DAILY CRESCENT.

THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT
OFFICE NO. 92 ST. CHARLES STREET,
Will be regularly served to subscribers in this city and Lafayette at an early hour every day, (Sunday excepted,) for $5 a year, in advance; payable to the office, or 15 cents a week, payable to the carriers.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:
Prices and other bills under the following rates of charges, per square of 10 lines to a page, will be invariably adhered to, viz:
First insertion, in all cases $1 00
Every subsequent insertion 50
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 25, 1851.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL
OF THE CONSOLIDATED CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 8, 1852.

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

The Improvement of the Mouth of the Mississippi.

We have already suggested the propriety of our citizens moving in regard to the improvement of the mouth of our great national "inland sea," as it was tersely, but appropriately, styled by Mr. Calhoun. One of our greatest statesmen; large in his views generally, though somewhat narrowly contracted by "strict construction" theories, he was yet a man too thoroughly honest, too intelligently appreciative, too directly and rationally appreciative, to do any thing which might work even the remotest injustice to any great national interest. We believe John C. Calhoun may have been, and was, wrong upon many points of legislative policy. We have never doubted the earnestness, the sincerity, and the cautiously concluded character of his views.

He called the Mississippi river "a great inland sea." He did so justly, and with remarkable felicity of view and use of terms. It drains all the waters of eight great States, and some of the wealthiest sections of others. Now, and prospectively, its trade is one of the most immense known in the history of the commercial world. In this view, if in none other, it should command national appreciation and national favor.

What are the facts? For the pettiest lighthouse, the paltriest harbor improvement, the most unimportant buoy, even Western members vote liberal appropriations. The great granary of the world—at least, of the civilized world—of Europe, and that portion of America South of us—is totally neglected—is absolutely treated with indifference and contempt, by the larger portion of the members of Congress from the West. By this course, NewOrleans annually loses certain thousands and probably millions. Hence it is, that the imposts upon our commerce are so enormous. It is all nonsense to complain of the charges of the Towboat Navigation Company, when it has to drag vessels over 13 to 15½ feet of water, and to keep four or five of their best boats (costing each some $60 per day) for four or five days, to drag vessels of 16 to 20 feet draught through such an average of water. The complaint should be made against the illiberal and unjust policy of our national legislation.

A meeting (as per notice in another column) is held to-night, to influence the action of Congress in reference to the establishment of a navy yard at this point. It may be unpleasant—it certainly will not be gratifying to "hurrah" gentlemen, but let us candidly ask and consider the question—can United States war ships come over 13½ to 15 feet of water?

Now, what difficulty is there in deepening the outlet of our "great inland sea"? The cost of an Eastern—an Atlantic Ocean light-house, per annum, would do it. Is an Atlantic State more national than Louisiana, or any other Western or Southern State? Let the strict constructionists answer this question! If it be, if the commerce at any point on the coast of Massachusetts—every thing allowed and every thing considered—be more national than the world-supplying trade which floats down the Mississippi, we have curiously miscalculated in our deductions.

To accommodate this trade, to give free ingress and free egress, the great commerce of the Mississippi Valley, we ask, upon the suggestion of practical men, but the preliminary appropriation of $60,000, to be succeeded by an annual appropriation not exceeding $25,000. We ask it in behalf of a national commerce of many millions; a commerce not less certainly than $50,000,000. Is the claim unreasonable?

We might write a popular editorial, full of fine declamation, in behalf of the establishment of a Navy Yard at this point. If we suggest any thing practical, if we recommend essential preliminaries, however disagreeable the realization of facts and their relation may be, we believe that we do more useful service, than can be found in nicely rounded sentences.

In a national point of view, it is essential that a navy yard should be established in the immediate vicinity of NewOrleans. Our city is the great emporium of the valley of the Mississippi. It is by nature the commanding point of the Gulf of Mexico. That it is a few miles inland from the Gulf, makes it all the more a safe point for the establishment of a source of national defence. We have suggested the employment by the United States Government of a dredging boat. Such a boat, we have no doubt, would make the entrance to the Mississippi navigable for vessels of twenty or even twenty-five feet draught.

It has been suggested to us, in view of the operations of Mons. Maillefort at Hell Gate, near NewYork, that some such process might be successfully employed in rendering the mouth of the Mississippi freely and uninterruptedly navigable. The suggestion comes from a practical man. May it not be worthy of the consideration of the meeting held this evening at the American Theatre? Our bar—the bar of the Mississippi—the partial veto upon the incalculable commerce of our valley—must be steadily worked against, or it is idle to speak of projected enterprises and city progress.

SECOND JUSTICE'S COURT.—Judge Jonte has already reopened this court, temporarily closed in consequence of Judge Winter's resignation. The court is now prepared to do business in the regular course. With the assistance of his efficient Constabulary, Judge J. is prepared to do all that may be brought before him with as much practical dispatch as possible. The court is located at 65 Common street, opposite the City Hotel.

