he had discovered Keleotue bound and even enveloped with fire. None withstood him, for he struck down all who opposed, and made his way, through flame and smoke, to the side of the Indian girl. With one sweep of his knife he severed the bands that held her, and springing back bore her out of reach—but alas, too late! No sooner did the blackened and charred remains of the young girl meet his gaze, as he bore her body off, then, with a cry like that of a wild beast, he dropped his burden and rushed amid the fight. Already were his arms, face and breast deluged with blood, and now his knife at every thrust was deeply painted with its gory color. On he rushed to the very centre of the enemy, and, in despite of the wounds and blows he received from all sides, he grappled with the chief, and bore him, writhing and struggling, to the blazing fire that still roared and hissed for its victim. With a bound like that of a panther, he sprang with his enemy full in the midst of the roaring column of flame that shot forth its forked tongues for yards around. For a moment a cloud of ashes and smoke obscured the view; then thousands of bright sparks ascended and fell again like hail on the green sward around. An instant more, and Coshatte—his whole person, even to his long scalp-lock, on fire—burst forth, with his blazing shroud, like a tortured devil loosened from his chains, and feebly sounding his war-cry, dashed again among them. His enemies—the few Cavonqueways that were left—fled in terror before this blazing, frightful apparition, and to this day they believe that the white men were guided and assisted by a supernatural being at the fight of "Indian Hole."

Coshatte lived but a few hours after the battle. His body, as well as that of the Indian girl, were taken some three miles from the creek, and laid side by side at the edge of the prairie—his war-club and knife being placed with him—and a strong enclosure of young trees and brush built around them, which can be seen to this day.

The fate of Coshatte the brave, and Keleotue the "wild flower," forms the legend of Indian Hole!

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, (Sundays excepted,) for $8 a year, in advance, payable to the office, or 15 cents a week, payable to the carrier.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

From and after this date the following rates of charges, pursuance of this resolution, 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 now such 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 25, 1851.

THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 11, 1852.

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

☞ Our friends between Canal and St. Louis streets, the River and the Swamp, must bear with us for a few days, until our new Carrier on that route learns the ropes. Any of our subscribers failing to receive their paper, will oblige us by making it known at the office at once, as it does who take it by the week so much will please send in their name and address.

Louisiana and the Next President.

Our democratic friends have held their State Convention. By the agency of the telegraph, the result is intelligibly before the public. Douglas, notwithstanding the zealous, but rather covertly skillful advocacy of our contemporary, The Delta, was "eliminated." That ticket of Mr. Buchanan and John Slidel, suggested by some disinterested gentleman in a northern paper, fared so badly that its friends turned around and drove the friends of Douglas and "the young democracy" from the field. The veterans were not willing to submit to anything like child's play. Buchanan or Cass, one of the old politicians in the party, was their choice; and so, they nominated the latter. Cass is an able statesman, though not of the first order of talents; but he has a history behind him which is an arsenal of weapons for attack. This is awkward, and does not meet the views of the young and "fierce democracies."

But our neighbor of the Delta was determined that things should not pass off in this way; and, like another Vulcan, he set to work to manufacture thunderbolts. He is thus reported in a dispatch of yesterday to the Picayune, a neutral paper:

Judge Walker introduced a set of resolutions to extend the right of suffrage to the election of all officers by the people; limitation of the power of legislation; prohibition of chartered monopolies; annual sessions of the Legislature; which were adopted.

Judge Walker stated that it was necessary to pass these resolutions in order to defeat the whigs, who had stolen their thunder.

"It was necessary to pass these resolutions in order to defeat the whigs." This was the idea of our shrewd neighbor of the "independent" Delta; and, of course, the resolutions were adopted. Had our neighbor any other idea? Was this valuable suggestion necessary to secure the passage of these resolutions? Could not these resolutions have been passed in the last campaign before the virtue of whig "thunder" was discovered? Is there anything else to be borrowed of the whigs? and are the whigs willing to give up their "thunder"? why have not our democratic friends taken an earlier opportunity than this—the eve of an election—to reclaim their "stolen thunder"? And why do they claim it now, only "in order to defeat the whigs"? It will take our plausible and religiously "independent" neighbor of the Delta some time to explain these things.

The whigs will meet at Baton Rouge on the 16th of this month; and, with the Yankee privilege of guessing, we predict that they will resolve in favor of these things:

1ST. FILLMORE, for President; JONES, (of Tennessee,) for Vice President.

2D. A thorough change in our present barbarous and restrictive State Constitution.

