DAILY CRESCENT.

THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT
OFFICE NO. 82 ST. CHARLES STREET,
Will be regularly served to subscribers in this city and Lafayette at an expense (Sundays excepted,) for 50 a year, in advance, payable to the office, or 18 cents a week, payable to the carriers.
TERMS OF ADVERTISING:
Prices and rates other than the following rates of charges, paragraphs of Plain insertion, in all cases.....$1 00
Every subsequent insertion.....50
Advertisements on the second page will be charged at new rate daily.
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 15, 1851.

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 3, 1852.

☞ MR. JOHN LYNCH has been appointed CARRIER for the Crescent, on the route between Canal and St. Louis streets, the River and the Swamp, in place of Mr. Bergtanen, and is the only person authorized to deliver the paper to our Subscribers, or to collect the subscription from those who take it by the Week or Month.

THE CITY CHARTER.—The Act of Consolidation, together with the Supplemental Act annexing Lafayette, as published for the use of the members of the Council, in pamphlet form, can be obtained at the office of this paper. Price one dime.

The Convention to Form a New Constitution.

We hope the citizens of Louisiana will be neither forgetful of nor indifferent to the vote on the calling of a Convention to form a new Constitution, which is to be taken on the 12th day of this month. We specially ask of our country friends to remember the occasion, and of all of them favorable to State progress and prosperity, to vote for the holding of a Convention. If they seriously and attentively consider the matter, they will not fail to do so.

No more important issue has, for years past, been presented to the citizens of this State. We have frequently pointed out the restrictive, prohibitory, antiquated provisions of our present Constitution.

It virtually forbids the organization of internal improvement and manufacturing associations, by giving them only the limited and inoperative existence of twenty-five years; a term in which they might expensively invest, but could not profitably realize. Capital does not seek investment, unless with something more than a possibility of profit.

Citizens of other States, coming into Louisiana, cannot enjoy the rights, privileges and franchises of citizens, until they have resided here two years. In every other State, almost without exception, a residence of six months will confer citizenship upon them. Is there equity in this? Is there in this the comity of States which should exist among the sisters of our Republic? And why, after five years residence and naturalization, should a citizen from abroad wait two years more, before he can exercise the privilege of franchise?

Our judges are appointed; and the system of appointment is a dangerous one. An Executive generally has political views beyond the honorable, but not remarkably splendid, position of Governor. The U. S. Senate, the Vice Presidency, or even the Presidency, glitters brilliantly in the prospective. It is not unnatural, therefore, that, even in judicial appointments, he should largely regard politicians and their influence, at some sacrifice of the claims of legal experience, learning and training. Thus far we have been singularly fortunate in not suffering grave injury in the premises, and, abating nothing of our faith in the general principle of an elective judiciary, we freely bear testimony to the unusual merit of our appointments. At the same time we believe that the Elective Judiciary of Mississippi is unsurpassed, if equaled, by any appointed judiciary in the Union. We believe the people of Louisiana quite as competent as that of Mississippi to do themselves justice in the premises. We do not believe (and experience warrants us in our faith) that the people will so seriously jeopardize their countless private and public interests as to select inefficient, incompetent or unintelligent administrators of the law. As for politics—the people of Mississippi, year after year, though overwhelmingly democratic, elected a whig, Judge Sharkey, their Chief Justice.

Our Executive has extraordinarily stringent veto power. It may be said that he can at will defeat any legislative act.

As for banking facilities—facilities necessary for trade, essential to the interests of the planter and the merchant—our present Constitution absolutely provides for their annihilation. The doom of death is, in it, written against them. No worse policy could be established in the present system of the world's commerce. It is proposed to establish a system of Free Banking—a system most admirably safe to the public, and to individuals. But how can it be established in the face of the present prohibitory provisions of the Constitution?

We need railroads. But what railroad corporation can be successfully established in the face of the solemn constitutional edict that it shall exist only for twenty-five years?

It seems plain—not to specify further—that this hard outline of unvarnished facts demands the ordering of a new Constitution; and that an intelligent people can only refuse it, by being false to their best and plainest interests.

Our contemporary, The Picayune, does itself injustice in stating that it inadvertently failed to give us credit in Monday evening's Picayune, for a short article which appeared next day in The Crescent. In speaking of the city printing, it had some remarks so plainly applicable to us, that any one must have seen that "The Picayune" was inadvertently printed when "The Crescent" was meant. The typographical execution of "The Picayune" is generally so excellent that we thought it proper quietly to correct the "trifling variations" without further remarks, and without any ungracious or sneering criticism whatever. The "slight variation" didn't make any "difference, in the world."

