instead of $350 each, as reported, which was carried by the following vote:

Yeas: Messrs. Andrews, Burthe, Derbes, Dolhonde, Forbes, Lusto, Philbrick, Relf, Shaw, Stetson, Sykes, Watkins, Wilson, Wiltz and Winston—15.

Nays: Messrs. Bailey, Eustis, Heermann, Leeds, Mackey, Nixon, Place and Ramos—8.

Mr. Burthe moved to amend the report by fixing the salaries of the Commissioners to take the census of the Third District at $350 each, instead of $250 each, as reported.

Mr. Leeds called for the previous question, which was on the adoption of the salaries as reported, and said motion was lost.

And the question being on the motion to adopt the amendment of Mr. Burthe, it was carried by the following vote:

Yeas: Messrs. Andrews, Burthe, Derbes, Dolhonde, Forbes, Lusto, Philbrick, Relf, Shaw, Stetson, Sykes, Watkins, Wilson, Wiltz and Winston—15.

Nays: Messrs. Bailey, Eustis, Heermann, Leeds, Mackey, Nixon, Place and Ramos—8.

Mr. Watkins moved to amend the report by fixing the salaries of the Commissioners to take the Census of the Fourth District at $300 each, instead of $150 each, as reported, which was lost by the following vote:

Yeas: Messrs. Dolhonde, Forbes, Lusto, Philbrick, Relf, Watkins, Wiltz, Winston—8.

Nays: Messrs. Andrews, Bailey, Burthe, Derbes, Eustis, Heermann, Leeds, Mackey, Nixon, Place, Ramos, Shaw, Stetson, Sykes and Wiltz—15.

Mr. Watkins moved to fix the compensation of said Commissioners at $250 each, which was adopted by the following vote:

Yeas: Messrs. Andrews, Burthe, Derbes, Dolhonde, Forbes, Lusto, Nixon, Philbrick, Relf, Shaw, Stetson, Sykes, Watkins, Wilson, Wiltz and Winston—16.

Nays: Messrs. Bailey, Eustis, Heermann, Leeds, Mackey, Place and Ramos—7.

On motion of Mr. Leeds, the further consideration of the report was postponed.

Mr. Sykes presented the following resolution, and the rules being suspended, it was read a second time and adopted:

Resolved, That the Secretary of this Board be requested to have twenty-nine cards printed, with the names of the members thereon, and the Wards they represent, and that one be placed on the desk of each member.

Mr. Forbes presented the following on its first reading:

Resolved, That the Census Takers of the respective Districts be, and they are hereby, authorized to number such houses in their Districts as may require it, at ——— cents per house, they to furnish everything necessary for the purpose.

And, on motion, the Board adjourned to Thursday next, the 29th inst., at 6 o'clock, P. M.

WALTER H. PETERS, Secretary.

DAILY CRESCENT.

THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT
OFFICE NO. 95 ST. CHARLES STREET,
Will be regularly served to subscribers in this city and Lafayette at an early hour every day, (Sundays excepted,) for $6 a year, in advance, payable to the office, or 15 cents a week, payable to the carrier.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:
From and after this date the following rates of charges, payable in bank notes or specie, 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 proprietors, has been steadily and rapidly on the increase, even through the dull season just closed October 30, 1851.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL
OF THE CONSOLIDATED CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 29, 1852.

☞ For Sheriff's, Constable's, and Public Auctioneers' Sales, see Third Page.

We publish, this morning, the Council proceedings of Tuesday night, as far as they have been furnished to us.

The Beginning of the End.

We mean by our caption to convey the idea that now may be noted the beginning of the end of the Presidential campaign. What is that end? We are not marvelously curious, and can see no further into a millstone than our next neighbor. We may appreciate operative agencies as such, but we can no more predict their consequences than a man the progress of a conflagration. We are neither the prophet nor the son of a prophet. We have not, like Amos Kendall, omens or prophecies to guide us in our course; and like the child in nursery proverb, we open our mouth and shut our eyes for what Providence may send.

But what will Providence send? We must frankly confess that we think Providence has but little to do with either party. Providence is neither whig nor democratic. Parties—and we are a firm believer in the necessity, the usefulness and propriety of parties—have but little of the care of Providence. They are permitted to go their own way, and no predestination orders their course.

However, waiving all questions of moral philosophy, there are certain matters of human probability, which may not be unwisely considered. Comparing two children in the earliest stages of infancy, it is difficult to say which will be Hercules or Tom Thumb. A summary of facts may not, therefore, be positively disagreeable to either party.

The democratic party has its intestine troubles.

The whig party has *its* intestine troubles.

Which has the more to overcome? Which the less to conquer?

We would wish that some political seer would answer us these questions.

