DAILY CRESCENT.

AND DAILY CRESCENT.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL

OF THE CORPORATE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 25, 1852

See the Sheriff's, Assessor's and Public Auctioneers Sales, on Third Page.

See Ads. Wm. A. GUIDON is authorized to receive Advertisements for this paper during his pleasure.

Party and Partisan Bitterness.

Many of those who truly believe in the necessity and usefulness of great national parties, believe that they sentinel the better interests of the country, and, in the pride and enthusiasm of distinct organization, vigilantly challenge encroachments upon the Constitution and the laws, which, otherwise, unchecked, might betray the rights, prosperity and progressive principles of a country quietly and unanimously enjoying the blessing of unbroken repose and profound peace. We esteem parties absolute necessities under a free government, where, the very right to think freely, naturally and inevitably begets a difference of opinion which can properly find separate development and representation in political organizations, called parties.

We hold it to be no less a natural consequence that there should be only two great parties, as a general rule in political philosophy, finding abundant illustration in political history. In the times of the Gracchi, there were two, one representing the popular, the other the patrician sentiment, and the Guelphs and the Ghibellines, the Puritans and the Cavaliers, the Whigs and the Tories, the Revolutionists and Legitimists (of France,) the Whigs and Democrats of our Union, are all illustrations of the correctness of our theory, to say nothing of hundreds of others. Every shade of opinion, or even every positive conviction, can not find efficient representation, unless in some degree assimilated to the doctrines of one or the other of the great parties of a country. Unless in some way connected with them, a theory is merely like a car off the track and entirely beyond the influence of the motive power of the locomotive. Third parties—we mean those properly so called—always die out, and are generally short-lived. In our own brief scope of history, we can find illustrations in Anti-Masonry, Native Americanism, the Union Constitutional, the Free Soil, the Southern Rights and the Abolition parties. These are all dead or dying—useless or lingering out a consumptive life. The explanation is simple—an idea or single theory, is not a political system, such as the conditions of a government demands; and the individual or six few cannot prescribe faith for the many in one point, as the test of all other convictions upon many points.

Hence the necessarily false position of the self-styled "independent." His independence is mere isolation—a drop of water cast in spray upon the sand. There is no living thing so inoperative and unproductive as the political independent. He is "a law unto himself;" and satisfied therein, in vain pride and self-sufficiency, he permits others to make, without his modifying influence, laws which must affect him as a member of society.

Whilst we have these positive views of the necessity and usefulness of parties in every free country—whilst we believe that in their contests they enlarge popular intelligence, quicken popular vigilance and prevent governmental and aristocratic excesses—we, nevertheless, are fully aware that parties have inherent tendencies of an objectionable character.

The chief of these, is to make a man's political views and position a test of social and domestic merit. One of the first of virtues in the eyes of your confirmedly rabid partisan, is a common fealty to his party; one of the most unpardonable of sins, opposition to its success. We have in our own day seen at least one large and intelligent community, in which the line of social intercourse and kindly fellowship was plainly drawn between whigs and democrats. The well-informed knew how very strictly, until of late, the more distinguished portion of English society classed itself and gathered around the festive board as whig or Tory, and with what polite astonishment (in addition to the company of a political opponent would have been regarded as a singular and questionable intrusion. The Baron upon the heather of the Gael—Fitz James in the haunts of Roderick Dhu, were as seriously expected and as little welcome. In our own society, things are not in the same extreme; but even now, in almost every community, the politics of an individual are to a measurable extent a commendation or an objection in matters of social and business intercourse. Lawyers, doctors, tradesmen and merchants experience the indirect, but sensible, influence of political associations; and it is not uncommon for a man to indulge some degree of personal antipathy against the warm and active opponent of his party. It might be a reasonable question how a man's belief in or disbelief of the theory of a protective tariff, his support of Cass or Fillmore, could make him a better or worse associate, friend, lawyer, doctor, merchant or mechanic. But continued and continual controversies surround one with a heated atmosphere, in which slight differences of opinion loom up as huge hostilities, as in the mingling of July sunshine and hazy blue the rolling swells of the prairie rise up like mountains before one. As we progress in life, as we sober down in the lessons of disproved prejudices, as we find whig and democrat the same human creatures, in good and bad qualities, we ought to grew wiser, and realize things and characters as they are.

