the American Minister at London, and the correspondence which followed with her Britannic Majesty's Government relative to the firing into the American steamer Prometheus by the British brig of war Express.

Among the contracts entered into by the Post-office Department, which was reported, was one for running a mail steamer from Charleston to Key West, and thence to Havana.

A bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay a sum sufficient to satisfy a judgment obtained against Col. Mitchell, for a trespass committed by him while in Mexico, in pursuance of orders from his superior officers, was presented. The judgment was obtained in the District Court of New York, and subsequent proceedings were had in Missouri; and it was contended by Mr. Evans, of Maryland, that by passing the bill promptly a saving could be alternately made to the Government; or, otherwise, the property of Col. Mitchell would be sacrificed at a sheriff's sale, and a further claim would be made for the loss which would in this way be sustained.

Mr. Richardson, of Illinois, said a bill had been reported last session by the committee on military affairs, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to settle with the party claiming for the goods which he had lost; limiting the sum, however, to $20,000.

Mr. Venable, of N. C., advocated the passage of the bill, and entered into an explanation of the particulars of the transactions referred to.

Mr. Sweetzer, of Ohio, said it was not his intention to oppose the bill, but conceived there had been gross neglect somewhere, by which a gallant and meritorious officer had been put to much inconvenience. He considered Colonel Mitchell as protected by that immunity which protects an officer in the discharge of his duty in time of war, when obeying the orders of his superior. He did not care where the responsibility attached; but it became the duty of the representatives of the people to relieve Col. Mitchell from the difficulty in which he had been involved.

Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, said no blame could attach to the administration, but the question was not, whether the President had done wrong, but whether a gallant officer was to be ruined.

After some further discussion the bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

A bill appropriating $72,000 for the purpose of purchasing books to replace those destroyed by fire, was presented; and Mr. Chandler, of Pennsylvania, moved to refer it to the Committee on the State of the Union, and it was referred.

Mr. Stanton, of Kentucky, brought up the subject of employing workmen on the capitol, for which purpose it is proposed to appropriate $10,000, to be expended during the winter.

Mr. Orr, of South Carolina, said a committee had been appointed to ascertain the nature of the work already performed; which, it was stated, was of such a description that it would be found necessary to take it all down.

M. Stanton said the committee were now pursuing their investigations. It was of no consequence what is the result, so far as the proposed vote is concerned, as it is intended to employ the men in cutting and dressing stone. For his part he had no doubt that the work would be found equal, if not superior, to any in the country.

The bill for the publication of the laws in two papers in each Congressional district, having the greatest circulation, authorizing the publication of the public advertisements in the same papers, was then taken up; and Mr. Smart, of Maine, spoke at length against the bill, as he did on a former day, and moved to lay it on the table.

Mr. Carter, of Ohio, supported the bill.

Mr. Seymour, of New York, said before he could be brought to vote in favor of the bill it must be fully discussed in committee, and if this were not done, he would vote to lay it on the table.

A motion was here made to adjourn; and the House stands adjourned till to-morrow at twelve o'clock.

DAILY CRESCENT.

THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT
OFFICE NO. 93 ST. CHARLES STREET,
Will be regularly served to subscribers in this city and Lafayette at an early hour every day, (Sunday excepted,) for $5 a year, in advance, payable to the office, or 15 cents a week, payable to the carriers.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:
From and after this date the following rates of charges, per square of ten lines in pearl, will be invariably adhered to, viz:
First insertion, in all cases $1 00
Every subsequent insertion 50
Advertisements on the second page are charged as new each day.
A liberal discount will be made with those who advertise by the year or for a shorter time.
All Advertisements not marked will be published one month and charged accordingly.
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 20, 1851.

SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 21.

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

Political Probabilities.

The Presidential campaign of 1852 approaches so nearly as already to elicit expressions of favor, personal to the different candidates named for the whig or democratic nominations. As usual, there are a great many random shots made by partisan organs, seeking to be in advance of public sentiment, by suggesting personal preferences. Whig organs suggest Webster, Fillmore, and Scott. Democratic organs suggest Cass, Buchanan, Douglas, Marcy and Dickinson.

