of Assistant Aldermen, was laid on the table, on motion of Mr. Burke:

Resolved, That the Judiciary Committee of the Board of Assistant Aldermen in conjunction with that of the Board of Aldermen, be and are hereby authorized to employ one or more competent persons to compile a body of Municipal ordinances for the government of the City of New-Orleans, said body of ordinances to be compiled under the supervision of said committees—said committees to report to their respective boards the compensation to be paid to the person or persons employed, for their approval.

The following ordinance, passed by the Board of Assistant Aldermen, was adopted, the rules being dispensed with.:

An Ordinance Concerning the City Printing.

Art. 1. *Be it ordained*, That from and after the passage of this ordinance, it shall be the duty of the Comptroller of the city, on the 4th Monday of April of each year, to adjudicate at public auction and to the lowest bidder, the contracts for furnishing printed forms and blanks, and for job printing required by the various departments and offices of the city government, after giving notice of such adjudication in the official journal of the Common Council during five days previous thereto; and that the said contracts shall be divided as hereinafter provided.

Art. 2. That the first contract shall be for the printing and furnishing of all forms, blanks and other job printing which may be required by each of the Recorders of the city, in the discharge of the duties of his office; that the second contract shall be for the printing and furnishing of all forms, blanks and other job printing which may be required by the Treasurer, Comptroller, Surveyor and Street Commissioner in the discharge of the duties of their offices; and that the third contract shall be for the printing and furnishing of all forms, blanks and job printing which may be required by the Mayor, the several Boards of School Directors, and by any and all other officers and employees of the city government in the discharge of the duties of their offices, unless otherwise specially provided for.

Art. 3. That it shall be the duty of the Comptroller to obtain from each of the aforesaid officers, boards and employees, as far as practicable, correct copies of all such blanks, forms and other matter to be printed, as may be required in the duties of their several offices; and that such copies shall be exposed in his office for examination and inspection by all persons who may desire to bid for said contracts, during the time of the publication of said notice.

Art. 4. That separate bids shall be made for each of said contracts; and that the bids shall be for the price per ream at which each and every size of the blanks, forms and other printed matter required in said contracts, will be furnished and printed by the party bidding; and that the party to whom any one of said contracts may be adjudicated, shall forthwith furnish good and sufficient surety, to be approved by the Finance Committees of the Common Council to the sum of $2000, for the faithful performance of the contract.

Art. 5. That immediately after the final passage and publication of this ordinance, the Comptroller shall proceed to sell, after advertising, during five days, the contracts for the printing, etc., as hereinbefore provided, for the year, to end on the 4th Monday of April, 1853.

Art. 6. It shall be the duty of the four Recorders, and the four Superintendents of the Public Schools, to confer with the Comptroller previous to ordering the blanks, etc., so that there shall be uniformity in said blanks throughout the departments mentioned in this article.

A resolution passed by the Board of Assistant Aldermen, authorizing the purchase of provisions for the Work-house of the First District, was taken up and adopted, the rules being dispensed with.

The following resolution, passed by the Board of Assistant Aldermen, was taken up:

Resolved, That all prisoners confined in the jails of the Third and Fourth Districts be transferred by the City Police Departments, to the Work-house prison of the First District, by the first of May next.

On motion of Mr. Converse, the above resolution was amended so as to include, also, the prisoners confined in the jails of the Second District.

The resolution, as amended, was adopted, the rules being dispensed with.

And, on motion, the Board adjourned to meet on Tuesday next, May 4, at 6 o'clock P. M.

CHS. CLAIBORNE, Secretary.

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 no early hour every morning, (Sunday excepted,) for $10 a year, in advance, payable to the office, or 15 cents a week, payable to the carriers.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

From and after this date the following rates of charges, payment of two bills in point, 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.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL

OF THE CONSOLIDATED CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 30, 1852.

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

The members of the bar are requested to meet at 5 o'clock this afternoon in the U. S. Circuit Court room, First District, to pass appropriate resolutions on the death of John J. Eubank, late a member of the NewOrleans bar.

Compromise and the Presidential Canvass.

We unhesitatingly state that our correspondent "L." is the strongest kind of a compromise man. We have no doubt of his entire fidelity to Southern interests and Southern rights. We know him to be a zealous, unflinching and consistent whig. We esteem him as a useful, intelligent and patriotic citizen. We cheerfully publish his communication as per request, and we believe that he is sufficiently tolerant and independent to appreciate respectful expressions of dissent.

We have fully expressed our disapprobation of the revival of agitation on the part of Messrs. Foote and Clemens. We so expressed ourselves, as the honest friend of the compromise measures. We thought the resolutions of Mr. Foote calculated to exasperate Northern and Southern extremists, who, if permitted to pursue the quiet tenor of their ways, might have silently forborne agitation, and permitted the compromise measures to stand as an established finality. We were not and we are not, filled with the true spirit of compromise, willing to drive our opponents to the wall. We desired that their surrender should be graceful, not humiliating. Of such men as Butler, we are nationally proud. We would raise no tempest which would strip such a man of the evergreen honors of a fair minded patriot and an intelligent legislator. We respect even his prejudices. We make no unnecessary censure of his errors.