Specially, it would seem to us, that the lives of great men, in their last, mournful, solemn and awful close, should bid passion be still and prejudice voiceless. All that is good in the past of a great life ebbing away, should be present to those who watch its gradual extinction, and all of error or wrong left to the stern record of future history and the judgment of the Creator.

Such is not the rule of the partisan bigot. His howl of rage is raised before the very chamber which is darkening and growing unspeakably solemn in the passage of a large and high intelligence from earth and the battles of life. The mighty dead has scarcely given the soul to God and the body to the dust, before he hastens to be laudator, he as yet unlettered monument with misrepresentation and to trample upon the unsodded grave.

We have heard hootings mingling with the dirge of Andrew Jackson and of John Q. Adams. We have heard revilings hissed out by partisan journals over Taylor, when yet unsepulchred in the spot on which he slept in his early life and now sleeps in his death. And yet again, when John C. Calhoun had but just passed away, and a solemn consciousness of impoverishing death left but a majestic memory to keep guard over inanimate dust, and throughout the whole Union, in the remembrance of a good and great man gone, the very day seemed dark with a funeral gloom, we have heard the sneer and the hot half suppressed self-gratulation of the partisan bigot.

And now, we have lying before us another illustration of the utter heartlessness of partisan bigotry. Henry Clay is dying. The whole country awaits in reverence and awe the passage of that mighty and heroic soul, which, in half of a century of political contest, has known no impulse but patriotism, no ambition but to be right. The millions of American freemen, throughout the broad Union, now only need to hear the name of Henry Clay, and they stand as within the solemn precincts of the death chamber, its hush of religious stillness, its fearful awe of melancholy expectation, its majestic foreboding of the earthly close of one of the most eventful and magnificent of American historic lives. There is the great old man—dying.

There is no hurra of the multitudes which once cheered him at every step—no wild outburst of the enthusiasm which knew no other idol—no thronging in upon him of the host which once answered tumultuously to his bugle call. He has sounded his last rally, and it was for the Union. He was bravely answered, and goes with his last mighty, triumph shining upon his path of departure, like some great ship which, at nightfall, passes out upon a darkening waste of waters, with the light of the sun yet glowing in her wake. A nation's Faith, and Hope, and Memory, and Affection, are gathered in mournful uncertainty around the couch upon which the great and powerful statesman, the chivalric and high-souled gentleman, the fearless and sleepless patriot, the matchless and persuasive orator, is slowly dying, in the dimmed light and hushed quiet of his sick chamber.

In such an hour, what manner of man must it be who can gather up from the political sewers the old slander of "bargain and corruption," with which to beslime the great man dying? And yet, we have before us a number of a democratic state organ, dated May 18, in which Gen. Cass is bitterly reviled for ever having disbelieved the charge of "bargain and corruption" against Henry Clay! Our manhood sickens at this hiss of the viper in the ear of the great old man dying.

But party bigotry is one thing, and a very pitiful thing. Partisan enthusiasm is another thing, and a very good thing. The two should not be confounded, any more than the bigot or fanatic with the intelligent worshipper at the altar. Public sentiment must give to each blame or praise. The party bigot is a ghoul, who, to satiate an unnatural and revolting appetite, digs open the grave and disinters the dead; the party enthusiast pauses reverentially at the tomb, or perchance, in generous respect, deepens upon it the record of virtues, services and glory.

