DAILY CRESCENT.

THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.
OFFICE NO. 98 ST. CHARLES STREET,
Will be regularly served to subscribers in this city and Lafayette at an early hour every day, (Sunday excepted,) for one year, in advance, payable to the office, or 25 cents a week, payable to the carriers.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:
From and after this date the following rates will charged, as regards the time insertion, viz:
First insertion, in all cases.....$1 00
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 proprietors, has been steadily and rapidly on the increase, even through the dull season just closed, October 16, 1851.

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 10, 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. Bergkman, 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.

Kossuth and Clay.

We confess ourself one of a large class in this country, who respect the motives and admire the enthusiasm of the distinguished Hungarian, but yet co-operate with him in the purposes of his mission. Our reasons are abundant, and will, we believe, bear the test of common-sense scrutiny. We can state them rapidly and briefly. Looking upon our own land as the selected "refuge of the oppressed," and loving it, its pure air of healthful freedom, its noble prospects in the future, and its solid blessings in the present, we cannot feel that we are bound to do no more than give safe shelter and the power of living free and happy to every man, come whence he may. We do not think it a wise and prudent policy to plunge into great and costly wars, to interrupt our rapid progress, to weaken our growing strength, in order to assume position as the Dictator of Nations, when already we can offer safe asylum to the oppressed of all countries, and shortly our fiat will be the law of overpowering strength. If we force to enter upon a career of propagandism and vindication, we cannot see why we should make the issue upon a distant, inland, and stranger land, rather than upon Ireland, as much oppressed, accessible easily by sea, and so honorably, through her sons, connected with American history and progress. What does America owe Hungary! and what Ireland? Let the account be fairly stated. If we are to war for one oppressed nation, why not for every oppressed nation? We should not sail upon unknown seas.

These are common sense points; but they will not stand before the great waves of popular enthusiasm. And Kossuth is a most adroit advocate! He was charged (rather extravagantly and not altogether justly) with having abused Mr. Clay. He repudiated the charge as false, and did so most adroitly. But look at the facts:

In his speech at this place, he said he was "provoked" at the "unlocked for publicity" given to his interview with Mr. Clay. To show why he felt himself "provoked," we quote from the authorized report of his speech:

"But somebody of those few present on that occasion (I indeed don't know who, but certainly not Mr. Clay—of this I am sure), considered matters not with the same delicacy I have done, and made a public report in some newspapers about our private interview; and therefore I stood before the public of this great Republic in the light, as if I were not able to answer a view opposed to me, and had viewed silent acquiescence to pass for a bad cause."

So, Mr. Kossuth thinks that the publication of which he complains was *indelicate*, and, to cast still further odium on it, says adroitly that he is certain Mr. Clay had nothing to do with it.

But the Bee yesterday publishes an extract from a letter from Mr. Clay, which shows that he had something to do with it. We re-publish:

WASHINGTON, March 30, 1852.

I have never distinctly understood what Mr. Kossuth said of me at Louisville, but I certainly had given him no cause of offence. The interview between him and me can not be regarded as private, as it certainly was not a confidential one. It was attended by three members of Congress, and the Attorney of the United States for this district, and would have been by others, but for my feeble state of health. What I had said in the interview with Mr. Kossuth was variously and sometimes contradictorily represented in the newspapers. Under these circumstances, Mr. Ewing, one of the members in attendance, prefaced the statement which has been published, and the substantial accuracy of which had been verified by another attending member. Over my own sentiments and language I thought I had entire control, just as Gen. Cass thought proper to state to the Senate of the United States, what he had said to Mr. Kossuth upon their first interview. Mr. Ewing, in his statement, treated Mr. Kossuth with perfect respect, and said nothing to compromit him in the slightest degree. Such, my dear sir, was the origin and such the motives of the publication alluded to.

I am with great respect,
Your friend and obedient serv't,
H. CLAY.

So speaks Mr. Clay, and he shows, that, if guilty, Mr. Cass is guilty in the same manner, as aforesaid.

But why should Kossuth, under any circumstances, in a matter of this kind, cast the first stone at Mr. Clay or Mr. Cass? Has Kossuth forgotten—has the public forgotten—his conduct at Marseilles, in a parallel case? Capt. Long there showed him, under every signification of confidential privacy, a letter from Consul Hodge. Kossuth asked permission to show that letter to his companions—took it—copied it—sent it to a Red Republican, Socialist, and most inflammatory paper of Marseilles—and in less than four hours afterwards a letter shown in confidence, and entitled to all the consideration of diplomatic privacy, was thrown broadcast among the excitable populace of Marseilles—without any attending explanation or defence from our Consul! And why so published? It not to discredit the American Consul, if not to create a popular excitement, for no reason under heaven. With what warrant? None. Kossuth knew the letter was peculiarly private, in the sanctity of the most sacred diplomatic usages, and yet he gave it the broadest publicity. And now, how can he, how should he be "provoked" at the conduct of the American statesman? We say the conduct of the American statesman, because Henry Clay, like himself, assumes the responsibility, and the issue stands between the American statesman and the Hungarian Missionary. Let it so stand; let the verdict of public opinion be given.