U. S. BRANCH MINT.—The Treasurer has kindly furnished us with the following statement of deposits and coinage at the Branch Mint of the United States at New Orleans, during the month of March, 1852:

DEPOSITS.	
Gold. $427,205 21, of which $304,443 56 was California Gold	$427,205 21
Silver, $15,158 72, of which $2,501 43, parted from California Gold	15,158 72
Total amount of deposits	$442,361 93

COINAGE.	
44,750 Double Eagles	$895,000 00
6,000 Eagles	60,000 00
8,000 Half Dollars	4,000 00
Total Coinage	$959,000 00

MILITARY DISPLAY.—The attention of our military friends is called to the advertisement of a presentation of a stand of colors, by the State, to the Washington Regiment, to take place on next Monday evening, on Lafayette Square. Colonel Palfrey will present the banner, in behalf of the State, and make an address, to which (we presume) the Colonel of the regiment, W. W. W. Wood, will respond. A similar ceremony does not occur often in this State, and the ceremony will, doubtless, be an interesting one.

From J. E. Currin, 68 Camp street.

THE FALL OF POLAND. 2 vols. By L. C. Saxton. Scribner, New York. 1851.

These volumes appear to be unusually interesting. They are published in excellent style, and contain a vast amount of attractive historical matter.

VALUABLE BOOKS.—We have received from J. B. Steel, No. 60 Camp street, a Dictionary of German and English, by Professor Adler of the New York University; a Hand-Book of the English Language, by Professor Latham of the University College, London; A Journal of a Summer Tour, by the author of Amy Herbert; Margaret Cecil, or "I can because I ought," by Cousin Kate; The Use of Sunshine, by the author of the Maiden Aunt, etc.; and the March number of Appleton's Mechanics' Magazine—all sterling works, of which we learn that Mr. Steel has just received a supply, for the accommodation of his friends.

Telegraphed to the "Daily Crescent."

By the People's (Mobile) Line.

NewYork Markets.

NEW YORK, Thursday, April 1.

There has been a fair demand for Cotton, and the sales reach about 3000 bales, at steady prices. Flour has met with a fair demand at $4 50@$4 68 ⅌ barrel for State and Ohio brands. Corn has been firm, with sales of Prime Mixed at 69@70 cents ⅌ bushel. Mess Pork has sold at $17 12½ ⅌ barrel. Lard 9¼ cents ⅌ ℔.

Congressional Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, April 1.

In the Senate to-day, a bill was reported granting land to Asa Whitney, to aid in constructing a railroad to the Pacific Ocean.

A resolution was introduced requesting the President to inform that body as to the object of the expedition to Japan. The resolution was debated at some length, and further consideration postponed until to-morrow.

In the House, the bill granting lands in Iowa for Railroad purposes, and the Homestead bill, were discussed without definite action. Plans for a Branch Mint at Sacramento, California, were submitted and referred.

Items by the Canada.

NEW YORK, April 1.

The crew of the Austrian war-steamer Ancona, numbered 150 men—all lost. The disaster occurred off Dalmatia by stranding.

Ohio River—Markets—Steamboats.

PITTSBURGH, April 1.

The river here is rising, with 13 feet 6 inches water in the channel.

CINCINNATI, April 1.

The river here is now rising rapidly. Flour is depressed, and the sales moderate at $3 10@$3 15 ⅌ bbl. Provisions are steady. Bacon Sides 9c in casks. Whisky 14¾@15c ⅌ gallon. No. 1 Lard 8½c ⅌ ℔.

LOUISVILLE, April 2.

The steamboats Bello Key, Saxon and Southern Belle have arrived from NewOrleans, the last named boat having made the passage in five days and six hours, and done all her way business. The following boats have departed, bound for NewOrleans: The Indian Queen, the Georgetown and the Buckeye.

The river is rising here, with 8 feet 3 inches in the Canal.

Steamer Sailed.

PHILADELPHIA, April 2.

The steamer City of Manchester sailed to-day for Liverpool.

St. Louis Markets—The River.

ST. LOUIS, April 2.

The Flour market is dull and sales light, superfine being quoted at $5 50 to $3 55. Prime now $3 70 to $3 75. Corn is selling at 38@38c., Oats, 24c. ⅌ bushel. Whisky 15¼c. ⅌ gallon.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, April 2.

In the Senate, the private calendar was taken up, but the business was not of much importance. Adjourned till Monday. In the House the Iowa Railroad Land bill was discussed and referred to a committee, by a vote of 116 to 90. Adjourned till Monday.

NewYork Markets.

NEW YORK, April 2.

The sales of Cotton to-day amount to 4000 bales, the demand being steady, and prices unchanged. In the Flour market there is a good demand, and the sales to-day amount to 7000 bbls. State brands $4 43@$4 56; Ohio $4 75@$4 87½. There has been considerable activity in the Corn market, and the sales to-day reach 12,000 bushels. Prime Yellow is quoted at 86@87c. The sales of pork amount to 300 bbls. Mess 17½—prime unchanged. Seven hundred barrels of Lard have been sold at 9½@9¾ ⅌ ℔.

Fugitive Slave Case.

