD, June 19.

Election of a U. S. Senator.—The Senate today chose Roger S. Baldwin, whig, U. S. Senator, by a vote of 12 to 9.

The House will vote on Wednesday next.

BOSTON, June 18.

The Shadrach Rescue Case.—The trial of Robt. Morris, the colored lawyer, was suspended this morning by Judge Sprague; and Mr. Dana B. Walker, one of the jurymen to try the case, was put under examination for perjury, a charge being made against him that he took oath to bring in a true verdict under the law and evidence, whereas it is alleged that he has long been violently opposed to the Fugitive Slave Law, and was a member of the Committee of Vigilance to rescue fugitives. Messrs. Seaver and Washburn, of our Common Council, and other witnesses, testify to conversations with Walker, in which he declared he was a member of the Vigilance Committee, and no colored man should be taken out of Massachusetts. The trial creates much interest.

Judge Sprague has set aside the abolition juryman Walker; the testimony against him was so strong that no defence was offered. The court adjourned till to-morrow morning, when the trial of Morris will be resumed.

Jenny Lind's concert to-night was fully attended, and the receipts were very little of $6000. She was very warmly welcomed.

SIXTH GRAND FLOTILLA PARTY.

MOONLIGHT EXCURSION and COTILLION PARTY on SATURDAY EVENING, June 28, on board the favorite steamboat MONTEZUMA. Tickets to admit one Gentleman and two Ladies, one dollar, to be had of either of the managers, or on board the boat. The boat will leave the Government Wharf, Third Municipality, at 8 o'clock; at quarter past 8 o'clock; at the foot of Canal street, until 9 o'clock; foot of St. Mary street, Lafayette, half-past 9 o'clock; Greenville at a quarter to 10 o'clock; and Jefferson City stage landing at 10 o'clock, and from thence proceed up the river, stopping at Carrollton going, and returning to the city about 2 o'clock.

M. M. MILLER, WILLIAM STOPPENHAGEN,
J. JOHNSON, B. BUTMAN, Floor Manager.

LUNCH AT THE SHADES.

THIS DAY, June 28, at half-past 10 o'clock.—Pea Soup, Roast Turkey, Roast Beef, Rose Veal, Chicken Pie, Chicken Stew, Mutton Pie, Boiled Leg Mutton, Tomato Sauce, Boiled Corned Beef and Cabbage, Beef Hash, Stewed Beef and Potatoes, Mashed Potatoes, Cold Meats, etc.

☞ Punches, Fine Apple Julops, Coblers, etc.

☞ A fine Lunch on SUNDAY, the 29th inst.

☞ The person who borrowed a Silver Spoon yesterday at the Shades, is respectfully requested to return the same if done with it, as we have a use for all that belongs to the establishment.

FOR SALE—The Stock and Trade of a well established Liquor Store. The profits will exceed two thousand dollars a year, with any kind of good management on half that amount of capital. The rent is low, and convenient for a family. Apply at this office for further information. jel28 tf

Mayoralty of New Orleans,
JUNE 5th, 1851.

COUNCIL OF MUNICIPALITY NO. TWO:

RESOLVED, That the Mayor, and he is hereby, requested and authorized to adjudicate to the lowest bidder, in five days from date of advertisement to be made by him, the supply of square block stones to pave four hundred and eighty square yards of the roadway of Tchoupitoulas street, in continuation of the new pavement between Benjamin and Hanter streets, where the round stones are now removed. The bids to be per square yard, presumed not more than nine stones to the yard.

[Signed] JAMES H. CALDWELL, President.
Approved June 26, 1851.
[Signed] A. D. CROSSMAN, Mayor.
True copy: H. BIER, Clerk.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, June 26, 1851.

NOTICE is hereby given that I will sell to the lowest bidder, in virtue of the above resolution, at my office, on TUESDAY next, the 1st July, at 12 o'clock M., the contract for supplying square block stones, to pave four hundred and eighty square yards.

jel28 A. D. CROSSMAN, Mayor.