None of these suggested, Webster excepted, are of the order of first-rate men. Not one towers above his competitors. Webster has a colossal fame, an acknowledged reputation for broad and intelligent statesmanship, which admits of no comparison. Unfortunately, behind him lies the history of half a century, thickly strewn with matter which might be used as missiles of attack. Incomparably eloquent, singularly sagacious, and not wanting in a certain boldness, at once politic and patriotic, he has yet been (we speak the truth of history) rarely consistent with himself. His course has vindicated his character for patriotism; but with all his great abilities, with all his transcendent talents, with all his magnificent gift of eloquence, to-day, enthusiastically proclaiming the most extreme Northern, and to-morrow, the most solemnly national views, he stands before the country in politics what Vesuvius is in nature—uncertain, but magnificent in every movement. There can scarcely be a question of his honesty; there are and must be many questions of his consistency. One of the great trinity of American statesmen, the compeer of Clay and Calhoun, he must pass down the tide of American history like them—too great, too massive, too lofty, to be President of the United States. He has upon him the doom of greatness, and by it his fame is sealed with the broad impress of a historic celebrity, which needs nothing and borrows nothing from the adventitious aid of office. As people asked why the great Roman stood not in statue among the marble commemorations of Rome's celebrities, so will the future student of American history pause and wonder why Clay, Calhoun and Webster won not the highest honors from a free and intelligent people, and wonder the more in recognizing the intelligence of those from whom they failed to receive the highest of all republican honors. Webster stands too high above his contemporaries to need or win the last and greatest of our Republic's honors. He stands where he is, unapproached and unapproachable, second only to the great Kentucky statesman, and he will so stand before future generations, to whom he will be only a great historic memory. His own fame, his eloquence, his statesmanship, his patriotic services, make the light in which, like some statue in the Pantheon, he will stand out from his age, an illustrious memory to the future.

Of the democratic candidates, we cannot positively claim to indicate a selection. Case has behind him the defeat of 1848, and in that, popular sentiment will find an ominous augury for the future. Douglas has no past. His whole life, with one solitary exception, has been a regular routine of service to the democratic party. In this, and by virtue of being emphatically a new man, he starts with remarkable advantages. Marcy could claim but few points to assist him in a canvass for the Presidency. A third rate, a scheming, a selfish politician, known, and not very favorably, as a cabinet officer, he could rouse no popular enthusiasm, and the discipline of party, even if most strictly enforced, would scarcely bear him through triumphantly. Dickinson—a man after our own heart, a bold, frank, fearless, impulsive politician—has for political capital, only, some three or four excellent Union and Compromise speeches, whilst he is most bitterly and unforgivingly hated by every northern man of free-soil tendencies. His candidacy would make defeat a foregone conclusion, and is not to be thought of, at all.

We have spoken of one of the candidates named by our whig friends, the greatest of them all, and yet the least available. Next to him, some whig organs are pleased to suggest Gen. Scott. Burying one's self alive would not seem to us a very agreeable procedure; but our whig friends, if they take up Gen. Scott, will do nothing more nor less than to adopt this suicidal course. Irresolute, indecisive, unexpressed, and wilfully silent upon the questions involved in the series of Compromise measures, Gen. Scott has become thoroughly odious to the citizens of the southern portion of our confederacy. It is said that he is in favor of, and that he even assisted to pass, the series of Compromise measures. But this "it is said" will not answer; he should speak out, though we apprehend that he has too long remained silent under the requisitions of public sentiment. He has done good service, has been, unquestionably, our greatest General, and deserves and has national appreciation and gratitude. But military fame no longer lights one's pathway to the Presidential chair.

If the whig party would nominate its really strongest man, it would not hesitate for one moment in selecting Mr. Fillmore. Backed by Tennessee's favorite and gifted son, James C. Jones, he might, as the nominee of the whig party, present to public judgment, a ticket combining many elements of popular strength—clear, calm, sagacious statesmanship, and the most earnest and impassioned trait of personal character. Fillmore and Jones would make a splendid ticket, one which would arouse the enthusiasm of the masses, and puzzle our democratic friends most grievously.