A hearing was had to-day in the case of Forrest Harks, a fugitive slave from Baltimore. His discharge was moved on the ground of want of evidence. No decision has been rendered. Considerable excitement exists.

Ohio River—Markets.

CINCINNATI, April 2.

The river here has risen ten inches within the last twenty-four hours. Flour is quoted at $3 12½ to $3 15. Whisky 14¾@15c. ⅌ gal. Provision market quiet and heavy.

PITTSBURGH, April 2.

There are 12 feet 6 inches water in the channel here, and river falling.

Miss Cathrine Hayes.

LOUISVILLE, April 2.

The Concert of Miss Cathrine Hayes last night was brilliant and highly successful.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.—Much to the regret of our music-loving citizens it was necessary to postpone the opera of "Lucrezia Borgia" in consequence of the sudden illness of Steffanone. A very large number of ladies and gentlemen presented themselves at the Theatre, and in consequence of the high expectations which had been raised, the regret was great. It was evident on the representation of "Norma," on the first night, that the Prima Donna was laboring under a severe cold, and the effect of a change of climate and severe fatigue. It was impossible for her to sing last night. We are truly happy to announce, however, that "Lucrezia Borgia" will be given on Monday evening next, the lady's physician having given a certificate to the effect that she will be able to sing by that time.

DAN RICE'S CIRCUS.—This popular establishment offers rare attractions to those who would be amused to-night. Madame Nunn, T. Homey, Jimmy O'Connell, and a large number of other performers of unquestioned talent, will appear. Do not overlook the Circus to-night.

THE RAVELS.—We cannot too highly speak of the amusing performances of the Ravels at the St. Charles. No one can appreciate them without witnessing them. They are rich in the extreme, and an unusually varied and attractive bill is offered for to-night.

LOUISIANA COURSE RACES.—The race over the Louisiana Course to-day will be one of the best contested and most interesting of the season. The race is for a purse of $700, four mile heats, and the entries are *Louis d'Or, Betty Oliver* and *Rule*. The fact of these three celebrated nags coming together in a four mile race, will draw a crowd.

ADAM AND EVE.—These beautiful Paintings are still on exhibition at Municipal Hall. Every one that has seen them acknowledges that they surpass any thing that has ever been exhibited in this city, and as no one should neglect seeing them, we advise them at once to pay a visit, as the stay of our venerable parents is drawing to a close.

FRENCH THEATRE.—To-night we shall be compensated in a measure for the disappointment of last evening, i. e. the presence of Madame Widemann, in "Semiramis." This favorite opera will be produced but once or twice more this season, and none should loose an opportunity of seeing it.

ROSSITER'S PAINTINGS.—We are pleased to announce to the lovers of the fine arts that Rossiter's great paintings, the "Return of the Dove to the Ark," and "Miriam," are to be placed on exhibition, at Armory Hall, on Tuesday next. We have not yet seen these works of art, but, judging from the remarks of the Northern press in regard to them, we have formed a very high opinion of their merits. In speaking of the painting representing the "Return of the Dove to the Ark," the NewYork Journal of Commerce says:

Mr. Rossiter's new painting is one of the noblest productions of American Art. In view of its combined merits, novelty of subject, grandeur of conception, bold and masterly treatment, beauty and finish of execution, we have seen nothing to surpass, if to equal it, from the pencils of our native artists. Like Mr. Rossiter's Ruth and Naomi, the painting is of the largest size. The subject also is Scriptural, but is far more elevated than the Ruth. We are inclined to regard the "Return of the Dove" as the most beautiful and interesting of the author's paintings, both from the nature of the subject and from a comprehensiveness of treatment in thorough keeping with its sublimity. There is no crowding, no confusion in the scene. The attitude and position of the figures are natural and life-like, and plainly indicative of the various sensations by which they are respectively agitated. The wife of Japhet possesses a beauty surpassing that of woman; presenting in her person an ideal compound of the spiritual and the voluptuous; in attitude and expression of woman's truthfulness and gratitude and fervor of devotion. Shem's wife is the prototype and model of Grecian loveliness. All the necessaries of the picture conduce to its unity of effect. Nothing is omitted which the truth of history demands; nothing is represented which the most fastidious taste would reject. The mind of the artist must have been thoroughly imbued with the spirit of the writings to conceive imaginings so vast, so edifying to those which he has embodied on the canvas.

THE BRIDGEWATER FIRE AND WEATHERPROOF PAINT, the reputation of which is firmly established in this city, offers more inducements for general use in the South, than any pigment yet known in this country. It possesses peculiar drying properties, which, in a short time, form a hard, solid metallic coating upon bricks, iron, and other metallic surfaces, and on wood, canvas and paper. Its flexibility and adhesiveness are surprising, and possessing no poisonous properties, is used on roofs with perfect safety.

