a space of not less than ten, or more than thirty days, at the discretion of the Mayor.

Mr. Place moved to strike out after the words "not less than," the words "ten days," which was carried.

Mr. Wiltz moved to strike out after the words "or more than," the words "thirty days," which was carried.

Mr. Mackey moved to insert after the words "not less than," the words "two days," which was carried.

Mr. Wiltz moved to insert after the words "more than" the words "ten days," which was carried.

And the resolution, as amended, was read a second time, and adopted as follows, the rules being suspended:

Resolved, That all ordinances emanating from the Common Council shall be published in the official journal for a space of not less than two, or more than ten days, at the discretion of the Mayor.

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

Whereas, several wood dealers have established permanent wood yards on the Levee, between Esplanade and Elysian Fields streets, in the Third District, and thereby carry on their trade contrary to the ordinances of the late Third Municipality Council, and to the prejudice of those who pay high rents for the use of their wood-yards.

Resolved, That the Wharfinger of the Third District be, and he is hereby, required to notify in writing, the owners of wood piles on the Levee as aforesaid, to remove the same within two days after said notice; and in case of neglect or refusal on their part to comply with said notice, to cause the same to be removed at their expense.

The yeas and nays being called on the final passage of the preamble and resolution, resulted as follows:

Yeas: Messrs. Burthe, Eustis, Forbes, Heermann, Lanata, Leeds, Mackey, Nixon, Place, Ramos, Relf, Shaw, Stetson, Summers, Sykes, Watkins, Wilson, Wiltz and Winston—19.

Nays: Messrs. Bailey, Derbes and Dolhonde—3.

Mr. Mackey moved to adjourn to Thursday next, which was carried by the following vote:

Yeas: Messrs. Andrews, Bailey, Burthe, Forbes, Heermann, Lanata, Leeds, Mackey, Place, Ramos, Stetson, Sykes and Watkins—13.

Nays: Messrs. Derbes, Dolhonde, Eustis, Nixon, Place, Relf, Summers, Wilson, Wiltz and Winston—10.

Accordingly the Board adjourned to Thursday next, the 15th inst., at six o'clock P. M.

WALTER H. PETERS, Secretary.

DAILY CRESCENT.

THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT
OFFICE NO. 95 ST. CHARLES STREET,
Will be regularly served to subscribers in this city and Lafayette at ninety cents every day (Sunday excepted) for $8 a year, in advance, payable to the Office, or 10 cents a week, payable to the carriers.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:
Front and after this date the following rates of charges, pursuance of a resolution passed, will be invariably adhered to, viz:
First insertion, to all comers $1 50
Every subsequent insertion 50
Advertisements on the second page are charged at one dollar 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 dullness in business of October, 1851.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL
OF THE CONSOLIDATED CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 13, 1852.

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

Independence.

We understand that a certain game is a foot—that in opposition to the whig candidates, we are to have only "independent" nominees. So be it, and let the public calculate the consequences.

It is well remembered, or it ought to be, what bitterness, what unscrupulous slanders, what bitter denunciation, the "independents" introduced into the last canvass. The sanctity of private character was totally disregarded by them. A war of insinuations—a cloud of arrows from behind a wall—signalized their campaign. They originated rumors which floated in and through the community as thick as motes in the light of the sun. With all our experience in politics, here and elsewhere, we have never known the same political bitterness which they exhibited, or the same political exasperation which they provoked. Libels floated above and around us as thick as thickeaves in Valambrosa. The men who uttered these libels were remarkably open to attack. There was scarcely one of them who had not behind him a life suggestive of doubt, suspicion, and question. We noticed, and under circumstances of great moderation, only the ringleader of these political seditioners.

We understand that in the approaching election for delegates to the Convention, they will again enter the political arena. We understand that the democratic managers of New Orleans will endeavor to secure a contest which shall lie between the "independents" and the regular whig nominees. We really cannot appreciate the motives of such a course. Why is party organization to be thus surrendered up? Why is it to be surrendered up in behalf of men of unknown principles, pledged only to themselves? An "independent" is a political hybrid, a political unit, a political nothing. He is himself alone. He necessarily sets his own opinions above and beyond the reach of public sentiment. He practically denounces as foolish and unreasonable, the convictions of millions who form the two great parties of the Union. He positively pronounces his own intelligence superior to that of the thousands upon thousands who rank themselves in the two great parties of the country. In general terms, the "independent" is a self-sufficient egotist; in special and local terms, he is a speculator in city bonds and warrants. His auxiliaries may be honest, and may be deceived by the glitter of words—deceived as a man may be deceived, imagining the shadow made by the sun, to be the substance, the actual thing itself. "Independents" might be well enough, if the very word itself did not suggest the large probability of one "independent" differing from another, and the consequent non-conformation of results.

