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 six cents per week for daily (Sunday excepted), for $6 a year, in advance, payable to the office, or $8 cents a week, payable to the carriers.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:
From and after this date the following rates of charges, postpaid of the time to insert, will be invariably adhered to, viz:
First insertion, in all cases.....$1 00
Every subsequent insertion.....50
Advertisements on the second page are charged as new each day.
A liberal discount will be made with those who advertise by the year or for a shorter time.
All advertisements not marked will be published one month and charged accordingly.
The Crescent has strong claims upon advertisers as a medium of communication with the public. Its circulation, which was large when it came into the hands of the present proprietor, has been steadily and rapidly on the increase, even through the dull season just closed October 31, 1851.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 7, 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 the place of Mr. Berghman, 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 Beggars of New Orleans.

One of our contemporaries remarked a few days since, that there were no paupers in New Orleans. Eyes that can see apparent wretchedness, ears that can hear the most piteous appeals, testify to a different state of things. There may be, indeed, a difference drawn between paupers and beggars; and all of the latter may not properly be classed with the former.

Beggars certainly abound. They creep stealthily through our streets, grope feebly through our public bar-rooms; infest the entrance to our principal places of resort; loiter pleadingly around groups of gentlemen; arrest the passer by upon the streets; are in the doorway of the theatre, hotel, or church—always with hand outstretched for the expected coin.

They are right sturdy in their appeals, we had almost said demands. A mere "Nothing to-day" or "No money to spare," will not repulse them. They hang round the marked object or objects of their solicitation, until, frequently, some small coin is given them to rid one's self of their presence and importunity. Then, they pass on, to renew the same persecuting infliction upon some new victim. Hundreds give to them, with no other view than to get rid of them; and none of the hundreds knows whether the gift is worthily or unworthily bestowed, is charity or waste. The beggars have learned the virtues of persevering annoyance to force a contribution from unwilling victims.

How much of what is given relieves or aids real paupers, would be an interesting question for examination, if we could arrive at the facts. A large portion of it unquestionably goes to impostors upon public charity, the lazy and vicious; and it becomes a matter of some interest to know if the public can not be measurably protected from imposition.

Day after day, as certain as the rising of the sun, the same individual beggars may be seen in the neighborhood of the Veranda, the St. Louis, etc. They asked you for alms yesterday, and they ask you again for alms to-day. Begging is their profession or trade, and they persue it with a zeal and industry which might be emulated in worthier pursuits. They have the same well-worn tale, with slight variations to suit the occasion; the same unwashed hand extended; the same suffering family at home—that beggar's home, which must be the most miserable of all indescribable places or the veriest den of unmentionable iniquity! They know a stranger at first sight, and they hunt him down with most moving tales and most industrious annoyance. Once marked, his dime is doomed; or he must have high words and a loud voice.

Every citizen must have noticed the three little girls, who beg in company; and who have not failed to ask twice a day, generally on the corner of Common and St. Charles, for the eternal dime. They whine most piteously—upon occasion they can even cry most bitterly. And yet, when they find their imposture is known, there is nothing obscene or disgusting in language which will not flow from those girls of ten, eleven, and twelve years of age. They will tell you of suffering at home, etc., and yet we are informed that home is a den of infamy. Why are not these little girls taken up by the police and confined in the House of Refuge? They might yet be reformed—brought up to honest labor, and saved from a life of infamy. Now they are notorious nuisances; and their future is a fearful one to anticipate.

There is another case—a woman, heretofore frequently in the Work-house. She feigns decrepitude, and asks most whiningly for charity. Inform her that you know her; tell her what she is; and the oath, fierce, bitter and revolting, bursts out, and all appearance of decrepitude is gone for the moment, to be resumed when passion is gone. We are reliably informed of two cases, in which "poor, starving creatures," the moment they were (as they thought) unobserved, tossed from them angrily, clean, good, substantial food, given in charity. They wanted money; nothing else; and they wanted money, because they wanted *drink*.

These are illustrations of what abounds in our streets, and what calls for the action of the authorities and the police. Certainly, those known as professional beggars should be taken up; the young sent to the House of Refuge, the old to the Work-house. There are some who are very poor, but always honest; these will not be classed among professional beggars; the distinction is easily made. But even for these, we are convinced, charities should be provided only through the agency of the authorities and the police, acting as dispensers of the liberal humanity which should sway every heart and order kindliness, and improved comfort and hopeful patience in our social system. It is only through the authorities and the police we can know the deserving from the undeserving; and, in any case, it would be a wholesome improvement to remove some of the regular traders in beggary from our streets.