It surpasses any paint we have ever heard of, and is sold at a less price. Where economy and superiority are combined, we should suppose no further commendation would be required; yet so incredulous are we, as a people, that we have to be assured and re-assured, that it is to our interest before we venture to adopt the use of a newly introduced article, or deviate from "the old beaten track."

To planters and others, we would say, that it costs but a trifle to try it; and, when tried, will need no endorsement from us, as you will become, as we are, firm believers in the pre-eminent qualities of the Bridgewater Mineral over all other substances extant.

NEW LINE OF TRADE.—The steamer James L. Day has commenced regular trips between this port and Key West, the first regular communication ever established between these two ports.

RAILROAD COLLISION.—The train which left Philadelphia on the night of the 24th was run into by the Schuylkill train at Richmond, near Philadelphia. The forward cars were literally smashed in pieces. No lives were lost.

Loss of the Steamship Independence.

SIX LIVES LOST.

We learn from the officers of the Louisiana, that the Independence, in attempting to cross the Matagorda Bar on the morning of the 26th ult., struck and broached to in breakers, and became unmanageable. Sails were then set, and the engines kept working to force the ship over, but all to no purpose. The entire cargo was then thrown overboard, consisting of assorted merchandise, valued at about $75,000, but the ship still worked to the North of the bay, and brought up in the reef, where she bilged on the 27th at 9 o'clock, a. m., after being ashore for 27 hours. The engines ceased to perform only when the fires were put out by the water. The ship soon broke in two and keeled off shore. The mainmast was then cut away, to keep the ship from keeling, so that the sea could not break over her deck. On the evening of the 27th ult., the officers of the Louisiana, with Capt. Kerr, of the Propeller Rayburn, made an attempt to reach the wreck, but failed. On the 28th they succeeded in reaching her with their boat, and in ten hours landed her passengers and crew, numbering 159 persons. During the whole of the 29th ult., the sea broke completely over her. When the Louisiana let the scene of the disaster, on the evening of the 30th ult., the Independence had sunk to the upper deck. Cargo and vessel a total loss.

Lives Lost.—The following are the names of the persons lost on the 26th ult., by the swamping of a boat, in attempting to leave the wreck: Mrs. Minott and three children, Mrs. Lieut. Jones, Mr. Hovey, chief mate. The mate was drowned in attempting to save Mrs. Jones.

MR. WEBSTER IN NEW JERSEY.—On the 26th ultimo, Mr. Webster, who is in Trenton, engaged in the great India rubber case, was received at the State House by a committee of the Legislature, and he delivered an address before the two Houses.

FILLMORE AND SCOTT IN VIRGINIA.—The whigs of Petersburg, Va., held a public meeting, a few days ago, and adopted resolutions commending President Fillmore to the confidence of the whigs of the whole country. The following resolution, which was adopted, is evidently intended for Gen. Scott:

Resolved, That the whigs of Petersburg desire to cooperate with their brethren in the furtherance of the same national policy which has so signally marked the present administration, but they cannot support for the next Presidency any candidate whose fidelity to the Constitution and to the measures of adjustment shall not be beyond all question, or who shall not, prior to his nomination, have publicly given his adhesion to the measures of the Compromise as a final settlement of vexed and dangerous questions.

NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.—The following is the result for Governor in New Hamphire in all but the little town of Coos:

	1852.	1851.		
Martin, dem.	30,600	Bingham, dem.	27,353
Sawyer, whig	21,015	Sawyer, whig	15,318
Atwood, free soil	9,490	Atwood, free soil	12,255
	60,111		54,926

Democratic majority, 5,185. Democratic net gain, 3516. Asa P. Cate, democrat, is elected Railroad Commissioner, by a majority larger than that of Martin for Governor. The democratic majority in the House is 25.

THE IMPRISONED AMERICAN AT HAVANA.—The Baltimore Sun says: We learn from Washington, on undoubted authority, that all proper measures have been taken by the Department of State for the release of the American engineer now confined on the Island of Cuba. A communication received a few days since by our informant from Mr. Webster, gives positive assurance of this.

REPORTED RESIGNATION OF LORD ELGIN.—The Quebec Mercury mentions a current rumor in that city that Lord Elgin had tendered his resignation of office, and that his Excellency expected to leave Canada in a few days.

THE NEW UNIFORM.—A Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says: The recent revision of the Naval uniform embraces a complete system of ornaments, badges of rank, button, sword, belt plate, etc. The drawings are in the hands of the Lithographer for publication in book form, similar to that of the army. Now, the army and navy have a neat standard of dress and uniform, but, strange to say, the State Department—our Diplomatic Department—have none. True, the State Department have a set of copper-plate engravings of unmeaning furbelow embroidery, got up at the Treaty of Ghent; and our ministers have coats made to please themselves—near army staff buttons, etc. So that this important branch of our Government has no regular or appropriate system of uniform.