3D. What our democratic friends appear to have been afraid to meet—the Finality of the Compromise Measures, and the prompt suppression of all sectional agitation, whether it come from the North or from the South.

4TH. A full endorsement of the noble platform adopted by the whigs in the elections of last November. That "Platform" was and is as follows:

1. *Resolved*, That we look upon the Whig party as the great Conservative party of the country—whose principles best adapted to foster domestic industry—to develope the resources of the country by a judicious system of internal improvements, and by a wise, just and energetic administration of the affairs of the nation to advance its interests abroad.

2. *Resolved*, That we regard the Compromise as constitutional, honorable and expedient—to be founded in an enlarged and enlightened patriotism, and that all efforts to impair its obligations, or destroy its salutary influences whether they spring from the abolitionists or secessionists are alike unconstitutional and at war with the best interests of the country.

3. *Resolved*, That the Constitution of the State has failed in the great objects for which it was created, that it has prevented the development of the resources of the State—checked its agricultural and commercial advancement and hung as an incubus around the energies of the people; and, that the whig party owe it to themselves and the country to support no one for the next Legislature who is not in favor of the passage of a bill for the immediate calling of a Convention, to so change and remodel the organic law as will unfetter the energies of the people and enable the State to take her station among her sister States, in social and physical improvements.

4. *Resolved*, That among these constitutional and statutory changes, we recognize—

An Elective Judiciary.

An important reduction of the fees of office, particularly in the Parish of Orleans, in order that the people be relieved of a system of taxation the most oppressive and unjust of any that exists in this country.

A homestead exemption clause, and legal provisions by which a moderate amount of the absolute necessaries of life and the wages of labor shall be exempt from execution.

A well regulated system of Free Banks—so guarded and protected, that while in its operation it shall diffuse the benefits of accumulating capital it shall at the same time afford a safe circulation that shall be convertible into specie at all times and under all circumstances.

The delegation of the necessary power to create and foster a wise and liberal system of railroads, manufactories and such other improvements as will tend to encourage the labor and develop the resources of the State.

The adoption of a more perfect system of public education, by which the acquisition of knowledge shall be placed in the reach of all classes of society.

5TH. A positive pledge to vote for no man nominated or not nominated by the Whig National Convention, who is not sound in opposition to sectionalism, freesoilism, disunion or nullification, and fairly in favor of the binding force of the "compromise measures." This resolution will look in curious comparison with the resolution of the State Democratic Convention to "vote for *any* nomination made at Baltimore." A damaged article will not answer for so important a political transaction. Under the guidance of our politic neighbor, who appears to have had the affairs of the democratic party very much at his beck, the Democratic Convention seems to have been "heading and filling" very neatly.

We find no report of the expressed preference of the democrats of Louisiana for Gen. Downs as Vice-President. The democratic members of the Legislature voted for him unanimously for U. S. Senator; but there they seem to have dropped him. We do not suppose that certain editorials of the Delta could have made him unavailable and unacceptable in a Democratic State Convention, when he was so earnestly pressed forward by the democratic members of the Legislature for U. S. Senator, and the naughty whigs were so bitterly scolded as hypocrites and cheats for not voting for so magnificent a patriot. We fear this unsufficient patriot; a son of Louisiana; a man whose name, with that of Cass, would have made a fair Compromise ticket, had a decidedly cold shoulder given him—that nobody said "Downs" once, but that every body sidled off in the direction of those rascally whig cheats and hypocrites, Soule *vs.* Downs was laid over until the next term. If the operation of crying were not so awkward and unsightly, Mr. Downs could have our tears; but as the matter of compliment is so much more graceful and agreeable, Mr. Soule will accept a salaam and our congratulations. Is Gen. Downs a Lazarus, to rise again from his political tomb? That is our only question. Who can say?

So we go. Instruments are very useful in politics. When they grow a little rusty, or are slightly dented, they are cast aside. They are no longer useful in fighting the enemy. Will the whig party of Louisiana stand by the present administration—an administration which will leave behind it a long track of light in our political history?—or, will it seek refuge in new men and timid evasions?

The Delta's "Independent" Position.

Our neighbor of the Delta has grown at once confidential and fractious, and thus plainly defines what he means by the claim of an "independent" position:

On all questions of the day, we say what we think, and we think what we say, never pausing to consider whether our neighbors agree or disagree with our thinkings and sayings; and this is exactly what we mean by an "independent" position.

"This is exactly what we mean by an 'independent' position:" that is, our cotemporary is "independent" because it does not regard our "thinkings and sayings." The definition is not in Webster; but it covers the whole subject-matter of the case. Our neighbor defines very accurately; and has exhausted *all* his "independence" in the definition.