But our correspondent confounds entirely dissimilar issues. Messrs. Marshall, Cabell, Gentry and Dawson, acted in no spirit of agitation when they claimed of the whig Congressional caucus the full re-affirmation of the compromise measures. It is true that the country is at peace, but it is no less true, as every intelligent man fully appreciates, that the ultraists of the North claim that in the next Presidential contest, the prejudices shall be conciliated, and to that end they threaten to hold themselves in reserve as a balance power. If their views be met—if a temporizing candidate be nominated and supported by either of the great national parties, they will gather strength, be emboldened, and re-open sectional agitation. Congress had already passed upon the compromise measures, when General Foote's resolutions were brought forward, and therefore they did not fairly or logically offer a legislative issue. They were only, in point of fact, a vote of censure upon the opponents of the compromise measures. They were virtually a proposal to re-open sectional agitation. The friends of Southern and Constitutional rights should have held themselves aloof from so aggressive and vindictive a procedure.

But it does not therefore follow that we should have full confidence in every statesman who may be proposed for national suffrage. That laws are laws may be true, but that does not make them as unalterable as the edicts of the Medes and Persians. The election of a President at all doubtful on the subject of the compromise measures would embolden fanaticism to renew its efforts, and we much fear that in a tempest which would ensue, broad and deep as are the foundations of our Union, it would not stand intact.

It is not asked that Presidential candidates should do more than avow their fealty to measures which have saved the Union; the remembrance is essential to national harmony. It is not asked, it is not possible, that the Compromise measures should be made an issue in the next Presidential campaign. It is claimed, and justly, that the two great national parties shall effectually extinguish fanaticism by bringing forward candidates indubitably unsectional, and avowedly national in feeling. No ultraism could wage effective war in opposition to their declared views. Therefore, to prevent agitation, to preserve peace within our borders, to make agitation an impossibility, to trample into the dust all probability of sectional issues, we hold it desirable and proper that the two great national parties should proclaim their determination to support none other than a known Compromise man. This would be the surest way to prevent sectional agitation. If the Compromise measures are nationally right, if they vindicate nothing more than Constitutional privileges, is it not curious that it should be claimed that a Presidential candidate can hold a dubious position in regard to them? The very statement of such a claim must awaken suspicion and create alarm. If the position of a Presidential candidate may, or should, be doubtful, why should it be so? Behind this question lie anxieties and suspicions not unreasonable in their nature, and fearfully dangerous and irritating in their very uncertainty of form. Congress has already spoken on the Compromise measures—has made them laws, and no Presidential candidate can reasonably shelter himself under a proud disdain or a cunning intrigue for the favor of conflicting sectionalisms. If there is one man on earth that we admire as a politician, it is Henry Clay; and we admire him because he never hesitated to speak, in the highways and by-ways, to one or to a thousand, the honest convictions of his mind. We follow no man in any contest who has not the same fearless honesty and independent principle.

The City Printing.

Some few days since, we published a statement in reference to the City Printing, and remarks which we understood Mr. Arnold Harris had made concerning our connection with the same. A card in yesterday's Delta merely claims from us this notice. We distinctly understood the gentleman making the communication to us, to state that Mr. A. Harris had avowed his intention to make the City Printing ruinous to the Crescent. We admit the possibility of a misapprehension of the language used, as every gentleman is the best judge of what his words mean; otherwise, we should be positive in the reiteration of the statements we have made. As for consulting the gentleman and asking his permission to publish what we understood him to state, we conceive and conceived any such procedure to be entirely unnecessary. The conversation occurred in a public place, a room in which a number of persons were gathered, and who might have heard all that was said, if they chose. Nor do we understand that a gentleman can communicate to us public declarations of official hostility — declarations which must influence our editorial course — and then claim the cover of privacy for his communications.

We are, however, happy to learn that the matter has been amicably adjusted between the parties, and that the gentleman referred to as our authority, disclaims the construction which, from our understanding, we were compelled to put upon his remarks.

PAROLI'S FAREWELL CONCERT.—M'lle Paredi gives a Farewell Concert at the Armory Hall to-night, and we feel assured that the announcement that this is the last opportunity our citizens will have of hearing her, the charming Patti, and the talented Strakosch and Miska Hauser, will prove sufficient to attract a crowded house. Independent of the fact of its being the farewell entertainment, the programme, which will be found in another column, is one of rare excellence.

A NEW PANORAMA.—On Saturday evening next a new panorama of Texas and the Rio Grande will be opened at the Amphitheatre on St. Charles street. It comprises a large number of beautiful pictures of great historical interest, and from what we have heard said of it, we doubt not that it is worthy the attention of our citizens.