NEW SCHEME FOR JOINING THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC OCEANS.—Mr. J. S. Buckingham, the well known traveler, is the promoter of a scheme for joining the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, by establishing a line of route between Boca del Toro, or Cherique, on the Atlantic, and Golfo Dulce, on the Pacific coasts. The distance from sea to sea between these points is only seventy miles, and the ground is in the hands of the British, who have an infant settlement, which Mr. Buckingham recommends as a desirable location for emigrants, at the south-east portion of Costa Rica.

THE CUBAN TRIALS AT NEW YORK.—The testimony in the case of O'Sullivan and others at NewYork, was brought to a close on the 25th ult. Mr. Burtnett was again brought into court, but still remaining refractory, and persisting in his refusal to answer the questions put to him by the defendants' counsel, was re-committed, with the imposition of a fine of $200, which must be paid before he is discharged.

MINOT'S LEDGE.—The ship Astraea, at Boston, had a very narrow escape from destruction on Minot's Ledge, during the thick weather last week. Her dangerous position was discovered *barely in time to wear ship* and avoid the rocks. The Boston Journal says "the widest publicity should be given to the fact that the Light-boat is not at her moorings. Two vessels have narrowly escaped destruction on Cohasset Rocks since she was driven from her moorings, and we fear that a serious disaster will yet occur during some of the spring gales."

STEAMERS TO IRELAND.—The citizens of Galway, Ireland, recently held a large meeting—the High Sheriff presiding—at which the Rev. Peter Daly offered, and L. S. Mangan, Esq. seconded, resolutions responding to the efforts of their friends in NewYork, to establish a line of steamships between the two cities, and pledging them every facility in carrying out the project.

THE HUNGARIANS NOT LEAVING IOWA.—Gov. Ladislaus Ujhazy has addressed a letter to the editor of the Brunswicker, in Missouri, denying the statement which appeared in a previous number of his paper, that the Hungarians were about selling out their claims in Iowa with the intention of colonizing in Texas

A STEAMBOAT AT EASTON, PA.—The steamboat Major Wm. Burnett, Capt. Young, arrived at Easton, Pa., on the 13th inst., being the first arrival of the kind in the history of that ancient town. The whole population turned out to welcome her—cannon were fired.

A SAD CALAMITY.—The dwelling of Mr. Bradley Brown, occupied by Mr. and Mrs. B., and six children, in Bradford, McKean county, Pa., was burned on the night of the 7th ult., and three of the children were consumed in the flames.

SENTENCE OF NOTED THIEVES.—Bill Ward *alias* Oliver, and Harry Howard *alias* Bevers, two notorious thieves, have been sentenced to the Penitentiary at Pittsburg, for robbing a returned Californian, J. Hestlake, of $3 00. They pleaded guilty. The money, with the exception of $400, was recovered.

ANOTHER SCHOOL EXCITEMENT.—There was much excitement created in one of the public schools in Philadelphia, on the 25th ult., in consequence of a number of boxes in an adjoining yard taking fire. Fortunately, soon after the great school calamity in New York, the directors had another passage made to the school rooms, so that 425 scholars who were present when the alarm was given, easily effected their escape from the building.

ACCIDENT FROM A BLAST.—Capt. Cochran, Superintendent of the Railroad Works near Cumberland, Md., was terribly if not fatally injured by the premature explosion of a blast on the 25th ult. He was blown some fifty or sixty feet into the air.

Thanks to the clerk of the steamer Iowa for late St. Louis papers.

We are indebted to the clerk of the steamship Louisiana, Capt. Lawless, for Texas papers.

News by Telegraph.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.—GREAT FIRE—STEAMSHIP LOST.

New York, March 31.—The steamship Crescent City has arrived, bringing news from California to the 20 instant.

The delegates appointed in California to the whig and democratic National Conventions are untrammelled as to the question of candidates for the Presidency.

The steamer North America has been wrecked.

The town of Downieville has been destroyed by fire. The loss is put down at nearly $1,000,000.

CONGRESSIONAL.—*Baltimore, March* 31.—The Senate yesterday passed the Coinage bill.

A proposition was adopted in the House to remove the obstructions to navigation from the mouth of the Mississippi.

To-day in the Senate the bill was engrossed for transporting the mails in steamers from NewOrleans to Vera Cruz, *via* Tampico, for five years, and for $100,000 annually.

The House was engaged to-day in discussing the Homestead bill.

BALTIMORE MARKETS.—The Canada's news has depressed the market for breadstuffs.

NEW ORLEANS SHIP.—The ship Nero, for NewOrleans, has arrived at Baltimore.

TREMONT TEMPLE BURNED—*New York, March* 31.—At Boston, on Wednesday, the Tremont Temple, opposite the Tremont House, was destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at $200,000.

LOSS OF A STEAMSHIP.—The Austrian war steamer Ancona was stranded on the coast of Dalmaria, in the Mediterranean, and her crew of one hundred and twenty men were lost.

ACAPULCO.—The Austrian Government has resolved to abstain from the reprisals on English travelers in its dominions which it had previously threatened.

