DAILY CRESCENT.

THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT
OFFICE NO. 22 MAGAZINE STREET,
Will be regularly served in subscribers in this city and Lafayette at an early hour every day, (Sunday excepted,) for $3 a year, in advance, payable to the office, or $1 each a week, payable to the carriers.

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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.

MONDAY MORNING, MAY 3, 1852.

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

The Board of Assistant Aldermen and the Opelousas Railroad Project.

In our report of the proceedings of the Board of Assistant Aldermen of the 29th ult., we find in our columns, as well as in those of the other city journals, some mistakes which may do serious injustice to members of the Board. Members were improperly placed in reference to the votes on questions concerning the NewOrleans and Jackson Railroad Company and the New Orleans and Opelousas Company.

The feeling in reference to both projects was liberal and intelligent in every respect. One of the members contended that the Opelousas road, terminating at Algiers, would be of no practical benefit to the city of NewOrleans, and that, consequently, we should make no subscriptions to it. He went so far as to urge, that, terminating as it did, upon the opposite side of the river, which could not be bridged at this point, it would be a positive injury to our city.

It was urged in reply by Alderman Shaw, that we were virtually identified in interest; that we were but one commercial point; and that the trade brought to Algiers must be the profit of our entire community. Alderman Shaw further adduced the railroads to Jersey City, to points opposite Philadelphia, etc., to show that railroads so terminating, always benefited cities situated as ours will be to the Opelousas road. He went on to show the rich trade which the projected enterprise would open up to us. From personal examination he declared himself, as a practical man, prepared to pronounce in favor of the practicability, the usefulness, and profit of the Opelousas road. He stated the fact that the Vermilion and Atchafalaya bayous—two important conduits to the commerce of New Orleans—were unnavigable for the larger portion of the year; and that therein planters found a serious inconvenience, which made to them a heavy loss, and would induce them to encourage the projected enterprise. He further went on to show the curiously primeval, and as curiously slow manner, in which persons in the section of the country of these bayous were compelled to travel and transport goods. He declared the section of country through which the Opelousas road would run, the "garden spot" of Louisiana, and stated the willingness, and even the eagerness, of the planters to adopt the Georgia system, and invest the labor of their hands in the construction of the road. In conclusion, Mr. Shaw moved that the city of New Orleans should subscribe $1,500,000, at the rate of one-third per cent. per annum for six years, and suggested that the Council had nothing further to do than to fix a day for, and declare the object of, a popular vote.

New Orleans Juries.

Since the illness of Judge Larue, Judge Buchanan has presided with signal ability, moderation, firmness and leniency in the First District—commonly known as the Criminal—Court. We can say from observation, that he has rarely combined dignity, positive law, and mercy. The most characterless criminal has his sympathy, but nevertheless has to anticipate the legal severity of the judge. We believe we but express the unanimous opinion of the bar, when we say that Judge Buchanan has shown himself a capital criminal judge, as he has always been upon the bench a thorough and untiring business man.

We know very well that the expressed opinions of journalists will not affect him further than his own deliberate convictions will carry him; and hence, we are the more free to comment upon his course, abating none of the high respect we entertain for him, personally and judicially.

In the course of a criminal trial, Judge Buchanan, the jury failing to agree, made to them, on April 20th, an address, which has created much sensation in our community. He claimed a right to state to the jury his opinions and impressions of the testimony in the case; and then proceeded to make such a statement. The case was one involving many aggravating circumstances; and without reference to it, we merely note general principles in the premises. Of the right of the judge to state his opinions and impressions, there can not be, with some qualifications, any doubt. But we conceive it to be a very dangerous precedent, that the judge should charge the jury distinctly, to the effect that his opinions and impressions were decisively on the side of the proven guilt of the accused. It has long been a controversy as to whether the jury could judge of the law and the facts; and the better opinion seems to be that it can only and should only judge of the facts, taking the law from the learned judges, and deciding upon its applicability to the facts proven in the case submitted. The judge, by the right of custom, states that if so and so be proven, then such is the law; and that if so and so is not proven, then again such is the law. But if he state positively such and such facts as proven, if he so charge the jury and demand a verdict, it is clear that he unduly influences the jury and materially impairs its usefulness as an institution. The jury must find upon the proof of facts, or it must find upon nothing. Deny this, justify a charge as to the proof of facts, and it becomes a mere piece of machinery controlled by the judge, annoying to the business man, and virtually making the judge an advocate.