Annexation of Algiers.

Our sober and straight forward friends in Algiers are somewhat surprised to find that it is proposed suddenly to annex them to New Orleans, and to give them a share in our taxes, expensive municipal government, etc. They do not appreciate the "political and sectional feelings" in the premises; and have no fancy for paying a high premium in taxes, merely to secure a democratic majority in New Orleans. They claim, if annexed, a supplemental bill bridging the two miles of water between Algiers and New Orleans. All right,—*proceed*

The Canvass.

A gentleman, largely interested in property, and particularly in the Second District, (formerly First Municipality,) requests space for the following:

MESSRS. EDITOR—I have read attentively an article in yesterday's Evening Delta, signed by a soi-disant "Property Holder." I am astonished at the ideas which he produces in that article—ideas manifestly crude, or prejudiced, indicating personal malice or partisan hate, and showing total ignorance of the comparative capacity of candidates. After a very flattering exordium, tickling the Delta handsomely with the idea that the good people of New Orleans look on it as the champion of consolidation as now accomplished, he proceeds to suggest a hybrid ticket, with a locofoco head and a spotted whig tail.

Despite the self-professed liberality and public spirit of the gentleman, I am very much inclined to suspect that he is one, not of "the untertrified," but of the terrified, "democracy."

Now, Messrs. Editors, I am confident I am as largely interested in real estate, and I suspect infinitely more interested than the soi-disant "Property-holder" of the Delta, and I have two very plain things to say:

1st. I esteem the whig nominations excellent—faithful, capable and prepared to enter intelligently upon responsible duties to be performed by the officers of the Consolidated city of New Orleans.

2d. I am not in favor of a "scrub race," in which, in the multiplicity of candidates, accident may secure the election of an inferior and incompetent man. Nor am I to be deceived by the humbug cry of "reform" or "independent" ticket, into running this risk, or quietly binding myself, hand and foot, as an unresisting captive to locofoco wiles.

The whig ticket is a good ticket; and for me I prefer, that in the hands of Messrs. Crossman, DeBuys, Garland, Pilie, Jolles, Collens, Giquel, Clark, Converse, and the other excellent nominees of the whig ticket, should rest the interest of A "PROPERTY-HOLDER."

We were mistaken in saying that the article of "*Civis*" had not come under the notice of any of the conductors of this paper. It passed, without any special notice, through the hands of one of its conductors and without any recollection of the fact that it "*civis*" had previously sought to introduce insidiously sectarian articles into our columns. We wish to have nothing to do with religious controversies or squabbles.

T. W. Collens was nominated by the whigs of the Second District, in place of Mr. C. Cyprien Dufour, resigned, as a candidate for the Upper Board of Aldermen.

Thanks to the steamer Gen. Lafayette for Louisville papers.

We are under obligations to the purser of the steamship Georgia for Havana papers.

We are indebted through the purser of the steamship Georgia, to Messrs. Cova & Co. of Panama, for papers from that city.

PASSENGERS BY THE GEORGIA.—The following is list of passengers brought by the steamship Georgia:

From New York—Mrs. Parker, Mrs. Howe and child, M. Servent, Mr. Durand, Mrs. A. M. Larson, C. Moore, Jos. Vila, I. Kaiser, Mrs. Drew, Miss C. P. Hussey.

From Havana—Mr. Stevens and two boys, J. A. Armstrong, C. L. Gilpin and lady, Edw. Lemoine, P. M. Espten, J. D. Emison, Mr. Leatherman and wife, Miss Harris and servant, F. Wood, C. B. Wood, Mrs. Maria Lilly, T. B. Davies and 38 in the steerage.

LORE CRUCIFIX.—This beautiful work of art, carved out of a solid piece of ivory by a monk of Genoa, and brought to this country by C. Edwards Lester, is now in this city and for sale. It can be seen at Messrs. Sherman & Pierson's, No. 1 Magazine street. See advertisement.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—Sir William Don, who is rapidly improving in public favor, appears to-night as *Billy Lackaday*, a character in which we are confident he will make a hit. The Heron girls, who are charming in everything they do, will also appear.

POSTPONED.—We learn from last evening's Picayune that the benefit of Mr. Bass, which was to have come off at Placide's to-night, has been unavoidably postponed.

ORLEANS THEATRE—*Benefit of Mr. Debenay.*—The entertainments at the Orleans to-night are for the benefit of the 2d tenor, Mr. Debenay, a deserving member of the company. The beautiful opera of "Lucia di Lammermoor" is to be produced for the first time this season, and in addition to the other attractions, the favorite *danseuse* Mlle. Baron, has volunteered her services, and will appear on this occasion.

