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,) — $8 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 to 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 Genius ruled the hands of the present proprietor, has been steadily and rapidly on the increase, even through the dull season just closed.
October 22, 1851.

Published by order of the Whig Central Executive Committee.

WHIG NOMINATIONS.

ELECTION MONDAY, TWENTY-SECOND MARCH, 1852.

FOR MAYOR.
A. D. CROSSMAN,
FOR TREASURER.
WILLIAM H. GARLAND.
FOR COMPTROLLER.
OVIDE DE BUYS.
FOR SURVEYOR.
LOUIS H. PILIE.
FOR STREET COMMISSIONER.
JAMES JOLLS.
FOR RECORDERS.
FIRST DISTRICT.....THOMAS H. SHIELDS.
SECOND DISTRICT.....J. L. FABRE.
THIRD DISTRICT.....J. SOLOMON.
FOR ALDERMEN.
FIRST DISTRICT.
WILLIAM P. CONVERSE, ISAAC N. MARKS,
JAMES HOBB, WILLIAM C. TOMPKINS,
JAMES STOCKTON.
SECOND DISTRICT.
GEORGE CLARK, E. GIQUEL,
T. W. COLLENS, PAUL PECQUET.
THIRD DISTRICT.
JOHN LAIDLAW, L. CASTERA.
FOR ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.
ONE WARD.
D. B. FORES, M. M. SUMMERS.
TWO WARD.
THOMAS L. LEEDS, GEORGE W. SHAW, J. O. NIXON.
THREE WARD.
H. G. STEVENS, T. B. WINSTON, E. S. SYKES, G. H. PEACK, N. E. BAILEY, JOHN F. WILSON.
FOUR WARD.
J. W. ANDREWS, J. M. BELF, V. HERRMANN.
FIVE WARD.
J. LANATA, F. DEVERGES, DR. ALPUENTE.
SIX WARD.
ANT. FERNANDEZ, J. L. WARNER.
SEVENTH WARD.
L. BURTIS, A. BENTA.
EIGHTH WARD.
J. B. LEEK, S. P. LABARRE.
NINTH WARD.
J. B. DOLHONDE.

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 19, 1852.

An Inevitable Conclusion.

We draw one inevitable conclusion from the proceedings of Mr. Robb's "independent Reform" operators; that is, that, in their opinion, both the whig and democratic parties of New Orleans, made nominations which were "not fit to be made," and, therefore, they felt called upon to make others which would be more agreeable to themselves.

On the democratic ticket, Mr. Robb's "independent reform" operators have peremptorily repudiated as unworthy of *their* suffrages, Mr. John Duncan, democratic nominee for Treasurer, Mr. J. A. Gasquet and Dr. A. Mercier, democratic nominees for Aldermen from the First District; Messrs. Edw. Durrive and George A. Fosdick, democratic nominees for Aldermen from the Second District; and (severest of all!) Gen. Horatio Davis, chairman of the Democratic Central Committee, is peremptorily excluded, though the democratic nominee, as unworthy of their support and confidence, and W. C. C. Claiborne (a whig) nominated by them in his stead as candidate for Alderman from the Third. Mr. Robb helped to whip Gen. Horatio Davis out of the Secretaryship of the Senate, and now he will not even permit him to be a plain Alderman. Our neighbor of the Delta, who has so frequently and so eloquently dwelt upon the merits and virtues of "the venerable Horatio Davis, for a quarter of a century Secretary of the Senate," ought now to feel particularly indignant at this.

On the whig ticket, these same gentry repudiate Mr. Ovide DeBuys, an unexceptionable, competent, amiable and popular gentleman, and nominate John Calhoun, a whig deserter, for Comptroller in opposition to him. How democrats will stomach a pseudo whig, is to be seen. Next, they are disinclined to vote for Col. Wm. H. Garland, a gentleman of a character which no man dare impeach by any specific charge, inoffensive, liberal in charities, unpretending in manners, and graceful in every courtesy of social life. They do not want *him* for Treasurer; probably it might not be convenient for some. For Aldermen in the First, messrs. Marks and Tompkins would not suit them.

And so Mr. Robb's "independent reform" operators—some untinkingly—went on to repudiate and discredit citizens of both parties, who stand beyond all question of character and capacity; and now coolly ask voters to pass (in the endorsement of the "select" ticket aristocratically presented) grave censure upon their respective parties, and upon a number of our best and most respectable citizens.

☞ The Proceedings of the Whig State Convention, held at Baton Rouge on the 16th of March, 1852, will be found in full on the Third Page.

A Plain Question which Requires a Plain Answer.

The Delta having first strongly urged the necessity and propriety of strict party nominations, is now headlong upon the "independent" track. It goes "to the death" for Mr. Robb and the bank-parlor nominees.