BUTTER—108 kegs choice St. Louis May Butter, landing ex steamer St. Louis, for sale by

A. D. GRIFFF & CO. 38 40 and 42 Old Levee.

MACKEREL—100 barrels new No. 3, large, to arrive, for sale by

A. D. GRIFFF & CO. 38, 40 and 42 Old Levee.

FOX'S STARCH—350 boxes in store, for sale by A. D. GRIFFF & CO. 38, 40 and 42 Old Levee.

STAR CANDLES—500 boxes best Cincinnati brands, for sale by

A. D. GRIFFF & CO. 38, 40 and 42 Old Levee.

LARD OIL—100 barrels choice brands in store, and for sale by

A. D. GRIFFF & CO. 38, 40 and 42 Old Levee.

SOAP—50 boxes Proctor & Gamble's No. 1 (Cincinnati), 200 do. Boston, for sale by

A. D. GRIFFF & CO. 38, 40 and 42 Old Levee.

Selling off to Close Business.

☞ Mrs. CAMPBELL, corner of Poydras and Carondelet streets, having determined to close out her business in this street, is selling off her stock, at the lowest prices, preferring rather to give her customers bargains than to sell out at auction. As money is scarce, therefore this is the right place for the Ladies to make their purchases. my4 tf

Mrs. C. RODDY,
Corner of Carondelet and Julia streets,

☞ Respectfully begs leave to call the attention of the ladies to her present stock, which is large and extensive assortment of Bonnets, Flowers and Ribbons, equal in all respects to any other establishment in the city, and her terms are as moderate.

☞ She 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. mh8 tf

Lime.

TWO THOUSAND barrels CAPE GIRARDEAU LIME in store, and for sale on reasonable terms, at the Marble Yard, corner of ROBERTSON and ST. LOUIS STREETS. jy26 6t

PEACHES! PEACHES!—My Depot is at SCOTT & ROBINSON'S, No. 18 Canal street. I will have Stands at all the Markets, and sell to suit Families, Hotels, etc., at wholesale prices.

jel27 1m FELIX HUSTON.

PEACHES, LARGE AND FLAVORY.—From B. Whitfield's Orchard, who for thirty years has been studying and sparing neither trouble nor expense to excel in quality. Ladies and Gentlemen are invited to call, taste, and judge for themselves. Wholesale and retail at market prices.

☞ Receiving every other morning through the season, at F. D. GAY'S, Seedsman and Florist, 129 St. Charles street.

Death from Hernia
Shall no longer annoy our Family Circles.

☞ Further evidence of the use of

DR. SHERMAN'S
Patent Truss and Rupture Wash.

"ARKANSAS, May 3, 1851.

"*Mr. Sherman*—DEAR SIR: The Truss you fitted on my son last winter, (I think it was in January,) has done better than I expected it would. As far as we can judge from questioning the boy, the rupture is cured. Dr. Greenwood looked at him to-day, and thinks there is no use in his wearing the Truss any longer, but thinks it would be best for him to have another bottle of the Wash, to make the cure permanent.

"Will you be so kind as to write and inform me what I had better do. You took down a description of his case in your book; by referring to it, you may remember all the circumstances, and be able to advise me what course to pursue.

"I remain yours, etc., HENRY T. SMITH."

TO ALL RUPTURED!

☞ The boy John alluded to in the following letter, was ruptured, according to Mr. Coleman's account, in 1840, by a fall from a horse. The first two years he paid little attention to it; consequently, it became large and painful, and a Truss was resorted to as a means of relief. Not much benefit was derived from it, as it let the rupture down when exercising. He was then considered unfit for hard labor, and became almost useless. Mr. Coleman called in, said he had read my advertisement, and called in to see if I could do anything for a boy who had been badly ruptured for ten years. I inquired the particulars of the case; he gave them. I replied I thought I could; if he would bring the boy, I would examine him and t