rived? "Yes." If Miss Neville meant to return with me? "No." At last, not able to contain himself any longer, he burst into a shout something between laughing and singing, and forcing the astonished donkey into a pace, which, in that sober beast, might pass for a gallop, rode on before me, followed by the barking sheep-dog, to open the gate; whilst I, not a little curious, walked straight through the house to Miss Neville's sitting room. I paused a moment at the door, as by some strange counteraction of feeling one often does pause, when strongly interested; and in that moment I caught the sweet notes of *La ci darem*, sung by a superb nearly voice, and accompanied by Grace's piano; and instantly the truth flashed upon me, that the old Sir John Gower was gathered to his fathers, and that this was the heir and the lover come to woo and to wed. No wonder that Grace forgot her dinner engagement! No wonder that Uncle Crosby grinned!

I was not mistaken. As soon as decorum would allow, Sir John carried off his beautiful bride, attended by her faithful adherent, the proudest and happiest of all odd boys! and the wedding was splendid enough to give a fresh impulse to village curiosity, and a new and lasting theme to our village gossips, who first and last could never comprehend Grace Neville.

DAILY CRESCENT.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL
OF THE COUNCIL OF THE SECOND MUNICIPALITY.

THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT
OFFICE NO. 86 ST. CHARLES STREET,
Will be regularly served to subscribers in the city and Lafayette at an expense of twenty cents per week, (Sunday excepted,) for $8 a year, in advance, payable to the office, or 15 cents a week, payable to the carriers.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:
Four and after this date the following rates of charges, per square of ten lines to pearl, will be invariably adhered to, viz:
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A liberal discount will be made with those who advertise by the year or for a shorter time.
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The Crescent, has strong claims upon advertisers as a medium of communication with the public. Its circulation, which was large when it came into the hands of the present proprietor, has been steadily and rapidly on the increase, even through the dull season just closed. October 16, 1851.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 4.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.—We will hereafter publish the simple announcement of marriages and deaths free of charge.

The United States and European Affairs.

The mission of Kossuth and Kinkel to this country, and the singular drama now progressing in France, have unquestionably made our customary curiosity of European affairs an actual and vivid interest. Many are disposed to act as well as to feel, and intervention or non-intervention in Continental matters may shortly be an issue in American politics.

It was a realization of this prevailing public restlessness (which as yet has assumed neither solidity nor form), which induced Kossuth to predict openly at Washington City, half in prophecy and half in threat, that in less than six years there would be an American President, favorable to the doctrine of intervention, installed in the White House.

This has struck us as somewhat arrogant in a foreigner, occupying his peculiar position; but some things are already emerging from the future of American history, which, however dimly seen or indistinct in outline, give a dubious support to his declaration.

Rather suspiciously, the freesoilers were the first to seize upon him on his landing on our shores, and by them his doctrine of intervention has been swallowed with an avidity, which has a dangerous significance at home. In Congress, among seekers after the Presidency and ultraists of different shades, it has found convenient but startling echoes. If we are not much mistaken, Douglas has given it his full endorsement. Webster holds a dubious position; and we cannot place him on it. Seward, (a dangerous man, in a sectional power,) has come forward in his style, with the following resolutions:

Resolved, That while the United States, in consideration of the law of nations, of society, habitually recognise Governments de facto in other States, yet that they are nevertheless by no means indifferent when such a Government is established against the consent of any people, by usurpation or by mere insurrection of foreign States and nations.

Resolved, That considering that the people of Hungary, in the exercise of the right secured to them by the laws of nations, in a solemn and systematic manner, asserted their national independence and established a Government, by their own voluntary act, and success-fully maintained it against an opposition, by parties lawfully interested in the question, and that the Emperor of Russia, without just or lawful right, invaded Hungary and by force and arms, has subverted the national independence and political constitution thus established, and thereby reduced that country to the condition of a Province, ruled by a foreign absolute power, the United States in defence of their own interests, and of the common interests of mankind, do solemnly protest against the conduct of Russia on that occasion, as a wanton and tyrannical infraction of the laws of nations. And the United States do further declare that they will not hereafter be indifferent to similar acts of national injustice, oppression and usurpation whenever or wherever they may occur.

Mr. Cass, a statesman of the most elevated position and the widest influence, has, also, come forward with the following:

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled, that while the people of the United States sympathize with all nations who are striving to establish free Governments, yet they recognise the great principle of the law of nations which assures to each of them the right to manage its own internal affairs in its own way, and to establish, alter or abolish its Government at its pleasure, without the interference of any other power. And they have not seen, nor could they again see, without deep concern, the violation of this principle of national independence.

Now, what do all these declarations, and more especially what do all these resolutions, mean? Where is the answer to the oft repeated question? Suppose our Government does protest, and her protest is simply laughed at, and returned to her—what then? We should be happy to hear an answer to that question from declamatory gentlemen. We cannot, after compromising our national dignity in an unregarded protest, sit quietly down under a rebuking and contemptuous sneer. Behind this must lie a war with European powers—a big war—the most gigantic crusade, in view of all the facts, known to history. Where is the show of common sense or common prudence in such a course?