Let us commence with the whigs. There is Scott, a brilliant military hero, one of the household words in American history—a military hero towering above all contemporaneous comparison a chieftain with Lundy's Lane, Churubusco Chapultepec and the city of Mexico as all the prestige of popular enthusiasm. But upon the correct civic questions of the day, upon the permanent solidity of the compromise, and upon the maintained harmony of the Union, there are, at least in the Southern section of the Confederacy, serious doubts of his nationality of feeling. Will he stand by the compromise—fair and square? Stanley, Cabell, Fowler, Mangham, Ward and Jones say that he will. The country asks merely that he endorse for his endorsers. That a military chieftain should announce his civic principles is a not unreasonable request.

This is one serious trouble in the whig camp.

Again, there is Fillmore. He has done his duty, nobly, fearlessly, nationally. He has so enforced the most entirely sectional law embraced in the Compromise—the Fugitive Slave law—as to bring down upon himself the maledictions of Northern bigots. Shall he be made a victim to their rage? The South naturally feels that in his re-election there is a vindication of its rights. A Northern man, who, without interest, holding a position by no favor, but by law, has dared forget the Northern popular majority, is not only a monument in American history, but a signal light to all statesmen who may come after him. In re-electing him, the American people would vindicate their nationality.

There is Webster—the constitutional Gibraltar of our native land. He is almost—so speaks the melancholy experience of history—too great to be President of the Union. The mountain cannot be moved to Washington. Let him stand in history, like his great compeers, Clay and Calhoun, greater than any Presidential competitor.

But our democratic friends have no cause to rejoice. In their ranks there are confusion and apprehensions. Shall they take Cass? He has a back history. He is a beaten candidate. That is a bad prestige. He was (and we suppose is) in favor of the semi-colored population of the newly acquired territories deciding upon the question of slavery or no slavery. That is not all. The modern "Young America" of democracy calls him an "old fogy." We do not understand the terms, but there is something in them. (*Vide* Congressional Debates.)

There is Douglass. He was not in his seat when the Fugitive Slave bill was voted for, and had not a word to say about it until after the lapse of a considerable space of time. He is a "Young America" bird, go-aheadative, and fully disposed to kick up a "fuss generally" in order to make himself remarkable and gratify "Young America."

Then there is "single patch Marcy," the gentlemanly Butler, the gallant Lane, the chivalrous Stockton, who are not impracticable candidates.

It is a queer state of political affairs. We cast our horoscope around the political horizon in vain. We see only probabilities, contradictions and impossibilities. Would it not be queer, after all, if Lane of Indiana and Jones of Tennessee be the opposing candidates for the Presidency?

A Hint.

The Delta, yesterday evening, in its notices of "the spirit of the morning press," includes the Crescent. We politely recommend to it not to do so any more. We look upon the Delta's "Spirit of the Morning Press" as a mere string of partisan insinuations against the whig press and the policy of the majority controlling the city government. If it include the Crescent in its convenient summary, we shall be compelled to again request an answer to an awkward question. The editor will consult his convenience, and enjoyment of good humor, by leaving us out of his catalogue. We generally meet such insinuations as he habitually makes by a proposal to state awkward facts.

For instance: The editor says:

"Now the truth is, that ours is the only paper of large circulation in the city that has never had a thimble-full of the spoils. We publish a larger edition than any other establishment in the city, and on ordinary principles of policy and sense, it would not be unfair to the great mass of the people that matters of public moment should appear in the paper which they all read."

Well, we believe that "the truth is," that the Delta has not had any of the *legitimate* "spoils." It has had some others, which we will be happy to state, if requested to do so.

Again: "*We* publish a larger edition than any other establishment in the city." Well, what will you wager that your average circulation per day, for one month, equals ours? The Crescent and the Picayune were the only papers which dared compete, on affidavit, for the Post-office printing; why did not the Delta, if "*we* publish a larger edition than any other establishment in the city," enter into the competition, which we sought then and would seek again to-morrow? Why does it quietly let the Picayune carry off the Post-office printing?

The French Spoliation Bill.—"X" of the Baltimore Sun says: The French spoliations, notwithstanding the votes of General Cass and Judge Douglas in the Senate on Monday last, will pass the House of Representatives. Great and influential as both these gentlemen are and will always be with Congress and the great mass of the people, considerable difference of opinion exists in regard to these claims. Their justice has been acknowledged by a most brilliant array of statesmen, though I am ready to admit that very powerful authority, as in the present instance, may be quoted against them. But it is an entire mistake to suppose that "doubling them" would facilitate their passage; *dividing* them, say in halves, might. Congress is in a habit of meeting out justice in a measure.

The Ravels.—These clever artists drew another crowded house at the St. Charles last night. This is their last week but one, and we shall, in common with our citizens, regret their departure.

French Theatre.—By reference to the advertisements in another column, it will be seen that Rosini's grand opera of "William Tell" is to be performed to-night for the benefit of the talented leader of the Orchestra, to whose assiduous labors the musical public have been much indebted this season. We trust that the house will be a crowded one.