A GREAT CURIOSITY.—The "Wild Mare of the Desert," an animal entirely without hair, and one of the greatest living wonders, is now being exhibited at the corner of Poydras and Chartres streets. This is a curiosity which no one should fail to visit.

THE PANORAMA OF THE NILE.—Commercial Hall was filled last night with a highly intelligent audience, who were delighted with the splendid Panorama and the oral explanations of Professor Gliddon. It will be open again this evening.

Arrival of the Georgia.

The steamship Georgia, which has been detained at the South-West Pass since Friday night last, came up to the city yesterday morning, bringing a Panama mail, which she received from the Chiso de Havana. The Georgia left New York on the 25th ult., and Havana on the 3d instant in consequence of the detention at the Pass the Georgia will not leave for New York until to-morrow. The Falcon also sails to-morrow, direct for Chagres.

This company will henceforth run twelves of steamers one for New York and Chagres via Havana; the other between here and Chagres direct. The steamers on the first line will leave here on the 10th and 25th of each month; those on the second on the 11th and 26th.

By this last arrangement of the direct line to Chagres, we are promised a speedier arrival of the Chagres mail—the steamers to Havana and New York will also be greatly relieved of the crowds of California emigrants.

From Panama.

The Georgia brings us Panama papers to the 16th ult.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—The *Panamena* publishes a circular, announcing the fact that arrangements have been made for the construction of a line of telegraph between Navy Bay, the prospective city of Colon and Panama. The Government of New Granada was prompt in sanctioning and encouraging the arrangement. Mr. J. Rogers is to be President of the company.

ICE.—The Herald of the 16th ult. says: "Fifteen hundred pounds of ice arrived on Friday at Jones's Orleans House. The train started from Gorgona at 6 o'clock a. m. and arrived in this city before 2 o'clock p. m. The joy with which this grateful article was received may be imagined better than described."

THE PANAMA STAR.—By an announcement in that paper it appears that Mr. A. B. Boyd, formerly of the house of Corwine & Co., has become a part owner of that excellent sheet.

PASSENGERS ON THE ISTHMUS.—The Herald says that passengers on the Isthmus are subjected to the most outrageous annoyances constantly. The through passengers by the Pioneer were accompanied by an agent with provisions and money to send them on by a steamer or sailing vessel, but in consequence of the high prices of tickets or for some other reason, after remaining in Panama two or three days, he decamped for Chagres, leaving the destitute passengers in a sorry plight. The Herald very justly denounces such rascality in the strongest terms. There are between three and four thousand passengers now at Panama, waiting to get away.

CHAGRES.—A bad state of things exists in Chagres, and outrages are almost daily perpetrated by those holding official stations. A short time since a respectable merchant was seized and incarcerated in the Castle of San Lorenzo for no real cause whatever, and Mr. Gleason, our Consul there, was unable to obtain his release until he demanded it in the name of his Government.

THE GORGONA ROAD.—The road to Gorgona is now in good traveling condition. Passengers who come in now almost daily, express themselves but little fatigued with either riding or walking. Soon the railroad will be completed thither, and then for a short and delightful trip across the Isthmus.

Late Publications.

J. C. Morgan, Exchange Place, has sent us the "Lays of the Scottish Cavaliers," by William Edmondstoune Aytoun. It is, we should judge, a volume of much interest.

Morgan has also sent us the January numbers of the "London Quarterly" and "Blackwood." These sterling periodicals are so well known and highly appreciated that nothing need be said in their praise.

New Music.

B. F. Christman has sent us, from his musical depot, No. 57 Canal street, the following pieces of music, from the publishing house of C. G. Christman, No. 404 Pearl street, NEW YORK:

"Rossuth's Reception March" as performed by the United States Band at Staten Island. "The Rainbow Quadrilles," for the pianoforte, by W. J. Weimare. "Value de Schna," by Sulzner. "The Sister's Parting," a duett, by N. P. B. Curtiss. "Rendad me Not," a duett, by Wm. J. Weimore.