There is England. The retiracy of Palmerston seems to us a significant fact. Palmerston may have fully deserved censure and even denunciation at times; he certainly has not, until a very late period, made the least show of friendliness towards this country. But the calm and unprejudiced observer must fairly say, that his great fault was entire devotion to, and unyielding confidence in, the powers of his country—an intense and even selfish advocacy of its interests above all others. But, beyond all this, he has shown nerve and spirit in behalf of the progress of liberal principles on the Continent. Hence, the necessity which drove him from the British Cabinet, or we are grossly mistaken. Besides, England has her unexpiated wrong to Ireland and the loudly murmured discontent of her laboring classes, to warn her from joining us in a crusade, which might prove her own ruin. The blaze of liberty in Germany or Hungary, lit up by her might, cast into Ireland, a spark kindling to revolution and freedom.

Russia and Austria are banded in firm league against the progress of revolutions; and in Italy the Goths are literally at every door. Prussia holds a doubtful position; and Sweden and Denmark must by necessity (as by choice) remain neutral.

In France there is not one solitary beacon-light of free spirit to invite us. Louis Napoleon has plainly usurped supreme power—is Emperor in fact, if not in name—and behind him the scenes of the historic drama shift to reveal the Empire restored by Napoleon II. This is either acquiesced in, or confirmed by, the people; and be this as it may, what sane man would anchor on them the least hope of republican, democratic movement?

And how, even, is Hungary? Kossuth himself said—Kossuth for Red Republicanism at Marseilles, for a limited monarchy in England, for a Constitutional Republic in America—that the Hungarians have for ages cherished the profoundest devotion to their peculiarly aristocratic institutions. Is the devotion of ages swept away and obliterated in a few days? In his recent letter, Count Batthyani, one of the most distinguished of the Hungarian patriots, tells us that it is not—that the hearts of the Hungarian people are devoted to their old institutions, which are essentially aristocratic—that they fought for them, and for them will fight again! What evidence then have we that the Hungarians desire a free republican, rather than a fixed aristocratical, government?

These facts present a brilliant invitation to the great crusade, which must follow the adoption of the foreign policy, shadowed forth by Messrs. Cass, Seward, and others! It appears to us, bringing forward France, with all her superior civilization, trials, experience, and intelligence, as the chief witness, and then marking her supine lapse into something undistinguishable from absolutism, that the nations of Europe are plainly not now prepared for freedom. Enthusiasts may urge differently, but their impulsive conclusions are rolled back from solid rebutting facts. The straggling and immethodical strugglers in behalf of freedom in Europe, prove the absence of any general design, among the mass of citizens, and warn us to keep ourselves safely and watchfully sheltered within the limits of our Union and the policy of the earlier Presidents.

The Delta thinks that our analysis of Mr. Sever's bill to promote the purity of elections, was probably very judiciously given in place of other editorial. There is a very nice Consolidation point in that, which the Delta did not think of when it so spoke. It is probably very "judicious" in it not to say any thing about our allusions to money used in furtherance of Mr. Robb's Consolidation views.

KOSSUTH AND CAPT. LONG.—The Washington Republic asserts that the correspondence published in the New York Times, and given by us yesterday, is an *ex parte* statement of the difficulties which occurred. It charges that it omits statements necessary to a right understanding of the matter, and displays a reckless desire to excuse Kossuth, regardless of truth and the character of our own Navy. We are by no means desirous of placing the matter before the public in a false light, and we shall take great pleasure in publishing the accounts which Commodore Morgan, Captain Long, and Mr. Hodge may give of the "difficulties on board the Mississippi."

CHEVALIER HULSEMANN AN AUTHOR.—It appears that the irritable Chevalier Hulsemann is an author, and once wrote a book in the German language, entitled "The History of Democracy in the United States of North America!" It was published at Gottingen, and reviewed by Edward Everett, in the North American Review. The author was not then known; he held no official position, nor were his future relations with this country anticipated by the reviewer, who speaks of him and his book, the first as a man of straw, and the second as a semi-official emanation from the Austrian Cabinet. Mr. H. has had some experience of American democracy since and he may add a more truthful chapter to the new edition of his volume.

MR. BOULANGER'S CONCERT.—We take pleasure in again calling attention to the advertisement of the celebrated pianist, Mr. E. Boulanger, who will give a grand concert at Armory Hall on Friday evening next. As a pianist Mr. B. has attained a high reputation, and he will be assisted by several artists of acknowledged merit.