Who Wants a Pen?—Should any one want a gold pen "as is a pen," the article is to be found at J. C. Morgan's Exchange Place, adjoining the Post-office. We speak knowingly, and we can further say that Morgan has a choice assortment of plain and fancy stationery.

Mr. Neafie in Philadelphia.—Mr. Neafie is at present playing a highly successful engagement in Philadelphia, and it affords us much pleasure to transfer to our columns the following tribute to his talents, which we find in the Philadelphia Sun:

Mr. Neafie's representation of "Hamlet" last night, was a truly beautiful performance, and the house was well filled in every part. The improvement in Mr. Neafie is beyond belief, and we may now classify him as one of the leading stars in the dramatic firmament. If all the parts he plays are rendered as correctly and beautifully as "Hamlet" was, we shall derive great pleasure and amusement throughout his engagement.

A New Tragedy.—Mr. George H. Miles, of Baltimore, the author of "Mahomet," for which Mr. Forrest paid $1,000, has written a new tragedy for Mr. Murdoch, called "De Soto, the Hero of the Mississippi."

We are indebted to the Clerks of the steamers Nashville, Ne Plus Ultra and P. F. Kimball, for river favors.

We are indebted to the clerk of the steamship Louisiana for Galveston papers.

Red River has been falling rapidly during the last week.

The annexed paragraph, from the New York Tribune shows that the Chaplins and Fairbankses are still at their dirty work of enticing servants away from their masters and sending them to the Boreal regions:

Rewind of Business.—The Directors of the Underground Railroad report to us the passage through our city last Monday of forty-one human chattels, from the land of the lave-whip and coffle, on a pilgrimage to the North Star. They are now all safely landed in Canada, where they have ceased to be stray cattle, and become men, women and children, no more to be subjects of the auction-block and brand. The Directors report the railroad in excellent order, and doing a safe and increasing business.

The Utah Judges Again.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald says that the President through the Secretary of State, having ordered the Utah Judges back to their posts, and intimated that they had better resign if not disposed to go, they have expressed a determination neither to go nor to resign, leaving it to the President to remove them, if he sees fit. It is understood the President has determined to remove them, and that the nominations of their successors will be sent in this week.

Missionary Society of the M. E. Church.—At the annual meeting of this society, held in New York on the 19th, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Rev. Bishop Waugh, President; Bishop Morris, 1st Vice President; Bishop Hamline, 2d do.; Bishop James, 3d do.; Rev. J. P. Durbin, Corresponding Secretary; Rev. George Lane, Treasurer; Rev. Leroy Swormstedt, Assistant do.; Mr. John B. Edwards, Recording Secretary.

Reform Medical Convention.—This body met in the Athenæum, Philadelphia on the 20th. It is composed of Medical Reformers of the Middle States, including the States of Delaware, Maryland and Virginia. Dr. Rose, of Maryland, president of the society, was in the chair. The session was consumed in the usual preliminary business. The attendance was not large.

Anti-Slavery.—At a meeting of the Conference Anti-Slavery Society, during Saturday's session of the M. E. Conference at Chicopee, Mass., a resolution was introduced declaring it to be the duty of the church to make non-slaveholding a condition of church membership. It led to a warm discussion, but no final action was taken on it.

The Susquehanna canal, it is stated from Wrightsville, Pa., has sustained no damage by the recent rise in the Susquehanna river; and it is also stated that the tax heretofore imposed upon boats passing from the Pennsylvania into the Susquehanna canal has been reduced from five dollars to one dollar.

Trotting and Pacing Matches.—The Mobile Register of Tuesday says that two matches have been completed and the parties would be joined together on that day at the race course. The first is between *Randy* and *Butcher Boy*, both famous pacers; but the second is a mingling of trot and pace, like lemon and sugar in a punch. *Murdock*, the trotter, goes against *Keanoke* and *Joe Wilson*, two of the best pacers in the country. But to equalize them a little, the first goes under the saddle and the other two in harness. Both races are in mile heats, three best in five.

How Boston Came to be Called Boston.—The "To-Day," which is the name of an excellent literary weekly paper, published in Boston, and edited by Chas. Hale (son of the editor of the Advertiser), thus explains the origin of the name of Boston:

"St. Botolph's Day is the 17th of June. St. Botolph's own, in the long run got the name of Bo's town, or Boston. And St. Botolph's successor, Rev. Mr. Cotton being first minister of Shawmut, or Trimontain, this place took the name of Boston."

Whisky Fraud.—A barrel of Ohio whisky arrived at New York, a few days ago, which guaged forty-eight gallons, but the purchaser measured the contents and found only thirty-eight. The fraud is accomplished by giving great solidity to the barrel, particularly the heads, while a hollow, scooped out in the staves opposite the bung, admits the gauger's rod to the desired depth.

Telegraphed to the "Daily Crescent."

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

Cincinnati Markets.

Cincinnati, April 26.