We say again, we respect the mission and admire the enthusiasm of Mr. Kossuth. We respect and admire any man who loves his native land and seeks to concentrate upon it the interests of the world. It does not follow that we should endorse and re-echo his advice.

We will forget his singularly unwise and injudicious threat to appeal from our Government to our people—from the elected government of a free people to that people—as though we were Jacobins and revolutionists.

We pass over his insidious and not very appropriate allusions to parties. But, when he, indirectly or even by the most distant reflection, casts censure upon Henry Clay, we must demand the verdict of public opinion. We point to half of a century of magnificent public service—to a life covering more than three-fourths of a century, and throughout peerless in its uncalculating and unshrinking chivalry—to a fame shining above a life of lofty and solid services, and signaling our present to the future as a light burning on a high mountain. Nor Kossuth, nor even a greater than he, could induce us to be silent when but one ray of light—and that the light of personal honor—was threatened to be taken from a great American memory—an historic glory. Kossuth or Henry Clay—whose fame shall be the grander monument in history? How will the poetry of the Hungarian compare with the simple majesty of the common sense American?

There will be an excellent lunch served up at the Shades this morning, at half-past 10 o'clock. All the delicacies of the season may there be found. Give Falconer a call.

Telegraphed to the "Daily Crescent."

By the People's (O'Reilly) Line.

Ohio River—Steamboats.

PITTSBURGH, Friday, April 9.

The river here is still falling, with 11 feet 9 inches water in the channel.

CINCINNATI, April 9.

The river here is now stationary, with clear and fine weather. Flour has been in moderate request to-day at $3 10 ⅌ bbl. Whisky 18⅞@19c. ⅌ gallon. Bacon Sides have sold at 9¼c. ⅌ pound.

LOUISVILLE, April 9.

The river here is now stationary, though it has been rising this morning. The wharf is still flooded, and the water covers the first floors of many houses.

The steamboats R. H. Winslow, Swallow and Wm. B. Clifton have departed for NewOrleans, and the Fanny Smith, the Lewis Whiteman have arrived from that port.

NewYork Markets.

NEWYORK, April 9.

The Cotton market has been rather quiet, and without any important alteration in prices. Flour has been in good request at $4 56 to $4 68¾ for State brands, and $4 75 to $4 87½ per bbl. for Ohio. Yellow Corn is selling at 66 to 67c. per bushel. Lard 9¼ to 9½c. per pound.

By the Southern Line.

Charleston Markets.

CHARLESTON, April 9.

There has been a good demand in the Cotton market here during the week, and the sales embrace 1200 bales. The quotations for Middling Uplands is 7½c. per lb.

The increase in the receipts at all the Atlantic ports, compared with those to the same date last year, is 93,000 bales against 88,000 at the close of last week, and 17 at the close of the week before.

By the People's (O'Reilly) Line.

Steamboats Passing.

VICKSBURG, Friday, April 9.

The following steamboats have passed here to-day bound for New Orleans: The Globe, at 6 30 this morning; the George Collier, at 11 this morning; the Bella Donna, at 2 this afternoon; the Ohio, at 3; the St. Louis, at 6; and the Princess No. 5, at half-past 6 this afternoon.

NewYork Markets.

NEWYORK, Friday Evening, April 9.

The Cotton market has been dull, and prices this afternoon have shown a downward tendency. The sales embrace barely 600 bales, and quotations for Middling Orleans and Mobile are 8⅜ to 8½c per lb. Flour is steady, with sales of 7000 bbls. Mess Pork $17 per bbl. Lard 9¼ to 9½c per lb. Rio Coffee 9¼ to 9½c per lb.

Shipwreck and Terrible Loss of Life.

BOSTON, Friday, April 9.

A large vessel has been driven ashore on Peaked Hill Bar, and lost with all on board. Her name is not yet ascertained. She went ashore during a heavy gale, and when no boat could live in the surf.

Congressional Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, April 9.

The Senate to-day concurred in the amendment of the House of Representatives appropriating $50,000 additional to complete the extension of the Capitol.

Cuban Apprehension.

NEWYORK, April 9.

Later accounts from Cuba state that there is much alarm felt on the island, caused by a report that another expedition is fitting out in the United States for its invasion. The ships of war are sent out to cruise along the coast.

The Turf.

METAIRIE COURSE.—SPRING MEETING, APRIL 9, 1852.—*Four Mile Day.*—The crack event of the season came off yesterday over this course. The reputation of the horses, the unusual large attendance and the accompanying sport reminded old turfmen of the brave days gone by. The inside of the course was brilliant with gay equipages, while the salons below and the stands above were crowded with their excited hundreds. Several thousand spectators were present, and among them a select assemblage of ladies. A fine, clear day and a good track were favorable to sport.