In local politics, "independents" are selfish and bitter. They have no harmony amongst themselves; that is to say, unless, as in the city of New Orleans, they are a mere moneyed clique. We do not say that the mass of them are cognizant of certain facts, but we do say that some of the leaders have been guilty of bribery and corruption, of the subornation of presses, of attempting to depreciate the city credit, of decrying the city credit, of selfishly attempting to realize their own predictions of the ruin of New Orleans. We intimated as much in our leading editorial of yesterday. We meant to say, and we say now, that they have attempted to produce the impression that our city rulers, whom they sought to defeat, are entirely unscrupulous and unworthy of credit. The citizens of New Orleans, by the majority under a republican rule, elected these rulers. Did they elect dishonest or dishonorable men? The public can best answer the question; but we full well know that these same self-styled "independents" are bitterly and maliciously at work to injure the credit of the city, in order that their own vain predictions may be realized. We do not speak idly, but we speak from facts which have come to our knowledge, showing that industrious efforts have been made by the leaders in the "independent" organization in the recent municipal elections, to discredit our bonds abroad. They are playing out their game at a most ruinous cost to the city of New Orleans. The bonds they attempt to discredit are a positive mortgage upon millions upon millions of property. They must be paid promptly. If not paid, the property of every tax payer is immediately and unavoidably responsible. Sneers, insinuations, charges, against the Commissioners of the Consolidated debt, are mere petty ebullitions of mortified vanity, issuing from gentlemen who thought they were large enough to carry the city of New Orleans in their private pockets, who proclaimed themselves the only honest folks, and yet went into bribery to an extent never before known to our community in an election.

We understand, as we have said, that, they will enter into the Convention canvass. When they do so, they may fully understand that the public appreciate them. A republican people have too much sense to elect men so entirely pledged and only pledged to—their dignified and aristocratic selves. If this be the game, let the curtain rise; we are ready and eager for the farce. The "independents" tried a tragedy, they failed, and the tragedy became a comedy. Let us now have something more broadly amusing.

Death of Amelia.

It is with no ordinary sorrow that we record the death of Mrs. Amelia B. Welby, the celebrated poetess, on the 3d inst., at Louisville, Ky.

It was our good fortune to know this gifted lady long and intimately. Our acquaintance with her commenced prior to the publication of any of those poems which have since rendered her name a familiar household word in the land. She was then an "April-hearted thing" of some sixteen summers—a gay and joyous creature—and little did those in familiar intercourse with her, imagine that she would ever accomplish more than the ordinary destiny of her sex. We well remember with what doubts and fears she sent her first song to the senior Editor of the Louisville Journal—himself one of the most gifted poets our country boasts of—and with what pleasure she welcomed her trembling clothed in the "dignity of print." Encouraged by the discriminating praise of one so distinguished in the world of letters, she was induced to continue these publications. In the language of her early friend, "poem followed poem in rapid succession, each one teeming with fresh, wild thoughts, expressed in verse of the most delicious harmony."

At that period she was almost entirely unacquainted with even the literature of her own country, but her name became at once one of its proudest ornaments: and, notwithstanding she had read but very few of the smaller works of the great masters of song, she was at once admitted into the "inner temple" as one of its worthiest votaries. Melody after melody gushed from the heart of the minstrel-girl, and wild, simple and unsolicited though they were, they found a response in every heart attuned to the melodies of nature. She was not long and weary years in winning her way to favor and fame. They came to her almost unbidden if not unsought for. The light of her glorious poetry was at once recognised as that of true inspiration—it at once overflowed the land—scattering its sunshine into "shady places"—"giving its beauty to the grass, its glory to the flower." She touched her harp, and its strains, now sweet as the "music of the spheres," now joyous as the song of birds in "forests wide," and at times melancholy as the sighings of the wind through a forest of pines, were every where received with delight by thousands of admirers.

Her home became the resort of many of the most distinguished in literature and art in the country. Pilgrimages were made from afar to that Mecca of Song. The "City of the Falls" was not visited by strangers who did not wish to see the minstrel girl, the melody of whose harp had reached their ears in distant lands. Tributes of admiration in verse and prose poured in from almost every quarter—all were eager to do honor to one who had done so much honor to the literature of her country. We remember being present one evening when surrounded by some of the first poets and wits of the day. Ole Bull was presented to her. He improvised his admiration of her in one of his most beautiful compositions—the inspiration of the moment—and a most appropriate and beautiful tribute it was from the great interpreter of melody to one of the most gifted children of song. For several years she has ceased publishing her poems, but we learn has continued writing, and leaves behind her a large number of songs which we hope will be published shortly. She is now, we believe, universally acknowledged as one of the first women of the land—her productions are known and admired wherever the land's language is known.

Alas! that harp, upon whose melody thousands hung entranced, is hushed forever—its last music note has died upon the air! That star whose bright light, wandering down from its far home to the dim mists of earth, beaconed so many on their lone pilgrimage, has faded into the sky, and, like the "lost Pleiad," will be seen no more!