Fillmore deserves well of the country. He has been a true man, and a brave man. Always calm, always cool, always looking to the future, he yet did not hesitate to peril the fate of his Administration upon the success of the series of Compromise measures. So bold, so gallant, so chivalric, so patriotic was he in this course, that even the Washington Union, a leading democratic organ of the country, enthusiastically and emphatically declared that the words in which he proclaimed his championship of the Compromise measures, deserved to be written in letters of gold. In their manly honesty, in their fervent patriotism, in their simple earnestness, they will so read in history, to all generations, glowing with patriotism, and warm with truthful impulse, as to need no alphabet burnished in silver or gold. If the whigs abandon Mr. Fillmore for another candidate, they will make a hazardous speculation. We think their future is largely involved in their action upon this matter. However, time rolls on, and next November will reveal who are the victors in the approaching struggle. We shall see who is President after the election.

Professor Gliddon's Ninth Lecture.

Notwithstanding the unfavorable state of the weather and the numerous attractions at other places of public resort, the Lyceum Hall was well filled.

The subject of the lecture was "the ethnology of the different races."

The Professor proceeded to say that knowledge and the arts were derived from the Egyptians. A certain class of antiquaries had contended that, as Egypt was the mother of the arts, and the inhabitants of that country were of the Ethiopean race, the present day owed all its triumphs of mind to the negroes. This he denied, and contended that the banks of the Nile were peopled by the Caucasians, intermixed with the Germanic, Pelasgian and Scythian tribes. The Copts who inhabited that country were a hybrid generation, who proceeded from a mingling of the negroes and Caucasians; a living example of which peculiar people exists at present among ourselves. He displayed drawings of heads of the ancient Egyptians, which showed that they were Caucasians. This he proved by the further testimony of straight hair worn by the mummies on exhibition—barring the probability that in those days it may have been fashionable to wear wigs! There were as many varieties of the human race four thousand years ago as at the present day. Old Father Time had not succeeded in white-washing the negro, nor in adding one tinge of darkness to the visage of the white man. The *types* of man-kind, he said, were then the same as now; although by his allusion to the instruments of printing we did not understand him to infer that that art was familiar to the inhabitants of that day and generation. Negroes in the days of Cheops were the same in physical conformation as at present. They had flat noses and crooked knees. They were slaves then as they are slaves now. They had their sports, as shown by ancient drawings, wherein Sambo danced to the inspirating tones of the banjo, and "wheeled about and turned about and jumped Jim Crow!"

The Professor proceeded to elucidate the fact that the bondsmen of those days carried upon their heads *bricks*, and that the latter day fashion of carrying them in the *hat*, is not without precedent.

He also showed the portrait of a very curious animal which was seen by the Israelites in their day of bondage, and known as the "Elephant!"

The "Giraffe" too, a wonderful bestial

"That stoops to hear the morning lark!"

was among his portraits.

The lecturer, in the progress of his discourse, illuminated largely on the subject of the different races of men. The Caucasians were the first race, famous for quick time and proverbially ahead of the age. The Lybians were a slow race, as might be seen in the pictures by the extreme brevity of their lower limbs. He drew a comparison between all the different races that have run their courses in the great Olympiad of life. As to who won the prize, or what was the best time made by the various human races, he did not say, but concluded that the Caucasians had the lead, and were likely to keep it.

The lecture was attentively listened to by an appreciative audience.

THE EMPIRE CITY.—The steamship Empire City arrived about seven o'clock last evening, and in consequence of the strong wind which was prevailing at the time and the darkness, she did not attempt to come up to her landing, but anchored a short distance below the city. Our ship news reporter made every effort to get on board of her at a late hour, when he ascertained where she was, but he was unsuccessful. She will be at her wharf at an early hour this morning.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTH-DAY.—The Marshal Institute of the Law Department celebrate the Anniversary of Washington's Birth-Day to-day, in the Lyceum Hall. An oration will be delivered by Mr. Cox, and Washington's farewell address will be read by Mr. Graves. Both of these gentlemen are members of the class.

We have received from the office of the State Engineer, the report of that officer on the swamp and overflowed lands in the State.

ADAM AND EVE.—The beautiful picture of Adam and Eve in Paradise, which was exhibited in this city in 1855, has again arrived here, and is soon to be placed on exhibition in the Lyceum Hall.

Thanks to the officers of the steamer Grand Turk for late St. Louis papers. Also, to the T. P. Leathers for Memphis papers.

LUNCH.—At the Phœnix this morning, at half-past 10, and the grand raffle this evening at half-past 9. Bill of fare in another column.