TOWN AND COUNTRY.—The last Baton Rouge Gazette has a manly and sensible article on this subject. It justly rebukes the demagogical outcry sought to be raised against New Orleans—reminds those who seek to provoke it that New Orleans pays one-fourth of the entire taxes of the State, and receives less in proportion to the tax paid by her than any parish in the State, and is unjustly deprived of her proper share of representation in the Senate. On this point it forcibly says: What would the people of East Baton Rouge think of the Representative who would say to Baton Rouge, "If we allow you your full share of representation, your influence will be too great, you must only have about one-half the number to which you would be entitled under the general rule, while Livingston or West Baton Rouge shall have the full number to which they are entitled!" There is no language which can express the indignation with which such a proposition would be received.

THE SHADES.—It has been rumored abroad that sundry good things are to be served up at the "Shades" at half past ten o'clock to-day. We do not know whether or not it is so. Go and see.

POMPANO.—There is a strong impression among epicures that a supply of fresh pompano has just been received at Sam's Saloon, 101 St. Charles street. We should not wonder if the impression was correct.

THE CONVENTION.—Messrs. Zenon Labeuve and C. Adams, jr., were nominated by the whigs of Iberville as candidates for the Convention. The latter gentleman has, in consequence of ill health, declined the nomination. Mr. J. A. Dardenne is one of the Senatorial candidates from the District of Iberville and West Baton Rouge.

LOST OVERBOARD.—Chas. Murphey, a native of Ireland, fell overboard, from the steamer Sydney, at Offutts Mills, in Grand river, and was drowned.

DIED AT SEA.—On board the ship Rebecca, Capt. Wolfe, from Rio Janeiro, Wm. Thompson, of Rio Janeiro, a native of Nova Scotia.

SICKNESS ON THE RIVER.—The steamer Indiana arrived at Louisville, on the 14th instant, from this city, with about one hundred and fifty deck passengers, mostly Irish immigrants. There were twelve or thirteen cases of ship fever and cholera on the passage up, five of which proved fatal.

CHOLERA.—The cholera is stated to have appeared on the plantation of Mr. James Dalton, six miles northwest of Canton, Mississippi. Within a week or ten days he has lost by it ten negroes. The symptoms of the disease are vomiting, purging of white serous looking fluid, and violent cramps. These are followed by a collapsed stage, when death closes the scene in a few hours.

THE STEAMSHIP FANNY SEIZED.—Intelligence of the 18th says: "The steamer Fanny, as we have heretofore stated, bound from New Orleans for San Francisco, via Rio de Janeiro, with 350 passengers, put into this port Saturday last for coal and provisions. It appearing that she had a greater number of passengers than is allowed by the laws of the United States, she has been seized by direction of the U. S. District Attorney, Henry Williams, Esq., and will be libelled for forfeiture.

"This is a particularly hard case. They had paid their passage money on the passengers on the owners of the Fanny, to the amount of sixty to seventy thousand dollars. The steamer is a small craft, not worth more than ten or twelve thousand dollars, and the owners can very well afford, with $60 or more in their pockets, to have her forfeited. The passengers are left to whistle for their money. Our District Attorney did right to proceed against the District Attorney. The greatest wonder is, not that she had $50 passengers, but that she had any."

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT LIABILITIES OF VIRGINIA.—The liabilities of the State of Virginia for works of internal improvement, now in progress, are as follows: Manassas Gap Railroad, $235,450; Richmond and Danville Road, $1,200,000; South Side Road, $723,200; Orange and Alexandria Road, $600,000; Virginia and Tennessee Road, $2,000,000; Orange and Alexandria Road, $600,000; James River and Kanawha Canal, $7,500,000; Ridge Tunnel and Road, $900,000; James River and Kanawha Canal, $7,500,000. Total, $14,189,000 60. Annual interest is $851,059 79.

HELLGATE.—A lengthy and interesting statement has been made, showing the operation of Mons. Maillefort at Hellgate, near New York. On Friday, 1851, the mean depth of water was 20 feet six inches.