Very well; will our neighbor, who has heretofore been suspected of strong democratic tendencies, answer us, in this evening's Delta, a few plain, honest questions. They are these:

1st. Will he and the other managers of The Delta vote for Geo. Y. Bright in preference to John Duncan, the regular democratic nominee? 2d. For Wm. P. Converse and James Stockton, instead of the regular democratic nominees, Dr. A. Mercier and J. A. Gasquet? Or were the democratic nominations "not fit to be made"?

Third Municipality.

Mr. Solomon, candidate for Recorder in the Third Municipality, did, as a member of the Legislature, an excellent thing for his section. He had an act passed, "That the collection of any taxes that may have been assessed by the Council of the Third Municipality of the city of NewOrleans, since the passage of the consolidation act, be, and the same is hereby, suspended." Had it not been for this, the citizens of the "old Third" would have been most oppressively subject to double taxes—what the Council proposed and what the consolidated authorities would have imposed. Mr. Solomon is entitled to the thanks of the citizens of the Third.

Mr. John Calhoun.—A paper in this city pretends to deny that Mr. Calhoun was once in the service and retinue of Mr. Peters. The story is coolly told, and with some plausibility of circumstances; we will try to give it a showing up to-morrow. The list of letters and proceedings of the Whig State Convention crowd our columns to-day.

We notice the arrival in Washington of George D. Prentice, Esq., editor of the Louisville Journal.

A Singular Chase.—A few days since an Irishman jumped from the hurricane roof of the steamer Hamburg, when about one hundred miles from the mouth of the Ohio River, and commenced a series of ducks and dives which astonished all who witnessed them. Finally struck out in the style for the shore, and although a boat was got out immediately, the swimmer beat it to the bank, a distance of nearly half a mile, and he at once took to the woods. He is supposed to have been crazy.

Address Before the Alumni of the Law School.—Mr. Baker, a gentleman highly spoken of for ability and eloquence, delivers an address before the Alumni of the Law School to-morrow, at half-past 7 P. M., at the Lyceum Hall.

State Bank of Illinois.—A report to the Governor, by the Trustees of the State Bank of Illinois, states that the assets are not sufficient to pay all the liabilities—and that therefore, the stock of this defunct institution is worthless.

For Alderman.

Fourth Crescent.

Editors Crescent—Mr. James Robb having repudiated both the whig and democratic nominations as improper, having sought to discredit them, and he being generally unacceptable to the mass of citizens, I suggest that his name be erased by every common sense voter, and that of J. B. SLAWSON, a hard-working, intelligent, most deserving and public spirited citizen, be inserted in his stead.

MECHANIC.

NewHampshire Election.—The NewYork Tribune thus speaks of the recent election in NewHampshire.

The first State election for 1852 has just closed. New Hampshire, which gave the largest popular majority against Harrison of any State but Missouri—which gave Polk 9000 over Clay and 5000 over all opposition—which gave Cass 12,000 over Taylor and 4500 over all against him—has been barely carried by the party which boasts of having nearly every State on its string, and that it is going to carry the Union with a rush next November. Perhaps it is, but this don't look that way.

As we write, it is not yet certain that the "Regulars" have carried the Legislature; it is very certain that the whigs and free soilers of Somersworth, Concord, and a few other towns, might have secured it by seasonable concert and effort. New Hampshire has evidently not yet concluded to cast her six electoral votes against General Scott.

The Juvenile Concert.—The Juvenile Concert, under the direction of Professor Kemmener, which came off at the Hall in Baronne street, on Tuesday evening, was really a fine affair. The juveniles, one hundred in number, performed to the entire satisfaction of the large audience, who were unanimous in their praise of Professor K. for the proficiency to which he has brought his numerous class.

Steel Pens.—J. C. Morgan, Exchange Place, has sent us a specimen of Steel Pens, which are superior to any we have lately used. He has a fine assortment of them, as indeed he has of all kinds of Stationery.

Gliddon's Panorama.—We paid a visit to this exhibition last night, but the attendance being such as to render the room uncomfortable, we left!

Reduction of Postage to Buenos Ayres.—The United States Post Office Department has received information of the reduction of the British Packet rate of postage on letters conveyed between England and Buenos Ayres, or any other part of the Argentine Republic, from 2s. 7d. to 1s. for a letter not exceeding the weight of half an ounce, the rate (which must be prepaid) hereafter to be charged on a letter of half an ounce or under, from any office in the United States to any port of the Argentine Republic, is forty-five cents, instead of eighty-three cents, as heretofore. It is to be borne in mind that this reduction applies only to letters to and from the Argentine Republic, which is subdivided into the following departments, viz: Buenos Ayres, Santa Fe, Entre Rios, Corrientes Missiones, Cordova, Santiago, Tucuman, Salta, Catamarca, La Rioja, San Juan, San Louis, and Mendoza. To Brazil and Montevideo the postage remains unchanged.