The go was for the Jockey Club Purse of $600. There were four entries, to-wit: *Louis d'Or, Hiddlestone, Belle Key* and *La Varie Reine.*

La Varie Reine was the favorite against the field at 100 to 60, and large amounts changed hands at this figure. The betting was brisk at three to two and five to three. The *cognoscenti* were most anxious to back the favorite at the above rates, and consequently the outsiders fought shy and refused to accept many proffered favors. *Louis d'Or* was next in the affections of the "fancy." *Belle Key* third, and banters were made that *Hiddlestone* would be distanced! How wide they were off the mark, the sequel proved!

At the call all four came upon the track. *Hiddlestone* looked in rather high condition for the hot work before him, and *La Varie Reine* was said to be a little sore from her dashing victory a few days previous. To warm her to the work, her trainer gave her a *brose* sheer around the course previous to the final call.

First Heat.—At the tap of the drum all four went off in better skelter order. *La Varie Reine* led, with *Louis* second, *Belle Key* third, and *Hiddlestone* bringing up the rear. The favorite crept away from the field from the jump, gradually widening the gap to the last half of the third mile, where the field seemed to be cut out beyond all hope. Here bets were offered that she would distance the lot, and cries went up of "No go!" "Dead sock in the pit!" etc. At the fourth round "steel and cut-out" were applied, which brought the three well up—*La Varie Reine* leading by a few lengths to the score, with *Belle* second, *Hiddlestone* third, and *Louis* fourth. Time, 7:37¾. After this the betting was all on one side.

Second Heat.—The favorite again led right gallantly. In the fourth round *Louis d'Or* made a fine rattling rally, and going to the front came home a winner, the rest brushing at him with might and main. Time, 7:44½. This result being known, *Louis* became the favorite, and it having been announced that *La Varie Reine* was drawn, the knowing ones began to *hedge*.

Third Heat.—*Louis d'Or* went away like a shot. *Belle* cut him down on the back stretch, and led the party for a few strides, where she again fell back. On the third round *Louis* was in the advance, with *Belle Key* driving him to the stirrup. *Hiddlestone* in the last mile made a struggle for the first position, but was shaken off. *Louis d'Or* winning the heat and the race. Time, 7:54.

SUMMARY.

April 9.—Jockey Club Purse $600—four mile heats.

D. F. Kenner's b. c. *Louis d'Or*, by Surpedon, dam Pocayune, 4 years old.....4 1 1
T. J. Wells's ch. h. *Hiddlestone*, by Trustee, dam by Muckle John, 5 years old.....3 3 2
P. O. Hebert's (L. E. Smith's) b. f. *Belle Key*, by Sovereign, out of the dam of Ann Hayes, 3 years old.....2 2 dis
W. J. Minor's br. f. *La Vrine Reine*, by Sovereign, dam Veracity, by Pacific, 3 years old.....1 4 dr

Time, 7:37¾—7:44½—7:54.

THE RACE TO-DAY.—The sports over the Metairie to-day will be for a purse of $300, mile heats, three best in five. The entries, which are famous, promise a fine day's entertainment. See bill.

New Music.

H. D. Hewitt, No. 39 Camp street, has sent us several new and beautiful pieces of Music, among which are "Twilight Waltz" by Emilia Laugiotz, "Chanson a Boire," an impromptu for the piano by J. Schulhoff, and the "Time of the Heart," a ballad by Geo. F. Root. He has also sent us "My Sigh shall on the balmy breeze," a duett from Donizetti's opera of "Lucia di Lammermoor."

We are much obliged to our contemporary of the Delta for the courtesy of sending us a detailed account of the late St. Louis steamboat disaster. We had not received the paper which gave the particulars.

WHIG MEETING.—A grand rally of the whigs takes place at Banks' Arcade this evening, in view of the vote on the Convention, on Monday next. It should be numerously attended.

RAFFLE.—The raffle for several pictures the productions of Mr. Powers, a very talented and deserving artist, comes off at Jacobs' Daguerreotype Rooms, on Camp street between Commercial Alley and Poydras street, at half-past seven o'clock this evening.

THE RAVELS.—The St. Charles was crowded again last night, and there does not appear to be the least abatement in the interest taken in the performances. We have never known a more successful engagement. To-night Mons. Blondin, the wonderful tight rope performer, takes a benefit, and a more than usual amount of attraction is offered. A new pantomime entitled "The Coopers" is to be produced.

FOR LOUISVILLE.—The Southern Belle, a beautiful new boat, second only to the Eclipse, commanded by our popular friend, Capt. Vontagen, leaves for Louisville this evening at 5 P. M.