NOT MARRIED.—A notice appeared in the Crescent of yesterday announcing the marriage of Dr. Bankee to Miss Ruth Martin, both of this city. The Doctor asserts positively that he is not married, and as he ought to be good authority on the subject, we retract. The notice was signed with the name of Martin, the proprietor of which we should be very happy to see. He deserves attention, which should be extended to him at an early period.

The Methodist Church Congregation continue yet for a few weeks to worship in Grace Church, over Carrollton Railroad Depot, and are now enjoying the services of Rev. J. B. Walker, as Pastor. By request Mr. Walker will deliver a discourse to-morrow morning, at 11 o'clock, upon "The Education of Children—the hope of the Republic and the World."

THE WESTERN WORLD.—This fine boat leaves at four o'clock this evening for Louisville. Travelers will not find a better boat or a better captain.

U. S. SUPREME COURT.—On the 12th inst. the argument in the case of the Union Bank of Louisiana *vs.* J. S. Stafford, was continued by Mr. Harris, for the appellee, and concluded by Mr. Coxe, for the appellant.

GRAND FETE.—There is to be a grand fete in France in honor of the new constitution which Louis Napoleon has imposed on that country. It is to last a whole week, and is to be a grand affair.

Telegraphed to the "Daily Crescent."

By the People's (Morse) Line.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19—Evening.

There has been a fair demand in the Cotton market today, and 2500 bales have been sold at firm prices. Strict Middling is quoted at 8¼ @8¾ for Orleans, and 8⅛@8¼c. for Uplands.

Flour has been in fair request, at $5@5 12½ ₱ barrel. Corn is firm at 70c. per bushel for Southern Yellow. Mess Pork has sold at $15 50@$15 75 ₱ bbl. Lard 8@8¼c.

Congressional Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, February 19.

In the Senate to-day the bill regulating the mileage of delegates from Oregon has been under discussion, with the Iowa Land bill. Nothing of public importance was done in the House.

By the Southern Line.

Charleston Cotton Market.

CHARLESTON, February 20.

There has been an active demand in the Cotton market throughout the week, and the sales reach 14,000 bales. Strict middling is worth 7¾c. ₱ lb. Freights are unchanged. The receipts of Cotton have been heavy, and a comparison with last year's business shows an increase of 3000 bales, against a decrease for the previous week of 10,000 bales.

Things at the Capital.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BATON ROUGE, Feb. 17, 1852.

SENATE.—Passed an act to create an additional justice of the Peace in the Parish of Jefferson.

Mr. Gardere gave notice of a bill to provide for a change of the parish seat in the Parish of Jefferson.

Mr. Wickliffe introduced an act relative to the inspection of pork and beef. Referred, with memorial of merchants of New Orleans, to Committee on Commerce and Agriculture.

Special Order—An act to take the sense of the people on the expediency of calling a convention to change the Constitution, taken up and passed without amendment to its third reading. Democrats refused to suspend the rules for the third reading. Bill lies over.

Passed House bill conferring on Justices of Peace power to issue writs of injunction.

Also an act to establish the Parish of Winn.

The Senate then went into Executive session.

HOUSE.—Business entirely private and local.

Mr. Deverges introduced as a substitute an act relative to the New Orleans Navigation Company, and authorizing the City of New Orleans to acquire all the property, rights, privileges, and franchises now belonging to said Company. Referred to a select committee of Messrs. Deverges, Sever, Ranney, Waterman, Dowces, Peck, Hughes and Payne.

Bill exempting Louisiana Legion from jury duty. Passed.

BATON ROUGE, Feb. 18.

SENATE.—General Planché, President, in the Chair—twenty-five Senators present.

Joint resolutions from the House providing for celebrating the 22d of February, taken up and adopted.

Mr. Gardere moved to take up the Convention Bill, which was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Dufour presented a memorial from the Commercial Bank of New Orleans. Referred to Select Committee of the Senators of Orleans.

Mr. Dauney.—A Joint Committee to appoint a Joint Committee to examine the purchases made by the Medical Department of the State Institution and report upon the same.

The President appointed on behalf of the Senate—Messrs. Dauney, Watterston and Dorsey.

Mr. Wickliffe from the Committee to whom was referred the Governor's Message and accompanying documents, reported a resolution complimentary to the Attorney-General for his course in regard to the McDonogh estate. Also, an act concerning the estate donated to the State by John McDonogh.