WHIG RANGERS MEETING.—All the Whig Rangers is called for this evening, at the Club Room, over the "Pearl," St. Charles street. The whigs of the city are invited to attend.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE FOR APRIL.—J. C. Morgan, Exchange Place, has just received Harper's Magazine for April, one of the best numbers of the season. The first chapters of Dickens's "Bleak House" make their appearance in this number, and as they are much better than Dickens's first chapters usually are, they will produce an eager appetite for those which are to follow. The selections and original articles are numerous and judicious, and the three leaves from *Punch*, well filled with caricatures, are excellent. No one should be without Harper for April.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—*The Revels.*—The great attractions which are offered at the various places of amusement, do not appear in the least to affect the success of the Revels at the St. Charles. The house is crowded every night and the audiences manifest their delight with the entertainments, by the most extravagant applause. The "Red Gnome and the White Warrior," which has been performed the last three or four nights, is the most amusing thing we have ever seen on the stage. Some of the feats of the "Red Gnome," rival those of Professor Anderson. A fine bill is offered for to-night.

THE SWISS BELL RINGERS.—These really clever artists are nightly filling the Amphitheatre on St. Charles street and their performances are received with great applause. No one should miss hearing their delightful music.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.—To-night is the last of the Italian Opera at the Orleans Theatre, and a rich treat is offered to the lovers of music. Salvi appears in his great character of *Edgardo*, and Signora Bertucca appears for the first time as *Lucia*, in the beautiful opera of "Lucia di Lammermoor." We doubt not that the house will be crowded, and we feel confident that much pleasure will be experienced by those who attend.

An American Steamer Fired into by Mexicans.

Just before the steamship Yacht, which arrived here last evening, left the Brazos, Capt. Thompson was informed by Capt. Kennedy, of the steamer Grampus, that information had just been received from a reliable source, that the steamer Camanche, during her last trip up to Roma, had been fired into by a party of Mexicans on their side of the river, sometime about the 28th or 29th ultimo. The circumstances as near as could be learned were as follows: The Camanche, Capt. King, left Brownsville with about forty passengers and a full freight; among the passengers were Gen. Carvajal, Judge Arrington, the Hon. Mr. Grinstead, and several other State officials; besides several ladies and merchants. After leaving Brownsville, the passengers on board observed that a party of Mexicans, believed to be soldiers, were following the boat along the bank of the river. Captain King avoided as much as possible going near the Mexican shore, and then only when he could not avoid it. Nothing occurred until about the 26th or 28th ult., when a party of Mexican women came down to the river and hailed them, saying that some soldiers above were going to take the steamer at or near the point stated by them.

The steamer was fired into by a party concealed in the chaparral, and out of five shots fired, three took effect on the boat—not injuring any person however, which was very fortunate, as nearly all the passengers were lounging about the decks, and among them the ladies. It is supposed the shots were intended for Gen. Carvajal, it being known that he was going up.

This occurrence took place in the vicinity of Rancho de la Cuevas, some forty or fifty miles below Rio Grande City.

"YOUNG AMERICA."—A Washington correspondent of the New York Herald gives the following as a few of the plans of "Young America," to be carried out as soon as Mr. Douglas is elected President:

The first great measure of this administration of "Young America," will be to send Gov. Quitman, or John O'Sullivan, or both, to Spain, to demand satisfaction for the injury and insult to the patriots who attempted to free the Cubans against their will; and if satisfaction is not rendered promptly and fully, why the Charges line of steamers is to be taken at a fair price, an expedition is to be fitted out, and Cuba is to be taken, a force under the command of Gov. Quitman is to hold it, and Mr. Hale, of New Hampshire, for his kind feelings to the blacks, would be the Governor; and Mr. Law's agent, Mr. Croswell, would take back the steamers at a fair price. These and other matters were all arranged between Mr. Douglas, Mr. Law, and Mr. Saunders, at Mr. Law's house in New York, one Sunday last fall, while Mr. Croswell was at church. At the same time an agent (secret, of course,) would be sent to Mexico, with a proposal to purchase a strip from the Rio Grande to Mazatlan (but if they will not sell, then adventurers from Texas and other Southern States will go over, join the revolutionists, and assist them.) This being South of 36 degr. 30 min., would make slave States and keep up the equilibrium in the Senate; it being understood and agreed by the high contracting parties, that the equilibrium of the Senate shall be restored, never again to be broken.

Governor Seward is to be sent to England, to demand the release of the Irish patriots. If England refuses to give them up, the export of cotton is to be stopped. The South will not complain of this, because the slave power will have been restored. Besides stopping the export of cotton, the Pacific steamers are all to be taken at a fair price, and form an expedition to take all Australia, and release the patriots. This expedition (the naval part) would be under Commodore Kearney, and the troops under General Shields. If England makes any fuss about this, Ireland is to be revolutionized and annexed, and Governor Seward could be its Governor. Immediately following all this, possession is to be taken of the Sandwich Islands, the Marquesas, New Guinea, and Borneo. All these immensi lands—Australia, gold and all—would be made into slave States; and as Mr. Saunders has given up his Ebony line of steamers, Africa could be annexed, and supply all with slaves. And who can estimate the blessings to them of such a change of position. In the progress of these great events, Mexico and all of South America would become annexed, and formed into slave States. Besides, in the meantime, Com. Perry will, without doubt, have taken Japan; but not in time to make any thunder for Mr. Fillmore. Now, if the nations of Europe make any fuss about all this, why, we shall fight them all, conquer and annex them, and then nine cheers nine cheers for "Young America."