PERSIA.—The Persians have invaded Herat and are likely to prove successful.

The war continues in the South of China. At the last dates, seventeen American whalers were in the harbor of Hong Kong. The fishing season in China has been unprofitable.

The Chinese emigration to California is largely increasing. [Bro. Pic.

ARMAND MARRAST.—This gentleman, news of whose death was brought by the Europa, was former editor of the *National* newspaper and President of the French Constituent Assembly. A Republican from conviction, a writer of rare lucidity and elegance, and endowed with great rapidity of intellect and indomitable energy, he labored zealously for the triumph of Republican principles, and made himself prominent in the Revolution of 1848. But with all his tact and talent he never gained the full confidence of the people. They admired his bold intellect but distrusted his integrity, and consequently he failed to secure a place in the Provisional Government, and was compelled to be content with the honors attaching to the mayoralty of Paris. After the memorable days of June, however, he was chosen President of the Constituent Assembly, and retained his position until that body ceased to exist. He was aristocratic and luxurious in his tastes, and his salary of 20,000 francs per month failed to meet his expenses. M. Marrast was born in 1802, at Saint Gaudens, in the Haute Garonne, a mountainous province in the region of the Pyrenees. His father, who was a lawyer, died early, leaving his son to be educated by the mother, who afterwards kept a school. At the age of twenty-three or twenty-four, he went to Paris and became a teacher of Philosophy at the College of Louis-le-Grand. From this post he was expelled for a speech made at the funeral of the celebrated Manuel, in 1827. When the Revolution of July brought in the liberals, it did not bring in Marrast, who had bitterly assailed the doctrines of M. Cousin and was personally disliked by Casimir Perier. He now entered upon journalism as one of the editors of the *Tribune*, a Republican paper, whose conductors were the object of special persecution on the part of the Government. Marrast became its chief editor and was condemned to prison, but was let off less severely than his colleagues. In 1834, he was actively inciting to insurrection, and was again imprisoned. He was tried before the Chamber of Peers and distinguished himself greatly by his defence. He was condemned, escaped from prison and fled to England, where he married a Miss Fitz Clarence, an illegitimate daughter of William IV. The general amnesty which accompanied the marriage of the Duke d'Orleans allowed Marrast to return to France, and in 1837, some time after the unhappy death of Armand Carrel, he became attached to the *National*, and at its chief editor, struck some of the weightiest blows which finally overthrew the monarchy. On the memorable night of February 23, 1848, after the massacre in front of the hotel of M. Guizot, it was Marrast who harangued the excited mass over the dead bodies of their comrades and sent them back to renew and control the struggle which resulted in the downfall of Louis Philippe. Since the end of the Constituent Assembly, M. Marrast has lived mainly in retirement. He has been nominally connected with one or two journals, but has held no public position and has had little or no influence on the march of affairs.

DEATH OF EX-GOVERNOR MORROW.—The Cincinnati papers announce the death of ex-Governor Morrow, of Ohio, the first representative of that State in Congress in 1803, subsequently U. S. Senator, Canal Commissioner, etc.

PRUSSIAN WOOLS.—It is said that the Prussian Government has ordered a collection of specimens of the wools of the several provinces, to be made and presented to Peter A. Browne, of Philadelphia city.

SHIP FEVER.—The Galveston Journal states that ship fever is raging with great violence in NewOrleans. It may be the case, but our citizens are entirely ignorant of the fact. Where did the Journal get its information?

MR. FORREST.—The NewYork papers state that the present engagement of Mr. Forrest at the Broadway Theatre is the most successful and the longest ever performed by one actor. Monday evening, the 22d ult., was the thirty-fifth consecutive one of his engagement, the house was well filled, and the enthusiasm as great as the most ambitious actor could desire. He played the Broker of Bogota; and when the piece represents him as being condemned by the Judge, and his saying that "he was sentenced by an unjust Judge on the evidence of perjured witnesses," the house shook with rapturous applause. At the conclusion he was called before the curtain, and three hearty cheers were given him.

Mr. John Doggett, Jr., for many years publisher of the NewYork Directory, died on the 21st ult.

Eugene Blumenthal, the last one of the Cuban prisoners, has just arrived at NewYork from Havana.

The Boston City Council are debating as to the propriety of selling Faneuil Hall.

Ex-Alderman McDonald, of NewYork, died on Thursday.

In the Senate of NewYork on the 24th ult., a communication was received from Kossuth, returning thanks for the invitation to visit the capital of the State.

The River and Harbor bill, which is to be reported to Congress by the Committee on Commerce, appropriates about $1,100,000 to the rivers and harbors of the country.

"You have stolen my soul, divine one!" exclaimed Mr. Sickly to his adored. "Pardon me," responded the lady, "I am not in the habit of picking up *lade* things."

The Committee on Ways and Means, in the House of Representatives, have cut down the estimate for the Coinage bureau from $160,000 to $50,000 for the next year.