THE ESCAPED CUBAN PRISONERS.—The New York Herald says that the Cuban prisoners escaped from the Spanish penal colony of Ceuta, are Don A. Lagoo, Braga Miranda, Don Gibraltar, were Don Juan O'Bourke, Cubans, and Ignacio Belaprez and Hungarian. Schlessenger, a Hungarian.

They arrived at Liverpool on the 8th instant, and will soon leave for the United States.

THE DUTCH FRIGATE.—The Dutch frigate Prince of Orange arrived at New York on Saturday, the 16th inst. The authorities of that city were to give her officers a banquet last week.

NAVY ORDERS.—The Secretary of the Navy officially announces that officers of the Navy may wear the old uniform as "service dress" until the 30th June, 1853. The old uniform must be altered, so far as practicable, to correspond with the "regulations" for the dress of the Navy, approved March 3, 1852.

AN IMMENSE CONTRACT.—The Springfield Republican mentions a contract for building the Terre Haute and Alton (Ill.) Railroad, entered into by Messrs. Willis Phelps, Wm. Mattoon and James Barnes, of that city. This road extends 172 miles, entirely across the southern part of Illinois. These gentlemen have contracted to build the road, furnishing the iron, build the depots, cars, locomotives, etc., putting the entire road in running order within three years, for the round sum of three million dollars. The route is comparatively an easy one, and it is believed that the road will be completed within two years. These gentlemen are already heavily engaged in contracts in different parts of the United States.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—We published yesterday a dispatch from New York, stating that a railroad accident had occurred between New York and Philadelphia. Further advices state that six cars were thrown down an embankment of fifteen feet, near Princeton, N. J., and completely demolished. Singularly, but few passengers were injured and they but slightly.

Telegraphed to the "Daily Crescent."

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

Arrival of the Humboldt—One Day Later from Europe.

NEW YORK, May 24.

The steamer Humboldt arrived to-day, having left Havre on the 9th and Southampton on the 10th inst., bringing one day's later intelligence from Europe.

Liverpool Markets.

By dispatches received at Southampton, on the 10th, we have advices that the Liverpool Cotton market, on Saturday the 8th, closed steady, and the sales for that day amounted to 10,000 bales, of which speculators took 2500 bales, and exporters 2500 bales. Breadstuffs were quiet and unchanged. Consols 98¼@99.

Fillmore Meeting.

PHILADELPHIA, May 24.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the friends of Mr. Fillmore took place on Saturday night, and strong resolutions were adopted recommending him for the Presidency.

Steamboats.

The steamer J. M. Niles has arrived to-day from New Orleans, and the Georgetown and Indiana have departed for that port. River stationary. Weather rainy.

SHIP ASHORE.—The British ship Urgent went ashore on Bull's Breakers, near Charleston, on the 10th inst. She was from Liverpool for Charleston, with 3600 sacks of salt.

FROM KEY WEST.—The Charleston and Savannah papers have received advices from Key West to the 15th inst:

"The Isabel left Havana at 5 o'clock on the 15th inst., and Key West on the same day. The steamer Illinois arrived at Havana on the 12th inst., sailed on the 13th for New York. The steamer Philadelphia arrived at Havana on the 14th from Navy Bay. The U. S. steam frigate Saranac arrived on the 14th from Pensacola, and the U. S. steamer Albany arrived on the 15th—all well. Sunday, 15th, Cape Florida Light House bearing West, passed a bark, showing the name Reindeer in her flag. Also several other square rigged vessels, bound North. Lat. 20 deg. long. 80 min. passed the American ship Josephine."

CENTRAL AMERICA.—Dates from Guatemala to April 1 have been received. The Republic continues tranquil, the only symptoms of disturbance being among the Indians of Santa Cruz; the insurgents of the mountain having been completely subdued. Gen. Carrera had completely re-established his power. San Salvador is also quiet, and commercial affairs are prosperous. Gen. Cabanas, the principal partisan of the recent invasion of Guatemala, has been ejected President of Honduras. He is the chief of the liberal party. The news of the withdrawal of Nicaraguan from the Confederation is confirmed.