We are under obligations to the clerks of the steamers Fanny Smith, Belle Key and Grand Turk for river favors.

Thanks to the Clerk of the fine steamer Amaranth for river favors.

We are indebted to the Clerk of the steamer Buckeye for late river favors.

DOGS.—A drove of about thirty dogs was shipped to New Orleans yesterday. NewOrleans is welcome to our entire stock. [Cincinnati Commercial

Thank you. We are grateful for favors, but we don't want any more dogs.

BRIDGEWATER PAIN AND WEATHER PROOF PAINT.—There has been no article offered for sale in the Southern country for many years that we call the attention of the public to with so much satisfaction as the Bridgewater Paint. Every day we are more and more convinced of its importance, and new evidences of its impervious qualities daily present themselves. We are so thoroughly convinced of its entire efficiency, for the purposes for which it is recommended, that we can only say to every planter and property owner who desires an economical, durable and protective covering for houses, vessels, etc., etc., by all means use the Bridgewater Paint, and our word for it, you will not be disappointed. General Agency for the Southern States, No. 70 Camp street.

MISSISSIPPI FIRE COMPANY, NO. 2—*Engine Rent.*—Our friends of this Company did some remarkably good work, by way of trial, on a wager, the other night. The wager was—something wholesome, but somewhat indistinctly read on the list of Father Mathew's potables. Two members proposed a wager that they would separately select six gentlemen, and take out the engine, and set it to work in the shortest time. The wager was made. There were two lengths of hose. The disadvantages were folding breaks, stanchions to same, etc. The victorious party set the engine to work in 1 min. 5 sec. A NewYork Company once made 1 min. 27 sec. So, with our muddy water and awkwardly arranged plugs, our NewOrleans boys have brought a fire-engine into play in quicker time than all competitors.

FORTY-SECOND REGIMENT.—The election of officers for the companies of this regiment took place last night. Considerable interest was displayed in reference to the result. What this was we have not positively learned, but understand that every thing passed off with the liveliest enthusiasm and in the best spirits. We shall publish the official returns in a day or two. We are informed that there was some competition in Company D, but none whatever in the voting of Company A.

GREEN OAKS HOTEL, BILOXI.—This popular summer retreat, situated on the Mississippi shore of the Lake, is again open for the season, under the management of Mrs. Elizabeth Pradat and her son, John B. Pradat, and we can commend it to those of our citizens who occasionally seek a pleasant spot to spend a few days away from the cares and business of the town. Every arrangement has been made for the comfort and convenience of visitors and the deservedly popular host and hostess will ever be found ready to minister to the wants of their patrons. Sail boats will at all times be at the service of visitors, free of charge. See advertisement in another column.

STATUE OF WASHINGTON.—A communication in the New York Evening Post, from Mr. H. Greenough, states that arrangements had been made to secure the erection of a bronze equestrian statue of Washington in that city. Fifty-four prominent citizens have associated themselves for this purpose, and Messrs. Henry Kirke Brown and H. Greenough are engaged in preparing the design for the work. The statue is to be fourteen feet in height, exclusive of the pedestal. The statue of Washington is to be in the military costume of the revolution.

COL. BENTON.—Col. Benton is a candidate for representative in Congress from the St. Louis District, Missouri. He has already taken the stump. He recommends an alteration in the present tariff, and refers to a speech made in the Senate in 1828, to show that he was then in favor of protection, and asserts that he has not changed his opinions.

GERRIT SMITH'S MANIFESTO.—The NewYork Herald says Gerrit Smith, the great anti-slavery lecturer of Western NewYork—a mighty genius for all the isms—has issued a new manifesto, dated Peterboro, 16th April, addressed to his "dear friend," Edward C. Delavan, etc., etc., etc. In this manifesto some new isms are brought to light, of a very important character in time and in eternity. Gerrit, of course, is down upon the last Legislature, for not passing the Maine law, and shutting up the immense number of dram shops for the manufacture of paupers and madmen in this State. Gerrit also states that the democratic principle of legislators obeying their constituents, is all wrong and "atheistical." He also believes that William Lloyd Garrison is honest and consistent in saying that "all civil governments are of the devil," and of course ought to be abolished. Gerrit winds up by the nomination of William Goodell as the next President of the United States; this Goodell being a resident somewhere out West, at Bristol Centre, Ontario county, and the author of two volumes entitled "The Christianity of Democracy."

SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.—The last foreign news contained an account of the sailing of the new Arctic expedition in search of Sir John Franklin. There were four vessels—two screw steamers and two sail vessels. Ample material were provided of every thing to obtain the end of the voyage. The most effective of these were balloons for the purpose of distributing information in every part of the Arctic regions. They are made of such a form as to float on the surface should they fall into the sea. Five hundred thousand messages, printed on satin, were prepared for the occasion. These will be sent up in the balloons, and after a certain time will fall, and thus convey information to every quarter where Sir John Franklin is likely to be. Capt. Sir Edward Belcher is chief commander of the expedition.