BRIDGEWATER PAINT.—We find by our Southern exchanges that the Bridgewater paint is being used in almost every section of this and the adjacent States. We felt certain that this article would be generally used when once its properties were known; and our predictions are daily being verified by the numerous notices that appear in the country papers. The character of the paint is fully endorsed by parties who have been using it for the past six months; and we repeat the opinion we have before expressed, that it is one of the most important discoveries we have ever known. In a short time no other paint will be applied to the outside of buildings but the Bridgewater mineral, and every property owner would find his interest promoted by examining into the merits of this paint before closing his contracts for building.

SWISS BELL RINGERS—*Day Performance.*—A fine opportunity for families to hear the Swiss Bell Ringers is offered to-day, as they give a performance at 12 o'clock. Their unique music is the most simple and delightful we have ever heard, and no one will regret an attendance at their entertainments! Herr Stoepel's performance on his wood and straw instrument is truly wonderful. They give a performance also to-night.

From the St. Louis Republican.

Dreadful Explosion and Loss of Life.

We are called on to record a most terrible catastrophe—the explosion of the steamer Glencoe, and the destruction of a large number of human beings—it cannot be ascertained how many. The history of this dreadful event, as well as we could ascertain it during the prevailing intense excitement, is about as follows:

The steamer Glencoe had just arrived from NewOrleans, heavily laden, and was endeavoring to effect a landing between Pine and Chesnut streets.

The Alceck Scott, Georgia, Cataract and Western World were lying, one beside the other, at that point, and the Glencoe was attempting an entrance between the Cataract and Georgia. She lay with her bow a little above the stern of the Georgia, when two or more of the boilers exploded, spreading death and destruction in every direction about her.

From a young gentleman who, during the upward trip of the Glencoe, acted as assistant clerk, we learn that she carried eighty deck passengers, more or less, and from twenty to twenty-five cabin passengers. The boat had touched at several adjacent steamers a sufficiently long time to allow a very many persons from shore to board her, swelling her numbers considerably.

The explosion was as we have intimated, a tremendous one. The entire upper works of the Glencoe, forward of the pilot house—unfortunately the part where the majority of the passengers had gathered to witness the landing—were torn away. Chimney bolters, timbers and freight were scattered about with many human beings in every direction.

The work of destruction was not confined to the Glencoe. The after upper works of the Cataract, which lay close by, taking in the whole of the bullet chow, was destroyed. Other boats near by were visited, but to a less extent, by the calamity.

Shortly after the explosion, the boat was discovered to be on fire, and simultaneously with the discovery, commenced floating down. The full extent of the ruin presented itself as she passed down.

The cabin forward of the wheel-house was gone. A portion of it had been thrown on the freight piled at the forecastle, this mass rising as high as the after hurricane deck. The flames were burning fiercely about where the boilers had been, and spreading rapidly to all sides. From the shore, many human beings, men and women, could be descried hurrying from one side to the other, desperately seeking some place of escape.

One or two poor fellows who had been scalded and afterwards caught in the falling timber, were seen motioning and heard crying loudly for assistance as the flames reached and enveloped them. The scene was a most horrible one. As the boat continued to slide down her yawl became filled with her surviving passengers. The yawls of some other boats also were pushed out and succeeded in saving others. We can make no correct estimate of the number of persons lost by scalding and drowning. It is supposed that from sixty to seventy were saved. Allowing this estimate to be correct, from thirty to forty, or even more, lives have been lost.

We give such names of persons lost as we could learn amid the exciting excitement:

John Denny, clerk of steamer Glencoe, killed. His body found on the hurricane deck of steamer Western World, horribly disfigured.

George Buchanan, engineer of the Glencoe, reported killed. We heard the report subsequently contradicted.

A son of Capt. Lee, of the Glencoe, killed.

Miss Kent, on the steamer Cataract, killed.

James Little, pastry cook of the Cataract, killed.

Michael Dunn, bar-keeper of the Glencoe, blown ashore, and dangerously wounded.

Daniel Hinman, from Warwick county, Indiana, arm broken, and badly scalded.

Francis Galferata, a hotel-runner, slightly injured.

George Washington Ralfe, hotel runner, dangerously wounded in side—right foot nearly severed from body—not expected to survive.

Michael Dunn, arm broken and scalded.

George Rose and James Wiles, hotel-runners, missing—supposed to have been lost.

Mr. Staddford, from Ohio, blown overboard—slightly bruised—saved.

Capt. Lee, wife, and one child, saved. They had gone ashore before the occurrence of the accident.

The names above were all that we could gather from sources to be at all depended on. Some twelve or fifteen bodies were counted in boats on shore, very few of which could be identified.

The scenes witnessed immediately after the occurrence of the catastrophe are of the most heart-rending description. We noticed several men, their faces blackened, their clothes wet and soiled with ashes, hurrying along the levee and crying for relief. One body on the Cataract had the head blown entirely off. We saw, also, the legs of a boy or girl, the body having lodged in some other direction. A number of physicians were in attendance, and rendered every service which lay in their power.