FROM J. B. STEEL.—J. B. Steel, No. 60 Camp street, has sent us Harper's Magazine for April. We have already spoken of this number as one of rare excellence.

Steel has also sent us "Darien, or the Merchant Prince," a historical romance by the lamented Elliot Warburton, who perished in the Amazon.

NEW MUSIC.—H. D. Hewitt, No. 39 Camp street, has just received, from the publishing house of Hall & Son, New York, and Oliver Ditson, Boston, a fine assortment of new music. He has sent us the following pieces: "Moonlight Fairy Waltz," by J. W. Turner, "Moultrie House Schottisch," by H. L. Deden, and Nos. 10 and 12 of Fred. Boyer's "Soirees Musicales."

MEDICAL REGISTER.—We have received the April number of the New Orleans Monthly Medical Register.

THE PAINTINGS AT ARMORY HALL.—Rossiter's great painting, The Return of the Dove to the Ark, and Miriam Exulting over the Destruction of the Hosts of Pharaoh, remain at the Armory Hall but two nights more. They are very beautiful, and the lovers of art should not forget them.

ADAM AND EVE.—We would call the attention of our citizens to the fact that these beautiful paintings will remain in our city but one week longer. Those who have not seen them will regret it, if they allow the present opportunity to pass, without paying them a visit.

We are indebted to the clerk of the steamer H. D. Bacon for late St. Louis papers.

We are indebted to the Clerk of the steamship Meteor for Galveston papers.

CITY PRINTING OF BUFFALO.—The amount of money paid by the city of Buffalo, for printing and advertising, from February 5, 1851, to March 9, 1852, is $8298 59.

POLITICS IN ST. LOUIS.—The political excitement in St. Louis, consequent on the coming Charter election, is intense, and it leads almost nightly to a resort to physical force arguments. The Bentonites and Anti-Bentonites are much more bitter towards each other than the whigs and democrats ever were, and a row is generally the result of their meeting in large bodies. A procession of Bentonites were attacked on the night of the 29th, and pistols were used. Fortunately, however, no one was killed.

NOVA SCOTIA POLITICS.—Halifax papers announce that Messrs. Howe & Fullerton (liberals) have been returned to Parliament by 250 majority.

APPOINTMENT.—George B. Dixon, Esq., has been appointed Postmaster of Yazoo City, Miss.

CLERKS DISMISSED.—The following clerks were dismissed from the Pension-office at Washington in consequence of a lack of employment for them:

John Harry, N. B. Tapscott, J. C. Metcalf, J. B. Meclere, A. B. Crupper, W. R. Howard, Wm. W. McCreery, A. S. Lougbery, H. Clay Boudinot, R. Mayo, J. E. Weems, Jr., Wm. T. Evans, Wm. H. Perkins, G. F. Getty, J. Holman, P. M. McGill, G. W. Washington, R. Brooke, A. G. Allen.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.—A report of the select committee to the Pennsylvania Legislature, on the abolition of capital punishment, says, that in fifty-four years, seventy persons have been executed in that State for murder. Of one hundred and eleven persons who have been charged with murder in Philadelphia county, only ten were capitally convicted, three of these were pardoned, two died before sentence, and only five were executed, being one in twenty-two of the indicted. The committee, after a careful consideration of the subject, have come to the conclusion that the death punishment, as a penalty for crime, ought to be abolished.

CHARGES OF FRAUD IN PHILADELPHIA.—Geo. W. Manson and Robert Pollard, old members of the Board of Commissioners of the district of Penn, were arraigned before Mayor Gilpin, of Philadelphia, on the 29th ult., on the charge of conspiracy to cheat and defraud the district out of $892. They were held to bail. All the officers of the late election in that district were arrested on the same day, and held to bail to answer an alleged misdemeanor in rejecting certain returns in order to secure the success of their own favorites.

PACIFIC RAILROAD.—At an election held in St. Louis on the 29th ult., the following gentlemen were elected directors for the Pacific Railroad the ensuing year: James H. Lucas, James E. Yeatman, A. H. Busby, John C. Rust, Edward Walsh, Thomas F. Purcell, James Harrison, Thos. Allen, Louis A. Labeaume, Daniel D. Page, I. M. Kennott, J. B. Brant, Wm. M. McPherson.

The only changes from the old Board were the election of Messrs. Busby, Purcell and McPherson.