THE LAW'S DELAY.—The New York Express says: We saw yesterday a copy of a verdict rendered in 1745, in a suit against the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of New York, for the sum of ten shillings. The verdict was special and subject to the decision of the court on certain law points. Before these points were decided, the case was adjourned eighty-three times, during a period of twenty-one years. The verdict was finally approved: damages ten shillings, costs one hundred and eighteen pounds ten shillings!

THE METHODIST CHURCH CASE.—The reference ordered by the United States Circuit Court to take testimony and report the value of the book concern, in controversy between the Northern and Southern divisions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was brought to a hearing before U. S. Commissioner Nelson, at NewYork, on the 29th ult. No one was present except the attorneys for the parties, Dan'l Lord and E. L. Fancher, Esqs., and the Rev. Drs. Lane and Scott. The principal difference of opinion seems to be in reference to the value of the stereotype plates.

FORTY YEARS OF PASTORAL LABOR.—Interesting services were had in the Charles street Baptist Church at Boston, on the morning of the 25th ult., in commemoration of the fortieth anniversary of the installation of the present pastor, Rev. Daniel Sharp, D. D. Addresses were delivered by the Rev. Dr. Peck, and the Rev. Baron Stowe, and Dr. Sharp preached an affecting sermon, in the course of which he said that not one of those who took part in his installation was now alive. During his pastorate two hundred of his communicants had died, and his church had sent out twenty-five preachers of the gospel. At the conclusion of the services a massive silver flower vase and salver were presented to Dr. Sharp, on behalf of the Baptist ministers of Boston, "to show their veneration for his unblemished character as a good minister of Jesus Christ."

CHURCH ROBBERIES.—The Boston Traveller of the 29th ult. says:

The Orthodox meeting-house in North Chelsea was entered on Sabbath night, April 25, and robbed of its furniture, consisting of carpets, communion table, pulpit chairs, Sabbath school library, lamps, mats, etc.

The Unitarian meeting house near it was entered the same night, and its furniture stolen, consisting of a valuable pulpit Bible, carpets, etc.

The First Universalist Church, of Hingham, was broken into on Tuesday night, and robbed of carpets, curtains and a new Bible.

The Second Unitarian Church was also entered on the same evening, and the pulpit curtains and carpet stolen.

A correspondent of the Boston Post, writing from North Weymouth, under date of April 28, says:

Some time during last night, some rascals broke into the Pilgrim Church and ripped up the carpet, in each of the three aisles, and carried it off, doing the same up, probably, with some hymn books, in the cover of the pulpit.

The Paterson (N. J.) papers state that the Catholic Church was robbed on the night of the 18th inst., and a silver ciborium, silver chalice, and the account book, stolen. The church was thoroughly ransacked, but most of the valuable articles were deposited in another building.

SUIT FOR DAMAGES.—Almon Farr, of NewYork, has commenced a suit in that city against the U. S. Mail Steamship Company for damages in consequence of detention. Farr was a passenger from NewYork to California in April, 1850, and he seeks to recover damages for the alleged breach of agreement, it being contended that the Ohio was advertised for a particular day, at which she did not sail; that she was advertised to go direct, and could have reached in eight or ten days from the time advertised, whereas she transferred her passengers at Havana to the Georgia, which did not reach Chagres till twenty-three days after the time the Ohio was advertised to sail; also, that there was an excess of passengers, bad food, that plaintiff was unable to retain his state-room by reason of water coming into it, and was obliged to sleep on deck; that they were detained at Panama, and that by reason of the above, plaintiff became sick, and the views which he had in embarking on the Ohio were defeated. He brings action to recover damages—amount laid at $5,000. In defence, the allegations are denied. It is said the Ohio was advertised to unite with the Georgia, was not advertised for a specific day, and that the company performed every thing properly as regarded food, etc.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.—For the past three years, the Messrs. Hoe & Co., the eminent Printing Press Manufacturers, of NewYork, have maintained at their own expense an evening school for the instruction of their apprentices and employees, in Mathematics, the Exact Sciences, Mechanical Drawing, the French and English Languages, etc. Every one of their many apprentices is required to give a punctual attendance at the school, which is also open to such adult members of the establishment as choose to attend.

SOMNAMBULISM.—The Newport (Ky.) News of the 13th ult. states that on the previous Thursday the daughter of Judge Yowell, in Boone county, Ky., was engaged to be married to a Mr. Garrison; she had been unwell for some time previous, but got better; and the parties had met to witness the marriage ceremony, which was to be at 6 o'clock on that day; but she got worse. The minister being present, she told him that if she got better she would get married; but alas! a few minutes before the appointed time she expired.