The body of a lady, so horribly mangled that it scarcely held together was taken from the ruins of the Cataract's ladies' cabin. She was not of course, identified. It was thought that she had been blown from the ill-fated Glencoe. A little girl, aged about thirteen, was also picked up on the Cataract, and it was for a while believed that she could be saved. But a closer examination by the physicians revealed one or two fatal wounds, which induced the opinion that she would not survive until morning.

The burning Glencoe lodged at first about the foot of Spruce street, where some of the survivors who had not escaped by the yawls succeeded in gaining the wood boats and thence reaching the shore. Afterward, she swung around and floated until within a few blocks of the gas works, where she permanently lodged, and burned to the water's edge. The fire was communicated to the wood boats she had passed, seven of which, that were fully freighted, were destroyed.

Five other empty wood-boats were also consumed. The flames spread not to the corded wood on shore. It is estimated that from 250 to 300 cords of this wood were consumed. Fortunately the fire did not spread to the buildings on the Levee.

In our statement of the injuries to the steamers lying near the Glencoe, when she exploded, we failed to give all the particulars. One of her chimneys, we are informed, struck the after cabin of the steamer Georgia, demolishing it completely. The starboard forward guard of the Cataract was greatly damaged.

Some slabs from the table of the Glencoe fell on the hurricane roof of the Alceck Scott, penetrating it in several places. One of the steam pipes entered the texas of the Western World, demolishing several state rooms. Buttened sheets of the Glencoe's boiler lodged on the adjacent steamers. One of her flues was driven into the ladies' cabin of the Cataract. Timbers were strewn on shore, and bricks from the works about the boilers, cast a considerable distance. The force of the explosion was heard far in the westward extremity of the city, and the concussion felt as high up as Third street.

The Dead.—We went into the Health Officer's room last evening, where a portion of the dead of the Ill-fated Glencoe was collected, and examined particularly the bodies; those who have never had the painful task witnessing death in this form, can but faintly imagine the ghastly and horrible appearance which a steam explosion produces. In addition to wounds and bruises, which attendant violent disfigurements, there is a pallor and peculiar effect upon the body, the result of scalding water and steam, which almost obliterates the natural features, and renders it exceedingly difficult to recognize even an intimate acquaintance. The bodies with two exceptions were horribly mutilated. The limbs seemed all to be broken—literally crushed—and in several instances many of them were separated from the trunks.

But one female was in the group. Her face and hand were apparently but slightly injured, and we judged her to be about twenty or twenty-five years of age. She bore the appearance of respectability, and was more than likely an emigrant. Two boys were among the number, one, the Captain's son, (at least recognized to be such by his clothing, for the body was in pieces,) aged ten years, and the other an emigrant's child, we should suppose, a few years older. The latter was not badly disfigured, and while we were present, we noticed a gentleman endeavoring to ascertain if he had not yet some life in him. Mr. John Denny, the clerk of the boat, was among the number. The rest, judging from their clothes, were deck hands, firemen, or it may be, passengers.

The majority of these persons must have occupied exposed situations. With two or three exceptions, the bodies seemed to be literally crushed, and in two instances they were torn almost into fragments, portions of them not yet having been obtained. The group formed a horrible spectacle. Hushed in the silence of death, they lay mutilated and parboiled, while the living were examining them, with the help of candles, to recognize, if possible, some lineament of countenance, some peculiarity of ornament or dress. With the exception of Capt. Lee's little son, and Mr. Denny, the clerk, no recognition was made of the bodies.

The catastrophe is one to more than which, from their disastrous and numerous effects, but out all means of ascertaining the number and the name of the sufferers. The book containing the passenger list is gone, with every thing else in the clerk's office, except the freight record—the clerks themselves are dead—the comparatively few bodies recovered are unrecognizable, and it seems impossible that even the loss of life will be correctly ascertained.

The Wounded on the Glencoe.—We visited, last night at 11 o'clock, the Hospital of the Sisters of Charity, in company with Dr. M'Pheters, and by the ladies were shown all the wounded persons. So far as we could, we obtained the names of all these yet living. They are as follows:

Wm. Callahan, a fireman, from Ireland. He is not dangerously wounded.

Jesse H. Harrington, from Cooke county, Ill., formerly of Ohio. He had a fracture of the right thigh and wrist, with injuries on the face.

Samuel Stoy, a man who went on board after the boat arrived. Probably mortally wounded.

Daniel B. Hemman, from Warwick Gibson county, Ill. His arm is broken, and he is badly scalded.

Louis McLean, of Ohio; had flesh wound and badly scalded. It is doubtful if he recover.

Thomas Carroll, of Liverpool, injured in the head and shoulder, and dangerously.