ST. LOUIS THEATRE.—Bates's Theatre in St. Louis opened on the 23d. Mrs. Farren and Mr. Jamison appeared in "School for Scandal."

HOLBROOK OYSTER SALOON.—This ancient and far-famed establishment, No. 97 St. Charles street, having been repainted and elegantly fitted up during the few days it has been closed, has now re-opened for the season. No doubt it is necessary only to say, that Phil Young is still on hand, and that the oysters, wines and liquors, and other "fixins" of the Holbrook, are of a quality to suit all who may give it a call. N B. A fine lot of the most delicious bivalves received at an early hour this morning.

SOUTHERN MEDICAL REFORMER.—We have received the two first numbers of the Southern Medical Reformer, published at Macon, Georgia, and edited by J. T. Cuxe, M. D. It is to be published monthly at the low price of $2 per annum.

"TO-DAY."—This literary journal, published at Boston, appears to be prospering. The seventh number is just issued in new and very hand ome type. It is viewed with considerable favor in the South.

We have received from the publisher , the Directors of the American Colonization Society, the African Repository for April.

AN IMPOSTOR.—A fellow calling hi self Henriquez del Campo has been palming himself off in New York as a dead and dumb brother of Jose Martinez del Campo, of this city.

Thanks to the Clerk of the steame Frank Lyon for river favors.

Thanks to the Clerk of the steamer George Collier for late St. Louis papers.

We are under obligations to the offi rs of the steamer Florida for Mobile papers.

We are indebted to the Hon. J. A. andy for the Report on Commerce and Navigation for the fiscal year 1851.

We are indebted to the Hon. Messrs. J. A. Landry and James Brooks for public documents.

MILL BURNT.—Dodge & Cochran's rist and saw-mill, near Gallatin, Miss., was entirely dest yed by fire on the night of the 18th instant.

AN EXPLOSIVE LETTER.—A letter recently put in the Brooklyn (N.Y.) Post-office, di ted to a lady in Massachusetts, which on being stam d exploded with a slight report, and took fire.

KOSSUTH AT NEWARK.—Quite a ro occurred on the occasion of Kossuth's visit to News N.J. The committee announced that he would spe in the afternoon, in the Clinton street church, and that ion would be charged. When Koss learned this, he objected, and it was then announced at he would speak in the evening, the admission being When the time arrived, the trustees having learned nothing was to be charged, refused to open the ch on the ground that the rabble would injure it. An mense crowd collected, and the committee took the sibility of making another arrangement by which were required to give the door-keeper a Hungarian nd of the denomination of a dollar. Much ill was manifested, and attempts were made to break in doors. The police endeavored to quell the disturb e, but they were driven off. The result was that no ch was made.

CONFESSION OF AN INCENDIARY.—A man named Merrill has confessed to setting fire, a few da ago, to the dwelling occupied by one Nicholas Vesper Abington, Mass. It appears from his confession, that per had his furniture insured for $300, and having m ed it all out after night, got him to set the house on fire so as to secure the insurance. It appears, also, that Ves previous to Merrill's setting fire to the house, induce him to get his life insured for $5000, Vesper paying the expense, and having the insurance made payable to his own ate himself until the public generally should take it granted he was dead, and he would secure the $5000 surance on his life, and divide it with him. The arrest Merrill, however, divulged the whole affair, and also led to the arrest of Vesper, who had fled to Vermont.

FATAL EXPERIMENT.—A physician in Prague has just died a real "martyr of science;" he had been in the habit of taking strong doses of poison, after swallowing an antidote, in order to note the effects. On the 23d ult. he took so large a quantity of morphine that all the efforts of some medical friends present at the exhibition could not save him.

A CONTRAST.—The Cincinnati Commercial publishes some extracts from a Directory for that city, published in 1819, and contrasts them with the present state of affairs. Among the statistical matter is a list of some thirty steamboats with a complete history of each of them. The author mentions as conclusive proof of the ability of steamboats to stem the strong current of the Mississippi, that the steamer United States had made the run from New Orleans to Louisville in twenty-six days. The first boat, according to the book, built exclusively for passengers, was the Gen. Pike in 1818. She ran between Louisville and Maysville, Cincinnati not then being deemed a place of sufficient importance for the terminus of a steamboat line.

What Course shall the Southern Whigs take in the Whig National Convention?

Messrs. Editors Crescent—The position and prospects of the whig, as well as the democratic party, at the present moment, seem to indicate no little dissention and warmth of feeling in the future, as to making the Compromise questions a "finality." And it becomes every good whig—who deems that the success of his party in the coming Presidential canvass is all important to the welfare, peace and prosperity of our common country—to be exceedingly circumspect as to the positions he may *insist* on the party taking, in reference to those or any other agitating questions that are looked upon differently in different parts of the country. If ever there was a period when mutual forbearance between the North and the South should be exercised, and when liberal concessions of peculiar and sectional views on certain exciting questions should be made, that moment is *now*. Especially so should it be with the Southern whigs. We have but recently passed through the most exciting period of our history as a nation. The storms of fanaticism, and sectionalism, and disunionism, have raged with fearful fury around, and threatened to overwhelm us, and dash our Union of States to pieces.