BEET SUGAR IN UTAH.—Messrs. J. W. Howard, W. Collinson and Russell, who have recently emigrated from England to Utah, have taken with them machinery for the manufacture of beet-root sugar on the largest scale. They are wealthy men, and have invested $250,000 in this enterprise alone.

THE YELLOW FEVER AT RIO.—The NewYork Commercial Advertiser is assured that the report in relation to the yellow fever at Rio, brought by the bark Isabella Hyne, is correct. Every one on board, except the chief officer, was attacked by yellow fever after leaving Rio, and three of the crew died during the passage.

EMIGRATION WESTWARD.—The St. Louis Intelligencer says the tide of emigration continues to flow Westward. In the past three days near a thousand emigrants, men, women and children, have reached this city by Ohio river boats, to settle in Minnesota, Iowa, Oregon and California; and have passed on to their destination.

AMERICAN DEPREDATIONS ON BRITISH LANDS.—The Quebec Chronicle states that depredations have been made by a party of one hundred and twenty-five Americans upon the British Crown timber lands, on the Black river. The intruders, not deeming it proper to desist after proper warning, a posse was sent on from Quebec, backed up by a company of soldiers.

FROST BITTEN.—A Miss Frost, in Massachusetts, has recovered $365 of a gallant, for a breach of promise. He courted her a year, and has to pay at the rate of a dollar a day for it.

LARGE SALE OF GOODS.—On the 29th ult. an auction sale of nine thousand packages of foreign and domestic dry goods, valued at nearly half a million of dollars, took place in NewYork, and was largely attended. The prices realized were generally satisfactory.

CONVICTED.—JAS. Summons was convicted of murder in the first degree at Cincinnati on the 27th ult. It was his third trial, two juries having been unable to agree upon a verdict.

MARKING NEWSPAPERS.—A circular from the First Assistant Post-master General decides that marking an advertisement in a newspaper, sent by mail, does not subject the package to letter postage.

QUICK PASSAGE.—The steamer United States arrived at NewYork on the 30th ult. in five days and twenty hours from NewOrleans, the quickest passage on record.

FOR LIBERIA.—The ship Ralph Ross was to sail from Baltimore for Liberia on the 1st inst., and she was to take out about two hundred colored emigrants.

TO PERSONS RUPTURED.—The many permanent and effectual cures made by Dr. Sherman are deserving of more than a passing notice. For particulars see his advertisement on next page.

THE EMPIRE.—It is said that not less than two thousand petitions have been presented to Louis Napoleon, praying for the establishment of the Imperial Government.

WAREHOUSING GOODS.—The U. S. Supreme Court has decided that goods cannot be stored at a port of delivery, except when authority is given by the Secretary of the Treasury. Without such authority they must be stored at a port of entry.

CASE ON COFFINS.—Some wicked wag, in a Virginia paper, we see, publishes an advertisement of Raymond's Metallic Burial Case, with a certificate from General Cass attached, conveying his "impression that it is the best article known for transporting the dead to their final resting place."

NICARAGUA ELECTION.—The election for municipal officers in the city of San Juan, Nicaragua, resulted in the defeat of the regular American ticket, although Mr. Martin, an American, was elected mayor. and Mr. Richards health officer and captain of the port.

RECOVERED.—The trunk of Mr. Merritt, containing $12,000 in gold, which was lost in the Cumberland river, by the sinking of the Robt. Rogers, has been recovered.

TRACKS OF THE STEAMSHIP PRESIDENT.—Advices from Bermuda to the 23d ult. state that a figure head, supposed to have belonged to the ill fated steamship President, was recently washed ashore at Granada, Barbadoes.

The earthquake, said to have been felt in Baltimore Washington and Raleigh, on the afternoon of the 29th ult., was also experienced slightly in NewYork; while at Richmond, Va., the shock is said to have given rise to considerable alarm in some locations.

Music and the Drama.

GRAND MILITARY BALL.—A grand military and civic ball comes off at Armory Hall to-night. It is given by the Washington Artillery for the benefit of Adolph St. Amant, a member of the company, who was disabled by an accident while firing a salute on the 22d of February. We are confident that the affair will be a pleasant one.

MR. FORREST.—On the 30th ult., Mr. Forrest took a benefit at the Broadway Theatre, NewYork, and concluded a star engagement of sixty-nine successive nights, by far the longest and most successful one ever played in this country.

Ole Bull was to have given a concert at Baltimore on Monday last.

THE TENNESSEE JAY BIRD.—The LaRoy (N. Y.) Gazette says a rival to the Swedish Nightingale has been discovered in the Female Seminary at that place—a Miss Jay, from Tennessee, who can'sing the echo song to the life.