THE VIRGINIA BANK ROBBERY.—The recent robbery of the Bank of Virginia, at Portsmouth, was effected with great boldness and ingenuity. It took place on Saturday night, a favorite time for such operations, as books are generally not examined on Sundays. The entrance into the building was made at a back window, the fastenings of which gave them but little trouble; and having thus gained admittance, they deliberately commenced their operations upon the vault, which was built of hard bricks, to a thickness of about two feet, and completely surrounded on the inside by a grating of iron bars. Having picked a hole through the brick wall, they applied their drills to the iron work, and succeeded in making an aperture sufficiently large to admit a man. They then had access to the money, and helped themselves to all the notes and gold they could find, leaving the silver scattered about on the floor, together with some of their tools.

WINTER IN NEW YORK.—The Albion of the 24th ult. has the following paragraph:

"For once, the weather merits an editorial paragraph, since it has worked a small revolution in our excitable city, and converted Broadway into Cowes. Never, during twenty years, have severe cold and enormous masses of snow combined together so favorably to render sleighing attractive. Picture to yourself, therefore, O quiet country reader, every one rushing out to share in, or to stare at, the spectacle afforded by the troops of vehicles on runners, chasing each other, all the live long day, and half through the night, up and down our fashionable promenade. Two pairs of eyes, at least, are needed by the drivers—four pairs by the lookers-on, at least. Now it is a huge omnibus drawn by ten horses decked out with nodding plumes—now a smaller one, to which are harnessed five pairs of the tiniest ponies—now a dashing private four-in-hand filled with ladies, who laugh merrily and face the piercing cold as bravely as though their bonnets were meant to cover and protect their faces, instead of being (what they really are) mere strips of ornamental binding. Now come the fast boys, with their fast trotters—now the buckmen, crawling slowly along—now the sleds of occasional dirtymen. It seems to be an article that horse can pull a sleigh, and that any cart or carriage may be mounted upon runners. But stay, all this is no novelty—let us only add that business stagnates, parties are dull, public places of entertainment are empty, and that all the world goes crazy at the tinkling of the sleigh-bells."

THE FORMENT DIVORCE CASE.—The following is an extract from the charge of Judge Oakley to the jury in this case:

"We have found here, gentlemen, during this trial, that there has been created about this case, not only in this court-room, but in the public atmosphere, a feeling and a prejudice which are most dangerous in their effects upon the just and proper administration of the laws. To this the press has in a great degree contributed, by spreading all the details before the public. The consequence has been that in every tavern or barroom, barber's shop—every place, in fact, where newspapers circulate, this matter has been made a subject of constant trial. People have taken sides upon it, and freely expressed their opinion, so that it would be singular indeed, if you, who have been obliged to live in the midst of this discussion, for thirty days, were not in some degree affected by it. Well, you are called upon to decide on this case in the midst of the greatest mass of perjury on one side or the other, that I have ever before witnessed while on the bench of this bar. Let me here say, that the evil which must necessarily grow out of the publication of details of trials of this character is a very great one, and most injurious to the public morals. I do hope the Legislature of this State will regard it as their duty to pass an act prohibiting the publication of trials of this kind till they are fully tried and decided by the courts. It has always a tendency to create, and often does create, an impression all over the community, favorable or unfavorable to either of the parties involved. As a proof of this, you cannot but have seen yourselves, gentlemen, during the progress of this trial, that a strong sensation has been felt through this whole assembly, of approbation or disapprobation, when any pointed or caustic remark has been made by the counsel on either side."

AFFAIRS IN SPAIN.—The New York Commercial Advertiser has the following article relative to Spain:

"We occasionally run over a file of Madrid papers, to see how things are going on in Spain, but we hardly need add that we find but little to gratify our feelings. The Constitution promises liberty of speech and the press; but in practice editors are the least free of all the subjects of her most Catholic majesty. There is no formal censorship in Spain; but no one is allowed to print anything on religion without the approbation of a bishop, or on politics without the authority of some public officer. It is strange to find, under these restrictions, so much bold language as the papers often contain, especially when we read, that the government hold large pecuniary securities from them all, which they take the liberty to appropriate, whenever they think fit to decide, that their own arbitrary rules have been in any way broken. Intelligent and patriotic men must be indignant at the sight, but they dare do but little more than feel, for with such ignorant and prejudiced opponents as the ecclesiastical and aristocratic classes, all combined with the throne to counteract them, they have the odds terribly against them.

Some of the Madrid newspapers plainly show that there is a party in Spain who are longing for more freedom, and neither destitute of intelligence nor easily silenced.

It appears that the national Congress, now in session, contains a large majority opposed to improvements; and, among their various resorts to prevent them, the last we are charged against them is, that of making the sessions as few and brief as possible.

"Yesterday," says La Nacion, "there was no session, because the President and Deputies desired none. At half-past twelve the President entered the hall, preceded by two ushers, gave a glance around him, and seeing only empty seats, retired in the same order. In consequence of this step, so little creditable to our parliamentary habits, and striking strangers so ill, which give so many arguments to the enemies of free institutions, two series charges lie, one against the representatives of the country, and the other the President."