A communication was received from the Auditor of Public Accounts, in answer to a resolution of inquiry, showing the aggregate salaries and fees of State officers to be annually $103,280.

Mr. Martin offered a joint resolution for the appointment of a Joint Committee to re-district the State judicially.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.—An act for the relief of the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana, which passed without amendment—Adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Curry of Judiciary Committee reported an act relative to interest upon liquidated and unliquidated demands; also, an act allowing appeals in all cases from Judgments of Justices of the Peace in the parish of Orleans; also, an act concerning emancipation of slaves.

Mr. Rivers of Committee on Education—An act for the location of a State Seminary of Learning, in the parish of Rapides.

Mr. Parham of Finance Committee, reported unfavorably on a bill to compensate George Lughenbuhl as interpreter.

Favorably on a bill for the relief of Henry Parrish and John Moore Norman.

Homestead and Exemption Bills made the order of the Day for Thursday next.

Mr. Hawthorn introduced an act to regulate Insurance Agencies.

Passed—An act appropriating ten thousand dollars to Jackson Monument and five thousand for erection of memento on Battle Ground of 8th January, 1815.

Passed—An act to provide for taking the sense of the people upon amendments to Constitution passed 1850 and '52—Adjourned.

BATON ROUGE, Feb. 17, 1852.

We have had a very thin attendance in each House both yesterday and to-day. This being the day for action on the Convention bill, from the House, in the Senate—the evidences given in the House that the democrats purposed a coup d'état on the whigs, if possible, in fixing the most unreasonable time for holding the elections, made it important that every whig Senator should be in his seat. The non-arrival of the packets with the city members this morning made things look somewhat doubtful. On counting noses there were *thirteen* whigs and *twelve* democrats, and the absent members could be easily dispensed with.

The bill was taken up and passed as I send it to you. The democrats made a rally to change the dates, and even went so far as to offer a section consummately silly—providing that after the Convention had framed the new Constitution, it *should be submitted to the people for acceptance*. Each amendment was laid on the table by a strict party vote. The friends of those amendments avowed their advocacy of the purpose to hold a Convention, yet, with a steady unity of action, rallied to its demolition, unless their *party* could gain some advantage by it.

On the adoption of the last section, Mr. Martin moved that the rules be suspended the bill read a third time and passed. Notwithstanding the democrats saw they were powerless, so far as the final fate of the bill is concerned, the vote against suspending the rules—the first instance of the sort on the records of this session—which proceeded, the Constitution requiring a vote of four-fifths to suspend. Thus the bill goes over with the orders for its third reading to-morrow. There is no doubt of its passage. The democrats may fall in when they see they can do no better. But I am fully satisfied that they have stood the drill of organization to prevent its adoption—that they would have killed the whole measure if they could—would have sustained the views of the Governor on the Constitution as a whole, and have carried out what they resorted to in both Houses, in the very commencement of the session—to submit certain amendments to the Constitution to the people. Indeed, with all their cry for retrenchment, reform and what not, they are manifestly hostile to the great measures of reform which belong to the whig platform, and which are so vitally indispensable for the extrication of our whole State from the manacles with which she is bound. After they have tried to breathe death into the nostrils of the leading measures of the session, and found that even their venom will not poison the healthy lungs of a purified system of reform, they will no doubt profess an acquiescence, and exclaim, as the obedient Katharine did to Petruchio,

"Thus, God be blessed, it is the blessed sun."

Nothing is more distinguishable than the fact, that no Convention bill would have passed this session if the democratic party had held the power in either branch of the Legislature.

Mr. Wickliffe to-day introduced an act repealing the present system of inspecting pork and beef. It enforces the inspection of all beef and pork not shipped to foreign ports. Mr. Kenner entered serious objections to a system which would entail more official expenses on the State and compel the planter to a tax which the present law allowed him to decline or not as he pleased. Mr. Dauney had previously presented a memorial from many of the principal merchants of the city on the same subject. The whole subject was finally referred to the Committee on Commerce and Agriculture.

There is no apprehension now that the Governor will veto the Consolidation bill. H.