The bill of exceptions in the Forrest divorce case was served a few days since on the attorneys for Mrs. Sinclair. It covers no less than one thousand five hundred folios.

The Board of Education, of NewYork, acknowledge a bequest from the late Rockinah Holbrook of $5000, to aid in the building of a Free Academy in that city.

In the United States Senate on Monday, 22d ult., Mr. Gwin, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, to whom was referred the memorial of Joseph Rodney Crosby, American Consul at Cowes and Southampton, praying to be allowed expenses for entertaining Kossuth, asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the same, which was agreed to.

City Intelligence.

DEATH OF CAMPBELL.—James Campbell, who was shot by Wm Spriggins on the 22d ult., died yesterday from the effects of his wound. The ball had penetrated Mr. Campbell's thigh from behind, and having broken the bone, settled in the fracture, where it was impossible for the surgeon to reach it for the purpose of extraction. We saw the ball yesterday after it was extracted. It was small but flattened and rugged, and must have been dreadfully irritating. It was indeed a source of intense torture while life remained. Spriggins, who had been admitted to bail, was arrested immediately after Campbell's death, and committed to prison to await further examination.

MCDERMOTT DEAD.—Bryan McDermott, the young stonecutter man that was so badly cut on Wednesday evening by Richard Platt, died yesterday at the Charity Hospital from the effects of his wounds. An inquest was held on the body by the Coroner, and the examination showed that the knife had passed into the cavity of the stomach and divided an artery. The verdict of the jury charges his death upon Platt. Platt was himself lying in a most critical condition last evening, and his attendant physicians stated their belief that he could not live until morning. Perhaps that is the best fate that he could now have.

JIM GALLAGHER.—This man was to have been examined yesterday on the charge of having struck Stoner with a shoemaker's hammer, in Common street, a few days since, but it was ascertained that Stoner was lying in a most critical condition, and Recorder Caldwell remanded the accused to await the result.

BAD CHARACTER.—George Latcher was yesterday brought before Recorder Genois, charged with having a dirk knife in his possession. He had been arrested during the previous night on suspicion of having robbed a drunken man, named William Douglass, of his watch, but there was no proof of the fact, and he could not be held on the charge. The dirk knife, however, was a sharp argument against him, and he was sent to the Work-house, in default of paying a fine of $25 for carrying a concealed weapon.

NICK YOUNG MEN.—Ambella Johnson, an interesting young lady, who keeps an establishment on the corner of Tyrone and Customhouse streets, yesterday appeared before Recorder Genois and charged Francis Clark and Hugh Carlin with having made a disturbance in her house, and the former with having broken her hall lamp, worth $15 with a brick bat. Clark and Carlin were taken up by the police, and yesterday required to furnish bonds for $350 each.

DEADLY WEAPONS.—Charles Palmer and Jno. Filkenson were yesterday brought before Recorder Caldwell, charged with a disturbance of the peace in North Market street, and with carrying concealed and deadly weapons—one of the young gentlemen wearing a sword cane, and the other a slung shot. The cane with the sword cane got off for $6, and the one with the slung shot was charged $20.

THE MURDER OF CRESPO.—Four persons were arrested yesterday by officer Buollosi, on suspicion of having some connection with the murder of the Italian, Crespo. Upon an investigation, however, Recorder Genois found it necessary to discharge all the parties, not a fact being established to justify any thing further than mere suspicion. The police are not yet discouraged, and if the perpetrators of this dark deed escape, they will be more lucky than we expect them to be.

Died:

On Friday evening, April 2, at half past eight o'clock, CHESTER LAFAYETTE CADY, aged 28 years.

☞ Newport and Providence (R. I.) papers please copy.

On Friday morning, April 2, at half-past 10 o'clock, GEORGE STEVENS, a native of England, and for the last 30 years a resident of this city.

On Tuesday morning, April 1, after a short and severe illness, HUNTRY MCNICHOLS, aged one of F. H. and Amanda Williams, aged 3 years and 6 months.

☞ Cincinnati papers please copy.

On Thursday afternoon, April 3, LOUIS MARSDEN DAVIDSON, son of Dr. Richard Davidson, deceased, of this city, aged 21 years.

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels.

CITY.—Wm Robertson, Natchez; A C Cheshire, Mobile; Gov. J Walker, La; D Jeffries, Ky; O Ames, Baltimore; W H H Scott, Miss; F H Britton, Ala; T W Hoover, Miss; H B M King, Boston; J J Bolton, Fayette, Miss; W C Shields, Miss; C Marsh, Madison; T S Clarke, Mobile; J Dubuc, I Wood; J A Walton, Miss; W D Boston, S Sherman and son, Texas; E Rose, W C Rose, F J; W P Sparks, La; Capt F Britton, H Fox, Dr W J Wells, Ky; Capt Wm Smith; T W Hubbard, Texas; Wm P Briscoe, Miss; McDowell, Jr, S E Gouzon N O; J A Dorr, Ky; R McKerley, La; Judge Cross, Miss Cross, Ark; J Leake, La; F L Browne, Ohio; A Robinson, Conn.