The Flour market has been rather quiet to-day, and the sales only reach 600 bbls. with no change in prices. Whisky is quoted at 14½ a 15c. per gallon. Sales of 1100 bbls. of Mess Pork have been made at $17 per bbl. The sales of keg Lard amount to 2000 kegs at 10c. Barrel Lard 6c per lb. Bulk Shoulders 7c. per lb.

Sailing of a Steamer.

The steamer Hermann sailed from New York on Saturday, the 24th.

Steamboats for NewOrleans.

The steamers Moro Castle, Hungarian, Chancellor, United States and Wm. Noble, left Louisville on Monday for NewOrleans.

When the steamer Eclipse arrived at Louisville, on Monday, she had only nine buckets on both wheels, the others having been broken off by the drift-wood.

NewYork Markets.

New York, April 26.

The Cotton market is firm to-day, but prices are unchanged. Yellow Corn 67 and Southern 65½ to 67c per bushel. Mess Pork $18 87 to $19 per bbl. Lard is scarce at former quotations.

Michigan Democratic Convention.

The Michigan Democratic Convention nominated Gen. Cass for the Presidency.

McLelland and Alfred Williams were chosen delegates to the Baltimore Convention.

Ohio River—Markets.

Cincinnati, April 28.

The river here has fallen forty-two inches since last night. The weather is pleasant.

Flour is firm and unchanged. Whisky 14½ to 15c ⅌ gallon. Shoulders, in dry salt, 7c. and Lard 9c ⅌ lb.

Louisville, April 28.

The steamer W. B. Clifton arrived to-day from New Orleans. The river has fallen ten inches since last night. Weather pleasant.

At St. Louis the river is falling, and the weather is pleasant.

By the Morse Western Line.

Further by the Franklin.

New York, April 27.

The Franklin sailed from Cowes on the evening of the 15th inst. Among her passengers is Mr. Draper, U. S. Consul at Havre, who comes as bearer of dispatches. The Niagara arrived at Liverpool on the 13th inst. The Franklin brings $88,000 in specie, and a valuable cargo. Her political news is unimportant.

Steamboats.

Louisville, April 28.

The steamer Swallow arrived to-day from NewOrleans, and the Eclipse and Reindeer have departed for that port.

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

Arrival of the Niagara—Three Days Later From Europe.

Halifax, April 28.

The Cunard steamer Niagara arrived here this afternoon bringing dates from Liverpool to the 17th inst. The following is a summary of her commercial news:

Liverpool Markets.

Liverpool, April 17.

The cotton market has exhibited considerable activity since the sailing of the Asia, and the sales for the week amount to 49,000 bales, of which speculators have taken 4000 and exporters 7000 bales. Holders have been very firm at previous rates, although no quotable change has taken place. The following are the quotations as fixed last evening by the Board: Fair Orleans 5⅝, Middling Orleans 5, Fair Uplands 5⅜, and Middling Uplands 4¾d ⅌ lb. Western Canal Flour 19s. 6d., and Ohio 20s. 6d. ⅌ bbl. Yellow Corn 29s. and White 29s. 6d. ⅌ quarter. Lard has declined, and is now quoted at 48s. Consols 99⅞.

By the Southern Line.

Important Political Address.

Washington, April 28.

The Republic of to-day publishes an address, which occupies three columns and a half, to the whigs of the United States. The document is signed by Brooks of Mississippi, Norton, Cabell and Moore, and sustains their course in the caucus, where they offered the Compromise as a finality, and were ruled out of order; and they deny that it was their object to distract the whig party or to open a fresh slavery excitement.

Landry of Louisiana, Marshall of Ky., Gentry and Williams of Tenn, Outlaw and Clingman of N. C., and Strother of Virginia, give a detailed statement of the proceedings of the Whig Congressional caucus, and declare their motives to have been to put down the abolition fanatics who desire to rule the party, and whose only hope of distinction is in overthrowing the Compromise measures. The gentlemen whose names are above mentioned, only wished to induce whigs to assume a high national ground, the only position upon which statesmen and patriots can rely, to preserve the harmony of the States, and the existence of the Government. Their object was to terminate agitation by declaring the Compromise a finality, believing that, coming from so distinguished an assemblage, the country would enthusiastically respond to it.

American Artists in Italy.—Crawford is getting on apace with his colossal statue for the Washington Monument, at Richmond, Va. Patrick Henry and Jefferson are ready for casting in bronze. The Jefferson is excellingly good. Amongst all the draped statues here, none, except a statue of Minerva at the Vatican, impresses me so much as this for the Jefferson.

Freeman is preparing to visit the United States, with two large pictures—one, the Mary's at the Sepulchre; the other a rustic piece: both executed with great power. In the sacred piece, he has designedly departed from the standard rules of such compositions. Each wheel-ler can be baumade a conquest in a new direction of art, remains to be seen. No one, however, I think, will deny him the evidences of genius in this attempt.