Vicksburg.—The election for officers of the city of Vicksburg took place on the 15th. The result was as follows: For Mayor, N. G. Bryson, no opposition; City Marshal, a tie between P. H. Magee and B. Casey; Assessor, Randolph; Sexton, R. Clark; Inspector, James Hagan; Marshal, Sexton, R. Clark; Inspector, James Hagan; Marshal, Crawford; 2d Ward, a tie between Buck and Naughton; 3d Ward, Arthur; 4th Ward, Woodman; 5th Ward, Cabaniss; 6th Ward, Bruner; 7th Ward, Marshall.

Thanks to the steamer Atlantic for river favors.

We are indebted to the Clerk of the steamer Swallow, Mr. H. E. Stevens, for late river favors.

Thanks to the steamer Ambassador for river favors.

Gliddon's Panorama of Egypt and the Nile, at Concordia Exchange Hall, St. Charles street, is closed this (Friday) evening, owing to a benefit hall; but will be open twice on Saturday—afternoon at 12½, and evening, 7½.

Reduction of Tolls.—The board of public works of Ohio have reduced the tolls on the Miami Canal to two mills per mile on all articles from Cincinnati to Dayton, and from Dayton to Cincinnati to half a mill per mile, being a reduction of from three to eight mills, and making a difference of fourteen cents on a barrel of flour. The object is to compete with the Cincinnati and Dayton railroad.

Destructive Freshet.—A dispatch from Canajoharie, N. Y., dated the 10th inst. says: The Canajoharie creek broke up last night, and nearly drowned the village of Canajoharie—the first stories and basements are now full of water and ice. The creek bridge was carried away, and a large amount of merchandise entirely destroyed, and some much injured. The cause of the accident was the neglect of the State officers to break up the aqueduct and cut out the ice lodged there by previous freshets. The amount of loss has not yet been ascertained.

Employment for Hungarians.—The Cincinnati Times of the 9th says: "We learn from an authentic source that Gov. Kossuth has rented a large warehouse belonging to Mr. Keck, near Plainville, nine miles from the city, in which it is arranged to furnish employment for numbers of Hungarian refugees who are now idle, in making saddles and accoutrements for those who shall join in the battle for the independence of Hungary."

The Japan Expedition.—A telegraphic dispatch from Washington speaks of the objects of the expedition now fitting out for Japan:

"It is designed to *effect a lodgment at Jeddo, the capital city of Japan, at all hazards*; and orders have been given to make various explorations on shore, and to leave no efforts untried to open commercial intercourse with that long-secluded people."

Bad Taste Emigration.—To three unlettered in the workings of the Mormon fraternity (says the St. Louis Times,) the number and character of the emigrants to Salt Lake must prove a matter of considerable astonishment. Scarcely one in one hundred would credit the assertion that near three hundred families are now in St. Louis preparing to emigrate to their place of rest!! Such, however, is the case, and we have reliable authority for stating that the emigration to the Salt Lake valley this season will not fall far short of five thousand souls. The major part of this emigration leave the frontier at Kanesville, travelling the North side of Platte—a route that has always clai. preference with this people.

Canada and the United States.—The Canadians are nursing a considerable amount of indignation in consequence of the duty of this Government in accepting their proposal for reciprocal trade, and they threaten all sorts of legislative retaliation—to enforce countervailing duties on our imports, especially on our manufactures, and they also threaten to deny to us the use of their canals.

The Wheeling Bridge Case.—The Legislature of Ohio consists of one hundred and thirty-one members. One hundred and twenty-one of them have signed a petition to Congress, in which they declare that the Wheeling Bridge is "an all-important work for the safe and uniform transportation of the United States mail, and for the accommodation of the traveling community of the whole valley of the Mississippi;" and they therefore pray Congress to interpose to sustain the bridge, by passing a law to legalize the same as the Great Western Mail Route.

Roman Catholics in the United States.—From the Catholic Almanac for 1852 we glean the following items in reference to the Catholic Church. There are in the United States 8 Archbishops, 26 Bishops, 1385 Priests, 1411 Churches and a Cathobe population of 1,980,000, which includes 115,000 in Oregon, California, NewMexico, and the Indian Territories. In England and Scotland there are 694 Churches and Chapels, and 672 Priests, and in Ireland 2205 Churches and 2252 Priests.

A Valuable Member of Society.—The Panama Echo of the 14th ult., has the following announcement: Senor Louis Durand, of this city, late resident on Santa Anna Plaza, outside the city walls, died last night, aged ninety years. He had a family of over one hundred children. They are actually his own children of the first generation.

Appointments by the President.—*By and with the advice and consent of the Senate*—Surveyors of the Customs: John A. Casedo, at Fernandina, Florida, re-appointed. Philip P. Yeatman, East River, Virginia, vice Wm. Williams, whose commission expired. John Segar, at Urbanna, Virginia, vice Alfred Palmer.

Incendiarism.—An attempt was made on the night of the 8th inst. to burn Farmers' College, in Cincinnati.