Fifty thousand dollars in bonds on the Pacific Railroad, issued by the State, have been taken by Messrs. E. W. Clark & Bro. at 2 per cent. premium.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—A destructive fire occurred in Hannibal, Missouri, on the 29th ult. The livery and stage stables of Messrs. Shoot & Davis were burned, together with thirty horses. About fifteen buildings were destroyed, including the office of the county clerk. The amount of loss is not known. It is generally thought that the fire was the work of an incendiary.

MASONRY IN EUROPE.—We see it stated that, in Saguny, a proposition has been made to abolish the order of Free Masons, asking, at the same time, the intercession of the Government with the German *Rund* for the suppression of that order throughout entire Germany. The House of Prussia is greatly attached to that ancient order, the Prince of Prussia being himself Grand Master of the German Grand Lodge.

PNEUMONIA.—The Petersburg (Va.) Intelligencer says that Pneumonia has for several months prevailed in Petersburg, and, as far as we can learn, throughout the country to an unprecedented extent, and with a malignity and fatality unknown to our oldest inhabitants. It has visited us in the form of an epidemic, and its ravages have been dreadful. We do not believe that the cholera, when it was among us, swept away as many victims as the terrible malady of which we are speaking has done.

AFFIDAVIT AGAINST KOSSUTH.—The Jackson (Mi.) Star says that while Kossuth was in that city on a visit to Gov. Foote, a distinguished citizen of an adjoining county made an affidavit against him, charging him with a violation of the neutrality act of 1818, and praying for a warrant for his arrest. The application was refused.

Later from Texas.

By the arrival yesterday of the steamship Meteor, Capt. Forbes, we have received Galveston papers to the 24 instant, and a portion of our exchanges from the interior. We have not, however, seen any San Antonio papers.

On her last trip, the Meteor made the run from New Orleans to Galveston in twenty-nine hours, the quickest trip ever made.

THE WRECK OF THE INDEPENDENCE.—The Galveston Journal, speaking of this disaster, says: The passengers saved no baggage—every thing was lost. The condition of the deck passengers and emigrants is distressing, being left entirely destitute.

The beach is strewn with goods. The wreck is to be sold on the 1st April, as she lays, but is not worth much, as every thing of value has been washed overboard.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT BY NEGROES.—The same paper of the 24 says; A week ago Monday night, two slaves, the property of James Mitchell, of Washington, Texas, rose upon their master and his cousin, Charles Donchoe, jun., severely injuring the former, and leaving the latter for dead by blows inflicted. The negroes are at large.

FROST.—On the 18th ult., there was some damage done in the Valley of the Guadalupe by frost, but the opinion is expressed that the planters, by some extra labor, will be able to make good crops.

THE FRESHETS.—The freshets in the Colorado river and its tributaries have done an immense amount of damage and it is reported that several persons have been drowned. Several grist mills in the neighborhood of Austin were carried away. At Austin, the Colorado rose thirty-three feet in two days, the 11th and 12th ult.

KILLED BY A NEGRO.—On the 29th ult., a Mr. Walters, overseer on the plantation of Dr. Moore, near Washington, was killed by a negro. He ordered the boy to tie another one and he refused to do it. Walters commenced beating him with a whip, when he turned upon him and beat and kicked him so that he died in a few minutes. The negro was arrested.

DROWNED.—Captain Thompson, of the steamer Yacht, was capsized in a boat, and lost three of his men on the bar at Brazos Santiago, a few days since, in attempting to sound the water in the channel.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.—At an election held in Washington on the 16th ult., the following officers were elected: Mayor, H. R. Cartmell; Aldermen, B. F. Rucker, W. C. Gould, J. Lancaster, and Geo. W. Crawford; Collector, George P. Lynch; Constable, O. Sheldon.

SERIOUS AFFRAY.—The Houston Beacon of the 24 inst. says: A very serious affray with pistols took place about a mile from this city, at or near Crook's Mill, last Sunday night, between a man named John Goslin, and another named Peter O'Neal, which resulted in seriously wounding both of them. It is expected that O'Neal's wound will prove fatal, but it is thought Goslin will recover. The cause of the difficulty, we understand, was of long standing, about family matters.

Gen. Houston arrived at his home in Huntsville on the 25th ult. It is stated that he will not remain long.

FATAL DISEASE.—We learn from the Huntsville Item that a disease resembling the Asiatic Cholera broke out in the vicinity of that place about three weeks ago, and was very fatal in several families. Colonel John Hume lost thirteen of his negroes, and a son about seventeen years old, a most intelligent and promising youth. There were eight corpses on his premises at one time! The afflictions of Col. Hume have been truly heavy and disastrous; for, in addition to the above, the Item says, "his fences have been all blown away, and his fields, where the corn and cotton should be growing, are overrun with stock, and the work of the past two or three months completely destroyed." The disease, we understand, first appeared among a gang of negroes recently arrived in the neighborhood from Georgia, several of whom died. The Item of the 20th instant, says the disease had then disappeared, and that the health of Huntsville was good.