She is gone home, as the Moravians write it in their beautiful epitaphs. And surely if ever there was a spirit of earth prepared for that home, it was hers. Kind, amiable and gentle, she was a devoted wife, a warm hearted friend, performing well all the ministrations of life allotted to her, and in passing from the earth leaves behind her friends who will cherish her memory, and keep fresh in their recollection her many virtues and excellencies.

Late Publications.

J. B. Steel, No. 60 Camp street, has sent us another number of that excellent series of publications, "Appleton's popular library." It is entitled "Galeotto and Gravitites," by Horace Smith, one of the authors of the "Rejected Addresses." The collection appeared from the press of Colburn in 1825—being a collection of the author's contributions to periodical literature. They have been classed in the school of Lamb and Hood, and the volume will be found very interesting.

SPIRITUAL MANIFESTATIONS.—The spiritual communication in a white pitcher, which our compositors received yesterday from Sam's Saloon, No. 101 St. Charles street, was acknowledged to be genuine, and not bad to take. Good fluids and good looking bar-keepers are characteristic features of this establishment. Oysters are rather out of season, but Sam has all seasonable articles in perfection, and the smooth-faced gentleman who attends to the mixed liquors cannot be excelled.

We have been informed, on the best possible authority, that Sam has just obtained some of the best pompano of the season, a few of which he has laid by, ready for his friends.

PRINTERS' NATIONAL CONVENTION.—*Cincinnati*, May 4.—The Printers' National Convention was in session to-day, pursuant to adjournment. Most of the session was taken up in the discussion of a resolution in reference to the apprentice system, which was finally adopted. A resolution in regard to the establishment of a national printing office was discussed, and referred to a committee composed of Messrs. Randall, Bosworth and Montgomery.

A COMPLIMENT TO THE CRAFT.—The following is from a letter written by John C. Rives, of the firm of Blair & Rives, at Washington: "I have see the manuscript writings of most of the great men in this country during the last twenty years, and I think I may say that no twenty of them could stand the test of the scrutiny of one-half of the journeymen printers employed in my office." True! And it is only now and then that the most learned and polished of our literary celebrities are not indebted to the genius of the humble type-stick-er for the polish which introduces his effusions to the approbation of their readers.

A NEW STEAMSHIP.—A new steamship called the James Adger arrived at Charleston on the 7th inst., in fifty-two hours from New York, considered a very creditable performance for a first trip. She is to form one of the regular line of packets between the above ports.

CHARTER ELECTION.—The Charter election at Wilmington, Delaware, on the 4th inst., resulted in the choice of Col. Wm. H. Jones, democrat, as Mayor. The Council is, as heretofore, whig.

FREESOIL CONVENTION.—The Nation Freesoil Convention is to be held at Cleveland, Ohio, on the 4th of August next.

SAILING OF THE ASIA.—The steamer sailed from New York for Liverpool on the 5th, with $130,000 in silver. passengers and

Thanks to the clerk of the steamer Winfield Scott for civil favors.

We are indebted to the clerk of the U. S. mail steamer California for Mobile papers.

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

ARRIVAL OF PRIESTS AND NUNS.—The French ship Belle Assize, arrived yesterday from Havre, brought as passengers twenty-seven Priests and twelve nuns, destined for Texas and Missouri.

APPOINTMENT.—It is stated that B. Harris, late Secretary of the Territory of Utah, has been appointed Secretary of New Mexico, in place of Allen, resigned. Mr. H. resigned the Utah Secretaryship some days since.

LOSS OF A SCHOONER.—A Boston paper of the 5th says, the schooner Sarah Brooks, which left that port on March 31st, for Fredericksburg, has not been heard from since. She is supposed to be lost, together with the crew, five in number.

BURNING OF A STEAMBOAT.—A communication from Cincinnati, dated the 5th inst., says: "The steamer Susquehanna, receiving freight at this port for Pittsburg, took fire in the hold. After an unsuccessful effort to extinguish it, she was run ashore on Columbia Bar, scuttled and sunk. She had on board 100 bales of cotton and 165 hhds. of sugar. Fortunately, two-thirds of her cargo was still on the wharf."

STORM IN THE WEST—*Loss of Life.*—The Pittsburgh Gazette of the 4th says: The Western papers received here to-day contain accounts of a dreadful storm which occurred on Friday night last, and which caused great destruction of property. Among other disasters, the town of Leavenworth, Indiana, was nearly destroyed. About forty houses, some of them substantial brick buildings, with thirteen inch walls, were demolished by the violence of the wind. A number of persons were badly injured, and two or three were killed. At various other places the storm was severely felt, and many houses, fences and valuable orchards were destroyed.

NAVAL.—The United States storeship Supply sailed from New York on the 4th inst., to join the East India squadron. After stopping at Macao, she will join the Japan Expedition, under Com. Perry.