Terry, who is remarkably free from faults, goes on improving, and looks fairer to reach a high point of excellence. His large piece of Columbus before Ferdinand and Isabella, is finished, and will be sent home this Spring. It goes to Boston.

Mozier has a statue in clay of Pocahontas, for which he has already received two orders at $2,000 each. The piece is exceedingly praised by the correspondent of the London Times.

Ives has a statue in plaster of Spring, highly esteemed by the artists. He asks but $1600 for it, but has no order for it yet. To appreciate the Spring of Ives, one must know something of general art, but every one can read in the Pocahontas an impressive story. The accessories of the cross, and the tame deer, with the familiar history of the daughter of Powhatan, will give this work, I doubt not, great popularity in the United States. If Ives would give his fine talents to some thoroughly American instructive subject like this, his fortune would soon be made.

Bartholomew, a young sculptor, from Hartford, has been remarkably successful in getting orders this winter. Although but a beginner, and making only bas reliefs, he has obtained high prices for his few pieces. The reason is that his subjects are touching. He makes his art tributary to noble sentiment, and therefore deserves peculiar encouragement. Happily Mr. B. has decided talent in his profession. The artists do not begrudge him his extraordinary good fortune.

Rogers is cutting out a modest and beautiful Ruth with her sheaf—a work which, if finished for the proposed great exhibition in NewYork, would give him a most desirable kind of fame. There are some other sculptors here at work upon perfectly made figures, to which they give sacred and classic names, but which I trust will never be any thing more in the eyes of American amateurs than vulgar exposures of the female form. Happily they have not sufficient artistic fame to give them fame and sad bad influence. (Roman Cor. N. Y. Com. Ad.

Judges Dead.—Thomas L. McMillan, associate Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Pittsburg, and an old resident of that city, died on the 19th inst.

Judge Coulter, of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, died at Westmoreland in that State, on the 20th inst.

The Jamaica Sugar Crop.—A late Jamaica paper says: We regret to learn that there will be a very serious falling off in the sugar crop of this year. In St. Thomas, in the east especially, the decrease of export will be without parallel. The best estimates that can be formed induce the belief that the crop of the present year in that parish will not reach one-half of that of 1851. The district of Plantain Garden River, which usually ships 4000 hogsheads of sugar, will not this year reach 2000 hogsheads, whilst the Blue Mountain District will fall off in quite as large proportion. We wish we could say that St. Thomas in the east was the only parish thus circumstanced, but we have similar reports from other parishes. On the whole, we doubt whether the crop of 1852 will exceed 30,000 hogsheads.

Arrested.—Hamilton, the California ticket swindler, who absconded from New York, has been arrested at Buffalo. Only $200 in money was found in his possession.

Liberal.—Previous to adjourning, the New York Legislature voted $15,000 to the volunteers from that State, who were in the Mexican war.

The Collins Line of Steamers.—Letters received by the Arctic from Europe, state that the opponents of the American line of steamships between Liverpool and New York are already circulating the rumor that Congress will do nothing to sustain Mr. Collins, and that the ships of his line will be withdrawn. The consequence is that passengers and freight go to the Cunard line, as the only one to be relied on for regular arrivals and departures.

The withdrawal of the Collins line of steamers would not only give a monopoly to the British line, and raise freights and postage, but would also be severely felt in its influence on our whole commercial steam marine. The Collins line of steamers form a school for the education of young engineers. There were no ocean engineers, save two or three in the Washington and Hermann, before the Collins line commenced running, and the steamers of that line have already supplied several of the California steamers and others plying elsewhere with engineers, captains, and other officers.

Each ship of the Collins line carries a first engineer, six assistant engineers, twenty-four firemen, and twenty-four stokers, all of whom must become expert in their respective employments. In this manner a whole class of valuable men is built up, which is indispensable to us as a maritime nation of the first class.

From Texas.

By the arrival of the steamship Louisiana, Capt. Lawless, we have received Galveston papers to the 23d inst., and our exchanges from the interior.

Compliment to Capt. Lawless.—The citizens of Indianola gave a complimentary dinner to Capt. Lawless on the 10th inst., to certify their appreciation of his efforts to save the passengers of the Independence. The gallant conduct of the other gentlemen who aided in rescuing passengers from the wreck, was not forgotten during the festivities.

For El Paso.—The trains of Mr. W. T. Smith and Mr. White, consisting of twenty large wagons, five carriages and a number of persons destined for California, left Indianola, April 16th, for El Paso and New Mexico. This is the third trip Mr. Smith's train has made in twelve months, a distance of 800 miles.

At San Antonio about seventy-five California emigrants will join the party. Among the party were Messrs. Smith, White, Randolph and Williams.

Celebration.—The Odd Fellows and Sons of Temperance of Galveston, celebrated the anniversary of the battle of San Jacinto, in a spirited manner. A splendid dinner at which a large number of ladies were present, concluded the festivities.