Death of Mrs. E. J. Shuck.—Information has been received of the death of Mrs. E. J. Shuck, consort of the Rev. J. L. Shuck, for many years a zealous missionary in China. Mrs. S. died at Shanghai in November last.

Movements of Theatricals.—Lola Montez is playing an engagement at the Howard Atheneum, Boston.....In NewYork, Miss Fanny Wallack is at the Bowery. Mr. Forrest is still at the Broadway, and Mme. Anna Thillon and Mr. Hudson are at Niblo's Garden.....Miss Davenport is playing a very successful engagement at the National Theatre, Washington.....Mr. Neafie has been recengaged at Albany and is playing in his new piece with great success.....Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams are playing in Richmond.....Harry Chapman has organized a company, and is playing at Hamilton, Ohio. He is soon to open at Toledo.....Mrs. Farren and Mr. Jamison are playing at Louisville, where they draw excellent houses.....Charley Burke, the excellent comedian, is filling a fine engagement at Charleston.....Miss Dean is in Philadelphia.

The Mastchappy Revolver.—Wherever Great Britain can plant a colony or spread her dominion, she is doing it, no matter at what cost, or of how little use territory promises to be, or by what means she does it. She is doing this now in South Africa, by wholesale robbing the African tribes of their territory, and retaining it by means only of the sword. The last annexation included what is called the Orange River sovereignty, and there is some stout fighting to do before it is established. This includes a colony of revolted Dutch boers, under a leader named Pretorious, who have set up what is called the Mastchappy republic, and have four thousand fighting men. They claim this Orange River territory as theirs. They keep entirely independent of the colony of the Cape of Good Hope. In July, 1850, two Englishmen, in going towards a newly discovered lake, were arrested by these boers for attempting to go through their territory, and they had to get beyond the Orange River. These boers are exceedingly inimical to British rule, and it will require hard fighting to subdue them.

To the Mechanics of NewOrleans.

A very worthy, industrious and intelligent mechanic is the author of the following:

Mr. Editor—It is but seldom I engage in the strife of party, and nothing but a sense of duty to my country would induce me to mingle in its clashing elements.

Like many others in my vocation and sphere of life, I neither have or want office, nor am I a partisan; yet I have political principles, and in the support of those principles, I must suppose that party which will most likely carry out my principles.

This nonsense to talk of the practicability of "no party," or "independent party;" if there be an issue, there must be at least two parties.

In a few days the voters of NewOrleans will be called upon, in their respective capacity, to decide one of the most important issues that has ever come before them, viz.: that of selecting, through the ballot box, the necessary agents to carry out the important trusts, involved in our new city charter.

Very many respectable gentlemen assert, that it matters little whether whigs or democrats are elected, so that they are good men.

That is all very pretty on paper, and sounds well from the stump, particularly to those who distrust their own popularity. Such talk would do very well for a little village, where a squire, a constable, an overseer of the poor, and a ranger, constitute the entire corps of officials, but in a city of over 6000 inhabitants, who ever heard of no party, or independent party? From the very nature of our institutions, party organizations must always be kept up in large communities or cities; indeed, we must be a model city—a paragon of political moderation—if we can put lions, lambs, dogs and cats, big hunkers, and little independents, all in one pen, without a scratch, growl, or bite.

Then, sir, what is to be done? Shall the whigs administer the new city charter? or shall it be the democrats? For this is the question, and admits of no dodging. The cry of independent is all but a "by-a-baby" to get the whig "babies" asleep. Did any body ever hear of leading democrats getting up an "independent" party, where their party was undoubtedly in the ascendancy. I will work in the hot sun, all the dog-days of next summer for any one, for nothing, and find myself, if they will truly tell me when or where such a state of things existed.

Then, I say to the whigs, to the whigs—who are mechanics? to the laboring whigs—to you who, like myself, earn your living by the sweat of your brow; you who, above all others, have a right to good government, and should most firmly cherish it. You who stand upon the glorious platform of our political faith—the palladium of our liberty—the hope of our prosperity—that platform which is as old as the Constitution—as sacred as the memory of our Fathers, who framed it—that platform upon which American industry is protected—upon which the splendid edifice of public education is raised—upon which the enlightened and wise policy of internal improvement by State and national aid, has flourished, and upon which a uniform circulating medium of safe and cheap exchange is advocated; to you, I say, go to the polls like men who love your principles, and vote the whig ticket out-and-out. Don't be deceived by the cry of "independent"—"party has nothing to do with local elections," etc., etc. You may depend that local elections have much to do with party—aye, and the great whig party.

If the democrats carry the city now, they will carry the State in November. Look at the immense patronage of the city officers combined, and with a bare majority now, what can you hope for then?

And are not the whig nominees good and true men? Are they not as good as the opposition? Will you let your indifference, or personal prejudice, barter away the success of whig principles—the triumph of those great measures which involve the best interests of Louisiana and the Union—merely because some one on the whig ticket does not suit you personally?