Telegraphed to the "Daily Crescent."

By the People's (O'Reilly) and Southern Lines.

Arrival of the Canada—One Week Later from Europe—Liverpool Cotton Market Active—Slight Advance in Corn.

NEW YORK, May 12.

The Cunard steamer Canada has arrived at Halifax, bringing dates from Liverpool to the 1st inst. The following is a summary of her commercial intelligence:

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, May 1.

There has been increased activity in the Cotton market during the week, and holders have been firm, although no quotable change has taken place in prices. The sales for the week amount to 70,000 bales, of which speculators have taken 18,000, and exporters 10,000 bales. The quotations fixed by the Board are as follows: Fair Orleans 5¾, Middling Orleans 5⅜, Fair Uplands 5¾, Middling Uplands 4¾d. ₱ lb. The stock of American Cotton on hand is 270,000 bales. Western Canal Flour is quoted at 20s., and Ohio at 21s. ₱ barrel, (the same as last quotations.) There has been a good demand for Corn, and Yellow is quoted at 30s (an advance of 6d.) White 29s. ₱ quarter. Lard 48s. 6d. ₱ cwt. Consols 99⅜.

Further by the Canada.

LIVERPOOL, May 1.

The demand in the cotton market from all classes of purchasers is more active. The imports for the week amount to 67,500 bales.

The advices received by the America have kept prices full. Hollingshead's circular quotes less activity among the trade than during the previous week, but an increased demand on the part of speculators and exporters. During the fore part of the week, Orleans had an upward tendency, but large arrivals subsequently occasioned less buoyancy in the Middling and Fine qualities. Extensive transactions have taken place in Egyptian cotton at an advance of a quarter of a penny ₱ lb. Breadstuffs are depressed. Wheat has declined a penny and Flour 3d. Rice is in better demand, and we quote a sale of 100 tierces at 17@18s. 6d. ₱ tierce. American securities are firm and unchanged.

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

Ohio River—Markets.

PITTSBURG, May 12.

There is six feet four inches water in the channel here, and the river is rising.

CINCINNATI, May 12.

The river here has fallen ten inches within the last twenty-four hours.

Flour $3 25 ₱ bbl. Whisky 15½c ₱ gallon. But little doing in Provisions.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, May 12.

Cotton to-day is inactive. The different brands of Flour range at from $3 37 to $4 83 ₱ bbl. Yellow Corn 62@63c. and mixed 64c. ₱ bushel. Mess Pork $18 62½@$18 75 ₱ bbl.

METHODIST GENERAL CONFERENCE.—*Boston*, May 4.—The Conference met at the usual time. Various committees were appointed by the chair. A petition was presented asking that the rule requiring men and women to set apart in church meetings, should be repealed or rescinded. A multitude of other petitions were presented. The appeal of the Rev. J. N. Stagg, of North Indiana Conference, who was located without his consent, was assigned for consideration on Monday next.

The Rev. John A. Collins, of the Baltimore Conference, presented a resolution, signed by himself and colleagues, relative to the New York Book Concern, repudiating the reasoning of Judge Nelson's decision in the United States District Court as wholly at variance with the genius and policy of the Methodist Episcopal Church, but acquiescing for the division of the property, and directing the book agents at New York not to take an appeal to the Supreme Court.

Mr. Scott, of the Book Concern, stated the final decree of Judge Nelson would not be rendered till after the conclusion of the session of the Conference. After a good deal of discussion the resolution was withdrawn for the present.

The Rev. John Bear, E. E. Griswold and E. Thompson, were appointed a committee on the church in Washington. The Conference then adjourned.

AMERICAN BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.—This body met in New York on the 3d inst., when the annual report was presented, from which it appears that the donations of the churches and individuals are $8051 larger than those of the preceding year. The receipts from all sources amount to $147,436 56. Balance in the treasury, May 1st, 1852, $686 38. During the year thirty missionaries and assistants were sent out.

RELIGIOUS WORSHIP AT HAVANA.—The Bishop of Jamaica, accompanied by Lord Wharncliffe and Lord Charles Harvey, who are on a visit to Havana, made personal application to the Captain-General, on the 25th ult., for permission to worship in the parlor of the hotel of Mrs. Brewer, where they were staying, and to perform the accustomed rites of their church, which was responded to—"that it was contrary to the law of the land." Mrs. Brewer had declined permitting public worship in her house, unless in conformity with the rites of the Established Church, without authority of the Captain-General, for the reason that it would be in contravention of the well known law—known to the stranger as well as the permanent resident—and for violation of which the authorities would have closed her house immediately.

TEN BODIES FOUND.—Ten bodies came ashore on the North-east beach of Provincetown, Mass., during the past week, three of which were identified by the coroner as those of Capt. Swasey, his first and second officers, of the British bark Josephine, before reported wrecked near Highland Light, Truro. The others, by their dress, etc., were undoubtedly British seamen who perished in the melancholy wreck of that vessel.