Breaking Jail.—On the night of the 16th inst., the prisoners confined in the jail at San Antonio broke through the upper part of the building and made their escape. The jail in Williamson county, was partially burned and the prisoners, two white men and a negro, made their escape.

Indian Agent.—Maj. G. T. Howard, Indian Agent, is now on an official visit to the Indians on the frontier, and the San Antonio Texan expresses the hope that the visit will prove beneficial to peace relations with their red neighbors.

The Fair at Corpus Christi.—The great Industrial Exhibition at Corpus Christi is attracting great attention. It commences on the 1st of May.

Bridge at Victoria.—The bridge at Victoria, which was swept away by the late freshet, has been replaced.

Fossil Remains.—The Lone Star says that a tusk and a portion of the leg bone of a large animal was recently discovered embedded in the sand at Hidalgo Falls. They were taken up and carried to Washington. The tusk is ten feet long, and measures at its greatest circumference twenty-three inches. In taking it up it was, unfortunately, broken. The tusk and other bones are in a partial state of petrifaction.

Snake Bite.—A negro boy belonging to Maj. H. L. Rankin of San Augustine, was bitten by a rattle snake a few days since. For a while it was supposed the boy would die, but we are pleased to learn that he is recovering.

Colorado Raft.—The Matagorda Tribune says that but little has been done towards the removal of the raft in the Colorado. The Kate Ward, hitherto engaged in the prosecution of the work, has been employed on the bay in lightering, in order to keep afloat and pay expenses. It seems that the only drawback to the prosecution of the task, is the want of means to carry it on.

Randolph, charged with stealing letters from the Post-office at Sabine Town, has been released from custody, the grand jury failing to find a bill against him on the testimony.

Loss of the Steamship Meteor.

We are again called upon to announce the loss of one of the NewOrleans and Texas steamships. The Meteor, Capt. Forbes, was totally lost on the night of the 18th inst., on Matagorda bar. The following particulars are from an extra of the Galveston News:

News Office, Monday, 10 a. m. April 26, 1852.

By the arrival of the steamship Louisiana, last evening, we have the following particulars of the loss of the steamship Meteor, which has been furnished to us by the officers of that unfortunate vessel.

The Meteor left Galveston on Sunday morning, the 18th inst., with Mr. Cummings, one of the pilots of Matagorda Bay, on board, and arrived at Matagorda bar at a quarter before six o'clock on Sunday evening. The signals being set on the pilot boat, indicating a sufficiency of water on the bar, the Meteor attempted to cross, and stuck, lodging up in seven and a half feet water, drawing at the time eight feet three inches. At this time, the water was smooth on the bar, but as there was a strong breeze from the south-east, and the night was closing in, they commenced heaving the cargo overboard, after ineffectually trying to back her off.

At 12 m. she commenced leaking badly, and about this time the steampipe broke, disabling the engine. Shortly after she deepened her water and floated, when an anchor was let go. Finding her leaking badly with all the pumps going, and the water still gaining, the anchor was slipped, and all sail made to force her into shoal water, one of the boats having been lost in running out the anchor. At 2 p. m. Monday, she filled and heeled off shore, when her masts and smoke stacks were cut away to prevent her heeling over. About this time the other quarter boat was swept away. At daylight, signals of distress were set, and after waiting several hours without any assistance, the only remaining boat was sent ashore with the ladies and children, which arrived safe at Pelican Island.

The boat on returning was swamped and drifted ashore, with two mates and four hands.

At 2 p. m., Captain Boehner, accompanied by Capt. Coffin, Captain Harrison, the pilot, George Morgan, and Capt. Sawyer, arrived from Indianola with a boat, and succeeded in conveying the passengers ashore in three trips, no other boat offering any assistance, though there were a number on shore. At 7 p. m., every thing transferable, including the mail, was conveyed on shore. The captain, officers and crew remained four days, during which time they saved the mail, some portions of the machinery, though the vessel is an entire loss.

The loss of the Meteor is wholly attributed to the gross neglect of Captain Nichols, the pilot on shore, who hoisted the signals for 9 feet water, when there was not more than 7½ feet on the bar; and during the whole time the crew of the Meteor remained on shore, no soundings of the bar were taken by the pilots, although the Louisiana was daily expected.

The freight on board the Meteor was equal to about 2000 barrels. Of the passengers' baggage only two trunks were lost.

The above statements have been fully confirmed to us in every particular by every man to whom we have spoken, who was present, and witnessed this great disaster. We may be permitted to add, that Captain Forbes receives from all the most unqualified approbation, for having acted throughout with that prudence, skill in seamanship, and unceasing vigilance, for which he has ever ranked high a rank in his profession. Having a pilot on board he of course felt bound to be governed by his directions.

The officers and crew of the Meteor, except the Captain, returned on the Louisiana.

We learn from Capt. Lawless that no pilot could be obtained, either going in or out of Matagorda Bay, for the Louisiana, although in coming out the sea was quite smooth and the weather fine.