FIELD'S NEW THEATRE.—The St. Louis Republican of Sunday last says:

"The different *artistes* engaged by Manager Field, to open this new and splendid temple of the drama, are arriving in our city thick and fast. Chippendale, the future stage manager, got in appearance yesterday morning, bringing with him the latest European importation—the fair and *piquante* Annie Lonsdale. We are delighted to see Chippendale once more in the West, and consider his installation as stage manager, a master stroke of policy; his tact and knowledge of every department of the business of the stage, are patent in every city in the Union—often proved and never 'found wanting;' whilst his talent as an actor in the highest and best school of art, has ever been, and remains unquestioned. We regard him as the type and model of a comedian worthy of study and imitation by the rising generation of actors. Chippendale's Sir Peter Teazle is decidedly the best on the American stage, and in all characters of this description, he shines 'a bright particular star'—which leads us to conclude that parts requiring the admixture of pathos, he appears to equal advantage. Among the latter may be noted his latest artistic triumph, 'Tom Dibbles,' in Buckstone's newest and best *petit comedie*, 'The Good for Nothing'—in which he and Annie Lonsdale completely took the New York public by storm. This piece is a perfect little gem, and will, we are assured, meet with the same unqualified success here."

Manager Field has secured the services of several New Orleans favorites, and, as we have already mentioned, we are pleased to see among them the name of Mark Smith, who contributed largely to the amusement of the frequenters of the St. Charles last winter. We have watched the progress of this young actor with a more than ordinary degree of interest, since he made his first appearance in New Orleans, and it affords us much pleasure to pay a well deserved tribute to his talents. With natural abilities of a high order, he unites the most indomitable energy and perseverance, and a correct appreciation of the requisitions of his profession, which will at no distant day place him in a high position on the stage. We commend him to our friends of St. Louis.

Foreign Miscellany.

A letter from Rome, of the 13th ult., states that on the preceding day his Holiness the Pope, after the adoration of the Holy Sacrament, proceeded to the chapel of the Virgin, in the Vatican, there he kissed the foot of the Prince of Apostles in presence of a numerous congregation.

A new kind of colonization is at present being tried in Senegal. Some months back, a cargo filled with negroes being captured, they were, at their own desire, taken to Senegal, and placed on the banks of the Cassamance, with their wives and children. They live by fishing and husbandry, and obey very submissively the Mayor put over them. The last accounts state that this little colony is in full prosperity.

A physician of Prague has just died a real "martyr of science." He has 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.

By private letters from Ninevah, we learn that Col. Rawlinson, who is now conducting the excavations abandoned by Mr. Layard, "has opened out the entire place of sepulture of the Kings and Queens of Assyria." "There they lie," we are told, "in huge stone sarcophagi, with ponderous lids, decorated with the royal ornaments and costume, just as they were deposited more than 3000 years ago."

The Spanish Government intends to repeal the tax on paper, in order that the Spanish publishers may be able to furnish the Spanish republics with books at a less cost than the French publishers furnish them.

Mr. Searles, the noted pedestrian, who walked 1000 miles in 1000 consecutive hours; 1000 half miles in 1000 consecutive half hours, and 1000 quarter miles in 1000 quarter hours, in London, accomplished a feat unparalleled in pedestrianism, walking, fair heel and toe, two miles in 14 minutes and 55 seconds.

The Senate of Bremen has ordered that a new common council, of 150 instead of 300 members, be elected for 6 years, by a system of election under which the voters are divided into eight classes, according to their income, and the few wealthy persons in an upper class elect as many members as the mass of citizens in a lower class.

The return to the English House of Commons has been printed, showing the number of slaves embarked on the coast of Africa and landed in Cuba and Brazil in each year, from 1842 to 1851. In Cuba, the number landed in 1842 was 3630; in 1843, 8000; in 1844, 10,000; in 1845, 1300; in 1846, 419; in 1847, 1456; in 1848, 1500; in 1849, 8700; in 1850, 3500; in 1851, 6000. In Brazil the number in 1842 was 17,435; 1843, 19,095; 1844, 22,849; 1845, 19,453; 1846, 50,324; 1847, 56,172; 1848, 60,000; 1849, 54,000; 1850, 23,000; and in 1851, 3287.

The Belgian Senate has elected the Prince de Linge its President, by 41 votes to 6, given to Count de Renesse. The budget of Belgium for 1853, which has just been distributed to the Chambers, estimated the receipts at f.121,840,250, and the expenses at only f.117,052,743 41. The war budget figures in the expenses for f.26,787,000.

The Opinione of Turin, of the 29th ult., announces that the Israelites of that city celebrated with great pomp, in their Synagogue, on the 27th, the anniversary of their civil and political emancipation. According to the same journal, some man of bad character had excited, on the 14th, a portion of the inhabitants of Sinisola to revolt against the municipal authorities and the collector of the taxes. The presence of a few soldiers soon restored tranquillity; several of the ringleaders were arrested.

Advices from Savoy speak of the increasing strength of the French party in that duchy. Ultra-monarchists and revolutionists are, it is said working together for a separation from Piedmont and union with France. The great numbers of imperial veterans who have their homes there, and the many tradesmen who, having accumulated money in the French towns, return with French loves to spend their days in their native Savoy, exercise great influence in this direction.