SANTO DOMINGO.—The New York Tribune has received from Santo Domingo files of *El Eco Del Ozama*, to the 11th ult. That part of the island was enjoying the most perfect tranquility, and commercial affairs were very active at the last dates.

M. Raybaud, Consul-General of the French Republic, arrived from Hayti, on board the French war steamer Crocodile, on the 30th ult., at Santo Domingo, where he was received with enthusiasm. The President of the French Republic gave him instructions to make a treaty of peace and commerce with the Dominicans.

M. Raybaud had proposed to the Dominican government to take back with him to Port-au-Prince all the Haytiens made prisoners in the last battles, and that the Emperor Soulouque would, in return, sent his Dominican prisoners to Santo Domingo.

FILLMORE IN NEW YORK.—The New York Express says of the recent elections in that city:

The results of the whig primary elections in this city will be gratifying to the friends of the Union. "the Compromise and the Constitution," all over the country. The city is entitled to six delegates in Convention, and from five of these the District we have the pleasure of announcing that local delegates are elected pledged to the nomination of the friends of the present Chief Magistrate, as their first choice.

The Mirror holds similar language:

We repeat it, as national whigs, we are satisfied. Mr. Seward had conceded, we believe, three delegates to Mr. Fillmore in the whole State. He will get ten or more, which is four more than New York gave to General Taylor in the National Convention of 1848; and, nominated, Mr. Fillmore will carry the State as triumphantly as he and General Taylor did in 1848. The skies are bright for the Union—let the national whigs cling to their faith and keep the ball rolling.

GEN. SCOTT IN PENNSYLVANIA.—The Whig State Central Committee of Pensylvania has issued a strong appeal to the whigs of the Union in favor of the nomination of Gen. Scott for the Presidency, in which they say that "while it is very certain that no man who is not true to the Constitution in all its parts, and the Union in its integrity, can stand even the shadow of a chance to obtain her electoral vote, it is equally certain that no man, whig or democrat, has so much the confidence and affection of her people as Winfield Scott."

RECENT CORRESPONDENCE OF MR. TRUSHER.—The New York Herald of the 19th inst. publishes two interesting letters, copies of originals addressed to Gen. Concha, Governor at Havana, and the Hon. Daniel Webster, Secretary of State, by Mr. Trusher. In these letters, Mr. Trusher argues with great ability the illegality of his recent arrest, trial, and sentence, passed upon him by the authorities of Cuba. He represents in no very enviable light the conduct of Mr. Webster and the American Government. The statement of the Captain-General receives some pretty candid refutations, in the plain account of circumstances attending the trial as set forth by Mr. Trusher.

PERSONAL MOVEMENTS.—Generals Wool and Twiggs arrived in Washington a few days since, whither they were called on business connected with the Army Asylum.

RESIGNATIONS.—We learn from Washington that Col. Fitzhenry Warren, Second Assistant Postmaster General, and chief of the Contract-office, has resigned his post, to take effect on the 25th inst. Col. Warren has made a most efficient officer, is universally respected by all having business with the Department, and beloved by all employed therein. He has ever cheerfully labored to facilitate the important branch of the public service to which he was attached.

D. C. Goddard, of Ohio, Chief Clerk of the Department of the Interior, tendered his resignation on the 17th inst., to take effect on the 1st of July. The kindest relations have always existed between himself and the Secretary and President, and his resignation is induced solely by private reasons.

THE CATHOLIC COUNCIL AT BALTIMORE.—*Baltimore*, May 16, 1852.—The third public session of the Catholic Council was held in the Cathedral this morning, in the presence of an immense audience.