BRILLIANT ARTIST.—This accomplished artist, for so many years a sojourner in our midst, has lately painted several beautiful pictures which are "winning golden opinions" from our citizens. He seems to be equally at home in every department of art. In Landscape, his exquisite picture of Solitude evinces a degree of intimacy with nature to which but few of our artists have attained—his "Crusaders' Path," is a beautiful realization of one's dream of the Holy Land; its forests and mountains and rivers are before us, and we almost breathe its pure atmosphere. Here and there a solitary nave covered cross a bleached skeleton on a ruined bridge, tell the sad story of their return from the Holy Sepulchre as palsied as the "lofty chymist" of poet could render it. In other departments of art, who that has seen can easily forget "The last victim of the Deluge?" "The Emigrant's Home." "The Last of the Red Men." "Saturday Night." "The Mill Boy." "The Long Bill," etc., etc.?

In portrait painting we regard this distinguished artist as equaled by very few in this country. His full length portrait of Gen. Taylor which now adorns the elegant residence of one of our "Merchant Princes," is, we believe, conceded to be the best ever painted of our late President. We have recently visited Mr. Beard's Studio, and it seems to us that if it was possible to improve upon his former works, he has done so. His pencil seems to have acquired some new intelligence, and under its magical influence the "counterfeit presentment" almost assumes reality. His last effort, the portrait of a beautiful boy, is remarkable for its delicacy of treatment, its blendish of coloring, and its exquisite finish. The transparency of the complexion, the rapturous expression of the eyes, the laughing dimples of the mouth, and the flaxen ringlets which cluster so gracefully about the polished brow, form a picture of almost angelic beauty, which once seen is forever daguerreotyped upon the memory.

We hope that this excellent artist may be induced to remain longer in our city, and command his Studio, No. 95 Canal street, to our friends as one of the pleasantest places to visit, which it has been our good fortune to meet with recently.

LETTER FROM MR. TARASHER.—The Havana correspondent of the Picayune sends the following extract from a letter he has received from Mr. Tarasher, dated Cenza, Africa, January 20:

"My last was dated from Cadiz, where I received every possible attention from the American Consul. On the 16th an order was received from Madrid to send all the prisoners from Cadiz to their destination, and no exception was made in regard to me. On board the steamer I found the other prisoners and some twelve or thirteen passengers from Principe, all escorted into the cabin. We have the liberty of what is called the fort, and it is in reality a large hill surrounded by a wall, with bastilles visible. We have a very pleasant and extensive view of the African coast on one side in front of us Gibraltar, clearly distinct, and beyond, the white towns of San Roque, Algeciras and Tarifa. At our feet are spread all the romantic terraces and fields of Cenza, which resemble bastilled walls, and beyond, the green land of the Moors, dotted with white cottages. In the distant views is a large building said to be the seraglio of the Emperor of Morocco. The Sierra Nevada is continually dotted with great of all kinds, which from our great elevation, look like rock-boats instead of mighty ships. As I look abroad upon the waters, the attractive objects before me bring forcibly to my mind that I am upon the top of one of the pillars of Hercules.

On the second day after our arrival here they put iron rings on our ankles, with chains. I have mine on over my boots. Two days since, the Captain General sent for and told me that the orders from Madrid were to put all Americans at liberty under pardon. I thanked him, and told him my case, and respectfully declined to accept on those terms, and that I expected soon to be free in my own right."

On the 20th a few lines were received from him at Gibraltar. He is free without pardon and without conditions except not to return to Cuba. He has received a polite invitation from Mr. Barringer, our Minister at Madrid (a glorious man) to visit him, which he intends to do. He will then visit Paris, London, and return to the States, where he will be well received by every stout-hearted American.

A notice of Dr. McDowell's lecture last night is unavoidably omitted till to-morrow.

The mysterious displays at sunset in the closing scene of Gliddon's Panoramic of the River Nile, Commercial Hall, St. Charles st. By a mechanical contrivance, the scenery gradually darkened, forming a capital imitation of sunset. Recollect the "Nile" is open every evening.

WHIG RECEPTION.—The Whig Rangers meet to-night at the Pearl, opposite the St. Charles Theatre. Business of interest will be are informed, come before the meeting. The whigs, and particularly the young whigs, are expected to be out in full force.

NEW BOOKS.—Among the new and magnificent steamers lately arrived here and designed to run as packets between this place and Louisville, in the choice us to notice the surpassing and unsurpassed Indiana. She is very sharp in the bow, owning to our inexperienced eye remarkably well calculated to put to the "brush" the fastest boats in the trade. In her furniture and other appointments particular reference is had to comfort and convenience, eschewing ornament, which latter requires but poorly for deficiency in the former. Report has it, and what everybody says must be true, that most competent and obliging officers, from Capt. P. Shaupe and John Fisher clerk, are not to be found in any country. If speed, polite attention, and special regard to the wants of the inner man are of any importance, this boat certainly deserves well of the traveling community. Success to the Indiana—the "Queen of the Sunset and Emperor of the Turks!" (Webster).