The First Chamber in Saxony has requested the Ministry to prepare "a law for regulating the relations of the Jews, with a view of appeasing the complaints of the Christians against the increasing influence of Jews in trade and commerce." When the merchants of Breslau once applied to Frederick the Great for "protection" against the ruinous competition of Jewish dealers, the monarch asked how the Jews managed to draw business into their hands. The answer was, that they were up early and late, always traveling about, lived very economically, and were contented with small gains on rapid returns. "Very well," said the enlightened monarch, "go and be Jews in the conduct of your business."

The Prussian government has given strict orders to the managers of railways to employ no person on the lines likely to forward democratic intelligence, or to convey suspected persons or packages.

A railway bridge is about to be thrown over the Vistula. It is to be 2900 feet long, and 68 wide; to rest on six piers, with a span of 300 feet between each. The lines will run along the sides of the bridge, leaving a road between them for carts, etc.

Accounts from Copenhagen, of March 27, state that the will of the late Queen Dowager has just been opened. Her Majesty expressly orders that her wedding ring, and all the letters which have been addressed to her by her late husband, Frederick VI, should be deposited in the coffin with her body. The funeral ceremony will take place in the Cathedral of Roeskilde, in the vaults of which building the bodies of all the royal family of Denmark are placed. Until the day after the funeral all public rejoicings are interdicted, and all the theatres will remain closed.

City Intelligence.

BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.—*Friday, May 7—Special Session.*—The Board met at half-past six o'clock, Dr Alpuente, President, in the Chair.

Fifteen members answered to their names.

The Journal was read and approved.

A message was received from the Board of Aldermen notifying this Board of their concurrence in certain ordinances and resolutions.

Mr. Stetson moved that the rules be dispensed with in order to proceed to the consideration of the Police Ordinance adopted by the Board of Aldermen at their last regular meeting. Carried.

The ordinance passed to its second reading, and having been read by sections, was adopted on the yeas and nays unanimously.

Mr. Place offered a resolution informing the Mayor that certain ordinances therein mentioned (numbers 7, 8 and 9) and signed by the President of this Board, through error, had not been acted on by this Board and consequently were not binding. Adopted.

The rules were dispensed with in order to take up the ordinance providing for the subscription by the city to certain railroads, and for other purposes, which was amended at the last special sitting of the Board of Aldermen, so as to permit women to vote on the question of a public tax for railroad purposes. The amendment was debated pro and con.

Mr. Derbes said that the act of incorporation of the city provided that none but qualified voters should be allowed to vote on the tax.

The amendment was stricken out, and the right of ladies to vote disallowed.

A motion was made to amend the ordinance so that the tax should be one-half per cent. per annum instead of one per cent.

A debate ensued, in which Messrs. Dolhonde, Shaw, Stetson, Forbes, Derbes, Sykes and others, took part.

Mr. Dolhonde was opposed to the amendment. He would not vote for the tax, for the people were not able to pay it. The property in the Third District only produced four per cent. It would be ruinous to the poor population. The poor would have to sell their horses to buy hay, and then what good would the hay do? He was determined to vote against the one per cent. tax.

Mr. Shaw was in favor of concurring in the amendment. It was proper to submit the tax to the people, and they might approve or reject it, as they thought proper. The rejection of the amendment would be productive of delay. This Board was not here to impose the tax, but to submit the question to the people whether or not they would impose it upon themselves.

Mr. Sykes thought that the gentlemen who opposed the one per cent. tax had offered the best argument in its favor. If the property in the Third District only produced four per cent., it was proper to build railroads in order to make it produce more.

The motion to reject the amendment was carried on the yeas and nays, by a vote of 13 to 6.

The amendment of the Board of Aldermen, fixing the time of holding the election for taking the sense of the people on the tax on the third Monday in June next, was concurred in.

Mr. Nixon moved that this Board proceed to take up the bills passed by the Board of Aldermen, in their regular order. Carried.

The ordinance from the Board of Aldermen providing for the removal of the prisoners from the different Districts to the Work-house, was referred to the Committee on Jails and court-houses.

An ordinance providing for the liquidation of certain pay-rolls of city employees, reported by the Finance Committee of the Board of Aldermen, was concurred in.

"An ordinance relating to the House of Refuge," was concurred in.

An ordinance relating to the Clerks of the Recorders of First, Second, Third and Fourth Districts, was read.

Mr. Leeds moved to amend the ordinance by striking out "assistant clerk."

Mr. Forbes was in favor of the amendment, on the ground that one Clerk had heretofore performed the duties of the office, and as we had commenced the work of retrenchment it was proper to carry out the principle.

Mr. Place agreed with Mr. Forbes.

Mr. Derbes was opposed to the amendment on the ground that from his own knowledge, it was impossible for one clerk to do the business of the Second District. The Recorder of this District had always had two clerks.