But thanks to the patriotism of such Northern men as Webster, Fillmore, Cass and others, uniting with the South, a series of measures were adopted by which the South was relieved of her fears, and the country quieted—the South gained all she asked. These measures are now *fixed facts*, and all the demagogueism and fanaticism of the whole country combined cannot reverse them. The *North itself, this very day*, if left to her, would not repeal any portion of these acts, for there would arise in her midst enough pure patriots of the Fillmore and Webster stamp to prevent it, because they believe them *Constitutional*, and best adapted to carry out the spirit of that instrument, and preserve the peace and best interests of the whole country. But there is a large portion, it appears, of the Northern people, always acting with and being strenuous supporters of the whig party, who are not in love with a part of these measures, and opposed them on their passage, but on their becoming laws, have acquiesced in them. Now, is it wise for the Southern portion of the whig party to revive *definitely settled* questions, that have been sources of great irritation and division in the past, and through the contests of which the South have gained their points, and *insisting* on them being enacted and re-enacted over again, thereby driving from us the support and co-operation of a great body of good and true whigs, whose support we shall be *compelled* to have, in order to carry the election?

It was generally conceded by the truest friends of the Compromise measures that Foote's resolutions, introduced into the Senate, declaring these measures a finality, were very ill-advised and unnecessary—more, a terrible mistake. Does not the action of Mr. Marshall, of Kentucky, and his friends, in the Congressional caucus, partake of the same character—and by arraying the South against the North in our party matters, when there should be agreement, throw the whole nation (as far as determining any questions as to the National Convention) into the hands solely of the Northern portion of the party, thereby giving it the very character the true friends of the South are anxious to avoid! Would it not be politic—would it not be right and courteous, to avoid insisting that the Northern portion of the party should declare *over again* that the Fugitive Slave Law is "a finality"? Would a hundred such declarations make it so? When any effort is made to repeal that law, *then* meet it in Congress.—But should not the South be satisfied with a declaration on their part that none but an unqualified, unreserved Compromise man should be the choice of the Convention, or receive their votes if a candidate—as *none other will be*? General Scott himself will have to be *known* to be sound on this question, or he can not get the nomination. Why *compel* the North to swallow over again a bitter pill, which will physic them out of the party, and render it inconsistent and impossible for them to act for and with the whig party? If we can have but such a man as Fillmore or Webster as our candidate, and take no *sectional* action, and insist on passing no sectional resolutions in the Convention as the *condition* of our acting with Northern whigs, we can secure the nomination of one of these glorious men, and can, without such sectional resolutions, *secure his election by the aid of Northern votes*, and thus *make a finality* of the Compromise measures.

L.

BRAHMAN THE ARTIST.—Many of our friends are already planning their summer campaigns. The mountain tops and pleasant valleys which they propose to visit are all marked down; already they begin to yearn for the mountain streams and shady trees. We, however, belong to the less fortunate class—the *can't-get-aways*. Our summer's travel is limited to the dusty streets of the city. Our jaunts are confined to the brick-and-mortar limits of the Corporation. Nevertheless, we can enjoy to some extent, at least, some of the delights of the traveler, and without any of the annoyances which accompany him on his route. Without dragging "our lengthened chain" from the delights of home and friends, we can have our dreams of pure air and beautiful scenery. Thanks to the artists, the necessity for leaving home is obviated. An hour in their studios, and we are "lapped in Elysium"—the crystal gates are opened—we breathe a fresher air—the music of running streams is in our ears—beautiful flowers gleam in our paths, and Nature welcomes us to her most favored haunts. All this, too, without the dangers of navigation by seas or rivers, the trouble of railroad cars, the jostling of stage coaches, or "the hair-breadth 'scapes" incident to such conveyances.

We have written this after a most delightful half hour spent in the studio of the gifted artist whose name heads this article. Since our last visit, Mr. Brannan has been industriously engaged in transferring to canvas some beautiful sketches of *Virginia Mountain Scenery*, made by him during a visit to that region last summer. His sketches are "beautiful, exceedingly," and he is now elaborating them into larger pictures, which are winning for him "golden opinions" from our good citizens who can appreciate the beautiful in nature or *art*.