POLITICAL.—The democratic and whig conventions of Texas both resolved to adhere to the Compromise measures. The whigs adopted resolutions complimentary to President Fillmore and his Cabinet, and the democrats declared their determination to sustain the nominees of the Baltimore Convention, from whatever quarter of the Union they may be taken.

THE NEW CAPITOL.—The work on the foundation of the new Capitol was commenced at Austin on the 9th ult. Gov. Bell, Mr. Shaw, the Comptroller; Mr. Duval, Secretary of State, and other gentlemen, aided in dipping a part of the trench for the walls.

GAMBLING IN WASHINGTON CITY.—The Common Council of Washington City have adopted a resolution, asking of Congress the passage of more effective laws for the suppression of gambling, or the granting of such power to the city authorities.

THE NEW YORK CANAL CONTRACTS.—A resolution declaring the Canal Contracts fraudulent was defeated in the New York Senate on the 30th ult. by a vote of 21 to 25.

A LONG ENGAGEMENT.—Forrest has performed nearly fifty consecutive nights at the Broadway Theatre, New York, and the houses each night filled to its utmost capacity. This is the longest star engagement ever known in this country.

HOUSE STEALING.—The Sacramento (Cal.) Transcript has the following: "One of the loftiest thefts we ever heard of, came to our knowledge a few days ago. It was no less than stealing of an entire house, forty feet by twenty in size. The *case* was carried off from Sport Hill during the past week, and as yet no clue has been obtained to either it or the robbers."

FIRE IN PORTLAND.—A destructive fire occurred in Portland, Me., on the 30th ult. Massey's extensive block in Middle street was entirely destroyed. The loss is heavy, but the exact amount has not been ascertained.

THE BOSTON DEFALCATION.—The defalcation of Brewer, the bank teller, so far as ascertained, amounts to $90,000, and the examination of the books has not yet been concluded.

STEAM APPLIED TO THE ORGAN.—A few evenings ago, Mr. David, a French gentleman of education, now resident in New York, delivered a lecture of considerable research upon the History and Influence of Sacred and Theatrical Music, at the close of which he took occasion to speak of an invention he has obtained a patent for, of the application of steam power to organs, and stated that he was ready to dispose of the right to purchasers. What next?

THE RIVER.—The Vicksburg Whig of the 31 inst. says: "The Mississippi river has been on a stand for several days past, and on Thursday evening it commenced falling. Up to last (Friday) evening it had receded two inches."

DEATH OF GEN. COOK.—Gen. Robert Cook, formerly Adjutant-General of the State of Mississippi, died in Jackson on the 26th ult.

FROM VENEZUELA.—The New York Express has received advices from Caracas to the 10th of March:

Congress still continues in session. A canal of forty-six miles in length, and a railroad twice as long, are in a state of active formation, and a fine steamer plies every alternate day between Laguayra and Puerto Cabello. The President, Monagas 24, has succeeded in suppressing disorder and revolution.

The market is abundantly supplied with every species of dry goods and provisions. Washed coffee 10½@10¾; unwashed 9¾@9¾; indigo 87@91 ℔ lb; ox and cowhides 9½@9¾, and cocoa $16@$21 ℔ 110 lb. Native produce in abundance, and cultivation greatly on the increase, together with flax, hemp, tobacco, and cane.

VALUE OF AN ACRE OF COAL LAND.—The Pottsville (Pa.) Mining Register, alluding to the cheapness of land in that quarter a few years ago, says now an acre of coal land is worth $18,000.

Many set down a higher figure. In the South Basin, (that is, from the Sharp Mountain to the Mine Hill) where we have all the veins viz: thirteen, including red and white ash, the whole thickness of the coal is ninety feet. Allowing one-half of this for fault and waste in mining, we have 45 feet, or 15 yards in thickness of merchantable coal. There being 48,000 square yards to the acre, we have, by multiplying the number by the thickness, 72,000 square yards or tons of coal per acre, which at a rent of 25 cents per ton, brings $18,000. This is a fair estimate of the real value of an acre of our coal land, without exaggeration or embellishment. It is not strange, therefore, that our lands have, and are still, increasing so largely in value. In England, coal lands, not possessing near the intrinsic value of ours, sell at from one to two thousand pounds sterling per acre.

POST-OFFICE ROBBERY.—At Havana, Chemung county, N. Y., three small boys were arrested for robbing the post-office at that place. One of them was the son of a halter residing adjoining the post-office, and he, in company with another boy, succeeded in getting into the office, while the post-master was gone to dinner, by removing a board from the partition between the two cellars. They first found a draft, which they showed to another boy to ascertain whether it could be cashed or not, and he consequently became leagued with them. They followed up their depredations until they obtained about $700 in money. Whenever a letter contained no money they resealed it and sent it back. The halter's son confessed the whole affair, and they are all locked up for trial.