We want an administration of our city affairs, that will insure the steady improvement of our best resources—the extinguishment of our debt, and the establishment of our credit.

We of the trowel, the jack-plane and the shovel—we that stand by the forge, the mast, axe and by the mules—through heat and cold, through mud and water, overflow and epidemic. While our rich go-away cousins reap the golden harvest of our labor, we, I say, must stand by the internal improvement party—the public school party—the sound currency party—the home industry party—the party which advocates public improvement by public aid—the great conservative whig party. If we do not stand by them, we shall never emerge from this swamp of mud, but will remain here torpid as turtles in mid-winter.

MECHANIC.

Half-hours with the Artists.

William P. Brannan.—Our last pleasant half-hour was spent in the studio of the young and promising artist whose name heads this article. But few of his productions were there to greet us, and even those few were about "winging their flight" for other quarters, the elegant halls and parlors of some of our appreciators of art, where we hope they may long continue to animate and inspire the lovers of the true and beautiful. This is, we believe, Mr. B.'s first season in our city, and his success must be very gratifying to his numerous friends. He has devoted himself to the development of his manifest talent with all the energies of his mind; and now that he has passed the Rubicon of uncertainty, we hope, and doubt not, that he will continue, as heretofore, to apply himself to the study of Nature, who never rejects the offerings of her votaries, and from whose altars alone proceed the rights of true inspiration.

Among his latest efforts are several cabinet pictures of rare merit and beauty. His "Fisher-boys" struck us as peculiarly beautiful—the landscape is a transcript of nature, and with its piles of clouds, reposing like "isles of beauty on seas of blue," its distant blue hills, its pleasant valley, over which sunshine and shade are alternately chasing each other, its glorious old trees, so thick with foliage which yet radiates with sunlight, and its little rivulet of transparent waters, which seem to be dreaming, as they flow lazily along, of their old home amid the mountain snows, form a beautiful picture, such as one in the "city pent" will always be delighted to look upon.

His portrait of Alderman Mackey, the Coon-dealer by the Lafayette Council, is an admirable one, and of itself is sufficient to establish his reputation as a portrait painter. In this department we also notice several other very excellent portraits of our citizens—of cabinet size, which we commend to our friends as a good medium between the miniature and full size, and gotten up at one-fourth the expense of the latter. As rendered by this artist, they exactly meet the wants of many who prefer small portraits to send to "sweethearts or wives" at a distance, or as mantle or toilet adornments at home.

Mr. Brannan's studio is at No. 11 St. Charles.

Freshet at Buffalo.—A dispatch from Buffalo, dated the 10th instant, says: A freshet occurred here to-day, and the ice moved down in a vast body, carrying with it the steamer Globe, propellers Illinois and Buffalo, and the schooner Hope. A dam of ice is formed where the vessels struck—if this gives way they will go into Lake Erie.

Bait of Penny Postage.—The number of chargeable letters delivered in the United Kingdom for the year 1851 was 590,000,000, an increase of 12,500,000 over the previous year. Besides these, there were about 3,500,000 franked letters. In 1839 the whole number of letters delivered was 76,000,000.

From Port au Spain.—Advices to the 10th ult. have been received from Trinidad. Sugar grinding had nearly ceased and business was rather dull, owing to heavy rains. American produce was scarce. Good sugars were offered at 3½c., without purchasers. At least six thousand tons of shipping were in port, waiting cargoes.

An Independent Vagrant.—A woman named Ann Small was recently convicted in St. Louis of being a vagrant, and required to give $600 security for her good behavior. She forthwith handed over $500 in gold as collateral security and $50 for a fine which had been imposed on her, not however, with the slightest idea of getting it.

Boat-Building at New Albany.—Seven contracts have already been made this season for building boats at New Albany, Ind., this season. Among them is a boat for the Alabama river, one for Red River, and one for the New Orleans and Louisville trade—the latter to be nearly as large as the Eclipse.

California Potatoes.—The Louisville Journal says: "We were shown by Mr. I. D. Thompson two Irish potatoes grown in California, which are of extraordinary size. The largest weighed two pounds when dug from the ground. They are said to be extremely mealy, and are far superior to our potatoes in richness and flavor."

Nashville Railroad.—The Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad has been completed to Tullahoma, a distance of 70 miles from the former place, and an application has been made to the Post Office Department to have the mail carried over the road, as six hours can be gained over the present arrangement by stages.

Railroad Opening.—The Pennsylvania Railroad, 107 miles in length, extending from Pittsburgh to Massillon, Ohio, was opened on the 11th, and the Mayor and Council and a large number of prominent citizens of Pittsburgh proceeded on a visit to Massillon, where they were to be entertained.

Temperance Demonstrations.—The Connecticut State Temperance Convention assembled at NewHaven on the 10th inst.