THE RAILROAD IN CHILE.—The last accounts from Chili, state that the Copaipo railroad is completed with the exception of three miles. Eighteen months ago the work was commenced by a corps of American engineers; and, under all the inconveniencies and delay to which they were subjected, in this short space of time forty-seven miles of railway, fifty miles being the whole length of the road, have been laid, the most commodious and immense engine and station-houses have been built, and a mole has been constructed, running out five hundred feet into the sea, at this point, of sixty fathoms, making a support for the track and a fine break-water—the most complete piece of work on the Pacific coast. Locomotives built at Philadelphia were running daily between Caldera and Copaipo, carrying materials and freight.

THEY OPEN RICH.—Unquestionably the largest and fattest Oysters that have been seen in this city for many a year are now in our market. Young, 97 St. Charles street, has "a few more left."

SNOW ON THE MOUNTAINS.—The Wheeling Gazette says the snow on the mountains is from 5 to 7 feet in depth, and fears are entertained of a destructive flood in case of a sudden thaw.

LIBEL SUIT.—The Philadelphia Bulletin states that Mr. A. Boyd Hamilton the public printer, has instituted a libel suit against the proprietors of the Washington Globe, for injurious charges against him laying the damages at a high figure.

Professor Gliddon's Lecture—Lyceum Hall.

This celebrated voyager and stirrer-up of the dry bones of Egyptian mummyology delivered his fourth lecture last night to an overflowing audience. His subject was "The Pyramids." He described them as historic monuments, built by the vanity of departed kings for the perpetuation of their memories, and gave their number as sixty-seven, each having been erected by an individual monarch, thus proving the existence during their erection of as many rulers in Egypt as there exist Pyramids. He exhibited the drawing of the largest, supposed to have been built by Cheops, who has slumbered in a state of mummyism for more than five thousand years.

This pyramid, he said, was originally four hundred and eighty feet high, but that by the vandalism of the Ishmaelites, it had withered down to exactly four hundred and fifty feet, nine inches. Others, he mentioned, of less dimensions, each being smaller than the other, and dwindling in height by geometrical retrogression, as the lower rounds of a ladder are not equal in altitude to the upper, or, as King Lilliput was of shorter stature than his illustrious visitor Gulliver, from having been earlier checked in his growth. Each of these monuments, he said, were commenced by different Kings, in the first year of their reigns.

They were built from the ground up, commencing at the foundation, where the King's chamber was located, wherein, after his demise, he held his grand banquet of worms; and then, if he found it convenient to depart this life, the whole structure was immediately encased and the work brought to a close. But, on the contrary, if his Majesty concluded to remain some years longer, the work was continued upward in the stair-step fashion to the end of his kingship's "mortal coil," and only plastered and smoothed over at his demise. By this process of building, the antiquarian was enabled to discover the number of layers of masonry composing the pile, and thus to ascertain the years employed in its structure; in the same manner that the antiquity of beef is known by the number of rings on the living cow's horn.

The mass of the Pyramid, he said, built by Cheops or "Choofoo," was more than a thousand times greater than that of the Bunker Hill Monument, and asked, if the latter had occasioned so much joy by its completion, what joy did the like consummation bring to the builders of the Pyramid of "Choofoo"? (Did we hazard an opinion, we would venture to say that the "hod carriers" who walked up the ladders of this immense mound of antiquity, and piled it to its present altitude, if called on to answer the query, would vote that there was more of sweat than joy on the day of its finishing.)

The Professor passed from the Pyramids to the Memphian cemeteries, and waked up the legions of mummydom that have rested in their marble sarcophagi since thirty centuries prior to the Christian era; gave glowing pictures of the scenery of the Nile, and enchained the attention of his auditory during an hour and a quarter with a discourse replete with the lore of ancient times and abounding in instructive illustration.

A quotation illustrated the folly of erecting marble mementoes to perpetuate the names of the dead; for

"How can a monument give you or me hopes,
When not a pinch of dust remains of Cheops?"

Supreme Court—Condensed Decisions.

Collins & Bruff. vs. Hugh Duffy's Administrator.—Appeal from Lafourche Interior—PRESTON J.—Suit commenced by attachment. The defendant died during the pendancy of the suit, and an administrator was appointed. A judgment was rendered for plaintiff, with privilege on the property attached, from which defendant appeals.

Per Curion. Defendant being presumed to have died in this State, the Code directs that a classification of the claims against the estate shall be made, after notice, between the creditors contradictorily with each other, until which time no ordinary claims shall be paid. Articles 1167, 1168, 1169. Code of Practice, Articles 968, 993. The attachment gives no privilege on the property attached, in case of the death of the debtor, as in this instance. It has been often held that process of attachment subjects the property attached to the payment of the debt of the attaching creditor, but this principle pre-supposes the debtor to be possessed of other property. If the debtor make a cession of all his property, the property attached follows the cession, and the attaching creditor has no preference; and the law is the same in case of the death of the debtor. Judgment reversed, and judgment rendered in favor of plaintiff, to be paid in due course of administration, without privilege; the appellees to pay costs of appeal.