ANOTHER MISSING FISHING VESSEL.—The New London (Conn.) Chronicle states that in the severe gale of wind and snow of March 6, the schooner Gazelle, Capt. Jacob Gardner, of that port, with all hands, is supposed to have been lost, as she has not been heard from since the storm came on.

AMERICAN POMOLOGICAL CONGRESS.—The Society of Fruit growers, calling themselves the "American Pomological Congress," will hold their next session in the Chinese Museum, in Philadelphia, on the 15th of September next. They invite the pomological, horticultural and agricultural societies throughout the United States and Canada to send such number of delegates as they may deem expedient, and the delegates are requested to bring with them specimens of the fruits of their respective districts.

YANKEE SWINDLERS IN CANADA.—The Montreal papers state that a couple of swindlers, named Bailey and Williams, from the United States, pretending to be claircvoyants, attempted to form a company to search for a silver mine, to be called the Rochester and Brighton Mining Company, and succeeded in getting money and notes from several parties in the County of Hastings. The fraud was discovered, however, and the swindlers brought up and fined $125 and costs, and sentenced to one month's imprisonment.

THE MAINE LIQUOR LAW IN MASSACHUSETTS.—The Maine law, or rather a law to break up the traffic in intoxicating liquors in this State, but allowing of their manufacture for exportation, passed the House on the 4th. It had previously passed the Senate, and contains a provision submitting it to the vote of the people.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—A dispatch from Harrisburg, Pa., dated the 5th inst., says three of the boilers on the stationary engine on the Portage Railroad, at Plane No. 6, burst yesterday, killing three men named Owen Riley, Matthew Percel and Felix Hamilton.

AN ACCOMPLISHED FEMALE SWINDLER.—A female named Ann Eliza Burns *alias* Shaw *alias* Black *alias* Spindler, was arrested a few days since in Philadelphia on the charge of perpetrating numerous impositions and frauds, and committing various larcenies, in Philadelphia and the neighboring towns of Pennsylvania and New Jersey. The prisoner was taken into custody at a respectable house in Market street, where she was boarding.

It has been ascertained that within the last two or three years, she has taken to herself no less than three husbands (their names are Shaw, Black and Spindler.) She married only two weeks ago. He is a young man of very respectable connections in Lancaster county. She has been lately traveling about, and last came to Philadelphia from Belmont, Pa.

BLOODY WORK.—The Shreveport (La.) Gazette of May 8th says: "Last Wednesday night Shreveport was characterized by riotous conduct—shooting, stabbing and killing. There were two distinct rows on the levee, in which the actors were boatmen. Two men were seriously stabbed. About the same time, or a little after, a young man named Louis Lemons, a carpenter by trade, was killed by Doctor Samuel Bennet, near the rear of his (Bennet's) store-house. A warrant was issued on Thursday morning for the Doctor by J. C. Beall, Esqr., under which he was arrested and brought into court. The examination has closed, as we are going to press, and it resulted in the prisoner's being bound over in the sum of $5000.

EXTRAVAGANCE AND CREDULITY.—The Berlin correspondent of the London Times gives some curious illustrations of the gross ignorance of the peasantry in Polish Russia. Lately the popular belief of a great "Rothschild Lottery" has been extensively projected. The story they have received is, that the great Rothschild is under sentence of decapitation; but on account of his past services to the monarchs of Europe, they have consented to accept a substitute, provided he can find one. To accomplish this, he has got up a grand lottery, to consist of many thousand tickets, the whole of which will be prizes with one fatal exception. Whoever draws that number must be beheaded in his place. Notwithstanding this contingency, the applicants for the tickets have been so numerous as to cause the Government officials considerable trouble.

John Rey, soldier, ex-Governor and ex-Member of Congress, of Illinois, is engaged in writing a history of that State, from Father Marquette's discoveries in 1763 to the year 1818.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.—*Wednesday, May 5, 1852.*—No. 108. The United States vs. A. McCullough's heirs et al. Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for Louisiana.—Mr. Chief Justice Taney delivered the opinion of the Court, reversing the decree of the said Circuit Court, and remanding this cause, with directions to dismiss the petition of the claimants without prejudice to the rights of either party.

No. 158. Eriy Boyce vs. William Scott et al.—This writ of error to the District Court of the United States for Alabama was dismissed with costs, under the fifty-ninth rule of Court.

No. 159. The Philadelphia and Havre-de-Grace Steam Towboat Company vs. A. Vanderslice et al.—This appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for Pennsylvania was dismissed, the matters in controversy having been settled.

No. 154. The Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, vs. S. Howard.—The argument of this cause was concluded by Mr. Schley for the plaintiff in error.