THE VIRGINIA STATE TREASURY EMPTY.—Mr. Goode announced in the Virginia House of Delegates, on the 29th ult., that the State Treasury was empty, and offered a bill, which was engrossed, authorizing the Board of Public Works to lend to the Commonwealth, for a limited time, any money now in their possession, to be returned from the income of the State in July or December.

REDUCTION OF TAXATION.—A bill has been introduced into the New York Legislature, reducing the rate of the State tax from one to one quarter of a mill upon the dollar, which will probably become a law. This act is the result of the law passed recently to secure a more equal assessment of property.

The man who ate his dinner with the fork of a river, has been attempting to spin a mountain top.

The Brussels journals announce the death of Count Julien de Bocarme, the uncle of the Count de Bocarme, who was executed for poisoning his brother-in-law. It will be remembered that in consequence of this affair, Count Julien had resigned his seat in the Belgian Senate, but was re-elected almost unanimously.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, March 30.

SENATE.—Mr. Chase said his name had been omitted on the journal in the vote upon laying on the table the petition praying the extension of slavery; he had voted in the negative.

Mr. Sumner presented petitions in favor of cheap ocean postage.

A number of petitions and reports were presented.

A bill for the relief of Henry L. Kinney was taken up and passed.

A bill for the relief of S. E. Simmons was also taken up and passed.

A resolution, submitted by Mr. Brodhead, allowing the Committee on Claims a clerk, was adopted. Also, a resolution to authorize the Select Committee on Claims against Mexico a clerk, was adopted.

Mr. Chase submitted a resolution directing an inquiry into the expediency of making the salary of each District Judge of the United States equal to that of any Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the State in which such District Judge may be.

Mr. Borland offered a resolution, which was agreed to, ordering an inquiry as to the private property necessary to be bought if the Capitol be extended on its present plan.

The bill amendatory of the laws relative to the silver coinage of the United States, was passed.

The bill to increase the salary of the United States Judge, of New Hampshire, was taken up, and after a long debate was fixed at $1400, and then ordered to be engrossed.

And, after an executive session, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—Mr. Penn presented joint resolutions from the Legislature of Louisiana, which were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Marshall, of Ky., offered a resolution of inquiry relative to the improvement of the falls at Louisville, which was agreed to.

The question then recurred on reconsidering the vote by which the bill reported from the Naval Committee was rejected yesterday, pending which the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, and resumed the consideration of the homestead bill.

Mr. Fuller objected to the principles of the bill. The lands were a fruitful source of revenue to the Government, and served as a great balance wheel in trade. The power to give them away was not found in the Constitution, and such a scheme is chimerical and unjust.

Mr. Churchill was in favor of the bill, and he could not see how its opponents could be consistent, while they admitted that the lands belonged to the people and were unwilling to let the people have them. The bill furnishes homes to the homeless, and through its benign provisions the privileges of education would be extended to all. To grant the public lands to States and companies for railroad purposes was unconstitutional, partial and unjust. It favored the few at the expense of the many, while the scheme under discussion extended to all our countrymen alike its salutary privileges.

Mr. Grow spoke in favor of the bill, and contended that that the Government had no more power to withhold the public domain from the people than it had to withhold any of the natural gifts of Providence. Landed monopolies were a curse to any country. England and Ireland had been weighed down by this curse, and we should guard against a similar catastrophe. To give the lands to the people would strengthen every department of our Government. It would render us irresistible in war and highly prosperous in peace.

Mr. Shelton spoke at length in favor of the bill: The revenues of the Government would be increased by the adoption of the bill in question, as the resources of the country would thereby be largely developed. It would diminish crime in our large cities; it would furnish employment to the tens of thousands now destitute and houseless, who, left to themselves, will inevitably plunge into the lowest sinks of iniquity and misery.

On motion, the House adjourned.

The French Minister has issued a circular to the prefects, giving them instructions for carrying into effect the recent decree of the President of the Republic, re-establishing work in prison, and enacting that the work to be done shall be the subject of a contract by public competition. The Minister takes occasion to remark that, from the precautions adopted by the Government, the resumption of labor in prison will not have the effect of causing a diminution of the workman's wages, as the tariff for work in the prisons will be on the same account of those; and as, besides, no more work will be done than may actually be required for consumption.

An English tradesman went to Paris to purchase goods; he called on one of the first Mulhousen firms to settle his street. Whilst there, a soldier of the line entered, to see a party whom he knew, as both coming from the same country town. They mutually hailed a *gouste* of eau de vie; and one of the party jokingly remarked—"How was it that the army so soon forgot Cavaignac and the other officers?" The soldier instantly departed, but quickly returned with six other soldiers and the three young men were seized, and despatched the same evening to the galleys, for an attempt to intimidate the military.

We learn from the last report of the Superintendent of the Ohio Insane Asylum, that there are upwards of 2000 insane persons in that State.