His last painting is a scene near the Hawk's Nest, a wild solitude, in which Zimmerman would have been pleased to dream out his days. It represents morning among the mountains: in the foreground a stream of cool, clear and transparent water is gliding over rocks and pebbles—tall, precipitous rocks, covered with foliage, parasitical plants and trees on the left; from a cleft in these rocks falls a bright cascade, whose course towards the extreme distance is marked by thin floating mist—to the right a beautiful cluster of ash and pine trees, sketched with peculiar freedom and boldness, rear their tall heads into the sky. These connect themselves in the middle distance with a dense forest of trees and shrubbery, upon which autumn has thrown her "mantle of varied hue,"—beyond these, blue mountains, covered with the mists of morning, shut in the landscape. The sky is filled with broken clouds, with the cool mist and fog finely expressed upon them, with here and there a glimpse of blue, cool and clear, which tells of "the melancholy days, the saddest of the year," as clearly as "the sere and yellow leaf" or "rude blasts from Labrador." The only sign of animated life about the picture is a couple of deer in the foreground—one resting on the bank, and the other standing with head erect, who has evidently been refreshing himself in the mountain stream at his feet. We realize that any other figure would have been an intrusion—the solitude of the place would have been disturbed. The whole picture is given with remarkable truth and fidelity to nature, and with remarkable force and beauty. It is one we should never tire of looking at, and which we hope will, with many, obviate the necessity of a tour in search of the picturesque, until at least our Railroads are finished and the facilities and comforts of travel somewhat increased.

We are pleased to notice that Mr. Brannan has been commissioned to paint some of his fine landscapes for our friends. He already ranks deservedly high among landscape painters, and his success is, to us who first heralded his name in our midst, peculiarly gratifying.

His studio is at No. 11, St. Charles street.

MISSOURI.—Col. Doniphan declines the nomination of the whig State Convention of Missouri for Governor.

Hon. John M. Clayton, of Delaware, has corrected that portion of his recent speech at a whig meeting in that state, wherein he is made to say there never had been any real danger of a dissolution of the Union, and therefore no necessity for the passage of the compromise. What he did say was, that there were persons holding such sentiments, and to these he appealed to acquiesce for the sake of public tranquility.

DISCOVERY OF A NEW PLANET.—Professor de Gasparis, of the Royal Observatory at Naples, announces his discovery of another small planet, on the evening of March 17. It is stated to be equal in brightness to a star of between the tenth and eleventh magnitude.

NAVIGATION OF THE ST. LAWRENCE.—The ice in the St. Lawrence river has entirely broken up, and navigation has been resumed.

MARINE DISASTER.—The steam propeller South Carolina, from Charleston for Liverpool, was compelled to put into NewYork on the 22d, her propeller having been disabled in the late gale.

COLD WEATHER.—The Gallatin (Miss.) Argus says, that in Copiah county there have been several days of singularly cold weather for this season of the year: that nearly every night of last week there was a slight frost, and that such weather would undoubtedly injure the cotton crop.

THE COLD WEATHER.—All our exchanges through the northern part of Louisiana and Mississippi speak of the unseasonably cold weather, and the opinion that the corn and cotton crops have suffered greatly by the frost is general.

A CRASH.—While the steamer Ambassador was loading at St. Louis, her boiler deck gave way from the weight of freight placed on it, and fell to the deck below.

FIRE.—A destructive fire occurred on the morning of the 23d in Third street, between Pine and Chesnut streets, St. Louis.

RAILROAD MEETINGS.—Railroad meetings are being numerously held in Arkansas; and we notice a call for a railroad convention to be held next 4th of July, at Little Rock, relative to the early completion of railroads from Memphis, running through Little Rock and thence to Texas.

Telegraphed to the "Daily Crescent."

By the Bright Line.

Condition of the Bar at the South-West Pass.

SOUTH-WEST PASS, April 29, 6 o'clock P. M.

To the Towboat Association: There are at present six ships on the bar bound out, one ship and one brig on the bar bound in, besides seven ships inside the bar bound out, waiting water, and the tide very low to-day

FROM RIO JANEIRO.—The clipper bark Isabella arrived at NewYork on the 22d from Rio, bringing later dates than had previously been received.

She performed the passage out and home again in the short period of 78 days.

The latest advices from Montevideo and Buenos Ayres represent affairs moving on quietly under the new state of things.

The importations at Rio have been on an unusually large scale, and stocks of nearly all descriptions of merchandise are rapidly accumulating.

The Government has issued a decree for the reduction of anchorage dues on foreign vessels to three hundred reals per ton, to commence on the 1st of July.

Capt Cole, of the bark Swan, which has just made the passage to Rio and back again to Baltimore in seventy-seven days, reports that the yellow fever had been extensively fatal among the shipping at Rio, and when he sailed was also prevailing on shore. Many of the merchants were leaving the city to avoid it. A Swedish ship had lost all her officers and crew by the epidemic.