ST LOUIS.—R G W Batter, La; H Barkley, S C; T U Clarp, Flag; A Dorr, N Y; G B Brown, Miss; Wm Herbert, Texas; Miss Burns, L B Harris, Miss; C L Park and lady, Ohio; D Davis, Fax; C Mann, Mobile; W B Robertson, W B Rouge; Wm E Edwards, La; M U Davis, Ky; Dr John S Rodgers and child, Philadelphia; Dr Dwson, Baltimore; Saml Stockwell, Ky; Jas Gurrie, N Y.

VERANDA.—Saml Bell, E H Watson, C A Walker, Thos Smith, J J Harris, P M Sheridan, W A Patterson, C S Cage, F Keelly, Miss; D O Wade, M W Stokes, Ala; W Norton, Geo Boston, M Beverly, N O Mitten, Va; J E Moore, John Brosson, Jas Yizoo, L Lely, J D Murray, Ky; J Ray, R T Weaver, N C; J W Orr, L S Fellows, N Y; J R Beswick, Miss Aillis, Texas; Wm Dawson, Baltimore; D Dunlap, Ky.

COMMERCIAL.—J G Leach, Cin; W J Walker, J A Caswell, Ky; C T Turner, Ala; Wm Milligan, H McCloskey, Thos W Carvey, Pa; A Mercereil, Boston; Wm Spangler, St Louis; A Young, Jas Adams, Ky; J R Hadden, H C Brown, W B McCampbell, La; H A Mathes, N Y; J W Dunbar, Buffalo; J Irwin, Va; Albert Aill, Texas; Wm Irwin, Miss.

ARMAND MARRAST.—This gentleman, news of whose death was brought by the Europa, was former editor of the *National* newspaper and President of the French Constituent Assembly. A Republican from conviction, a writer of rare lucidity and elegance, and endowed with great rapidity of intellect and indomitable energy, he labored zealously for the triumph of Republican principles, and made himself prominent in the Revolution of 1848. But with all his tact and talent he never gained the full confidence of the people. They admired his bold intellect but distrusted his integrity, and consequently he failed to secure a place in the Provisional Government, and was compelled to be content with the honors attaching to the mayoralty of Paris. After the memorable days of June, however, he was chosen President of the Constituent Assembly, and retained his position until that body ceased to exist. He was aristocratic and luxurious in his tastes, and his salary of 20,000 francs per month failed to meet his expenses. M. Marrast was born in 1802, at Saint Gaudens, in the Haute Garonne, a mountainous province in the region of the Pyrenees. His father, who was a lawyer, died early, leaving his son to be educated by the mother, who afterwards kept a school. At the age of twenty-three or twenty-four, he went to Paris and became a teacher of Philosophy at the College of Louis-le-Grand. From this post he was expelled for a speech made at the funeral of the celebrated Manuel, in 1827. When the Revolution of July brought in the liberals, it did not bring in Marrast, who had bitterly assailed the doctrines of M. Cousin and was personally disliked by Casimir Perier. He now entered upon journalism as one of the editors of the *Tribune*, a Republican paper, whose conductors were the object of special persecution on the part of the Government. Marrast became its chief editor and was condemned to prison, but was let off less severely than his colleagues. In 1834, he was actively inciting to insurrection, and was again imprisoned. He was tried before the Chamber of Peers and distinguished himself greatly by his defence. He was condemned, escaped from prison and fled to England, where he married a Miss Fitz Clarence, an illegitimate daughter of William IV. The general amnesty which accompanied the marriage of the Duke d'Orleans allowed Marrast to return to France, and in 1837, some time after the unhappy death of Armand Carrel, he became attached to the *National*, and as its chief editor, struck some of the weightiest blows which finally overthrew the monarchy. On the memorable night of February 23, 1848, after the massacre in front of the hotel of M. Guizot, it was Marrast who harangued the excited mass over the dead bodies of their comrades and sent them back to renew and control the struggle which resulted in the downfall of Louis Philippe. Since the end of the Constituent Assembly, M. Marrast has lived mainly in retirement. He has been nominally connected with one or two journals, but has held no public position and has had little or no influence on the march of affairs.

DEATH OF EX-GOVERNOR MORROW.—The Cincinnati papers announce the death of ex-Governor Morrow, of Ohio, the first representative of that State in Congress in 1803, subsequently U. S. Senator, Canal Commissioner, etc.

PRUSSIAN WOOLS.—It is said that the Prussian Government has ordered a collection of specimens of the wools of the several provinces, to be made and presented to Peter A. Browne, of Philadelphia city.

SHIP FEVER.—The Galveston Journal states that ship fever is