City Intelligence.

MORE STABBING.—We believe our city item compositor keeps this head standing, or has it stereotyped, to save trouble in frequent combination of the same letters in the same form. It takes its place on his galley with "Fatal Affray," "Fatal Accident," etc., etc. The printer knowing very well that he will have to use it pretty much every day; and yet why should he know, or even suppose, any thing of the kind? Well, simply by experience. He knows very well that the city item man—himself, gentle reader—has not the ingenuity to invent or permutate headings enough to cover all the cases of the kind that are occurring in our city day by day. He knows that our vocabulary is not exhaustless, and that we must come around to the same expressions about once in twenty-four hours, and he lets it stand. And why do this so? We can guess, but to confess candidly, we do not know. We have no right to say that Recorders and Judges and Juries and Judge Advocates violate their consciences and their duties and their oaths. We will not pretend to charge the Governor of the State, and his advisers, the Senators, with conspiracy against the peace and dignity and general character of the State, though there are some stern facts that might come up to our support in such a case. But we will content ourself with asking, what may be the danger involved in shooting an enemy down, or in stabbing him under the fifth rib?

We could hardly parse this matter without getting solutions, and we will come more directly to the subject indicated by our caption, by saying that at 11 o'clock on Monday night, a man named McDonnell was stabbed near the corner of Franklin and Customhouse streets, by (as supposed) one George Harvey, who was arrested a few moments after by Corporal Brulant and yesterday committed by Recorder Genois for future examination.

SENT UP.—James Healy was yesterday brought before Recorder Genois for examination on a charge of having assaulted Frederick Crate, on Friday last, on board the steamboat Ross. He was arrested and sent for trial before Judge Larue.

VIOLENT ASSAULT.—Mary Parker states that Edward Mellowroon, on Mary Quinn, came to her house yesterday, on Bienville, between Burgundy and Dauphin streets, and called her out. When she came out on the pavement, Mary Quinn seized her by the hair, dragged her on the sidewalk, and violently beat her. Warrants were issued for the arrest of Mellowroon and the woman Quinn.

BURGLARY.—Alexander Fouquet states that on Monday night his stall in the Meat-market of the First Municipality was broken open and robbed of 40 tickets or checks for sheep skins, one of which was found in possession of Peter Dolhinn and Stephen Dolhinn. The two Dolhinns were arrested and committed to prison to await examination.

GAMBLING.—We notice within a few days the establishment of three new gambling shops in St. Charles street, between Gravier and Poydras, and our ears are constantly pained during the evening with the rattling of the knave globes and the nasal sonnet of the game keepers. If this is one of the legitimate results of municipal reformation, we go for being unconsolidated immediately, if not sooner.

A GLORIOUS NIBBLE.—A neophite of the Isaac Walton school was yesterday taking a lesson in one of the ditches—or, as some style them, canals—communicating with the Lake, when much to his astonishment he got "a bite!" He knew by instinct that it was no ordinary bite, and confident that his customer was a double-headed catfish, or a snapping turtle, even if it were not the sea serpent, he grasped his line most vigorously, and yelled for help. In the time was coming, and as arm powerful, not putting himself justily to the work, he soon found the distance lessening between him and his game, and encouragement adding force to his energies, after a time he brought it to the edge of the water. It was an alligator. It would be hard to say which was the most frightened, the man or the alligator, but help for the former coming up the beast was secured and pinioned, and carried off in triumph to the city.

In the course of our rambles along these ditches—we mean canals—we often see little boys sporting in their dark contents, and we tell this story for their especial benefit, adding thereto this piece of information: that an alligator is as devoid of discrimination as he is of moral sentiment, and he is just as apt to take a fancy for the shining legs of a little boy, as for those of a shinned bullfrog.

DULL.—An awfully dull day was yesterday. Not a case of any general interest came up before the Courts, civil or criminal, and the streets were as peaceable as those of a country village.

In the Fifth District Court, Mr. Jacob Barker closed his argument in his everlasting case of York vs. Chilton, or rather the Judge closed it for him, and the case was taken under consideration. We have before stated that it came up this time, again, on a motion for a new trial.—He fifth or sixth, we believe. As Mr. Barker was not allowed to finish his speech, we learn that he intends to print it for the benefit of the lawyer's posterity.

In Recorder Caldwell's Court there were some long arguments touching a libel charge preferred by Adolphus M. Sayre against Thomas Hood, and that case was taken into consideration.

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels.

ST LOUIS:—J H Brower, R H Davy, G McBride, John C Parsons, F S Joseph, N Y; J Geddes, Ohio; B T Burrell, St Louis; P A Crolle, H W Adams, N O; W A Smith, L Moore, Mobile; E L Viale, U S A; Mrs Viale and serv't, A James Miner, Miss etc.