GOLD IN AUSTRALIA.—It has been stated that late arrivals in London from New South Wales brought large shipments of gold from the mines in Australia. Sydney papers of December 20 give pretty full and apparently authentic estimates of the amount of gold obtained there within the three preceding months. The first announcement of the large yield of gold in Victoria, which excited the public attention, was in September last. From that time the population began to flock in daily increasing numbers to the 20th of December, the date of the last accounts. For the safe transport of the products of the mines to Melbourne, a weekly escort is established for the protection of carts in which the treasure is transported. Much, however, is sent by private hands, as a toll of one per cent. is exacted as a compensation for the escort, the distance being only seventy-five miles. Computing from the amount actually in bank on the 16th of November, the amount transmitted under escort during the next succeeding five weeks, with what was thought a moderate estimate for the quantity brought by private hands and that remaining in possession of operators at the mines, the whole proceeds during the three months amount to 243,414 ounces, or 10 tons, 2 cwt., 72 lbs. 10 ozs., of a value of £830,242, or over $5,500,000.

FROM PORTO RICO.—By the bark John Colley, Captain Hatch, from Ponce, the NewYork Herald has dates to the 20th March. The market was generally well supplied with American produce, breadstuffs only being wanted. This demand was likely soon to become more limited, as the rains had commenced, and dealers would be cautious not to hold large stocks, when the native productions should begin to come forward. Last sales of flour were made at $12 50; candles, 75c.; meal, in barrels, $7; rice, 7½c.; lard, 15c.; hams, 15½c.; cheese, 15½c.; mess pork, $21 00; pilot bread, $5 50. Dry and pickled fish was in great abundance. Lumber abundant; coopers' materials, crews of supply. Last sales of white pine, $21 per M. hoops $36, one year credit. Subsequently, a sale of hoops was made at $36, on third time. Fine sugars were worth 3½@4c.; molasses, $12@13 per 110 gallons.

IMPORTATION OF BLOODED CATTLE.—The farmers of the Scioto Valley, Ohio, and of the country immediately adjacent, have formed an association for the importation of improved blooded cattle. Nearly ten thousand dollars have been already contributed by the members of the association, which it is contemplated to increase by further contributions to fifteen thousand dollars.

FREE NEGROES SOLD FOR TAXES.—The county court of Loudon county, Va., has ordered the Sheriff to sell, for public hire, about one hundred free negroes, who have neglected to pay their taxes. They are to be hired out, at not less than ten cents a day, until the debt is liquidated.

FAMILY POISONED.—A young miss, named Mary Alehurst, has been arrested in Cincinnati for poisoning the family of Wm. Hammond, consisting of himself, wife, four children and a servant girl. They have recovered.

TWO DEGREES IN THE RHODE ISLAND LEGISLATURE.—There are two brothers in the Rhode Island Legislature, named Christopher Columbus Potter and Americus Vespucius Potter, who are so much alike that it is doubted whether either knows himself from his brother. The Providence Journal says:

Christopher is a whig, and Americus a democrat; and there will be a pretty muss when they get to Newport. Not a soul in the House can tell one from the other; and the democrats will be running to Christopher, and the whigs to Americus, with all the secrets of their respective parties. We have ourselves sometimes commenced a political conversation with the democratic brother, who always had the generosity to interrupt us before we got upon dangerous ground. Now, when we meet either, we say, as we take his hand, "is this you or your brother?" If it be Christopher, he says, "it is I," and we talk about politics; if it be Americus, he says, "it is not I—it is my brother," and we talk about the weather. We should advise them to wear a badge around their hats, like the railroad conductors; but then they would be sure to change hats, and that would make it worse.

EXTRAORDINARY CONTEST.—Under this head the Mobile Register of Wednesday has the following:

"Since the time when men on ostriches ran races in the East against riders on blooded nags, no such singular contest has occurred as that which is announced for to-day in Mobile. Between horses and filly, the battle is constantly emulated by "difference of weight"—and winners and losers have often changed places by the magic of a handicap. But the contest of this afternoon is to be between a biped, differing from the ostrich, being no other than a genuine woman; while her antagonist is equally a genuine four-footed race horse of the ordinary kind. In this case, Miss C. C. Cushman, the well-known walking lady, is matched for $250 to run a race with *Alabama Deer*—a blooded nag from Orleans. To elucidate this *fete* of the fleet, the four legs have to travel a mile, while the pair have to run five hundred yards!—or about three and a half to one. Most of us are somewhat acquainted with "the race of women," but few of us have witnessed it in this particular way. One Miss Cushman, we know, has had a very successful run; and her namesake may probably follow her example. But in a contest between two legs and four, with body to match, the odds are great and the excitement proportionate. Who names the winner?"

THE GOVERNOR OF CUBA.—A correspondent of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, with the initials "B. Y.," writing from Havana, on the 15th instant, says:

The new Captain General for Cuba has just arrived by the Spanish steamer, and his reception will probably take place early to-morrow morning, with the usual ceremonies. Crowds are already on the way to make fair weather, or to catch the smile of favor.