No. 155. W. Bogart, appellant, vs. N. Hart.—This cause was submitted to the Court on the record and printed arguments by Mr. Lawrence for the plaintiff in error.

No. 160. J. Aspden's administrator et al., appellants, vs. M. Aspden's administrator.—The argument of this cause was commenced by Messrs. Bayard and Reed.

MURDERING HIS OWN SON.—Noah Chappell was arrested in Norfolk, Va., on the 2d inst., upon a warrant issued by the Coroner of Princess Anne. Chappell stands charged with the murder of his son. It is alleged that he knocked him in the head with a hominy pestle about three weeks since, and made his escape.

FROST.—The Baltimore Clipper of the 6th says: "We had quite a heavy frost in and about our vicinity on Tuesday night last, which caused the young blossoms to fold themselves up and shrink with fear from the icy touch of cold-hearted 'Jack.' Although the sun is quite warm and invigorating during the day, still the air is chill and damp, the wind blowing from some easterly point nearly all the time."

YELLOW FEVER AT BAHIA.—The British schooner Neva, Captain Cloid, arrived at Philadelphia, on the 6th inst., from Bahia, whence she sailed April 3. The Captain reports that the yellow fever was at Bahia with great fatality when he sailed. Freights of all descriptions were very low.

FROM GUAYAQUIL.—The National Intelligencer says that letters have been received at Washington from Guayaquil, and from a most reliable source, under date of April 14, which state that the report that Gen. Flores had taken possession of Guayaquil is premature.

DISCHARGED.—Margaret Lorenz, the unfortunate woman who, for a long time past, has been confined in the city prison, in New York, charged with being an accomplice of Otto Grunzig, who was recently executed for the murder of his wife, was discharged from custody on the 30th ult., the magistrate deeming the evidence against her of not a sufficient character to hold her for trial.

RAILROAD SUBSCRIPTION.—The city councils of Pittsburgh have passed an ordinance authorizing a subscription of $250,000 to the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad, payable in city 6 per cent. bonds, of not less than $500 each, having 30 years and upwards to run. The bonds will be issued in October, provided the railroad is brought into the city by a bridge over the Monongahela river. The work will be vigorously prosecuted.

CATTLE TRADE.—The New York Tribune of the 6th says: "On Friday last, a train of fifty-nine cars, loaded with cattle, came down on the Central line of railroads to Albany, leaving enough cattle at Buffalo waiting transportation to load one hundred cars more. This trade has grown up within two years, and is increasing very rapidly."

City Intelligence.

METAIRIE COURSE.—Two racing races are advertised to be run on this Course to-day. The entries are good ones, and some of them have been winners at fair time. A fine bill of fare is offered. See advertisement.

PLACIDE'S VARIETIES—*Benefit of Mrs. Rowe.* A very good house assembled last night on the occasion of the above benefit. The chief feature of the evening's entertainments was the fine old comedy of "Speed the Plow." This play has already passed the ordeal of criticism, and stands pre-eminent as one of the finest pieces ever brought on the English stage. Indeed, much of merit was requisite in the play selected, in order to compensate the deficiencies of an inefficient company. The theatre does not furnish a sufficiency of talent to bring out with effect a piece so meritorious. We hope we may not be charged with want of gallantry, in asserting the fact that the ladies' department is particularly deficient. Not that they are not well enough in the particular lines for which they were originally engaged; the fault lays in their want of fitness for the parts they are compelled to play.

To the performers who enacted the parts of *Sir Abel Handy, Rob Handy, Henry, Farmer Ashfield, Susan Ashfield,* and *Dame Ashfield*, we must accord their due of praise; but the quintessence of courtesy could not demand of us the same acknowledgment with regard to the unenviable majority who personated the parts of *Morrington, Miss Blandford*, and others.

Miss Blandford was not made for the melting mood; but in a part where great coolness in exciting scenes is requisite, and where it is necessary to conceal emotion under trying circumstances, she would perform to the life. At the burning of the castle, where her life was miraculously saved, she seemed the only one not particularly excited by the fiery death she had escaped. This mastering down and masking of the passions, where intense emotion is the immediate consequence, is an art of rare acquirement, and an evidence of histrionic "shamming" deserving of all commendation.

We must not forget to commend *Morrington* for the good style in which he received to his paternal arms his long lost son. The calm manner of *Sir Charles Coldstone* in his most frigid moments could not compare with it.

The night's receipts were large, and, in common with the friends of the beneficiary, we rejoice.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN—*Executive Session.*—The Executive Session of this Board, on Tuesday night, having been held with closed doors, we were not enabled to present the result of it in our yesterday's issue.

The nominations for a Clerk and Assistant Clerk each, by the Recorders of the First and Second Districts, and of one Clerk each, by the Recorders of the Third and Fourth Districts, were confirmed.

John Vonsenne was confirmed as Chief of Police, and Thomas McGovern as Captain of the Second District.