RAILROAD MEETING.—The fourth annual meeting of the stockholders in the Mobile and Ohio Railroad was held at Mobile on Tuesday evening last. The annual report of the President and Directors was submitted, and several speeches were made. On Wednesday the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year: R. E. Gray of Kentucky, John W. Campbell of Tennessee, James Whitfield of Mississippi, Sidney Smith, Frances B. Clark, J. Emanuel, D. Stodder, Moses Waring, John Hodgood, Charles Gascoigne, John A. Campbell, George N. Stewart, John C. Hodges.

THE CUBAN PRISONERS.—A private letter has been received at Boston which states that the American prisoners who were engaged in the invasion of Cuba under Lopez, and who have been pardoned by the Queen of Spain, were to sail from Vigo on the 10th of January for Boston, on board the ship Prentice.

NEW LIGHT-HOUSE IN CHESAPEAKE BAY.—Col. Kane, the Collector of the port of Baltimore, has contracted for the erection of a light-house on the Seven Foot Knoll, at the mouth of Patapsco river, to be completed and ready for use by the 1st July, 1852. It is to be furnished with the French Lenticular lighting apparatus, and is expected to be the most brilliant light on the Chesapeake. Application will be made to have a fog-bell attached to it.

Music and the Drama.

FRENCH THEATRE.—The third representation of Rossini's grand opera of "Semiramis" takes place to-night. Mr. Davis has surpassed even his own enterprise in the manner in which he has put the piece upon the stage, and will doubtless, in a pecuniary point of view, reap the reward which his efforts deserve.

The plot of the opera is painfully thrilling in its interest. It is a tale of treachery, crime and retribution, unrelieved by any passages which address themselves to the softer emotions of our nature, unless we except Arsaces' forgiveness of his mother, Semiramis, after the discovery of her crime. We miss the underplot of the loves of Arsaces and Oxane, which should be brought out as a relief to the shadows of the picture.

The music is replete with rich and swelling harmonies, and its severity is gracefully relieved by the great master's gushing and irrepressible fancy. The incidents are startling, and the tableaux are interspersed and arranged with admirable effect.

It commands the strength of the whole company, and especially affords Madame Widemann an opportunity of displaying her full-toned, rich contralto to the best advantage. Her acting surpasses any attempt we have ever seen made by a woman to personate the character of a man, and some of her attitudes would afford endless themes of study to the aspiring artist. Fleury Joly, as "Semiramis," plays with usual spirit and energy, and Genibrel fully sustains his high reputation.

SERENADE TO MISS CATHERINE HAYES.—After the Concert at the Armory Hall, last night, which we learn was enlivened by the gay plumes and elegant uniforms of the officers and members of the Washington Regiment and of the Legion, a procession was formed which marched up Camp street to Poydras, along Poydras to St. Charles; thence to the St. Louis Exchange, for the purpose of greeting with a complimentary serenade the "Fair Swan of Shannon," Miss Catherine Hayes. The procession was headed by the Shamrock Benevolent Association, bearing a harp encircled with a gorgeous wreath. Next followed two companies of the Emmet Guards, Capt. Leech's company of Louisiana Greys, and others of the Legion. A band from different theatrical orchestras attended, with appropriate music. Royal street, fronting the Exchange, was filled with a dense mass of citizens, eager to get a glance at the fair daughter of the Emerald Isle, the fame of whose coming had been so loudly heralded. The military having formed in line, three cheers for Miss Hayes were called for, which being given, she appeared on the balcony, accompanied by Herr Mengis, Gabriel, Ryle and Mons. Boulanger, and was then greeted by three times three! The "Swan" acknowledged the compliment by the waving of a white kerchief, and by sundry low *salaams*, whereat the multitude cheered again and again. Miss Hayes then retired, whereupon, after appropriate music, the different companies and societies marched off to the music of an Irish national air, apropos to the occasion. The assemblage and the serenade was a flattering and deserved tribute of admiration to one of the fairest and most blessed of Erin's enchanting daughters!

BALLS TO-NIGHT.—At the Armory Hall to-night, a grand dress and fancy ball is to be given by Washington Fire Company No. 20, in commemoration of the Anniversary of Washington's birth-day. It will, without doubt, be a fine affair.

The Orleans Guards give a grand military, civic, and fancy dress ball at the Union Hall, Lafayette.

Table Talk.

The story of the Lamp of Rosicrucius, even if it ever had the slightest foundation, only owes its origin to the spirit of party, which, at the time, would have persuaded the world that Rosicrucius had at last discovered something; but there is nothing certain in this amusing invention. It is no invention of ours, however, in stating that at Bergmann's, 28 Chartres street, you will find a beautiful assortment of ladies' combs, as well as fans in endless variety.