The Meteor is the fourth vessel lost by Messrs. Harris & Morgan, within a period of sixteen months—to wit, the Palmetto at Pass Cavallo, the Globe at Brazos Santiago and the Galveston on Ship Island Shoals—amounting, in the aggregate, to about $250,000 of entire loss to them, as they do not insure.

Disturbances in the Alabama Penitentiary.—On the 19th inst., says the Wetumpka (Ala.) State Guard, a serious difficulty occurred in the Penitentiary of that State. A convict named Wilson attacked the Sergeant of the Guard, who was about to punish him and when the overseer of the workshop in which they were interfered, another convict, named Hill seized a sledge hammer and felled him to the floor. He was about to strike the overseer again, when a convict named Davis struck him and knocked him down. On recovering from the effect of the blow, he saw the overseer still lying on the floor, and supposing he had killed him, he seized a razor and inflicted a terrible wound in his own throat, from which he afterwards died. Mr. Cravens, the overseer, has recovered from the injuries he received.

A convict named David Husman made his escape on the night of the 18th, by making a hole in his cell and then digging through the main brick wall.

America and England.—A challenge has been received from Mr. Mare, of the British Yacht Club, by Commodore Stevens, of the NewYork Yacht Club, to try the Yankee speed and bottom once again in the British seas. The Commodore of the Young America, like a modest man, cannot think of beating John Bull twice in his own waters, but politely invites Mr. Mare to visit the NewYork seas, where Old England will be received with every degree of hospitality, and be done for in first rate style.

Supreme Court of the United States.—*Wednesday*, April 21, 1852.—No. 110. T. J. Coffee *vs.* Planters' Bank of Tennessee. In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for Mississippi. Mr. Justice Daniel delivered the opinion of this Court, affirming the judgment of the Circuit Court in this cause with costs and damages at the rate of six per centum per annum.

No. 115. H. Miller *vs.* D. Austen *et al.* In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for Ohio. Mr. Justice Catron delivered the opinion of this Court, affirming the judgment of the Circuit Court in this cause with costs and damages at the rate of six per centum per annum.

No. 111. Parish & Co. *vs.* G. Geffe's administrator *et al.* Appeal from the District Court of the United States for Alabama. Mr. Justice McLean delivered the opinion of this Court, reversing the decree of the said District Court with costs, and remanding this cause with directions to enter a decree for complainants.

No. 178. D. D. Mitchell, plaintiff in error, *vs.* M. N. Harmony. The argument of this cause was concluded by Mr. Attorney General Crittenden for the plaintiff in error.

No. 129. The United States, appellants, *vs.* Harrison and Duvall. This cause was submitted to the consideration of the Court on the record and printed argument by Mr. Attorney General Crittenden in behalf of the appellants.

Steamer Sunk.—The Alexandria Democrat of the 23d says: The steamer Choctaw, Capt. Clark, we regret to learn, sometime last week, struck a snag and sunk, tearing almost her whole bottom out. The accident, we learn, occurred between Shreveport and the Raft. The Choctaw was nearly a new boat.

Another Filibustering Expedition.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Courier says rumors are circulating in that city, and in circles that ought to be well informed, of an organization for a third expedition against the Island of Cuba. Several of the officers of the first attempt have been lounging about the metropolis during the winter.

Receipts of the Philadelphia Post-Office.—During the year ending June 30, 1846, which was the first year of the five and ten per cent. postage duties, the receipts at the Philadelphia Post-office amounted to $112,621 66. For the year ending June 30, 1847, the receipts were $127,771 68; for the year ending June 30, 1848, the receipts were $142,105 10; for 1849, $168,633 00; for 1850, $179,107 30; for 1851, $196,820, and for 1852 they are estimated at $199,108 75.

Sickness at St. Joseph.—The St. Louis Union learns that small pox and cholera are prevailing at St. Joseph.

U. S. Coinage.—During the month of March the total coinage at the Mint and Branches was, in gold, $4,951,802; in silver, $57,106; and in copper, $2,390 75. The number of pieces coined was—gold, 480,679; silver, 1,159,600; copper, 239,975—total number of pieces, 1,880,254.

By the Asia.

From the Baltimore papers, we obtain the following additional particulars by the steamer Asia:

New York, *April* 21.—The steamer Asia arrived this morning about noon, with Liverpool and London dates of April 16. She brings 76 passengers and $150,000 in freight.

Business has been pretty much at a stand still on account of the holidays.

ENGLAND.

Both houses of Parliament will re-assemble on the 16th instant. The Premier it is said, intends to dissolve the House in the second week in July, but others fix the time of dissolution at an early period in May.

The Manchester Commercial Association have complained to government that the trade with Siam has been ruined by the operation of the American tariff, and have called on government to negotiate a more favorable treaty with that kingdom.