The Consolidation Act having given the power to the Board of Aldermen to confirm the nominations of Assistant Clerks of the First and Second Districts, the confirmation was made in opposition to the objections of the Board of Assistants.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—*Judge Larue.*—In the case of the State against Hugh Bradley and John Logan, on an indictment for entering in the night time without breaking, the latter pleaded guilty, and the former was found guilty.

The case of the State vs. W. B. Kinney, E. Kahn, Charles Greenhill and Thomas Marks was continued until November, on account of the absence of witnesses.

The entry of nolle prosequi was made in the cases of Vienean and Peter O'Rourke for assault and battery, of James Sandford charged with picking pockets, and of Hypolite Raulion and John Melville, alias Wickman, for larceny.

ENQUEST.—Yesterday on the body of John Williams, a native of Sweden, aged 28 years. Verdict, killed this morning, by falling from off the ship Expandola on land, Friday, 7th of May."

OBTAINING GOODS UNDER FALSE PRETENCES.—An affidavit was made yesterday before Recorder Genois, by a clerk in the fancy store of Adolphe Blache on Royal street, setting forth that on the previous day a colored man calling himself Manuel Lion, who says he is free, came to the aforesaid store, and falsely represented to deponent that he had been sent by Mrs. Cassiffort for sundry fancy articles, such as "Christ's Holy Water Stands," etc.; and that deponent, believing said representations to be true, delivered unto said Manuel Lion two "Christ's Holy Water Stands," one in bronze, and one in ivory, both valued at $40. Deponent further says that he has since ascertained that said representations were false, and Lion was arrested.

RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY.—Connor, on the above charge, was sent to the First District Court.

STABBING WITH A SWORD.—Jean Dalley is charged with having done it in this wise upon the leg of Ambroise Schelter.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT BILLS.—John Nicholson was yesterday examined by Recorder Winter on the charge of attempting to pass a counterfeit $50 bill purporting to be of the issue of the State Bank of Louisiana. A Rose testified that the accused went to his house on the corner of Tchoupitoulas and Girod streets on the 5th instant and wished to purchase some shirts. The shirts were shown to him, and he picked out four for which he was to pay $5. He handed a $50 bill, purporting to be on the State Bank of Louisiana, to deponent's clerk, and asked for the change. The clerk suspected that the bill was counterfeit, whereupon deponent took it to A. Brown, who confirmed the clerk's suspicions. Nicholson then began to tremble violently, thereby convincing deponent that he knew the bill in question was counterfeit before attempting to pass it. Nicholson was then arrested.

Patrick Lawler Sworn—testified that the accused, Nicholson, passed a similar counterfeit $50 bill to John Barry, Coffee House on the evening of the 6th inst. Mr. Barry gave him good money for it, and did not know it was counterfeit until the following day.

C. A. F. Rondeau, Assistant Cashier of the State Bank of Louisiana, had never issued notes like those in Court, and that the signatures thereto were counterfeit.

Officer Steel testified that the accused had previously been charged with having passed a counterfeit $10 bill, purporting to be on the State Bank of Indiana, to a man who trades on the Levee.

The accused having no defence to offer, was committed for trial before the First District Court.

PICK-POCKET.—Isaiah McClister, charged with picking the pocket of a man named Reed, was committed for trial before the First District Court.

ROBBERY.—Henry Brown, on the charge of having robbed Miss Jane Nichols, on St. Peter street, of a diamond ring worth $75, was brought up. Case fixed May 14.

DANGEROUS AND SUSPICIOUS.—Charles Smith, who, from the amount of the bond required from him, is supposed to be possessed of an immense amount of lucre, was called on for the sum of $1000 to appear for examination on the 14th instant.

RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS.—Amos Applegate and Eli Everett stand accused as above. A bond of $500 was required for the appearance of Applegate, and the examination as to Everett was continued indefinitely. The property alleged to have been stolen was found, according to the return of the officers, concealed on the premises of Applegate, and forms a lengthy and interesting inventory of small wares too numerous to mention.

CHARGE OF MURDER.—George Hicks, charged with having, on the Shell Road, on the 18th of April last, driven a horse and buggy over a boy ten years of age, named Thos. Quinn, from which the boy afterwards died, was brought up for examination.

James McCabe sworn.—Testified that on Sunday, the 18th of April last, he was standing on the side of the Canal, near his house, when he saw two buggies coming up the road driving very furiously. One was ahead of the other, drawn by a sorrel horse. The last buggy was driven by a person who had hold of the reins and was raising them up and down on the horse and urging him along. He saw two boys standing near each other when the buggies were coming up. The larger boy moved towards the Canal. The smaller boy, who he believes was Thomas Quinn, was run over by the last buggy, driven, as witness believes, by the prisoner. He was picked up from the track where the wheels had passed. Witness was on the bridge when the buggies passed, and saw them going at great speed. They passed so rapidly that he could not tell what time there was between their passing. The boy was run over by the right fore wheel. Saw the boy smiling up after the first buggy passed.