The committee appointed to question candidates whether in favor of the Maine law or not, reported affirmatively from the whig candidates, except Mr Strong; also from the freesoil, except Mr. Webb. No answers from the democratic nominees.

A series of resolutions were passed, among them, one in favor of the enactment of the Maine law, and one deprecating the official conduct of Governor Seymour on the subject of the liquor trade. P. T. Barnum addressed the convention. A vote to support the temperance measures of all parties passed unanimously.

On the evening of the 11th, another mass meeting of the friends of temperance was held at Metropolitan Hall, NewYork. The meeting was addressed by Horace Greeley and a large number of other temperance advocates.

For the Crescent.

Let the Truth be Spoken!

"I am charged with being a speculator. I am told that my motives are selfish; but, gentlemen, I tell you that I am in no manner or shape concerned in the bonds of this city. [Applause.] The only interest I have is this: In 1845 I loaned $40,000 to the Second Municipality, to be paid in 1846, at seven per cent interest. It was not paid in 1846. Now, in 1852, not one cent of either principal or interest has been paid. It is with regret I feel compelled to say this much, but I say with truth that this is the only interest I have in the finances of NewOrleans, and any gentleman in this house can now have those bonds at five per cent. discount. [Deafening cheers for several seconds.]" [Mr. Robb's speech—vide True Delta.

The above extract, from Mr. Robb's speech, (as reported by the True Delta,) delivered in the American Theatre on Tuesday evening, we place at the head of this article, in order that public attention may be directed to it, in connection with a simple statement of facts, (as a history of the "bonds" referred to) which we propose now to submit to a candid public. In 1845, Mr. James Robb loaned the Second Municipality $150,000, for which he received the notes of the Municipality at twelve months, bearing seven per cent. interest, and also *a bonus* of either one and one-half or two per cent. In 1846, a democratic administration, singularly disastrous in its character, as our citizens will long (to their cost) remember, held sway among us. Our credit was completely crippled and paralyzed—all confidence was destroyed, and our Municipal affairs never afterwards fully righted themselves. During this disastrous period—with other obligations of the Municipality—Mr. Robb's bonds went to protest. Mr. Robb, finding that he could not collect his money, brought suit for the amount and interest, (in the Fifth District Court of NewOrleans,) say for $162,298 87, and judgement was rendered for this amount on the 3d day of November, 1846. At Mr. Robb's instigation, execution was issued against the property and assets, Sinking Fund, etc., of the Municipality, and that *terrible sacrifice of property* was made—the effect of which drove the democrats *en masse* from the Council in 1847. Notes of James H. Caldwell, to the amount of $24,000 or $28,000 sold for $5000, and notes of other citizens—*all secured by bond and mortgage upon valuable property*—were equally sacrificed. Who made the purchases—who enriched themselves by this shameful sacrifice, the writer does not know. In this manner Mr. Robb satisfied about one-half of his debt. In 1847, a unanimous whig Council succeeded the democrats. On the 12th January, 1847, (in order to relieve the Municipality of a further sacrifice of its property,) Saml. J. Peters, a member of the Council, and of the Finance Committee, through his influence, negotiated a transfer of the balance of Mr. Robb's judgement to the City Bank, as collateral security, upon which Mr. Robb received a loan of $95,000. Matters remained in this position (we believe) until October or November of 1849, when Mr. Robb paid the City Bank the loan, relieved his judgement, and demanded payment thereof from the Second Municipality. Soon after, a settlement was effected by the payment of over one-half of the amount, together with all the interest (and that at an advanced rate,) and Mr. Robb received for the balance forty bonds of $1000 each, bearing date Feb. 1, 1850, and having three years to run, with 7 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually. *The interest has all been settled*, and the bonds fall due Feb. 1, 1853.

Comment is unnecessary.

FIGURES.

New Bank.—A new bank to be called the Astor Bank, is soon to go into operation in NewYork.

Small Notes.—The Pennsylvania Senate has rejected the bill authorizing the banks to issue notes of a less denomination than $5.

Negroes Sold.—Several more free negroes have been convicted and sold at Caroline, Md., for not hiring themselves out.

Charges of Perjury.—It is stated that Mr. Forrest has made complaints of perjury against three-fourths of the witnesses in the late divorce trial.

Sensible.—William Anderson, a clerk in a drug store in Philadelphia, was found dead behind the counter last week.

Indiana Legislature.—The Indiana Legislature adjourned on the 10th inst., to meet again on the 26th of April.

The River.—On the 14th, the river at Vinkesburg was within eight feet of high water mark and rising at the rate of three inches in twenty-four hours.

Humorous Duel.—The Washington Telegraph says it is rumored in that city that a duel is to come off between two clerks in the Departments.

Bonds Sold.—On the 8th instant, $20,000 of North Carolina State Bonds were sold at Raleigh, at an average premium of one and a half per cent.