The State vs. Cleavers—Appeal from Assumption—PRESTON J.—Defendant was tried and found guilty of assault and battery, and was afterwards indicted for putting out an eye in the same assault. His trial and conviction for the first offence was plead in bar to the second. The District Attorney demurred to this plea, and the Court overruling the demurrer the State appealed.

Per Curiam.—Under the Constitution, no one can be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb for the same offence. Judgment affirmed.

Pauline Granjé, appellee, vs. Francis Williams, appellant—RUSTIS, C. J.—Suit brought on promissory note alleged to have been lost. Public notice of the loss was given by advertisement in the newspapers.

Per Curiam.—Advertisement in newspapers is no evidence of the loss of the note. The law requires that the loss of an instrument sued on should be supported by the oath of the party, or established by direct testimony. There being no such proof, the plaintiff can not recover. Judgment reversed, and judgment rendered as in case of non-suit.

Honoré Leonard, appellant. vs. Joseph Kleinpetre, appellee—Appeal from Iberville.—ROST, J.—Suit for the removal of levees on land of defendant, which plaintiff alleges obstruct the natural flow of waters passing through his land, and for damages. On trial, plaintiff waived the damages, and the District Judge dismissed the suit on the ground that it was purely an action for damages, and that as the damages had been waived, there was nothing before the Court.

Per Curiam.—The prayer is for damages, *and for the removal of obstructions.* The judgment is manifestly wrong. It is ordered that the judgment be reversed, that the defendant remove the obstructions complained of, and that a writ of *distringas* issue, if necessary, to enforce this decree.

The following decisions were rendered in the Supreme Court on Monday, in addition to those published by us yesterday morning:

McCall, appellant, vs. Rodrigues, appellee.—Appeal from the Fourth District Court of Ascension.—Judgment reversed, and case remanded.

McCall, appellant, vs. Landry, appellee.—Appeal from the Fourth District Court of Ascension.—Judgment reversed, and case remanded.

Picou, appellant, vs. Valet, appellee.—Appeal from the Fifth District Court of Assumption—Appeal dismissed

Berger & Brown, appellants, vs. Alycock et als. appellees. Appeal from the Fifth District Court of Terrebonne. Judgment reversed, and case remanded.

Duffel et al., appellant, vs. Landry and Wife, appellee. Appeal from the Fourth District Court of Ascension. Judgment reversed, and the case remanded.

State of Louisiana, appelle, vs. Benjamin.—Appeal from the Ninth District Court of Pointe Coupée.—Judgment affirmed.

Collins, f. w. c., appellant, vs. Harlouc, appellee.—Appeal from the Ninth District Court of Pointe Coupée.—Judgment affirmed.

Stewart, appellant, vs. Bird, appellee.—Appeal from the Sixth District Court of West Baton Rouge. Judgment affirmed.

Granger, appellee, vs. Williams, appellant.—Appeal from the Sixth District Court of West Baton Rouge. Judgment reversed, and rendered against the plaintiff as in a case of non-suit.

Vinet, appellee, vs. Bobler, appellant.—Appeal from the Sixth District Court of West Baton Rouge. Judgment affirmed.

Devoux, appellant, vs. Demoor, appellee.—Appeal from the Ninth District Court of Pointe Coupée. Judgment affirmed.

Succession of Sam. Martin—P. A. St. Pé, opponent and appellee; Mrs. Martin, appellant.—Appeal from the Fourth District Court of Ascension. Judgment affirmed.

Demouelle, appellant; Sugg & Hough, appellees.—Appeal from the Sixth District Court of Iberville. Judgment reversed, and rendered for plaintiff.

Terrell, et al, appellants, vs. Allen, appellee.—Appeal from the Fifth District Court of Lafourche Interior. Judgment affirmed.

Leonard, appellant, vs. Kleinpetre et al, appellees.—Appeal from the Sixth District Court of Iberville. Judgment reversed, and defendants ordered to remove the obstruction which arrests the natural flow of the waters falling upon and passing through the land of the plaintiff.

PLATE PRESENTATION.—Mr. Joseph Grinnell, President of the Marine Bank, at New Bedford, Mass., was recently presented with a service of silver plate by the stockholders.

CHARLESTON RACES.—The Charleston races commence to-day. A very large number of fine stables are on the ground, and great sport is anticipated.

NEW CORONER.—Dr. Ives has been appointed Coroner of New York, by Governor Hunt, in place of Mr. Geer, resigned.

SPECIE.—The exports of specie from the port of New York, from the 1st to the 24th ult., amounted to $3,147,282, of which $1,813,355 was in gold.

NAVIGATION OPENED.—A telegraphic dispatch of the 27th ult. states that the boats between Portsmouth and Baltimore had commenced their regular trips.

ASHORE.—The steamship Pioneer started from New York for Chagres on the 24th, but got aground on the West Bank, where she remained at last accounts.