The case upon which the judge made his charge, appears to largely warrant what might be termed judicial indignation at the unaccountable hesitation of the jury to find a summary verdict. It was apparently a clear case of outrage upon law and disregard of human life. But this cannot affect general principles, involving the immunities of the jury and the rights of the citizen.

In the most important point of his charge, Judge Buchanan was signally right, and deserves the thanks of all good citizens. He insisted that juries should find verdicts; that they should not come into court, quietly report a disagreement of opinion, and be formally discharged. The matter is not without reason for argument, but we think the Judge most decisively right. It has grown too common a practice with the juries of this city to avoid responsibility by returning into court upon the first showing of a difference of opinion, reporting inability to concur, and asking to be discharged. The request is granted so much as a matter of course, that juries, either in civil or criminal cases, have become a mere matter of form and expense. Our best and most intelligent citizens, men who have a real stake in the community, resort to most respectable subterfuges in order to escape defaulting upon juries; and when compelled finally to do so, they welcome a difference of opinion as a godsend through which they may escape from a tiresome task. Hence, a jury trial in New Orleans is rapidly becoming a gross farce, and we are in danger of falling into the customs of large northern cities, and of having a class of regular jurymen—persons who have no industrial occupation in the community. The learned judge correctly remarked, that "it was absolutely necessary to a proper administration of justice that there should be a certainty in the trials of criminals—a conviction or an acquittal." We hope his avowed determination to compel juries to render some verdict will be adopted by his brethren upon the bench, as their own. It is nonsense to suppose that a difference in private convictions can justify a jury in reporting a disagreement. If they agreed perfectly, there would be no necessity of their leaving the jury box, in the first place, and in the second place, as they retire to consult, it is not to be presumed that they will agree without argument and compromise of opinion. If Judge Buchanan's position be maintained in the administration of justice, he will be entitled to the credit of having established a most admirable rule, and of having made New Orleans juries practically useful. At present they are anything else. Their chief idea is to escape as soon as possible; and hence it is that so many atrocious criminals go unwhipped of justice. A respectable merchant—who is almost a zealot in the premises, but has, nevertheless, some very sensible ideas—informs us that hundreds of citizens pay $18 per annum, are reported, therefore, as firemen, and escape jury duty in this way. This is an abuse which should be promptly corrected. Active firemen and exempt firemen are abundantly entitled to be relieved from jury duty; but none others have even a pretence to escape from the most responsible and solemn obligation of a good citizen; it may be onerous and unpleasant in its exactions, but it is none the less religious and binding in its character. It is the necessary vindication of society's laws, by society's representatives.

Political Humbug.

We see that some of the *soi disant* independent, but really Democratic Journals of this city, are urging what they term "independent" nominations for the Convention. The nominations agreeable to them, would be as "independent" as themselves; that is to say, rather strongly democratic.

This humbug is exposed by a country democratic organ in the most convincing and positive manner, by the assertion that the democrats should nominate their own men, as the whigs whenever in the majority, will be sure to take the same course. This is true. Parties are the same in all places and at all times. The majority is not slow to call itself by its proper name; whilst the minority generally terms itself "independent." We want no better illustration of the fact that party nominations are necessary, than the following paragraph from a journal which urges the propriety of "independent" nominations. We quote from the Delta:

"We are not the apologists of the framers of the present Constitution, or of the party which had a nominal majority in the Convention which framed it, but we feel compelled, in vindication of the truth of history, to say that the democrats had not the unrestricted will to mould and shape the Constitution as they desired. There was powerful whig minority opposed to them, in behalf of, and in connection with whom, half a dozen fishy democrats invariably cast their votes when the question was one of extending the rights or enlarging the franchises of the people—that is, on all such questions, the votes of these fishy democrats and their allies were always given in the negative."