At 10 o'clock, the ecclesiastical body left the Archiepiscopal mansion in procession, arrayed in full canonicals, and accompanied by acolytes as cross and candle-bearers, and passed around the square chanting, to the front of the cathedral. The streets, doors and windows were thronged with spectators. The services in the cathedral were of the most solemn and imposing description. Pontifical high mass was celebrated by Francis N. Blanchet, Archbishop of Oregon, at the close of which Bishop O'Connor, of Pittsburgh, delivered a discourse on the origin of the Catholic Church, choosing for his text the 16th verse of the 18th chapter of Matthew. After further ceremonials, the council returned in procession. On Thursday, the session closes, when Bishop Fitzpatrick, of Boston, will preach.

METHODIST GENERAL CONFERENCE.—*Boston, May 17.*—The Conference reassembled this morning, Bishop Morris presiding.

The appeal case of the Rev. J. N. Maccabee was referred back to the Pittsburgh Conference.

The appeal case of the Rev. Mr. Stagg, of the Indiana Conference, was taken up, but no action had on it.

The Conference unanimously accepted an invitation to be present at Faneuil Hall, to listen to the Hon. Daniel Webster.

Two large committees are in attendance, chiefly from Philadelphia, representing both sides of the lay delegation question. The committee of the Conference on that subject will give both sides a fair and impartial hearing. It is probable the session of the Conference will extend into June, and that before the adjournment at least three new bishops will be elected.

COLORED BISHOPS CONSECRATED.—Rev. Messrs. Payne and Nazareth, of the colored Methodist Episcopal Church, were, on the 13th instant, consecrated in New York as Bishops. The ceremony of consecration took place in the Second Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church.

AN UNGRATEFUL SON.—The trustees of the alms-house of Portage county, Ohio, recently asked the Legislature of that State to pass a law to compel children, who are able to take care of their helpless parents. The request was made in consequence of an unnatural son, worth $30,000, driving his mother out of the house, and sending his father, whose head was whitened with the snows of ninety-one years, to the alms-house, to be supported at the public expense.

OUTRAGE AND FATAL RESULT.—A few days since, a high handed attempt was made on the virtue of two female passengers, by several of the deck hands of the steamer Martha No. 2, while on the way from St. Louis to Galena. About 10 o'clock, the first night out from St. Louis, the family consisting of an old man with two daughters, a son, and a son-in-law, who were deck passengers, were aroused by the intrusion of one of the deck hands, who attempted to take unwarrantable liberties with one of the young girls. The father went to the office and reported the affair, when the clerk promised him that they should not again be molested. About 4 o'clock in the morning however, the lights in the engine room were suddenly put out, and several men walked in the direction of the sleepers, evidently determined on an attack. The noise awakened the old man and his sons, and they made immediate preparations for defence.

The son was struck down with some sharp instrument, the father at once rushed to his relief, and by the prompt use of a sabre, it is said, killed two of the ruffians and inflicted a mortal wound on a third. When the son fell, the woman dragged him to another part of the boat, to which circumstance he is indebted for his life. They also made free use of pole, skillets and other utensils in defending themselves from the intruders. The latter soon retired, but not until they had inflicted several dangerous wounds on the person of the old man. When the boat reached Louisiana, this unfortunate family went ashore, and the boat proceeded on her trip.

Louisiana Interior.

ST. LANDRY POLICE JURY.—The following have been elected members. Our readers know that one half of the members are elected every year, and for two years. Opelousas, Jonathan Harris, Washington, Elisha Andrus; Bellevue, John P. Hudson; Plaisance, Villeneuve Joubert; Waxia, Elbert Gantt; Cocoi Chevreuil, Francois C. Devillers; Ville Platte, David Young; Pine Prairie, Charles Teale; Upper Plaquemine, Joseph E. Andrus; Pointe-aux-Loups, Antonio Cat.