Florence O'Neil testified in substance as to the truth of the charge and identified the prisoner at the bar, George Hicks, as the man who had drove the buggy over the deceased, Thomas Quinn. Hicks pulled up a little before running over the boy.

John Sullivan and James McClusky corroborated the foregoing.

Dr. Penner testified that on the day of the occurrence, having just gotten out of his carriage at the Half-way House on the New Shell Road, his attention was called to a boy lying senseless on the road. He immediately went to the boy's relief, had him taken from the road into the yard of the Half-way House, and, on examination, found him perfectly insensible. He applied such remedies as he thought advisable, and the boy seemed slightly to improve. The boy was then taken to a house belonging to Mr. McCabe, where he still remained insensible and breathed with difficulty. Finding that he (the doctor) could do nothing for the boy, he advised his friends to take him to the city, which was done.

Dr. Dalton testified that he was called to see the boy Quinn twice, and that he was evidently laboring under concussion of the brain. Concussion of the brain might be caused by a violent shake of the body, without a fall or blow.

Dr. J. S. McFarland testified that he was the attending physician on the boy Thomas Quinn from the morning after the accident occurred until his death. The boy was laboring under what is termed by surgeons "compression of the brain." Saw no marks about him, except one on the right side of the lower jaw. Is of opinion that the death was caused by the concussion caused by the fall on the hard road.

Some other witnesses testified as to the main facts as above detailed, and the *proces verbal* of the Coroner, setting forth the facts elicited on the *post mortem* examination, was produced in evidence.

The accused was committed for trial before the First District Court on a charge of manslaughter.

PETER TEVENANT.—A good looking man from the country, came into the office of Recorder Winter last evening, and told a doleful tale.

He had gone into a mock auction store on Magazine st., where a box containing a galvanized watch and brass jewelry of an indefinite amount, was up for sale. A stuffer standing by, told the countryman to bid $50 for the box, and promised to give him $55 for it if it should be knocked down to him. The bait took and the box of bogus jewelry was knocked down to the countryman at $60. He afterwards found out that the lot was worthless, and came to the Recorder's office for redress. The case being one not provided for by statute, no redress could be afforded.

The countrymen went on his way with his dear bought experience.

Table Talk.

Among the blessings of a good physical condition, there are none superior to the possession of a sound and handsome set of teeth, and in their proper treatment we know of no better dentist than J. West, 112 St. Charles street; a gentleman already very favorably known to our citizens. Of course, delicacy must forbid our naming the many distinguished parties who patronize him—some of our readers doubtless know.

The purchase of fancy and staple dry-goods can be made at many establishments here, but to secure excellent articles at very low prices, can only be effected at one or two stores. Take 22 Chartres street (Brady's old stand) for example; the advantages gained by dealing there are so great, that the store is crowded from morning till night. The goods are of the first quality.

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels.

CITY.—M W Gainesa, N Y; S N Rose and lady, S E Rose and lady, Miss Rose, I D Smith, A J Bryan, Mobile; W J Hooton and lady, W P Chaine, N R Whitfield, Alex Lewis, West, Phil; R Mackay and lady, J H Brown, T B Sibley, S P Winter, G S Bacon, D M Long, La; D H Shaw, steamer Beacon; N E Yard, W A Elliott, John D Duffield, Mrs Richards, John D Dusenberry, Mrs Cooper, Miss Ferguson, Galveston; Col J W Clay and servant, R Power, Ark; Col T Fletcher, Miss; Henry G Wray, Cincinnati.

ST LOUIS.—Wm Perry, Wm J Perry, Michael Odlum, Dublin; M A Shedick, W D Dunn and lady, Miss Style, Mobile; H T Powers and family, N J; E C Howell, N Y; J Gardner, T C Morgan, St James; T McCrabbie and lady, W Smith and lady, La.

VERANDA.—A C Chasbourg, J Bates and lady, R L Kirkland, Mobile; Thos L Savage, Dr Taylor, M D Winter, La; E P Gilmore, W M Smith, Miss; N Chields, Ky; Dr Lewis A Bryan, Texas.

COMMERCIAL.—B Goodrich, R N Saunders, Thos L Monford, Pa; A S Gunn, Ala; S F Heffernan, Alex Searight, John W Searight, Tex; E Wood, D C Baxter, N O; F L Gordon, S Sanina, Ky; L T Schell, R Robertson, Mo.

CRESCENT.—R W Eager, T Eager, Va; L Harding, N B Ingram, G W Lake, J Gardner, Miss; T C Whitley, Wm Jenkins, La; H K White, Texas; Thos Hill, Ala.

TUFTS'.—Thos Nettles, W B Crocke, Texas; S A