Here is a plain and bitter denunciation of our present Constitution, and as plain and positive an attempt to hold the whig party responsible for our abortion of a constitution. This "independent" journal goes so far as to say only "half a dozen *fishy* democrats" participated with the whigs in the crime of establishing our present Constitution. We mark specially, that this "independent" journal apologizes for the democratic party by terming those democrats who voted the adoption of the Constitution "fishy." This is a plain attempt to throw the responsibility of the adoption of the present Constitution upon the whig party. It is a plain censure, and ought to be a signal warning to the whigs and to the democrats that, in the formation of a new constitution, parties will be held, as such, to a certain accountability. Every degree of odium is given to the present Constitution, and then, with "*anathema maranatha*" heaped upon it, the whig party is burthened with the opprobrious load. If it is to bear the responsibility of censure, it is fairly entitled, it is justified, it is necessitated, to take such steps as will secure the redemption of eulogy, the vindication of a wise and intelligent course.

It is all nonsense to talk about selecting "the best men." Such men will not come out without some strong show of support. A loose, vague, unauthorized declaration that the people will support "the best men," will not bring them forward. Who are the best men? What are to be their credentials? who are to be responsible for their capacity and qualifications? who are their endorsers? On the independent platform—nobody. On the whig, or democratic platform, the great mass of citizens who range themselves as whigs or democrats. We have had enough of this "independent" humbug. It is merely a deceitful game on the part of those who have sinister and selfish objects—the elevation of favorites or the advancement of patrons. If a man have real merit, be he whig or democrat, he can go before the people with this assurance—regularly nominated, he has a powerful organization to support him; possessing solid claims to popular favor, he may command suffrages beyond the limits of his party. "Independent" nominations are "scrub" races, in which the most inferior political animals may owe success to the multiplicity and confusion of opponents. Twenty men running for one office, is, in our opinion, when party nominations are dropped, equivalent to the election of some vulgar demagogue.

We want good men in our State Convention we claim that they shall have responsible endorsers, and we find that the two great parties, whig and democratic, can alone be referred to as such. The party which proclaims good principles, is entitled to put them in operation, and so called "independents"—almost always the bitterest partisans at heart—are and claim to be *independently* responsible to themselves, alone; take a pride in showing that they contemn popular opinion, and virtually, so far as their influence goes, establish an autocracy, less sufferable because irregular an illegitimate, than the despotism of the Czar of Russia. Independent nominees are political bastards.

PLANTERS' CONVENTION.—A convention of cotton planters is about to assemble at Montgomery Alabama. The object of this convention will be a general comparison of views and opinions among those who best represent the cotton interest.

THE RAVELS—MAGIC PILLS.—The Ravels to-night bring out their famous piece of "Magic Pills." Nothing more need be said.

THE PANORAMA OF TEXAS.—To-night is the last of the beautiful panorama of Texas at the Amphitheatre. It was visited last night by a large number of our citizens who were highly delighted with it.

We are indebted to the officers of the steady Burke and Scott, for late river favors.

GRACE GREENWOOD.—The New York Herald has the following notice of the lady whose name we have mentioned. "Grace Greenwood," one of the editors of the abolition National Era, at Washington, is down on Commissioner Carey—who happens to have no sympathy with the Era so popular with a set of new light female *literateurs*—in a column of innocent astonishment that any one should fancy the conferring of Kossuth and Theodore Parker to Jesus Christ is an illustration of a "bold, bad style," or unbecoming a Christian woman; and in the same article Miss Grace (she another name, pretty creature,) sends as a highly moral book, Caroline Chesebro's "Lee," an attack on marriage and religion.