CROPS, WEATHER, ETC.—The Jackson Southern Mirror, of May 20, speaking of the crops of East Feliciana, says: "The crops in this vicinity begin to stand still for the want of rain. It has been very dry for the last three weeks, and the signs are still for dry weather. The gardens have suffered much; grazing for cattle is drying up, and the corn and cottonage beginning to feel the want of rain."

Of West Feliciana, it says: "The cotton, corn and sugar cane are all doing well and the prospect now is for a good crop."

The Baton Rouge Gazette, of the 22nd, says: "Rain is much needed here, both for comfort and good of the crops, which are suffering for it!"

A HAPPY PARISH.—Our friend of the Baton Rouge Gazette has been traveling in the parish of Livingston, and his delight thus finds vent in eulogy of a Louisiana Arcadia:

We reached Springfield on the Sabbath, when we listened to an eloquent sermon from the village pastor. The church was well attended, stores and all places of business were closed, not a grog shop was to be seen, and as a natural consequence the *jail was to rent*. We learn that it has been without an occupant for more than two years—this speaks well for "pinewoods" morality. The trip was one of pleasure. The roads are good, the young ladies beautiful, the old ones smiling. Crops looked well, though sadly in want of rain; cattle in good order; milk, butter and honey abundant.

We are pleased to note that a spirit of progress and improvement seems to pervade the people. New and neat farms are being opened on all sides, old farms are being enlarged, houses and fences repaired, roads worked, and everything betokens that, though the people are not rolling in wealth, they are surrounded with the comforts of life and are contented and happy.

Our heart was gladdened every few miles by the sight of school houses, and school children, and we returned with an exalted opinion of the morality, the independence and hospitality of the good citizens.

EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.—The Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of Louisiana will assemble in St. James's Church, in Baton Rouge, to-day, and remain in session several days.

CHOLERA.—The Madison Journal, of May 21, says: We have the pleasure to announce that the cholera has subsided on the plantation of Mr. Waddell, and that the cases on hand are readily yielding to medical treatment. We learn that Mr. W. has lost eight negroes in all.

It is reported that the cholera, or a disease closely resembling it, is prevailing on the Compromise Plantation of Mr. Hill. Three deaths were reported to have taken place at last accounts. A virulent form of diarrhea has been prevalent in this community for several weeks, and still exists to some extent; were this allowed to go unchecked, cholera will be very likely to ensue. It readily yields to the proper treatment.

A SUGAR-HOUSE BURNT.—The sugar-house and refinery of Drs. J. & H. Perkins, about two miles from Baton Rouge was completely consumed by fire on May 19. The fire originated in that part of the building in which the sugar is placed in moulds. It is not known how the fire originated. The establishment was insured to the extent of $75000; it cost about $120,000, and with the building and machinery, sugar to the amount of $15,000, was destroyed, making the actual loss to Drs. Perkins $60,000. Total loss $135,000.

LARGE VEGETABLES.—The editor of the Jackson Mirror has received two very large beets. One weighing 2¾ pounds and measuring about 18 inches in circumference. The other weighing 2¼ pounds, measuring 16 inches in circumference. He also received an Irish potato measuring 11 inches in circumference.

DIED.—On Monday night, 3d inst., at 11 o'clock, at Houma, Parish of Terrebonne, La., Gayoso Carney Ruby, Esq., of the Parish of Assumption, La., aged about thirty years. At the time of his death he was the District Attorney for the Fifth Judicial District of Louisiana.

AT ARMY OF LAWYERS.—According to Livingston's Law Ledger for 1852, our country has 25,000 lawyers, whose annual income "is not far from $50,000,000."

A GERMAN EXILE.—Amand Goegg, Esq., formerly of the Congress of Baden, but now exiled for his political doctrines, has been in Sandusky City, Ohio, a few days, and addressed a German meeting there on the 8th inst.

GOLD DISCOVERIES.—The Mineral Point (Wisconsin) Tribune of the 6th instant says considerable excitement has been manifested in that village by the discovery of some small pieces of gold valued at from two to five dollars each, and a lead of the same material.