SAILING OF THE GEORGIA.—The steamship Georgia sailed from New York for Chagres on the 24th, with a large number of passengers.

FINANCIAL.—The Baton Rouge Gazette publishes a table showing the state of the finances of Louisiana. The balance in the Treasury on the 31st ult. was $222,774 83.

NEW CHURCH MOVEMENT.—A movement is on foot in the Methodist Church, North, to secure a representative of the laity in its Legislative Councils. Meetings for this object have been held in Philadelphia.

STATE PRINTING.—The printing of the Senate of Maryland has been given to the Baltimore Republican and Argus. The printing of the House will be done by the Gazette at Annapolis.

ACCIDENT.—A dispatch from Adrian, Michigan, January 26th, received at Buffalo, states that a boiler bursted on that day in a steam saw mill, five miles east of Adrian, killing four men and wounding three others.

DISAPPEARANCE.—Joseph C. Hughes, editor of the American Miller, Buffalo, N. Y., took passage on the steamer Atlantic for Detroit on the 24th November, and has not since been heard from.

A female temperance convention was to meet at Albany, N. Y., on the 27th ult. It will be strange if the little dears do not seriously disturb the equinimity of the Legislature.

THE CLERK'S JOURNAL.—This is the title of a neat paper recently started in New York, and of which we have received three numbers. It is edited with much spirit and ability, and is devoted to the interests of clerks. It deserves the warm support of that class of the community.

MORALS OF NEW YORK.—By the recent semi-annual return of the Chief of Police in New York, we see that 18,463 arrests were made during the last six months in that city. The number of arrests during the six years the police has been under its present organization is 140,792.

ANOTHER DIVORCE CASE.—The Forrest case having been disposed of, for the present, the Superior Court of New York, Judge Bosworth presiding, is now occupied with the case of Thomas G. Adkins against his wife for divorce. Criminality is the ground on which the action is brought.

A LARGE BIRD.—A black eagle, measuring 7 feet from from tip to tip of the wings, and weighing 9½ pounds, was killed by Mr. Joseph Better, with a rifle, two hundred yards, on the land of Mr. Jesse Bowen, of Clarke county, Va., a few days ago.

COAST RELIEF.—The Hon. Wm. A. Graham, Secretary of the Navy, has replied favorably to the request of the Collector of the port of New York, and of the underwriters, that Government vessels should be detailed for relief service on the coast.

REPORTED ABDICATION OF THE EMPEROR OF CHINA.—The Friend of India, on the authority of a native lately arrived at Sikhim, from Lassa, states that the Emperor of China has just abdicated his throne in favor of the usurper Lion Seh.

GEN. PIERCE.—Gen. Frank Pierce, of New Hampshire, who was the choice of the Democratic Convention of that State as a candidate for the Presidency, has written to the Chairman of the Convention, stating that the use of his name, in any event, before the National Convention, would be repugnant to his wishes.

Louisiana Interior.

THE COLD WEATHER.—The Baton Rouge Gazette of Monday says:

On a recent visit to the Parishes of Iberville and Ascension, we learned that the freeze did much injury to the cane which had been planted as well as the "mats."

The Bayou Sara Ledger mentions that ice has been floating by that place several days past.

DIED.—The Clinton Floridian mentions the following deaths in that Parish:

Departed this life on the 18th inst., Jacob Stokes, Sen'r, in the 83d year of his age, and for the last forty-two years a citizen of this Parish.

On the 23d of January, John Marion Nettles, son of John Nettles, Esq., of this place.

On the 20th inst., at Flynn's Hotel, John Kneeland, of this Parish.

OCEAN STEAM NAVIGATION.—This subject occupies the attention of a large number of the Northern papers. The New York Journal of Commerce, in speaking of the Collins line, says:

"The national pride has been excited, and the national character elevated throughout the world, by our recent achievements in navigation. Our clippers running between China and England, and between other ports; our yacht, which lately distanced competitors in British waters, and our steamers between Liverpool and New York have shown in the highest degree, the skill, enterprise, courage, and power of our countrymen. Every American heart, rejoiced over the result of the successive conflicts with the subjects of a mighty nation, acting under the encouragement of public authority, and with the stimulus of public rewards and honors. Each achievement seemed necessary to the completeness of the victory awarded to America.

"As a whole, they have strengthened the nation, and been equal in their influence to those gallant victories which constitute our pride and boast, obtained on the ocean in a less peaceful manner. 'Sir,' said the chief officer of our army to Mr Collins, 'you have been fighting a great naval battle, and you have gained the victory.' It would lower the pride and affect the reputation of the country to withdraw these great steamers from the ocean. It would be preposterous in our trade to have the Government assume the vessels and continue the business, it would be a departure from principle and from expediency, not to be thought of for a moment. The policy commenced should be continued, and under a system adequate to the end, until individual enterprise shall be able to do alone what is now being done with Governmental aid."