Mr. Robert E. Rives, a member of the House of Delegates of the Virginia Legislature, died on the 24th ult.

GREAT DAMAGES FOR A DANSEUSE.—It will be remembered that about a year ago, Mlle. Baron, a danseuse in one of the theatres of NewOrleans, recovered a judgment in one of the District Courts there, against the manager, Mr. Thomas Placide, awarding her $200 damages, for breach of contract in dismissing her from employment, because she refused to dance "a parlor dance in partoress with the figurantes of the theatre in the comedy of the Serious Family," the court holding that she was dismissed without just cause. Mr. Placide appealed to the Supreme Court of Louisiana, and that tribunal reviewed the case on the 12th inst., affirming the judgment for Mlle. Baron, and decreeing its amendment by increasing the amount of damages to $800. Appeals under the Louisiana code are somewhat dangerous proceedings. At least Mr. Placide must begin to think so. [N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

If we are correctly informed, Mr. Placide has concluded that placarding one of the Judges of the Supreme Court would relieve his wounded feelings, if not fill his purse. We believe he has issued an abusive handbill against Judge Rost, an amiable and justly esteemed member of the Supreme Court. If Mr. Placide has really done so—and we have reason to believe he has attempted to get respectable offices to publish it—he can scarcely be considered sane—at least, charity would so suggest—and the Varieties stands a fair chance of becoming an odium and a reproach. We hope there is some mistake in the matter, though we cannot see how there can be. Mr. Placide could not take any more effectual means of rendering himself ridiculous in this community. His handbill would not affect the good humor or digestion of the respectable and distinguished gentleman against whom (as we understand) he has sought to issue it.

OBITUARY.—We regret to learn from the Delta of yesterday, that its transcendental editor having become too sublimated for further human existence, has evaporated in a mist of his own vapory imaginings. In subjoining the obituary notice of the Delta, we can only add our sincere regret that any infatuation should have possessed him with the conviction that the most "earnest and unfeigned pursuit" could have possibly enabled him to acquire "knowledge:"

"We regret to say, that the young writer who contributed to our columns the series of papers called 'Literary Half-Hours,' and more recently that which bore the name of 'Fresh Gleanings,' has fallen a victim to his earnest and untiring pursuit of knowledge. He is dead."

We see from the Delta that he is reported to have left remains, but they are so faint and indistinct in their outlines, that they can only and appropriately be termed marginalia. We did not think that he would live long. *Requiescat in pace.*

The steamer Princess No. 3, Capt. Truman Holmes, has, since the 8th of September last, made thirty-three consecutive trips to Vicksburg and New Carthage, during which she brought to this port eighty-one thousand and fifty-five bales of cotton. Capt. Holmes is upon the eve of departing for the West for the purpose of fitting out the "New Princess," and calculates upon having her in the trade early next fall. During the summer, the Princess No. 3 will be in charge of the well known and popular Captain Jo. Phelps.

The steamship Wm. Penn, Capt. Marks, arrived yesterday from NewYork, which port she left on the 22d April, and arrived at the Sout-West Pass on the 3th ult., at 7 o'clock, p. m., making the passage in seven days and seven hours.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—The following is a list of passengers by the steamship Fanny, C. H. Pennock, commander, which sailed from this port on Saturday, May 1st, for San Francisco direct:

Mr A Steeg and lady, Miss Wright, William J. Morris and lady, Mrs. Collins, Schrack and lady, Miss Schrack, L H Hamilton and lady, Mr Reddington, Mrs Ward, Mary A Rogan, M M Leek and lady, and three servants, Mrs Loudenslager, Mrs Chambers and servant, and four children, B Kelly, lady and two children, James L. Kinley and lady, H Schlichtmeyer and two servants, J B. Farris, John Mc Darky, N E Crain, Richard Hale, Samuel Adams, S B Pond, Mrs O O Riley, George W Andrews, Mrs M Daily, William Wagner, E Bright, George A Edgerton, S M Lucas, John C Randall, Geo C Lucas, lady and servant, F Whitby and lady, Geo P Fordham, Miss J Lambert, Charles Richey, P Laurbaum, Mrs Carragan, Miss Dickson, John Wildebrandt and lady, H G Hendrex, R Samuel, William Toll, lady and two children, J E Roberts, T L Cockran, William Flynn, J Barnekins and lady, Miss Hannah Ford, Jeremiah Conner and lady, Peter West, —Ash, Peter Repplallard, Miss M Sexton, Mrs H. Jurt, Mrs Ann Nash, Mrs Jane Wake, Mrs C Morrison, Peter Brosbe and lady, Miss M. Hicks, Joseph Dargan, J Chamoun, Barkly Cavanaugh, D. Simmons, J S McAlister, B Grun, Miss M Loftus, P Gainer, F Gillespie, John McBride, Miss Susan Johnston, Miss Ann Herron, J Kinney, O Fitzpatrick, Joseph Buckanon, David Donough, —2; in steerage.

THE AMERICAN CHARGE AT VIENNA.—The New York Commercial Advertiser says: Currency has been given to rumors that the Hon. Charles J. McCurdy, the American Charge d'Affaires at Vienna, had received certain slights from the Austrian government. We understand that these rumors are unfounded. It could hardly be expected that the Austrian cabinet would volunteer any extra courtesies to him while M. Kossuth, whom they consider a rebel, was being received in this country as a martyr to patriotism, and a victim to Austrian vengeance; but we learn that he has received every civility and courtesy to which his position and character of right entitled him. The Austrian government have reason to know that had it been otherwise, he would not have remained a day in Vienna. Mr. McCurdy is one of the last men in the world likely to brook insult from any quarter. The firmness and discretion with which he has so far exercised his functions, as an American representative abroad, have been alike creditable to himself and honorable to our Government.

DAVID T. HINES.—The Charleston Courier of Wednesday says: "Dr. David Theodosius Hines was released from custody yesterday, under the act commonly called the Prison Bounds Act. We understand that a cast of his face has been taken by that skilled artist Vannuchi and that the Doctor's second self is now on exhibition amongst other notables in the inimitable collection to be seen at Hatch's Hall."

FIRE RIOT.—A dispatch from Philadelphia, dated the 25th ult., says: "A stable and two horses were burned this morning at the corner of Twelfth and Lombard streets. The Shiffler Hose company, while returning from the fire, were attacked in Lombard street, near Eighth, by a gang of rowdies belonging to another company. Policemen Walton and Jones, in attempting to stop the riot, were attacked and struck with bricks and other missiles. They then drew their revolvers and fired upon the assailants, and James Gillespie, belonging to the Moyamensing Hose Company, was struck in the back by a ball, and it is supposed is mortally wounded. The officers have surrendered themselves to await an investigation.

QUICK TRIP ACROSS THE ISTHMUS.—A gentleman from San Francisco, who arrived at NewYork on the last trip, crossed the Isthmus of Panama in twelve hours and forty-five minutes. He says he might have made the trip in ten hours. The great difficulty in the California passage is in the overland transit from ocean to ocean. We see it already reduced from five and six days to twelve and three-quarters hours. When the Panama Railroad is completed, that time will be diminished to two hours.

SUPPOSED SHIPWRECK.—A dispatch from Boston, dated the 24th, says: "On Wednesday last a piece of board was picked up at Seaconnet, Nantucket, from which it is supposed that the British bark Jane Duffus, Thomson from Androssan, March 9, for Boston, with 400 tons of pig iron and 55 tons of coal, has been wrecked near Nauticket during the late gale, and probably all the crew lost."