THE AMATEUR PERFORMANCE.—The most excruciating preparations are going forward for the grand display at Dan Rice's Circus in competition to that prince of good fellows, Harry Whitbeck, which is to come off to-morrow night. *Loading* ambition is around and after this affair the performances which once graced Rome's famous amphitheatre, and were then thought to be "some," will cease to be remembered, or only thought of as futile attempts to do something grand. Only a few tickets remain, it will be the thing of the season. Secure places.

WILLIAMS FORFEIT.—This case of assault and battery came up in the Superior Court of New York on the 3d inst. Some time ago before the case continually dotted with great of all kinds, which from our great elevation, look like rock-boats instead of mighty ships. As I look abroad upon the waters, the attractive objects before me bring forcibly to my mind that I am upon the top of one of the pillars of Hercules.

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SHOOTING.—A lad, about fifteen years of age, shot a negro at Memphis on the 4th inst. for abusing his mother. The boy is deformed, and his mother is a widow, residing in the outskirts of the city.

FATAL AFFRAY.—A difficulty occurred at Montgomery (Ala.) on the 1st instant, between Mr. Eldred Glover and Dr. Samuels, which resulted in the former receiving a pistol shot from which he died the next day. Dr. S. gave himself up.

FAST SAILING.—Intelligence has been received of the arrival of the clipper-ship Game Cock at Hong Kong, in nineteen days from the Sandwich Islands, being the quickest trip on record.

GONE TO PIECES.—The ship Constantine which went ashore on Long Island near New York recently, went to pieces during the gale on the 28th ult.

DEATH OF AN OLD CITIZEN.—James McKeen, Esq., one of the oldest members of the bar of New York, died on the 1st inst., in the 75th year of his age.

THE INDIANA PENITENTIARY.—The loss by the burning of the Indiana Penitentiary was about $20,000.

TENNESSEE LEGISLATURE.—The Tennessee Legislature adjourned *sine die* on the 1st inst.

NEW STEAMSHIP LINE.—It is stated that a number of the capitalists of Baltimore are about to commence for two first class steamers to run between that port and Chagres.

SELLING FREE NEGROES.—The Sheriff of Caroline county, Md., on Friday last, sold three free negroes, for the balance of the year, who failed to hire themselves out, as required by law. The Orphans' Court also bound out, for a term of years, about a dozen white and colored orphan children.

SHIP AUSTERLITZ.—Letters from Canton state that the ship Austerlitz, from San Francisco for China, was lost in the Typhoon on the 19th of November. All hands were taken off by the N. B. Palmer.

PERSONAL.—The Hon. Robert Toombs, of Georgia, we regret to learn, is detained from his seat in the House by a severe attack of inflammatory rheumatism.

The Hon. Charles Allen of Massachusetts, we are informed, is lying dangerously ill at his lodgings in Washington.

FLOURING MILL BURNED.—The large flouring mill at Baden, ten miles below Pittsburg, was entirely destroyed by fire on the 29th ult. A store and dwelling house were also consumed, the inmates barely escaping with their lives.

IMMIGRANTS.—The number of immigrants arrived at New York during the months of January and February, is 10,080, which is a decrease of 6788 on that of the corresponding months of 1851. In February alone the number was only 4483, and of these 2280 were from Ireland, 1742 from Germany, and 490 from England.

LAKE MICHIGAN.—Navigation has been resumed on Lake Michigan, and steamers are making regular trips between Michigan city, Chicago, Milwaukee and other points.

CORNS—CORNS.—We would refer those who are affected with these unpleasant little arrangements to the advertisement of Dr. Rosenburg, No. 175 Royal street between Toulouse and St. Peter streets. The Doctor is exceedingly skillful in removing them.

ADAM AND EVE.—These magnificent paintings are still on exhibition at the Municipal Hall, and they should be visited by all our citizens.

THE RECALL OF SIR HARRY SMITH.—The dispatch of Earl Grey, recalling Sir Harry Smith from the Governorship of the Cape of Good Hope, is said to be one of the most caustic documents extant. It completely uses up the Baronet while at the same time it is diabolically courteous.

SNOWING IN VERMONT.—Up to the 25th ult. there had been one hundred and seventeen days of continued good sleighing at St. Albans, Vermont.

Supreme Court Decisions.

MONDAY, March 8, 1852.