Dr. Isaac Thompson, celebrated as the proprietor of Thompson's Eye Water, by which he made a fortune, died recently in New London, Ct.

Religious Meeting.—The Annual Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church, of the Maryland District, assembled at Georgetown on the 11th inst.

Enterprise.—The ladies of Upper Marlboro, Md., have undertaken to devise ways and means to have the streets of that village paved.

New Book.—The Hon. Mr. Stiles, late Chargé des Affaires in Vienna, has a book in press in New York, on Austria.

Foreign Made Silks.—It is stated that $23,486,150 worth of foreign made silk passed into the port of New York alone last year, and it is estimated $3,000,000 more passed into other ports.

New Opera House.—It is stated that Maretzek is negotiating for a long lease of the Metropolitan Hall, New York, with the intention of transforming it into an opera house.

Cuba.—A letter from Havana to the NewYork Herald says that a party has sprung up among the wealthy classes whose aim is to induce the American Government to purchase the Island.

Heavy Forgery.—On the 11th inst., a man named Horace B. Pike presented a forged check for $8,000 at the counter of the Bank of America. The teller at once detected it, and Pike was arrested.

Highway Robbery.—Mr. D. J. Payne, a merchant of Warsaw, Ill., while on his way from that place to Quincy in a buggy, was attacked by robbers and robbed of $8,000 which he had in a trunk. The villians escaped.

Consolidation.—The Philadelphians urge upon the Legislature of Pennsylvania the passage of a law consolidating all the Districts of Philadelphia into one Municipality.

Utah Indians.—A party of Indians from Utah, under the charge of A. W. Abbott, passed through Cincinnati on the 8th, en route for Washington, to "hold a talk" with the President.

World's Fair in NewYork.—The NewYork Senate has passed a bill authorizing the erection of a Crystal Palace in NewYork city, for the purpose of an industrial exhibition.

The U. S. Quartermaster.—It is said in Washington that Gen. Jessup will receive a severe handling by members of the House for his excessive expenditures in his department, over the appropriations for the fiscal year.

Heavy Verdict.—A Mr. Molverhol of NewYork has obtained a verdict of $3000 against a man named James Millward for the seduction of a young girl in the employ of the plaintiff as a domestic servant.

Centennial Celebration.—The Centennial anniversary of Berks co., Pennsylvania, was celebrated at Reading, on the 11th with great spirit. A salute of one hundred guns was fired.

Lecture on Loafers.—Professor Patton, on the evening of the 10th, delivered a lecture in NewYork on the "natural history of that numerous class of bipeds yclept loafers." The Herald gives a sketch of the lecture which was as rich as its subject was novel.

NewYork Common Council.—The "tea room" expenses of the NewYork Common Council for the month of January were $581 27, of which $107 07 were for oysters, $124 50 for segars, and the balance for brandy, ducks, partridges and other nice "fixins"!

Arrest of Coleman.—The Mobile Herald of Wednesday says a dispatch has been received in that city from Marshal McGibbony, of Montgomery, stating that he had arrested Coleman, the murderer of Nye, at Cleveland, Ohio. An officer has started for that city to identify him.

New Counterfeit.—New counterfeit two dollar and a half pieces are in circulation in Louisville. They are so faultless in their appearance, weight, look and ring, that the most experienced are frequently deceived by them.

Something for Every Body.

C. D. Henchine, dem., was elected Mayor of Camden, N. J., by two majority over Paiser, native.

The brewers of Philadelphia have published a protest against the passage of the Maine law.

Col. Savory, heretofore a respectable citizen, has been convicted at Salem, Mass., of receiving stolen goods.

Horace Mann, who knows a thing or two, thinks that "knives and forks, and hooks and eyes might as well quarrel about equality as men and women."

The son of Madame Malibran de Beriot is about, say the French journals, to come forward as a pianist, and as a composer for the piano.

The receipts of Christy, the negro minstrel, are from $1000 to $1200 per week, and he has realized in the last two years upwards of $100,000.

A gentleman of Edinburgh is said to have recently purchased an antique bust, which purports to be that of Antonia Augusta, the second daughter of Mark Antony and the celebrated Octavia, the sister of Augustus.

The Edgefield (S. C.) Advertiser states that Mr. W. Dorn, in a mine which he works in that district, has realized within one week eight thousand dollars in gold, with the labor of eight hands.

The Grand Juries of several counties in Pennsylvania have presented the small note law of that State as a nuisance. The press, too, is pretty generally speaking, out against it.

It is stated in the NewYork Truth Teller, a Roman Catholic paper, that M. Grinnell and Washington Irving contributed $100 each toward the new Roman Catholic Church lately dedicated at Tarrytown, N. Y.

The good people of Foxboro', Mass., are puzzling themselves by sundry mysterious footmarks lately discovered there. The tracks resemble the trend of a "cloven foot," but whose foot is not designated. Conjecture is busy.