ABOLITION EXCITEMENT.—*A Court Dispersed by a Mob!!*—The Baltimore Sun of last Monday says:

We mentioned a few days ago, that much excitement existed in Grayson county, Va., against certain parties suspected of being abolitionists; and that Judge Brown was unable to hold the county court, in consequence of the resignation of the clerk, and his inability to secure another. It now appears that the court was dissolved by mob violence, the particulars of which are thus detailed in a letter from Carroll county to the Lynchburg Virginian:

"After the execution of the negroes in that county, some time ago, who had been excited to rebellion by a certain Methodist preacher by the name of Bacon, of which you have heard, the citizens held a meeting and instituted a court of inquisition, to find out, if possible, who were the accomplices of said Bacon. Suspicion soon rested on a man by the name of Cormut, and on being charged with being an accomplice, he acknowledged the fact, and declared his intention of prosecuting the cause; upon which he was severely lynched. Cormut then instituted suit against the parties, who afterwards held a meeting, and passed resolutions, notifying the court and lawyers, to undertake the case upon pain of a coat of tar and feathers. The court, however, convened at the appointed time, and true to their promise, a band of armed men marched around the house, fired their guns by platoon, and dispersed the court in confusion. There was no blood shed. The county and the county of Wyth have held meetings and passed resolutions sustaining the movement of the citizens of Grayson."

LETTER FROM TWANG TWANGKY, EMPEROR OF JAPAN, TO PRESIDENT FILLMORE.—[From the Cleveland Plaindealer April 20.]—Yesterday's paper contained Fillmore's letter to the Emperor of Japan. Our readers may be anxious to read the reply. It is as follows:

JEDDO, IN JAPAN, PALACE OF THE MOST HIGH, 18,000th Year of the Great Red Dragon.

Here Fillmore, Governor of U. S. Province:

My Grand Secretary, Lowbuldubbers, has just translated your scrawl, and I dictate the following from the abundance of my heavenly wisdom, in reply. Your officer of high rank amuses me very much. I and my six thousand wives have been laughing all the morning at his queer bob-tailed coat. He stowed my tea last, and awkward fellow—will more than all, a strange and mysterious thing, which he calls a shirt collar, and which keeps his head as stiff as one of our native chinoceroses. We have taken pity on his heathenish condition, and have equipped him in our royal toilet—turban and a pair of spurs. You say that he is "no missionary of religion." I shall make a Christian of him, and send him back to his own country as a missionary. I was grieved to see his benighted ignorance. He knew nothing of Xaos, or Amida, or Dabo. He had never heard of the precious book of Sinckismack, nor bathed in the forgiving stream of Chum-dow-Chum. I am glad there is a country to the East of me so large as yours, and I shall take measures immediately to bring you over to the true faith. I send by the bearer a bundle of important pamphlets and tracts, which I should like distributed at once. I hope you will not oppose my establishing temples in your land. Your people is not overstaff as large as mine, but yours are worth saving. Although outcasts, there is still hope for them. Let me trading with me, why do you bother yourselves with worldly ambitions? We spend our time in religious ceremonies and prayers. But I am willing to open communication with you, so that you may not obey my seeking to bring you over to the true religion. Kiss all your wives for me. Ah! you have only one. Poor dog——! I have six thousand. Pray accept this bottle of rum as a token of my high consideration.

TWANG TWANGKY, Emperor of the Faithful.

A FLEET OF STEAMERS.—Six sea-going steamers sailed from NewYork on Saturday, the 24th ult.

FILLMORE MEETING.—The friends of Mr. Fillmore in New York are preparing for a mass meeting in that city.

ARKANSAS RIVER.—On the 23d ult. the Arkansas river was rising at Little Rock, and there was six feet water in the channel.

LAND SLIDE.—A land slide took place recently near Pittsburgh, by which a phial factory was precipitated into the river.