Mayor and General Council of New Orleans, appellants, vs. D. V. S. Rapelet, et al., appellees, and Mayor and General Council of New Orleans, appellants, vs. Samuel Smith & Co., et al., appellees....Appeal from the Fifth District Court of New Orleans.....PERKINS, J.....Suit to enjoin the sale of five thousand shares of the capital stock of the Commercial Bank of New Orleans belonging to the city.

The Corporation of Neworleans was authorized by an act of the Legislature to subscribe for five thousand shares of the capital stock of the Bank, for which the Bank was authorized to receive the bonds of the city, payable in forty years, bearing an interest not exceeding five per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.

By the 23d section of the act, the half-yearly dividends were not to be construed to apply to the stock subscribed for by the city, but that the dividends belonging to the shares so subscribed should be applied to the payment of the interest on the bonds for the stock, and that the surplus should be applied to the credit of the city, and set apart as a sinking fund applicable to the payment of the bonds of the corporation when they should become due; the corporation of the city to be allowed an interest of five per cent. per annum on the fund by the Bank.

The Legislature thus directed the stock to be kept by the city, and the dividends to be passed to the credit of the city to extinguish the interest and the capital of the bonds given for the stock. Such was the destination by law of that stock and its profits when created.

To permit the stock to be sold would be to defeat that destination; for the sale would imply that the purchaser should draw the dividends, instead of appropriating them as the law directs—to the extinction of the capital and interest of the bonds issued for the stock. The sale would, moreover, defeat the rights of the holders of the bonds, who purchased them in the faith that their bonds would be paid by the sinking fund. It would impair a vested right. The stock is in fact, inalienable by the city and therefore not subject to sale for payments of its debts. We repeat, what we have frequently said, that no part of the property or rights of the city can be seized and sold, except that which is in commerce by having no special destination. The judgement is reversed, and it is decreed that the injunction be made perpetual and that the appellees pay costs in both courts.

City Intelligence.

SCHEDULE.—Glendy Burke yesterday filed a schedule of his assets and liabilities in the Fifth District Court, commencing at once the accounts of G. Burke and G. Burke & Co.

ASSETS.

Amounts due to G. Burke & Co. and G. Burke, in cash		$227,033 29
Bills receivable not maturing		287,116 57
Real estate and personal property		103,775 00
Stocks		21,550 00
Bills receivable		30,021 30
Credit on certain notes		1,180 20
		$681,676 36

LIABILITIES.

Bills payable	$442,818 24	
Credits due individuals	120,022 37	
Credits not maturing	5,255 00	
		$568,295 61
		$113,371 80

FIFTH DISTRICT COURT.—Julius Fulda vs. Lucy A. Caldwell and Samuel Gourley, her husband.

The petition in this case was filed November 15, 1851, and claimed from the defendants, in solido, five thousand dollars damages for a libel, or slander, uttered by Lucy A. Caldwell on the 27th August, 1851, in the court room of the Fifth Justice of the Peace, and subsequently, in September and October, calling the plaintiff, Fulda, a thief, a scoundrel, a rubber and a rascal, and stating that he had robbed her, and has stolen from her, and that she had given him money to pay bills for her which money he had appropriated to his own use, etc., she knowing these and other words uttered by her to be false, malicious and slanderous.

Defendants put in a general denial, and demanded trial by jury, and the case came up for trial on the 4th inst.

The slanderous words were proved by several witnesses, and testimony in justification was admitted, which extended to considerable length. The case was yesterday given to the jury, who returned a verdict for defendant. Drawing the costs on the plaintiff. Judgment was entered accordingly by Judge Buchanan.

THE MCDONOGH ESTATE.—JNO. M. Bach and Louis Bouligny *vs.* Estate of Jno. McDonogh.....Opposition to the account of Executors.

The Executors in their account allowed the Appellees of the estate, Bach and Bouligny, a dollar per diem. They claim $32 per diem and bring this suit for the recovery of that amount. The case was yesterday given to the jury, who returned a verdict in favor of the plaintiffs.

DOMESTIC CASE.—Jeanne Kelly yesterday filed a petition in the Fifth District Court, praying for a divorce from her husband Joseph Classidy, and an allowance of $25 per month alimony.

The petition states that soon after her marriage in New Orleans her husband left her and went to St. Louis to which city she followed him. He again abandoned her and came to this city, leaving her destitute and on the verge of confinement. As soon as her health permitted she followed him back and obtained an interview, in which he assaulted her, knocked her down, and injured her seriously in the breast. He has since not only neglected her but has constantly traduced and defamed her character, stating that he was not the father of her child, calling her shameful names, etc., and stating that his object in going to St. Louis was to get rid of her.

THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.—The members of the democratic city convention which is to meet this evening for the selection of candidates for charter officers, held a preliminary meeting last evening at the Central Committee Room, in Gravier street, to make arrangements for the organization, fix upon the manner of voting, etc. Not being a delegate, we were not permitted to be present.

VIOLENT.—Joseph Gomez, f. m. c., was yesterday committed by Recorder Genois for trial before Judge Larue, on a charge of having slapped the face of a white person named Paul Lagrange, and knocked him down, on the corner of St. Ann and Dauphine street.

VIOLENT ASSAULT.—Recorder Genois yesterday committed John Corcoran for trial before Judge Larue, on a charge of having assaulted and knocked down John C. Norris, in Barrack street between Royal and Bourbon streets.

MORE ASSAULTING.—James McLaughlin charges John Burke with having violently assaulted him on Monday night, on Barrack street, between Levee and Conde. A warrant was issued by Recorder Genois for the offender's arrest.

A CUTPURSE.—James Sandford was caught on Tuesday night, on the corner of St. Philip and Levee streets, in the act of cutting the pockets of a drunken man. He was yesterday committed for trial before Judge Larue.

DISORDERLY HOUSE.—Joseph Nitsch yesterday complained before Recorder Genois of a disorderly house on Roman street, between Conti and St. Louis, and a warrant was issued for the arrest of a woman known as the proprietress.

ANOTHER MURDER.—Guiseppe Zarp, a native of Malta, was stabbed on Thursday evening at a den on Old Levee street, between St. Philip and Mainstreets, called the Marine Hotel. The wound was inflicted with a Bowie knife nearly two inches wide, penetrating the upper part of the abdomen, passing through and dividing the stomach, and entering the left side of the liver. The poor fellow died during the night.

The person suspected of the crime is a fruit peddler, named Antonio Zerdi, who is well known to the police, but has so far escaped arrest. It is supposed that Zerdi and Zarp had been fighting, and that the former, having been worsted, ran into the street to a cutler's stall, procured a knife, and running back stabbed his adversary.

Zorp was about 23 years of age.

STEAMBOAT THIEF.—George Robinson, mate of the steamboat F. F. Kimball, charges Alexander Clark, alias Greenwood, with having entered his cabin on board said boat, and stole a cloak and a handkerchief therefrom. Clark was caught by the carpenter, as he was about leaving the boat with his booty, and was yesterday committed for trial before Judge Larue, by Recorder Genois.

DEATH.—The Coroner yesterday held an inquest at the Charity Hospital, on the body of a man whose name is unknown, who had been brought there in a furniture cart, marked J. C. No. 103, by order of the Second Municipality police. Verdict—died from the rupture of a blood vessel in the substance of the brain. The deceased appeared to be about 35 years of age.

A WRECK.—Mr. Elias Becker, a man of education and fine intellect, was yesterday examined before a jury in Judge Larue's court in regard to his sanity. The forms of law require this examination, but a glance showed that there was a total loss of reason, and the jury at once rendered a verdict of insanity. It appeared that Mr Becker's mind had been destroyed by religious excitement, which at the same time has brought ruin upon an interesting family.

FINES.—Matilda White was yesterday fined $5 by Recorder Caldwell, for disturbing the peace on Philippe street, and Patrick Nolan $3, for having been engaged in a similar amusement in Magazine street.

WOUNDED.—James Ward was assaulted on Tuesday night, and dangerously wounded about the face and head, by a man named Andrew Wright. Ward was taken to the Charity Hospital, and Wright was arrested yesterday morning.

A BAD PICAYUNE.—Peter Jones, of the ship Judah Touro, about two weeks ago lost a clock which was stolen from his berth in the ship, and has since found it in a barber shop on Gallatin street. The barber declares that he purchased the clock from a man named Augustin Pleasyme, and the police doubt he tells the truth. Mr. Pleasyme has been invited to call at the office of Recorder Genois.

MERCHANTS AND PLANTERS INSURANCE COMPANY.—In the Fifth District Court yesterday, judgment was entered by default against ten of the defendants in the cases of the Merchants and Planter Insurance Company, John Culbertson, Receiver, plaintiff.

There are about thirty similar suits yet pending, and new ones are instituted every day or two. Very few of the defendants contest these suits.

THE SUDDEN DEATH.—The Coroner yesterday held an inquest at the house corner of Annunciation and Hercules streets, on the body of Michael Cunningham, the drayman, whose sudden death we noticed in our issue of yesterday. The jury rendered a verdict of "death from apoplexy."

Cunningham was a native of Ireland, and aged about 24 years.

Table Talk