A young lad recently ran away from home and went to a tavern where he was found by a friend, with a cigar in his mouth. "What made you leave home?" said the friend. "Oh!" said he, "father and mother was so saucy that I couldn't stand it—so I quit 'em."

Roger Sherman was Representative in Congress from Connecticut; his business had been making shoes. John Randolph rose, and with his usual squeaking sound, said, "I should like to know what the gentleman did with his leather apron before he set out for Washington?" Mr. Sherman replied, imitating the same squeak, "I cut it up, sir, to make moccasins for the descendants of Pocahontas."

Epes Sargent, Esq., of the Boston Transcript, has in press a work called "The Standard Speaker." It will contain exercises in prose and poetry for declamation in schools, academies, lyceums, colleges, newly translated or compiled from the most celebrated orators, authors, and popular debaters, ancient and modern, with a preliminary treatise on oratory and elocution, and notes explanatory and biographical.

Table Talk.

"There dwells an irresistible charm," says Humboldt, "in generalized by all antiquity, in the contemplation of mathematical truths—in the everlasting revelations of time and space, as they reveal themselves in tones, numbers and lines." Now it is not surprising that so many people should be induced to purchase clothing from Scott & Searing, corner Old Levee and Canal street, after contemplating their moderate scale of charges—especially when the articles are so fashionably made.

Manners, first Earl of Rutland, soon after his creation, told Sir Thomas *More*, when that great man was made Chancellor, that he was too much elated with his preferment, and verified the old proverb—"Honores mutant *Mores*." "No, my Lord," said Sir Thomas, "The pun will do much better in English—Honore change *Manners*." Having told our readers this story, we now say, that the Mustang Liniment sold by A. Kendall & Co., 72 Magazine street, is a capital remedy for burns, rheumatism and tetter.

To the mountain's with echo I warble my lays,
And harmless I wander through woods and through braes;
The peasant by moonlight oft strays o'er the moor,
To welcome the song of the young Troubadour.

Talking about songs reminds us that H. B. Hewitt, 59 Camp street, has a very varied and fashionable selection of songs, sheet music, etc. At the same time, he justly prides himself on the workmanship and tone of his musical instruments. Witness the rapid sales of his "Pleyel" and "Stodart" pianos!

Newspapers, it is said, owe their origin to the *Journal des Savans*, a French paper, first published in 1665, though one was printed in England, under the title of the "*Publick Intelligencer*," by Sir Roger L'Estrange, in 1663. One of the blessings conferred on the public in the nineteenth century by newspapers, is that we are enabled to write the praises of "Bull's Sarsaparilla," sold by J. Wright, 131 Chartres street. The way *that* medicine drives away impurity of the blood is a caution.

In consequence of a military ball, the usual exhibition, this evening, of Gliddon's Panoramas of the Nile is postponed until to-morrow, when there will be an afternoon exhibition at half-past 12, and an evening one at half-past 7.

Death resulting from a disregard or inattention to Ruptures.

EXTRACTS FROM THE WORKS OF SIR ASTLEY COOPER, THE EMINENT SURGEON.

CASE I.

A man brought into St. Thomas's Hospital, who had fallen from a ladder, struck a piece of wood and bruised his Rupture; he complained of violent pain and died in few hours.

CASE II.

A middle-aged man, who had been afflicted with Hernia for many years, was injured by a violent push; within an hour after he was injured I saw him, his countenance was that of a dying man—no nothing that we could devise had the effect, during the three days that he survived, of alleviating, in any degree, his torture.

CASE III.

Mr. Gibbon, just from a neglect of his Rupture. When we reflect upon the talents and strength of that great historian, we are forced to the conclusion, that there must be something in the nature of the affection that unstrings the nerves against the mortal dangers always attending it.

CASE IV.

A man was brought into the Hospital with a Strangulated Hernia, was operated upon, suffered intense pain, and scarcely after died in great agony.

CASE V.

A man about fifty years of age had been subject for many years to a Rupture which could be returned without difficulty. Constipation took place on the 24th of January. A could not be removed, and he was brought to St. Bartholomew's Hospital; strong cathartics having failed in procuring any relief, the operation was performed on the seventh day from the strangulation. It proved fatal. This patient died on the following evening.

CASE VI.

A person was taken into St. Thomas's Hospital for a Strangulated Inguinal Hernia; the attempts made to reduce it were unsuccessful, and the operation was performed on the day of his admission. All efforts to give him relief failed, and on the eleventh day he sunk in the arms of death.

CASE VII.

A man twenty years of age was admitted into St. Thomas's Hospital for a Strangulated Omental Hernia; upon performing the operation, the quantity of omentum was found to be so large that there was no possibility of its being returned, and for the purpose of its removal a ligature was applied around it. He experienced no relief from the operation, and died on the eleventh day from that on which it had been performed.

CASE VIII.

Mrs. Rice, who had Strangulated Femoral Hernia, and was operated upon, the symptoms