FALL OF AN ICE-HOUSE.—On the 23 ult., the extensive ice-house of Messrs. J. L. McCormick & Co., at Lasalle, Ill., broke down and its contents, consisting of about 6000 tons of ice, were precipitated into the river.

STABBING.—In Savannah, on the night of the 24th, Benjamin Shaw was stabbed by Andrew Dowdey. It appears that Shaw seized Downey, and was endeavoring to drag him to jail for debt, without any legal warrant.

NAVAL COURT MARTIAL.—A Naval General Court Martial is ordered to convene on board the U. S. ship Pennsylvania, at Norfolk, on the 20th of May. Commanders Armstrong and Saunders, and Lieuts. Williamson and Pegram, are to be members of it.

DAVID L. DODGE.—This gentleman, formerly one of the most prominent business men of NewYork, died in that city on the 23d ult., in the 78th year of his age. The American Tract Society, one of the most extensive religious associations in the country, was formed in Mr. Dodge's parlor.

FATAL AFFRAY.—We learn, through the Monitor, that a fight occurred in Monticello, Miss., on the 20th ult., between Mr. Arthur Carvin and William Weatherby, in which the latter was killed by a stab from a bowie knife. Carvin was immediately taken in custody by the Sheriff, and is now in jail.

ATTEMPT TO MURDER.—An attempt was made on the 22d ult., by a German grocery keeper and his clerk, to kill Dr. Ives, the coroner of NewYork. The coroner and his assistants were attempting to enforce the attendance of the two men as witnesses at an inquest on the body of a little boy, who had been enticed into the grocery and induced to swallow adulterated liquor, which killed him.

ANOTHER VETERAN GONE.—Peter Rose, a veteran of the Revolution, died in the town of Pittsford, (N. Y.,) recently, in the 91st year of his age. He was in several memorable battles, and witnessed the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. He also served his country in the war of 1812, and was with Gen. Sullivan in his Indian expedition.

SHIPWRECK AND LOSS OF LIFE.—On the evening of the 21st ult., during the late north-east storm, the schooner Tranlett, of Nova Scotia, from Canso for NewYork, with a cargo of fish and fish oil, went ashore about 11 miles South of Squaw Village, N. Jersey. Capt. Buseran, Chas. Drummond, a Mr. Poor, supercargo, and two seamen, were drowned. The mate of the schooner and the captain's brother were saved.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.—Several companies of the 3d Infantry and 2d Artillery are about to leave Jefferson Barracks for Fort Leavenworth, whence they will proceed across the plains to Santa Fe, and will afterwards be stationed at different points in NewMexico. Most of the men are new recruits. They go out under the command of Major Steele.

PRIVATEERING EXPEDITION.—A letter received from Buenos Ayres, dated 28th of March, says that the Brazilian Admiral has sent a note to Commodore McKeever, of the American Squadron, informing him that the American schooner Draco, which had started on an expedition to capture vessels on the Brazilian coast, under the pretence of having a letter of marque, had really no such letter, and would be treated as a pirate.

KOSSUTH IN NORTHAMPTON.—On the 24th, Kossuth made a speech in Northampton, Mass., which is represented to have been a poor affair, and it is said gave offence to many who heard it. He said that the American people possessed all the elements of greatness, but that they did not act as a great nation. He came out virtually against the Maine liquor law. Mrs. Jenny Lind Goldschmidt and her husband were present, and Jenny attracted as much attention as Kossuth did.

STEAMBOAT COLLISION.—The Natchez Courier says another steamboat accident has to be recorded. On the night of Monday last (25th,) the steamer Mammoth Cave was run into by the steamer Grenada, near Little Sunflower. The Mammoth Cave was struck forward of her boilers, and her guards and hull were broken down to the water's edge. It was thought she was sinking when the Grenada came along-side; who took off her passengers and a part of her freight and conveyed them to Vicksburg. No lives were lost.