Wm. Bredlawd—This man is so badly wounded that it was difficult to get any thing out of him. As far as we could learn, he is from Bereland, England, where his father keeps a hotel. He had about him a large amount of money, which has been taken care of, and another amount was in his trunk, which, of course, was lost.

David Cress, a passenger, from Belfast, Ireland, very dangerously wounded.

Wm. B. Cartwright—He lives in Mississippi, and was a passenger, on his way to visit his relatives in Calloway county. The doctor thinks he will recover.

Frederick W. Burlog, of Germany, not mortally wounded.

John Graham, only a sprain of the ankle.

Thos. Donohue, of Dubuque, badly injured in the head and one eye.

Patrick McLaughlin, an Irishman, from NewYork.

In addition to these, there were in the Dead House two women, one of them a girl about thirteen years of age, and a man, Henry Broperum, the second pilot.

It was certainly one of the most painful sights we have ever witnessed, and the recovery of many of them is extremely doubtful.

PUBLIC MEETING.—A meeting of the citizens, in view of the vote of next Monday upon the question of Convention or no Convention, is called, to-night, at Banks Arcade. In compliance with a resolution adopted by the Whig Rangers, distinguished gentlemen have been invited to address the meeting.

LADIES' SUPPER.—We take great pleasure in acknowledging an invitation to attend a ladies' supper at Armory Hall on Tuesday evening next. The supper is got up for the benefit of the Church of the Holy Trinity, now being erected at the corner of Jackson and Plaquemine streets, Fourth District, and as the object is a noble one, and the affair promises to be a pleasing one, we doubt not that it will be well attended.

PUTNAM'S LIBRARY.—J. B. Steel, No 60 Camp street, has sent us No. 5 of Putnam's semi-monthly library, entitled "Hood's Own." It contains a large quantity of humorous matter, and is illustrated with numerous wood cuts.

ROSITER'S PAINTINGS.—To-day is the last that these splendid paintings will remain at Armory Hall. As works of art, they are worthy the attention of connoisseurs, and they are full of historical interest. No one should miss seeing them.

Thanks to the obliging clerks of the steamers Southern Belle and Buena Vista for river favors.

From the West Indies.

We have received files of Jamaica papers to the 22d ult. The Kingston Journal has the following items of Island news:

The Dominica Colonist, contrasting the present with the past, remarks: "It will not require any vast amount of intelligence to discover, that on the score of prosperity, the year 1852 will bear a very unfavorable aspect when compared even with 1851. It matters not to what branch of our industrial economy we turn our attention, we must be satisfied that the reaction so long predicted has at last commenced; never, we believe, in the history of Dominica, can times of such general depression be discovered; the staple productions of our country have fallen so much in value in the home market, that it is not to be wondered at that very branch of trade should feel the effects; at the present market prices of sugars, they will—except on favorably situated estates—scarcely pay the cost of production, and hence the planter feels the pinch, and that too most severely.

The Antigua papers announce the death of Dr. Musgrave, the Public Treasurer of that Island. The Times states that he was one of its most eminent public men. He was appointed Treasurer of the Colony in the year 1825, which office he filled up to the time of his death, and although the practical management of the office, during much of that time, was assigned to others, yet, in his official capacity, both at home and in England, he rendered valuable service to his country.

The Saint Lucia Palladium mentions that petitions to both Houses of Parliament had been prepared by some of the leading proprietors of the island, and were in course of receiving the signatures of the inhabitants, with the object of putting a stop to further reductions in the duty on sugar, the production of slave labor. This is a step which, it observes, ought to have the universal co-operation of people interested in the welfare of the colony. On the opening of Parliament the sugar duties will be among the first of the trading questions considered; and the unanimous voice of the West Indies against the effects of of the act of 1846—alike ruinous and degrading to the laboring population and to the higher classes of society in these parts—can not but add weight to the arguments which our friends at home are prepared to urge in the amelioration of our circumstances. Every man in the island should sign these petitions, and the sooner they are sent on the better. Delay is now peculiarly dangerous."

From Montserrat we learn that Mr. Edward Dacres Baynes, well-known to many in this island, having been a stipendiary magistrate in it for some years, is to be succeeded in the presidency of that Island by Capt. Booth.

In Demerara the petitions to the two Houses of Parliament, for the enforcement of the treaties with Spain and Brazil, and for stopping the further reduction of the duties upon slave produce, have been numerously signed, and were to be forwarded early to the friends of the colony in the mother country. The petitioners, among other things, say:

"That your petitioners have seen, with great concern, the extent to which slave labor sugar is taken into consumption in the British markets, under the operation of the aforesaid Act, whilst it is notorious that the increase of production in those countries carrying on the slave trade, has been occasioned mainly by the augmentation of their slave population, in violation of existing treaties; whereby the slave owners have been able to place the British planters to disadvantage, who view with dismay their only staple supplanted by the foreign sugar planter cultivating and manufacturing his produce at rates incompatible with production by free labor within the tropics."