It is somewhat singular that General Concha will leave Cuba with the soldier's and gentleman's kit that he brought with him, not replenished even with a tailor's outfit—taking a balance of some two or three thousand dollars, having expended his salary in the promotion of the local arts, industry, and institutions of charity. The like has not occurred since the departure of Valdez who went home by the provision made by his warm-hearted friends. Improvidently generous, he was not calculated to govern, nor could he well govern himself. Tacon, next, cared for his own fame, wanted no money, extorted none, but claimed what he deemed just of all. He saved something for the rainy day, but only what he earned by the labor of purification of the administration, and establishing an effectual criminal jurisdiction.

General O'Donnell came to replenish wasted means, and to pay old debts; and he did, with a large balance dragged from the industry of the island, variously estimated at from $800,000 to one and a half million.

Count Alcoy was more moderate; but he brought thirteen trunks, and carried away two vessels loaded with his property, and a large sum of the ready to make him comforts in Spain.

THE FRESHETS AT THE NORTH.—The Baltimore Sun of the 23d has the following additional particulars of the great freshets in that vicinity:

SHEPHERDSTOWN, Va., April 21.

The recent rain caused the river to rise higher than it has ever been before, in the recollection of the oldest inhabitant. Immense quantities of lumber, of almost every description, have passed, and a large number of barrels of flour, some of which were caught, and I ascertained from the brand that some of it was manufactured above Hancock, and some in Berkeley County, Va. The canal opposite this place has sustained comparatively little damage, and a day or two will suffice to put it to rights. The very substantial bridge erected here, and which was placed at a considerable elevation above the point reached by the water in 1847, which was then said to be higher than ever before, was nearly reached by the water, and, but for the immense drift, would not have sustained the least damage; as it is, however, there will not be a moment's delay, for the principal damage it did sustain was in the weather boarding. Drovers and others, who usually cross at this point, need have no apprehension about being unable to cross, as the damage alluded to will be immediately repaired.

The Boonsboro' Odd Fellow says that Shafer's warehouse, three miles below Williamsport, was swept away with several thousand barrels of flour. A number of time boats, heavy laden with flour and other produce, were also carried away.

The Charlestown (Va.) Free Press says it is supposed two entire families at Harper's Ferry were drowned, as they were heard at midnight crying for help. All the bridges save one, on the Winchester Railroad from Shenandoah City to the Ferry, together with the trestle work, and a portion of the road, is gone—also the bridge leading to Herr's Mill.

The Lycoming (Pa.) Democrat, of Saturday, mentions that the water has been very high on Pine Creek and on the West Branch. Great numbers of logs had been swept away, but vast quantities were saved by the Williamsport boom, which contained there some 40,000 logs. Fears, however, were entertained for the safety of the boom. The water was falling on Saturday.

At Fredericksburg, Va., the Rappahannock rose within a few feet of the height known to the oldest inhabitant—carrying off a portion of the Chatham bridge and causing a terrible shaking of the Falmouth bridge.

At Petersburg, Va., on Tuesday, there was a freshet in the Appomattox and whole of the lower part of the town, which was under water.

At Richmond, Va., the damage is not as great as at first supposed. From 2000 to $3000 will repair the injury to the James River Canal, there being only four breaks. The wheat crop on the low lands, however, is much damaged, and corn planting will be retarded.

At Alexandria, Va., the canal sustained but little injury, and the freshet appears not to have affected the fisheries, as a large supply of herrings was received on Wednesday. No serious damage of any kind occurred at Alexandria.

By the recent freshet in Western Virginia, it is said, the State sustained a loss of about $50 000 by the damage to the Staunton road, three every bridge but one, between Weston and Parkersburg, being swept away.

MOBILE TROTTING RACES.—The trotting and pacing races over the Mobile Course on Tuesday were spirited and interesting. The Register says:

The first was a pacing match, $300 a side—mile heats; and resulted thus:

T. C. Ewers's ch g. *Butcher Boy*.....1
DeRonch's r g. *Montgomery*.....dis.
Time, 2:42.

This could scarcely be termed a contest, as, under the circumstances, Butcher Boy was not pressed.

The second was a race of rare excellence. Two renowned pacers entered with one trotting nag; but, though the former were in harness and the latter under saddle, the difference in manner of going does not equalize pace and trot, at least in short distances. The time is unequaled on our track, and such rapid traveling has rarely been met with any where.

Purse $250—mile heats—best three in five

A. Conklin's s g. *Joe Wilson*, pacer—harness.....1 1 1
W. Cotterell's g. g. *Murdock*, trocter—saddle.....3 3 2
J. Boff's r. g. *Roanoke*, pacer—harness.....2 2 3
Time, 2:32—2:37—2:38.

Each heat was closely contested at every spot. Joe was in good order, but Roanoke was not; yet the whole race was most spirited, and the trotter took the second place after an admirable struggle. Had the distance been greater, the result might have been much changed.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.—*Thursday, April 22, 1852*.—Jas. S. Rowe and Wm. Fessenden, Esqs., of Maine; Tully R. Cornick, Esq., of Missouri; and James Lockhart, Esq., of Indiana, were admitted attorneys and counsellors of this Court.