There is a very remarkable work for sale at Ball's Foreign and American Book Store, 86 Gravier street. An Iconographic Encyclopædia, illustrated by five hundred steel plates! The work has just been completed, and will, no doubt, command a ready sale. We can safely state for the information of our readers that Mr. Ball is always up to the mark in the way of the choicest and most recent publications.

Milton has preserved for us, in solemn verse, his school-life:

"When I was yet a child, no childish play
To me was pleasing; all my mind was set
Serious to learn and know, and thence to do
What might be public good; myself I thought
Born to that end, born to promote all truth
All righteous things."—

If Milton could have seen the superb clothing for boys at Stuart & Co.'s, 8 Chartres street, the sight would have distracted his attention from learning.

At the recent inauguration of Louis Napoleon, the "coup d'œil" of the interior of Notre Dame Cathedral is said to have baffled all description of its magnificence. Not to mention the brilliant dresses of the clergy, officials, and spectators in general, the walls were decorated with rich silk hangings, gorgeously embroidered in gold. Now, this reminds us that Etter, 16 Camp street, makes extensive sales of his handsome paper-hangings, curtain stuffs, and upholstery articles.

A cobbler at Mobile, who also professes to teach music, has the following sign over his door:

"Delightful task to mend the tender boot,
And teach the young idea how to flute!"

But that has nothing to do with the extensive assortment of sporting guns and pistols at B. F. Christman's, 87 Canal street. Of course not—who said it had?

We call the attention of the lovers of sacred music to the importance of hearing Catherine Hayes sing Handel's "Creation," to-night, at St. Patrick's Church. It may be remarked that one of the most suitable instruments for sacred music is the Melodeon. A supply of these may be seen at Mayo's, 5 and 7 Camp street.

"Eat to live, not live to eat," was the advice of an ancient philosopher. But it is of little use to eat, unless you can digest what you eat. To aid the public digestion, numerous agents are offered; but none, we think, more highly recommended for more rational, than Dr. Houghton's natural digester, the "Pepsin," extracted from the digestive stomach of the ox. We advise dyspeptics to look into it. It is for sale at A. Kendall & Co.'s, 72 Magazine street.

City Intelligence.

THE LAST MURDER.—The following is the confession of one of the wretches concerned in the murder of the poor girl Mary, the slave of Mr. Chilliton, or Cheviller, as his name appears to be written:

VOLUNTARY DECLARATION OF JOHN ADAM, NEGRO TO RECORDER SEVER.

NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1852.

Six days before the murder of Mrs. Cheviller's slave Mary, and the robbery of his house, at the corner of Chouteau and Chippewa streets, Thomas Bailey, Anthony Dellaide proposed to me and Louis Dellaide to enter the house of Mr. Cheviller; he said that there would not be the back door, for which he would provide a key. Thad. Louis Dellaide went to the back gate, to force open the lock, for fear of a dog; I (John Adam) and Anthony Dellaide agreed to take no instruments, if he keep one of the keys in his pocket, and we agreed that there was no need to kill the girl or old man, and that it was intended with us from first. Next day, the 24th, Anthony Dellaide went to my room, and when I told him that there was no key in the gate, said that he had had a key made, and that he was sure he could be in Chouteau's house. Anthony Dellaide said to me that it would be better to wait until the girl could be seen and spoken, as it also should go into the house while they were robbing it, to kill her. The plan was matured on three previous to the time of putting it in execution. A. Dellaide, George Gerard (but Mr. Gerard did not know a word of it), from their house every Sunday at 7 p. m. and that there without the slave girl, Mary, in the house, it was determined he would be at hand on Sunday, February 15, on that day, Anthony Dellaide, Louis Dellaide and myself, John Adam, started from our room, intending to force open Chouteau's house, by Louis Dellaide, to rob Mr. Cheviller's house. It was between the hours of twelve and two o'clock, in a cold day. Mr. Cheviller's house, Anthony Dellaide left Louis Dellaide and myself at the corner of Chouteau and Chippewa streets, to watch the block and look out for Mr. Cheviller's home, to watch the block and look out for Mr. Cheviller's home, to watch the block and look out for Mr. Cheviller's home