The death of Prince Schwarzenberg has excited considerable interest. The Austrian government has suddenly recalled Count Schwerinstein from London, for the purpose, it is supposed, of succeeding the Prince as Premier.

Accounts from Mauritius, received at Liverpool, state that a severe hurricane visited that island on the 23d and 24th of January. Little damage was, however, done to the shipping in port.

The bullion in the Bank of England had decreased £219,000.

Trade in the manufacturing districts was checked, and spinners were willing to renew contracts on easier terms. Cloths and yarns were irregular in price, but not quoted lower.

FRANCE.

Letters from Paris state that the 5th of May, the anniversary of Napoleon's death, has been fixed upon as the time for the President's next *coup d'état*. Workmen are busy cleaning and leveling the Place de Cerousal for the review of all the military upon that day.

It is noted as significant that the noblesse are again spoken of by their titles.

The Paris correspondent of the *Independent Belge* says that patents of nobility had been issued within a few days past, and that a son of Senator Le Barf had been created Count of Mount-Bernain.

Contractors are purchasing horses extensively for the French army in Holland, Belgium and Prussia. Agents are also employed in making a register of persons who had served in the Imperial armies.

Two hundred and forty more of the adventurers in the ill-fated lottery were about embarking at Marseilles for California.

Government had granted 50,000 francs to erect a monument to Marshal Ney.

General Lamoricière and Changarnier are understood to have had a meeting at Aix La Chapelle with the Duke D'Aumale, son of Louis Phillippe. This circumstance had given great umbrage to the President.

ITALY.

A reciprocity of trade had been established between Tuscany and the Spanish ports.

The council of Tuscany had peremptorily refused to admit the claim preferred by Lord Granville for an apology and compensation to Mr. Mather for an outrage committed upon him.

GERMANY.

The news from Central Europe is unimportant. The Prussian Ministry had left Berlin for the holidays.

A chapel, on the mountain of Zobb, in Silesia, had been swallowed by the sudden opening of the earth, and many lives were lost.

BELGIUM.

The Belgium papers state that it is the intention of the Cunard line to establish a line of steamers between Antwerp and Liverpool, to connect with the American line.

Congressional.

Washington, April 21, 1852.

Senate.—Mr. Sumner presented the remonstrance of 210 members of the Legislature of Massachusetts against the renewal of Woodworth's patent.

Mr. Jones presented the memorial of the merchants and other citizens of Memphis, Tenn., in favor of granting additional aid to the Collins line.

Mr. Bradhead presented the memorial of the Board of Commissioners of the Northern Liberties, Philadelphia, against the granting of any additional aid to the Collins line.

Mr. Geyer introduced a bill to improve the navigation of the Mississippi, Ohio and Missouri rivers.

The joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to furnish with arms the new volunteer companies of this city, was read.

The subject of non-intervention was then taken up and postponed till next Wednesday.

A bill providing for the repair of the dam at Cumberland Island in the Ohio river, was taken up, and after debate was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The deficiency bill was then considered. A large number of amendments reported by the Finance Committee, were debated at length.

Mr. Clay urged the additional compensation, being an allowance of $33,000 a trip instead of $19,000, as a measure of justice, interest and national pride.

Mr. Hunter replied, opposing the allowance as unjust, and as against all principle of propriety or interest. Mr. Miller got the floor, and the Senate adjourned.

House.—Mr Orr presented his motion of yesterday, to devote the morning hour to receiving the reports of committees, and the House again took up the bill for the discipline of the navy.

Mr. Millson, of Virginia, who had the floor, then referred to the speech of his colleague, Mr. Boocock, on a former day, who had assailed the bill which he had prepared as a substitute for that sent from the Senate, with a view to provide without any substance. He had pursued. He called attention to the provisions of his bill, which, while they give additional powers to summary courts-martial, would not operate to deprive the Captain of that discretionary power which is now conferred by law.

Mr. Boocock explained that he did not refer to the substitute, what he had said being in reply to the remarks of Mr. Orr in its support.

Mr. Millson proceeded to state the position of the captain before a court-martial, with the proceedings of which, he said, he was familiar, and had known sailors to be confined in irons for months before they could be brought to trial by a general court-martial, and also to be tried for offences charged, because their term of service had expired, which was an unanswerable argument in favor of summary courts-martial.

Mr. Stanton, of Tennessee, chairman of the committee on naval affairs, said that, before bringing in his bill, he had consulted officers of the navy. He considered courts martial held on the deck of a ship at sea as a mere mockery, and that the system of courts-martial required reform. The question to be determined he said, was between courts martial on board ship, and giving the captain power to inflict summary punishment. The former had been struck out of the original bill at the suggestion of Com. Stockton.

Mr. Price, of Illinois, referred to the speech of Mr. Stanton alluded, explained that his objection applied to both bills; he was in favor of a reform of the naval code, and for bestowing rewards for good conduct.

Mr. Millson in conclusion