TELEGRAPHIC ITEMS.

Boston, Jan. 24.—Accounts from New Bedford state that, in consequence of the obstructions by ice, the harbor is inaccessible to vessels. The harbor of Edgartown is also closed entirely, as far as Cape Pogue Light—the first time, it is said, for many years. Holmes's Hole Harbor is frozen over to the chop. Nantucket has not yet been heard from.

Accounts from Provincetown state that two ships were seen back of the Cape, trying to beat up.

The bark Cuba, from Surinam, for Boston, ashore at Wood End, was got off with much difficulty, and taken into Provincetown. She had four feet of water in her hold. All the crew except the second officer had left her, and all who had assisted in getting her off were more or less frost bitten.

The schooner Louisa Sears, before reported as in the ice in Cape Cod Bay, was there to-day off Brewster, still fast in the ice which extended four miles from the shore.

The schooner J. A. Payne, from Virginia to Boston, with oysters, was ashore on Sandy Point, near Chatham.

The schooner with lime, lost at the entrance of Chatham Harbor, was the North Star of and from Lincolnville, for Fall River. Her lime becoming wet, she took fire and was destroyed.

The pilot boat Coquette was got off the Graves last night and towed up to the city, somewhat strained and chafed.

The United States light-boat Brandywine has been towed up from Cohasset Rocks, with loss of rudder, broken by the ice.

Norfolk, Va., Jan. 24.—The following vessels have put in here:

Brig Mary Eleanor, from Baltimore for Gibraltar. She has lost her anchor and chains, and her crew are frosted.

Brig G. W. Russell, for Richmond. The crew are sick; the vessel is short of provisions and slightly damaged by ice.

The schooner Statesman, from New York to Georgetown, has lost her sails.

The schooner Asia, Capt. Eldridge, from New York for Baltimore, is also here.

Owing to the heavy ice in our rivers, communication between Baltimore and Norfolk is suspended.

Philadelphia, Jan. 24.—Collections for the relief of the poor are to be made to-morrow in all the churches, and the committee having the subject in charge have recommended to the authorities give employment to five hundred or a thousand men in opening the gutters and removing the obstructions in our public streets.

Detroit, Mich., Jan. 24.—Upwards of ten tons of mail matter, which had been detained by the snow, left Bellevue, Ohio, last evening for the West.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FURTHER BY THE HEMBOLDT—LIVERPOOL MARKETS—STEAMER'S ARRIVAL.—*New York*, Monday Evening, Feb. 2. The Humboldt's advices state that Sugars had been in fair request in the Liverpool market, at full prices for Orleans. There was little or no change in the Provision market.

The Cunard steamer Europa arrived at Liverpool on the 13th.

CHARLESTON MARKET—SHIP NEWS—*Charleston*, Feb. 2.—There has been a fair demand to-day in the Cotton market, and the sales embrace 1500 bales, at an extreme range of 7 5-16@8½c., and the quotations remain unaltered.

The bark Cherokee has sailed for New Orleans. [Evening Delta.

City Intelligence.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.—A meeting of the friends of Temperance will be held this evening at Temperance Hall, No. 95 St. Charles street, at half-past seven o'clock. Several addresses will be delivered, and odes and music have been prepared for the occasion. The public generally, ladies in particular, are invited to attend.

PROBABLE MURDER.—Christopher Johnson and Pierce Murphy, were yesterday arraigned before Recorder Caldwell, charged with having dreadfully beaten Willis Matthews on Monday afternoon, on board the steamboat Pearl, at the New Basin. The affidavit of Samuel F. Todd states that Johnson struck Matthews on the head with an axe, and that Murphy struck him with a heavy stick of wood. Matthews fell upon the first blow, but was beaten after falling, and has since remained insensible. There is no probability, we understand, of his recovery. The accused were committed to prison until Saturday, or until the result of Matthew's wounds are known.

WIDOWS' BENEFIT.—The net proceeds of the benefit given to the Widows' Asylum by Dan Rice, on Friday night last, are $202 55, and have been deposited in the Treasury of that noble charity. We sincerely join with all friends of the widow and the orphan, in thanks to Mr. Rice for this generous offering.

STABBING CASE.—Etienne Dupart was yesterday charged by Orsine Louis Porricieus with having assaulted and stabbed him. The party complaining was a catman, and attached undue importance to the fact of getting stabbed. That man would be properly regarded as a public benefactor who would kill off about three-fourths of those who now infest the city. The other fourth are good, quiet and valuable members of society, and all might be so if the respectable portion would be true to themselves.

INQUEST.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday on board the ship Maria, at the Third Municipality wharves, on the body of a German woman named Anna Schaler, aged about 40 years. Verdict, "Died of Typhus."

ACCIDENT.—A Mr. Stevens, who resides in St. Ann street, First Municipality, was yesterday seriously injured by a runaway horse. The horse had broken the shafts of a buggy to which it was harnessed, and a piece of the wreck was yet hanging to the gearing as he ran down Canal street. This broken part struck Mr. Stevens on the head and produced one or two serious contusions.