MASSACHUSETTS.—On the 23d ult., the Massachusetts House of Representatives took up the resolution known as the "Slavery Resolves," and after a short debate, and the adoption of an amendment, voted to indefinitely postpone the consideration of the subject. These resolutions protested against the execution of the Fugitive Slave law in Massachusetts, and denounced the law itself as "unconstitutional, unjust and oppressive." The motion to indefinitely postpone was carried by a vote of 178 to 162.

DEATH'S DOINGS.—General Solomon Van Rensselaer died suddenly at Albany, N. Y., on the 8th ult., in the 80th year of his age. Gen. Van Rensselaer was one of Gen. Harrison's companions in arms during the last war, and he won some distinction. He was, for many years, Post Master at Albany.

Peter Van Loon, another well-known citizen of Albany, also died on the 23d, in the 78th year of his age. Hon. Joseph Boyer, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Jefferson county, N. Y., died on the 15th ult.

EXCAVATING COIN.—The French rogues can remove one side of a silver coin with a very thin fine saw, cut out the silver in the middle, fill up with baser metal, solder on the surface again, and have the piece looking as before. Most of the pieces thus altered bear the effigy either of Louis XVIII, Charles X, or Louis Philippe. The fraud was first detected at the Bank of France. The deterioration of the coin thus altered is about seven-tenths.

A TAILOR WANTED.—The Natchez Courier says the Vicksburg Sentinel states that "they are prepared to roll up their sleeves, and tear their breeches for Gov. Marcy." We hope, in case that catastrophe happens, that they will not charge the State "fifty cents for mending their breeches," as Gov. Marcy did on a memorable occasion!

FANATICISM AND FATAL FOLLY.—The wife of Michael Catt, a resident of Becker township, in Indiana, was shot on Monday of last week by her son-in-law, a Mr Young to whom she approached disguised as an apparition. Mr Young had been previously conversing about the spiritual rappings, ghosts, etc., and it is probable was much excited on supernatural subjects at the time. Mrs. C., in a mood of merriment, showed herself to him, when he seized his gun and fired at her. The ball passed through her neck, and occasioned death in a short time.

A PRINCE STOPPED BY THE POPE.—An extraordinary incident has occurred at Civita Vecchia, where the cousin of the French President, the Prince of Canino, the former hero of the revolution of 1848, with Garibaldi, the same individual who turned the Pope out of his States, has been stopped by the gendarme of the Papal dominions and thus prevented going to Rome. After the restoration of Pius IX. the ex-President of the Roman Constituent Assembly, who had fled to France, was banished by private decree. He frequented the Elysee, and, having become the bosom friend of the President, obtained his letters of naturalization a few days after the second of December last. It is whispered to some quarters that the rumored heir to Louis Napoleon, whom he mentions in the last promulgated constitution, is the son of the Prince of Canino, a young man full of promise, of the most brilliant intelligence, who is at Rome completing his education. The same report says that the journey of Mr. Charles Napoleon, Prince of Canino, was to force the diplomatic views of Mr. Edgound Ney, under the threat of withdrawing the army of occupation now encamped at Rome. This event will no doubt develop some curious incidents.

TESTIMONIAL TO MR. GRINNELL.—Some twelve or fifteen English, Irish, and Scotch gentlemen, of NewYork, have presented Mr. Grinnell with a beautiful gold medal, which they had prepared without his knowledge, and which was presented to him without any speech-making, committees or other parade. A brief note accompanied the testimonial, to which Mr. Grinnell sent the following modest and touching reply

NEW YORK, NOV. 19, 1851.

Dear Sir—Your note of the 18th, accompanied with a beautiful gold medal, presented me by yourself and some of your brother countrymen, I have received. I shall preserve it as long as I live, and I trust it will be handed down to my latest posterity. It will commemorate an act of my life which I can assure you was prompted by an inward sense of duty, implanted in my bosom by the Almighty. To him, therefore, should all praise be given, and not to me, a mere instrument. I accept