Mr. Forbes moved that when the business of the Recorders required it, the Captain of the Districts should be empowered to detail a special policeman to assist the clerk. Not acted on.

Mr. Lanata moved to vote on the amendment by Districts. Carried.

Mr. Forbes moved to strike out the Assistant Clerk for the First District. Carried.

Mr. Lanata moved that the vote as to the Second District, striking out the Assistant Clerk, be proceeded with, and called for the yeas and nays. Carried, by 15 yeas to 4 nays.

Mr. Forbes's amendment, providing that the Captain of the Districts be empowered to detail a special policeman to assist the Clerk, when necessary, was adopted. It was understood as applying to the four Districts.

An ordinance concerning the Street Commissioner's Department, authorizing the Commissioner to appoint certain assistants, was, on a motion to lay over, debated. The motion to postpone was lost. The ordinance, with amendments, was adopted.

The ordinance regulating awnings, sheds and hanging signs, was concurred in.

A resolution relative to the subscription by the Common Council to the Digest of the City Ordinances, by Alex. Walker, was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

A resolution relative to the bequest by Stephen Girard to the City of New Orleans, of $28,000, to endow an asylum for orphans of French descent, was adopted.

A resolution relative to the securities offered by the Treasurer, Comptroller, Surveyor, and Street Commissioner, was adopted.

A resolution relative to the Fisk Library, from the Board of Aldermen, was concurred in.

A resolution authorizing the Comptroller to sell at auction the contract for running the draining machine in the Second District, was concurred in.

A resolution authorizing the Comptroller to sell at auction the contracts for constructing wooden bridges and drains, and requiring the contractor to furnish security in the sum of $2000 for the faithful performance of his duties, was concurred in.

A resolution authorizing the Clerk of the Recorder of the Third District to provide stationery and blanks for the use of his office, was rejected.

A resolution, authorizing the use of Lafayette Square for an exhibition of fire works for the benefit of the Male Orphans' Asylum, was referred to the Committee on Streets and Landings.

A resolution, providing for the removal of a certain blacksmith's shop on Apollo street, near Josephine street, was debated at length.

Mr. Mackey gave a history of this shop. It had been a bone of contention before the Council of the old city of Lafayette for the last ten years. Several members spoke on the subject. Referred to the Police Committee.

A resolution relative to the report of the Bureau of Yards and Docks at Washington, which report is unfavorable to the establishment of a Navy Yard at NewOrleans, was ordered to be printed and made the order of the day at the next meeting.

The Board then proceeded to the order of the day.

Mr. Forbes asked leave to withdraw a resolution relative to the construction of a certain Wharf. Granted.

Mr. Watkins moved to adjourn. Lost on a division.

A resolution authorizing the Mayor to sell 64 slaves bequeathed to the City of NewOrleans, by Stephen Girard, was adopted, on a call for the yeas and nays, by a vote of 14 to 1.

An ordinance concerning the Sergeant-at-Arms for the Assistant Aldermen, and allowing a compensation of $100 per month, on a call for the yeas and nays, was adopted by a vote of 13 to 3.

A resolution relative to the lease of the wharf opposite Jackson Square, to the U. S. Steamship Company, was referred to the City Attorney.

A resolution to prevent the Common Council from voting away the public money, with numerous amendments, that confused its meaning, was adopted.

A resolution authorizing the Comptroller to sell at auction the contract for completing the Draining Canals of the First, Third and Fourth Districts, was adopted.

A resolution canceling the lease of Wm. Randolph to the Third District Ferry, was adopted.

A resolution authorizing the Surveyor to open sluices to let the water from the river through the streets, was adopted.

A resolution authorizing the Comptroller to adjudicate the contract for furnishing blanks to the different departments of the City Government, after ten days' notice in the Official Journal, was adopted.

The Board then adjourned.

THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT—PARISH OF JEFFERSON—*Judge Clark.*—*Mrs. Hannah DeVinney vs. Jul. DeVinney, her husband.*—This is a suit filed 30 of September, 1850, wherein plaintiff claims a separation of property and a divorce, a *vinculo matrimonii*. One Yost intervened on a claim of $2400 against defendant. Judgment of divorce and separation of property was rendered in the Court below, and the defendant appealed. The Supreme Court affirmed the judgment decreeing the divorce of the parties, and remanded the cause on the claim for separation of property.

The cause came on for trial before a jury, and continued through several days. Yesterday a verdict was rendered in favor of plaintiff for four thousand dollars, the value of her paraphernal property, and against the claim of Yost, the intervenor.

Elmore and King, Hillsit, Miller and Purvis, of counsel for plaintiff; Marks for defendant, and McKay for intervenor.