THE NEW SILVER COINAGE.—The statement that the new silver coinage, which the bill before Congress provides for, will have more alloy than the silver coins now in use, is incorrect. The fineness of the silver will not be altered, only there will be less silver in the new coinage.

THE NEWYORK CANALS.—On the 3d inst., at Albany, the weather was very cold, and it was announced that the canals would not be opened until the 25th inst.

COINAGE AT THE MINTS.—It is estimated that during the last three months, there has been coined at the U. S. Mint in Philadelphia, $11,101,300; and at the Branch Mints, $1,905,500. During the same time we have exported in coin, only $6,754,853.

M. HULSEMANN.—M. Hulsemann, Austrian Charge d'Affaires in the United States, is said, by the Augsburg Gazette, to have received orders to return to Washington.

HEAVY CLEARANCE.—There were cleared yesterday, at the Custom-house, 25,660 bales of cotton, of which 22,580 bales were for Liverpool, 2197 for Genoa, and 792 for Antwerp.

PUBLIC MEETING.—Judge Preston will address the citizens of NewOrleans to-night (Saturday) at 7 o'clock, in the American Theatre, in Poydras street.

MRS. MOWATT.—It is stated that this lady has so far recovered that she will soon leave Boston for NewYork. The report that some of her ribs were broken by the fall she received was incorrect.

THE STEAMSHIP FANNY.—The steamship Fanny, which formerly plied between this city and the Brazos, has been sold at Baltimore for $30,000. She is to be sent to San Francisco.

Table Talk.

"If our tongues correspond with our hearts," says Swift, "men will avoid our company, because their faults will not be complimented; and if the heart and tongue do not agree, we must certainly have a very mean opinion of ourselves, if we have the least notion of honesty." But we are earnest in declaring that the European and American works to be obtained at Ball's, 56 Gravier street, are of the highest merit. By the bye, he has just received from the New York publishers, "Hood's Whimsicalities," and "Richardson's Arctic Expedition in Search of Sir John Franklin."

"Two forms of abstraction," says the author of *Cosmos*, "jointly regulate our knowledge, namely: relations of *quantity*, comprising ideas of number and size, and relations of *quality*, embracing the consideration of the specific properties and the heterogeneous nature of matter." The above remarks are very applicable to the stock of guns, pistols, Rogers & Sons' cutlery, jewelery and watches, sold by C. S. Duggan, 82 Common street, inasmuch as, in degree of *quantity*, few establishments could show more—while, as regards *quality*, his stock is both beautiful and excellent!

"Oh, for a world in principle as chaste
As this is gross and selfish; over which
Custom and prejudice shall hear no sway,
That govern all things here, should ring aside
The meek and modest Truth, and forcing her
To seek a refuge from the tongue of strife
In nooks obscure, far from the ways of men."

Yet truth, in the end, always prevails—conspicuously, too, as in the dashing dry-goods sales carried on at 22 Chartres street—Brady's old stand. Just pass by there about 11 o'clock of a morning, and see the rush!

Died:

On Friday, April 9, at half-past 9 o'clock, Mrs. JULIA O'SHAUGHNESSEY, consort of P. O'Shaughnessy, aged 28 years, a native of Kilkee, County Galway, Ireland.

☞ The friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral from the residence of her husband, on Perdido street, between Rio' and and Market streets, THIS AFTERNOON, at half-past 4 o'clock.

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels.

CITY.....F P Massey, W L Evans, R B Young, C D Lacy, Cincinnati; Long, C W Fearn, J H Adams, A Haverty, B D Palmer, E R Fessenden, Ala; Sand A Grier, J Sandie, H W Holmes, M Heal ess, Ga; J D Rigby, W Weiss, Ind; Lewis Seelbach, Ky; Jas Cobb, Ga; H Hasty, Jno McKee, MO; Wm B Rastelle, R W Harris, La; W L Murphy, Ky; F Fuqua, Miss; J W E Wallace, Tex; A Jacobs, Mobile; J Campbell, Pa; J Campbell, Va; C H Graham, Ohio; E Chapman, steamer St Charles; J Crane and lady.

ST CHARLES.....Jas A T Jackson and family, ..ml W Thayer, C B G Whiting, S M Smith, R K Cutter, Miss; E Cutter, Miss; M Brown, Ind; J P Gyder, N Y; Max M J Wright, St Louis; E N Hunter, chemist, Philadelphia; A Kastner, J M Nash, Cincinnati; Jno Cormen, NO; W H C Whiting, U S A; P Rawlins, Mobile.

VERANDA.....F D Pickens, C C Campbell, H M Baldwin, lady, children and servant, Miss E Baldwin, Miss H Bradley, J Tow ns ...ldren, Miss A Rice and servant, Robt Hunt, J C Cobb, Ohio; Dr Mc...ll, Ky; W H Moore, W H Heyland, Miss Hicks, Texas; R Bryan, NO; Geo Rawlins, N Y; B F Ashew, M Cone, Ark; W K Sims, J C Gill, SC; John McCue, Ky.