No. 130. Martin Very, appellant, *vs* J. Levy. This cause was argued by Mr. Lawrence for the appellee, and submitted on a printed argument by Mr. Sebastian for the appellant.

FURTHER GOLD DISCOVERIES.—The Hudson's Bay Company have received intelligence that the crew of the Una, a vessel dispatched by them to Queen Charlotte's Island, in consequence of information that gold existed there, have succeeded in discovering, close to the shore, an exceedingly rich vein of quartz. It extends towards the interior, and becomes deeper below the surface. The party could only extract some specimens by blasting, and their stay was a short one, because their number was insufficient to ensure safety in case of any collision with the natives. The weather also was unfavorable. They brought away, however, about 56 pounds of the rock, which they have dispatched to London, and which is said to contain at least 6 or 8 pounds of pure gold. The vein at the top was about seven inches wide. From the extent and configuration of the island, it is probable that large quantities may be found in other parts of it, and a fresh expedition has accordingly been sent out.

CONSUL RECOGNIZED.—The President has recognized W. E. Barron as Vice Consul for the Republic of Mexico for the port of San Francisco.

Table Talk.

The approach of summer is causing a stagnation of business and of men's ideas. The only busy men in Chartres street seem the proprietors of No. 22. This establishment resembles, at present, an oasis of life and activity in the midst of a desert of inaction. This simile, reader, is too brilliant for the writer to allow it to be pirated. It is applicable to "No. 22," where the finest staple and fancy dry goods are sold at remarkably low rates.

Died:

On Thursday morning, April 29, at 10 o'clock, of Chronic Dysentery, JAMES ...URPHY, aged 49 years, a resident of this city for the past twenty-five years.

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels.

VERANDA.....L B Shaw, Enchee; H S Mayrandier, U S A; W W Eschenson, J J Chambers, J M Chambers, Judge O P Smith and servant, Miss J D White, White, Ala; Jas Ford, Jr, Louisville; Mr Walker and servant, Ark; Wm S Scott, W H Eldridge, James Brown, La; T Tayoe, Nashville, W Dix.

CITY.....J M Gaffney and lady, A G Prewett, J L Prewett, Miss; T W Hunt, W B Reynolds, Jno Ball, B J Sage, NewOrleans; D Y Wilkinson, J Bulford, Ha; R S Farrar, Major Wm Burke, F A Malone, Jas D Spears, M Anderson, Mobile; S M Finch, Berville; R H Fraser, off for country; Jas E Williams, Texas.

ST LOUIS.....Dr McKeon, E Chapman, Charles B Smith, Nicholas; John McLean N J, H J Martin, Montreal; L J Polk and servant, Tenn; Geo G Lang and lady, Miss; Wade Hampton, Sc, and family, H Rose, South Carolina.

ARCADE.....D E Jones, J Ross, D C Stanly, J A Cook, John Graves, Miss; J B Valentine, Jr, W Gentry, NewOrleans; Wm Cook, Miss; H D Burton, Ark; Wm Buckley, La; Charles Stone, Samuel Tones, Ky; Wm Bass, Ohio.

TUFTS'.....Wm Sherrard, D H Miller, Robt Goodside, Miss; C K Farnsworth, G Beasley, S Goodrich, J Jones, La.

From Dr. Morrison to Dr. Sherman.

GALVESTON, TEXAS, March 12, 1852.

DEAR SIR—The bearer of this, Mr. Jackson, is badly ruptured, and finds no relief from the use of ordinary Trusses; therefore I recommend him to you for a PATENT TRUSS, being fully informed of its superiority and of your ability to adapt it accurately in the worst forms of Hernia. Respectfully,

D. MORRISON, M. D.

To Mr. SHERMAN, NewOrleans.

We are daily receiving evidence like the following:

JACKSON, MISS., March 5, 1852.

DEAR SIR—The boy delin is doing so remarkably well since I sent him down to you, that I have determined to send two more boys—one of these not badly ruptured, as far as I can judge, but yet I would consider him unsafe with a common Truss when at hard work. I want them both fitted with PATENT TRUSSES, and one of them (the yellow boy) to have the Wash. The other is advanced in years, and I am not so anxious to have him cured. They are under the care of Mr. Hart, who will settle your bill.

Respectfully,

To Dr. SHERMAN. WM. B. DOWNS.

☞ This celebrated TRUSS and WASH is sold only by the Proprietor, at his office, No. 19 ST. CHARLES STREET.

☞ MARK NAME AND NUMBER. apl6 WedFrMonHW

☞ PROFESSOR KOEPPEN will deliver his Third Lecture THIS EVENING, at the LYCEUM HALL, at 8 o'clock precisely, on the ANCIENT PORTS and HARBORS, NAVAL ESTABL