CITY:—Woddy Tate, N O Friend, Ala; N E Rives, J W Walker, F Dickson and lady, New York; R Thompson, Texas; J H Hoyle and lady, Tenn; D H Cooper, W H Dillingham, S P Lawson, Miss; W L D Woodall, W B Sandford and lady, N O; J Leake, Dr Perkins, George Keller, John Keller, Louisiana; Alex Keller, W M Harper, Jos Hickey and son, J D Shack, Wm Polk, Louisiana; W Worrell, Va; E G Bridges, Ark; F Van Dyke, Louisiana; James Miller, Mississippi; W C Carroll, John Miller, Ohio; M L McCampbell, R S Brown, Ind.

VERANDA.....Horace Cone, J W Fleming, J H C Blair, Texas; M Ward, E E Aaron, G W Babcock, E C Walker, N Y; J Burton, lady and two children, Ala; Wm Balcom, T H McCormick, Miss; J C Goodhich, and lady, New York; T Crawford and family, N O; John Jones, D Brown, Ky; H J Jordan, W H Lilly, St Louis; Wm Wilcox, San Juan; James Meacham, lady and child, La; W M Joplin, A Keller, Jean Keller, Geo Keller, L Keller, E Shirley, J L McPall, La.

ARCADE:.....Chas A Neal, John McBride, Mexico; H Markham, W H Bruce, Texas; John L, T W Ferguson, W H Bruce, John C Allen, Ala; S Ross, S Brown, W H Howell, Miss; H H Thompson, Ky, T T Connell, C J Mitchell, Ohio; T W Pope, Texas; Leon Dreher, N O; S Rose, S Bloom, Miss; G Neaves, Ohio, James Calhoun, Ark.

COMMERCIAL:.....James McDermott, J A McDonald, Ala; E Chiles, Miss; John Mitchell, Ill; H Boeler, J Woodruff, J H Hughes and son, J R Tanner, Texas; Wm K Dickerson, W B Young, Wm McDermott, Texas; Colo O'Sullivan, James Vance, N O; N C Gullett, Miss; N C Hunt, Ind; J M Quigley, Ill; J Stickleman, Ky; C A Stewart and lady.

TUTTS:.....J D Shrewsberry, W R McCormicy, H C Lang, Ky; J C Graves, Ark; Samuel Redah, Ky; J W Foster, R W Reddick, Miss; G W Mayberry, La.

Married:

On Saturday evening, March 27, by Victor Sulle, Esq., THOMAS JONES, Branch Pilot of the port of New Orleans, and Mrs. JOSEPHINE PARKER, all of the city.

[In the sparkling champagne accompanying the above, we quaff the health of the happy pair, and an unadulterpidly pleasant trip through life.]

Died:

On Monday morning, April 5, at Gallgasi 4 o'clock, MARTIN FEENEY, aged 45 years, a native of Roscommon, Ireland.

☞ NOTICE TO DISCHARGING CLERKS AND DRAYMEN.—We will pay no Drayage from shipping but to those building our written order. [apl] A. J. WRIGHT & CO.

Table Talk.

The Sistine Chapel in Rome is famed for the sacred music there performed. In fact, we have known of Americans who have crossed the Atlantic simply to hear the "Miserere" sung at this church. It is pertinent to the above remarks, to state that H. D. Hewitt, 39 Camp street, has an excellent selection of sacred music by all the celebrated composers. He keeps likewise an admirable stock of miscellaneous sheet music, and is celebrated for his musical instruments.

The bow-window of Joseph Hutty's new fancy store, 20 Camp street, is proving an especial attraction to promenaders, for Hutty has there placed a beautiful toy of clockwork, representing an Oriental dancing girl with her musicians, one of whom plays the tamborin and nods to you, as much as to say, "What a deuced fine fellow I am." That toy must have cost Hutty a large sum, and seems to attract people to the interior of his store, where they are enchanted by the display of perfumery, fans, jewelry, papier-maché goods and toilet articles in general.

"A prince can make a belted knight,
A marquis, duke, and a' that,
But an honest man's above his might,
Gude faith, he maunna ca' that.
For a that, and a that,
Their dignities and a that,
The pith o' sense and pride o' worth,
Are higher ranks than a' that."

But how can common sense be better shown than by buying, at 53 Canal street, Leighton & Co.'s collars, shirts, under shirts, summer drawers, etc.?

☞ RALLY! RALLY!! RALLY!!!—WHIG RANGERS!—Meet THIS EVENING, (Wednesday,) April 7, at the Club Room, over the PEARL, St. Charles street, at half past 7 o'clock. The Whigs of the city are invited to attend. By order:
CHAS. M. WAVERMAN, President.
CHAS. T. ROBINSON, O. LEFISCHER, } Secretaries.

☞ FIREMEN'S CHARITABLE ASSOCIATION.—The Delegates to this Association are hereby notified to attend the Regular Quarterly Meeting, to be held on MONDA