CHARITY HOSPITAL.—*Report for the Week ending May 7.*—Admitted, 250; discharged, 240; died, 28. *Deaths.*—Jean Hizagoyen, a bar-keeper, while laboring under delirium tremens, cut his throat, and died on the 3d inst.; John Upton, a carpenter, fell from the roof of a house, received a very severe injury of the chest; John Berry, a seaman, born in Sweden, was also admitted on the 4th, having fallen down the hatchway of ship Andover, causing a very severe injury of the spine.

Names of those who Died during this Week.—Hugh Cassidy, Ireland; Patrick Ortes, do.; Catherine Windlecor, Germany; Thomas Quinn, Ireland; Ann Dixon, do.; Catherine Glancey, do.; Jeremiah Donovan, do.; Elias Tucker, do.; Bertrand Fontan, France; Thomas Keegan, do.; Richard McDermick, Ireland; Henry Fitzgerald, do.; James Melady, do.; George W. Ezell, Indiana; William Kneen, Isle of Man; Michael Barry, Ireland; Thomas Norris, do.; Mary O'Neil, do.; Ann Murphy, do.; Robert Quinlan, Isle of Man; Patrick Joyce, Ireland; Crescgonde Aymond, Louisiana; Manuel De LaCruz, Western Islands; Christopher Maguire, Ireland; Bernard Lacroix, France.

FIRST DISTRICT—*Recorder Winter.*—Case of Joseph Knoll, charged with the murder of Thomas Haney.

This case came up for examination yesterday. The affidavit made by Jose McGuire, states that on Friday, the 23d of April, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock, in the bar-room of a coffee-house situate on the corner of South Market and Levee streets, within the limits of the First District, one Thomas Haney was unprovoked, maliciously and with felonious intent assaulted and stabbed in the abdomen by one Joseph Knoll, of which said Haney immediately died, and deponent charges said Knoll with the crime, etc.

John McGuire being sworn, testified as follows—Thomas Haney invited me and others to take a drink with him at the "Gold Region Coffee-house." We went up to the bar. Two glasses of liquor were poured out, when Haney said he had no money to pay them, but would do so next day, or the day after. The bar-keeper, who he the prisoner at the bar, Joseph Knoll, told him he should not leave until he had paid for the liquor. Deceased then turned as if to leave, and accused threw a tumbler at him, which hit him on or near the temple. Haney staggered from the blow. Knoll then jumped over the counter with a knife and stabbed Haney twice. Haney fell, and I saw his entrails coming out through his shirt from his side. Haney died in a few minutes. This took place near St. Mary's Market in this District and city.

Frank Downey sworn—Said the deceased, Thomas Haney, asked me in the Gold Region Coffee House to take a drink. John McGuire, John Scanlan, Francis Halpen, the deceased and I, were together. I saw accused, the prisoner at the bar, jump over the counter and place one hand on the breast of Thomas Haney, who was staggering from a blow, and with the other hand plunge a knife which he held twice into the body of Haney, once on the right side and once on the left. From these wounds he died almost immediately. The knife had a black handle, with a blade four or five inches in length. I think. I saw no provocation. As soon as Haney fell I raised up his head, and found him bleeding at the temple and from the wounds in his sides. Accused ran up stairs when Haney fell.

The cross-examination was waived.

John Scanlan sworn—Testified as follows: On last Friday, I met Thomas Haney at the corner of St. Mary's Market, opposite the Gold Region Coffee House, going to take a drink. I went with him into that coffee house. After we got the liquor, Haney said he had no money to pay for it, until to-morrow or next day. Joseph Knoll, the prisoner at the bar, who was the bar keeper, said he must pay for it then, and then took up the glasses and threw the liquor behind the counter. The accused threw a glass at Haney and hit him on the temple. The accused then ran to a desk and took a knife out of it, and jumped over the counter and plunged the knife twice in the left side of Thomas Haney, from which wounds he died in a few minutes.

Cross-examined—I was there at the beginning of the affair; I was in the coffee-house; deceased threw the glass without provocation, further than that Haney had no money to pay for the liquor.

Mr. Sykes thought that the gentlemen who opposed the one per cent. tax had offered the best argument in its favor. If the property in the Third District only produced four per cent., it was proper to build railroads in order to make it produce more.

The motion to reject the amendment was carried on the yeas and nays, by a vote of 13 to 6.

The amendment of the Board of Aldermen, fixing the time of holding the election for taking the sense of the people on the tax on the third Monday in June next, was concurred in.

Mr. Nixon moved that this Board proceed to take up the bills passed by the Board of Aldermen, in their regular order. Carried.

The ordinance from the Board of Aldermen providing for the removal of the prisoners from the different Districts to the Work-house, was referred to the Committee on jails and court-houses.

An ordinance providing for the liquidation of certain pay-rolls of city employees, reported by the Finance Committee of the Board of Aldermen, was concurred in.

"An ordinance relating to the House of Refuge," was concurred in.

An ordinance relating to the Clerks of the Recorders of First, Second, Third and Fourth Districts, was read.

Mr. Leeds moved to