PETTICOAT WAR.—Mrs. Mary Jordan, a well dressed lady with a loud voice, yesterday morning presented herself, in a rage, before Recorder Caldwell. It would be ungallant to say that Mrs. Jordan was loquacious, but duty requires us to state that her words were canny and rapid and strong. She proved herself equal to any thing except a lawyer, and would have drowned their interfering voices had they not thrown a wet blanket upon her eloquence by inquiries about her husband. She admitted the possession of two of those interesting articles, one of whom she keeps in California, and the other in New Orleans. That, however, was not the cause of her appearance before the Court. She came to "take the law" of Sarah Summers, who, she averred, had committed an assault and battery upon her in a house in St. Joseph street. The Recorder required bonds to keep the peace, from both Mrs. Jordan and her enemy Sarah Summers.

ST. CECILIA.—Cecilia Clay, f. w. c., was yesterday sent before the First District Court for having struck Joseph Israel on the head with an iron shovel, on the 21st December.

CHARGE OF STABBING.—Alfred W. Eppy, a small, pleasant, looking man, was yesterday brought to the watchhouse of the First Municipality by a huge Italian, who complained that Eppy had stabbed him with intent to kill. It appeared, however, that the Italian had assaulted Eppy while the latter was passing quietly along in the street, and that the wound was inflicted accidentally. Eppy, during the assault, attempting to defend himself, having forgotten that he had an open knife in his hand. The matter will be investigated this morning.

ELECTION.—The election for an Alderman in the Third Municipality, on Monday, resulted in the choice of P. G. Collins, who will serve for the unexpired term of Mr. Lesseps, resigned. The vote stood 170 for Collins, against 127 for Miguel Hernandez.

ALLEGED LARCENY.—John Lynd and John Campbell were yesterday arraigned before Recorder Caldwell on a charge of having stolen from the ship Ellerslie sundry baggage, bedding, etc., belonging to two of the crew of that ship; and Campbell also upon the charge of taking similar liberties with clothing, etc., on board the ship Lord Ashley. Their examination was set for Saturday next.

PRACTICAL JOKERS.—A pair of young gentlemen, who call themselves Jacob Chamberlain and James R. Colton, were yesterday brought before Recorder Caldwell to answer several charges of a serious character preferred against them by Officer Tilton. The officer states that they were caught on the Levee, about which they habitually prowl, seeking green ones to bet on the whereabout of a pleasure piece hidden away in the heart of a "California ball"—otherwise called a "joker." In fact, these youngsters were professors of the art of joking. The officer said also that they were vagrants and associates of thieves, and were altogether dangerous and suspicious characters. The Recorder fixed Friday next for an examination of their case.

UP AGAIN.—Our old friend Michel Longomarsina is in trouble again. Jean Polo, who signed bonds some time ago for Michel's good conduct, yesterday appeared before Recorder Genois and swore to the apprehension that he (Michel) was about to forfeit his bonds. So the Recorder ordered his arrest.

MESSRS. EDITORS—As some inquiries have been made concerning the clock to be erected by the Council of the Second Municipality in the tower of St. Patrick's Church, another inquiry suggests itself, and a very proper one too, which is this: Is the clock case to be finished and placed in decent order for the reception of the clock? The unfinished and dilapidated appearance of that structure has been an eyesore to our citizens for the last ten or twelve years, and they have a right to require it to be finished before they incur the expense of adorning it with a handsome clock, the erecting of which, in the present condition of the building, would be very much like placing a bright jewel in a swine's snout. Should that structure be finished according to the tasteful design of the architect, it would form one of the most beautiful ornaments of our city, while, in its present condition, it is little less than a huge deformity, serving merely as a foil to set off the beautiful public and private buildings in its neighborhood.

While on this subject, it may be well to say something about *that big bell* in the same tower, which is rung every morning at day-break, or before. This is a great annoyance to a large circle of citizens within the range of its powerful tone, who are thus unnecessarily startled out of their slumbers "to sleep, perchance, no more"—that morning. We are credibly informed this bell is rung, not for the purpose of assembling the members to worship, nor for the exercise of their private devotions, but merely in pursuance of an old European rural custom for calling the peasantry to their morning labor. This is unnecessary here, and should not be exercised in violation of the comfort of our citizens. We hope the authorities of St. Patrick's will see this, and discontinue the practice. MANY.

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels.

CONTI STREET VERANDA.—A Graham, C Graham, Plaquemine; Dr N J Werlhum, J O Weatherby, Hon A Smith, Jr, Baton Rouge; H Henry, Carrollton; J N Terrie, C M Pilavin, Lac; Thomas Kemper, Mr Fairman, Texas; H White, C C Chapman, W N Chapman, G H Chapman, J H F Chapman, Miss H Lee, S Bennett, Galveston;