ARCADE.....Philip L Sick, Wm S Warner, John W Jenkins, A Ashe, Mr Wilber, J Hill, H H Knight, Thos T Ragland, Miss; T H Morrel, J H Dubbs, Tenn; Thos B Jones, Cincinnati; Jas A Fair, C M Spear, La; J Jycob, N S Caldwell, Mo; S T Parker, N Y.

COMMERCIAL.....E Heath, B T Moore, Ind; J W Dabbs, Texas; H Swinney, Tenn; Jas A D Mosby, Miss; Robt Ivy, Ky; W H Wise, Miss; J R Wilson, Tho Cooper, Ill; Wm T Jone, Ark; Thos Quinn, Va.

TURTS.....P S Edwards, Texas; Dr A C Keene, James Brown, S Carolina; Robt C G Holford, Ala; J W Jenkins, M K Wheat, J T Collins, Ala; H T Storks, G T Ross, Va; S Bolles, Mass.

ORIGINAL.—THE BOSTON HARMONEON CHORUS has arrived in this city, and will give a GRAND ENTERTAINMENT at ARMORY HALL, on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, April 14, in a choice collection of SONGS, GLEES, DANCES, BURLESQUES, OPERAS, etc. etc.
☞ For particulars, see small bills.
☞ Circle of Admission, 50 Cents.
☞ Doors open at 7 o'clock; Concert to commence at 8. apl10 4t

PAGED BLANK BOOKS.—Just received, a full assortment of MEDICAL AND LEGAL PAGED LEDGERS AND JOURNALS, 300 to 800 pages each, best English paper, full bound. Forwarding Agents, DAVID FELT & CO., apl10 6m Stationers' Hall, 84 Chartres street.

NEW MUSIC.—HAPPY BIRDLING of the FOREST, composed for Miss Catherine Hayes by W. V. Wallace; FLEUR DE MARIE, Ballad, by G. Barker; NORAH AND DERMOT, Ballad, by the author of "Call me Norah;" TIME OF THE HEART, by G. F. Root; CZIBES FOLKA, by Lenglet; EMILIE, Polka Elegante, by Ascher; MAZOURKA, by Goria; TWILIGHT WALTZ, LES ADIEUX, Valse, by Venzi; FANTASIE ON AIRS FROM LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR, by Thalberg; CHARSON A BOIRE, Impromptu, by Schulhoff. MARTN'S THEORY AND PRACTICE OF MUSICAL COMPOSITION, just received and for sale by
apl10 2t H. D. HEWITT, 39 Camp street.

METAIRIE RACES.—SATURDAY, April 10.—JOCKEY CLUB PURSE $300.....MILE HEATS, THREE BEST IN FIVE.....The Horses start at 5 o'clock P. M.
ENTRIES:
1.....Capt. W. J. Minor enters b. c. JERICO, 3 years old, by Jordan, dam of Britannia. Rider's Dress—Dark Blue.
2.....Col. T. H. Hill daily enters ch. g. THUNDERBOLT, 4 years old, by Thornhill, dam by Leviathan.
SUNDAY, April 11.....HANDICAP RACE—TWO MILE HEATS—ORLEANS HOUSE PURSE $400.
☞ Ladies visiting the Ladies' Stand, must be accompanied by members of the Club, or invited guests who are non-resident.
☞ Gentlemen desirous of joining the Club will have their names presented to the entry-box of Stewards. Members will pay their subscription and receive ribbons for the emblems of membership at the ticket office. The Course and appurtenances are in the most perfect order to insure an agreeable meeting.
☞ Strangers' Badges, giving the privileges of the Course for the week, $10.
☞ Admittance to the Public Stands, $1.
apl10 R. TEN BROECK, Proprietor.

CARRIAGE FOR SALE.—A good ONE HORSE CARRIAGE with TWO SEATS, will be sold low on account of departure; it can be seen at the stable of Mr Cushing, Hewes Station, Navarre street. apl10 1t*

Boys' Clothing Exclusively.
WM. STUART & CO.,
No. 8, Chartres street, NewOrleans.
Dealers in every description of
BOYS' CLOTHING.
The public will bear in mind that our assortment is for
BOYS ONLY.
Also, Shirts, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Suspenders, Hosiery, etc.
Jan5 y.aan 3dp1f

WHIG RANGERS.—At a meeting of the Whig Rangers held on Wednesday, April 7, the following gentlemen were elected to serve for the ensuing Presidential Campaign:
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:
E. J. CARRELL, Chairman.
JOHN M. BURK,
J. P. BARNETT,
CHARLES MCGEHEE,
FINANCE COMMITTEE:
HENRY PEYCHAUD, Chairman.
THOMAS K.