HORSE RACING IN CALIFORNIA.—A horse race came off at Los Angeles on the 21st ult., for two thousand head of cattle and two thousand dollars in money. The distance was nine miles, which was made in nineteen minutes and twenty seconds. On the 2d a race of four hundred yards was run for 400 head of cattle.

COLLISION ON THE HUDSON RIVER.—About one o'clock on the morning of the 16th, the steamer Troy, when a short distance below Poughkeepsie, on the Hudson river, came into collision with a sloop, by which a portion of the steamer's upper works were carried away, and a negro was drowned.

BRANDY.—A letter dated Rochelle, (France,) April 22, states that a very severe frost and ice occurred on the 20th, causing great damage to the vines, and in some places entirely destroying the young shoots; consequently holders of brandy have advanced the prices from 15 to 20 per cent.

EMIGRANTS.—The New York Herald considers that European immigration adds to that city alone $15,000,000 per month, to be scattered throughout the country; and that the whole emigration from Europe would be probably, nearly double this amount, which would make the entire value to us of European emigration, about thirty-one millions of dollars per month, and for a year would exceed three hundred millions of dollars additional accession to the money and labor, and living population of the country. The Herald bases its calculations upon the assumption that each emigrant, on an average, as an article of stock or labor, is worth $500, and that the average of money brought is $10 a head. It also states that this constant tide of emigration, flowing from Europe to New York, is one of the chief means of its rapid increase in growth, population, prosperity, and wonderful development; and there seems to be no end to it.

The heaviest appropriation during the late session of the Rhode Island Legislature, was $400 for payment of His Excellency; and $200 for his Hon. Wm. Beach Lawrence, for their services as Governor and Lieutenant Governor, for the past year.

Mrs. Bennett has written to her husband, the editor of the New York Herald, requesting him to join her in Paris and to come back accompanied by her to the Holy Land. She says: "I have now seen and traveled all over Europe—North and South, East and West—I want to see Egypt and Palestine, but I want you to accompany me. You have often desired to see Jerusalem and the Holy Sepulchre and now I think you should embrace the opportunity."

"Go, Bennett," says Greene, of the Boston Post, "it will not only please an agreeable lady, but do you good."

The whole number of the Penobscot Indians in Maine is 422; of Passamaquoddy, 463. These once large and powerful tribes have dwindled down to a mere mindful, and are obliged to rely for a precarious subsistence on the products of their barren hunting grounds, ineffective agriculture, private charity, and the bounty of the State. The game which they can procure by hunting, and the proceeds of basket-making and begging are mere trifles, but these occupations afford them most of their support.

The idle levy a very heavy tax upon the industrious, when, by frivolous visitations, they rob them of their time. Such persons beg their daily happiness from door to door, as beggars their daily bread, and, like them, sometimes meet with a rebuff. A mere gossip ought not to wonder if we evince signs that we are tired of him, seeing that we are indebted for the honor of his visit solely to the circumstance of his being tired of himself. He sits at home until he has accumulated an insupportable load of ennui, and then sallies forth to distribute it among his acquaintance.

A daring villain entered the residence of Harvey Seymour, of Rochester, New York, while Mrs. Seymour was alone and engaged in ironing in the kitchen. The lady saw him first by her side, with a large knife in his hand, with which he threatened to kill her, if she did not tell him where the money was kept. Retaining her presence of mind, she told him to wait till she could rock her babe, which the noise had awoke. The cradle stood beside a lounge, and as she got to the lounge she threw a pistol, and told him to leave, or she would shoot him. He cried out, "Don't shoot," and jumped out of the window. Mrs. Seymour, on his departure, went into the next house, where her courage failed, and she fainted.

The Model Lady puts her children out to nurse and tends lap-dogs; lies in bed till noon, wears paper-soled shoes, and pinches her waist, gives the piano fits, and forgets to pay her milliner; cuts her poor relations, and goes to church when she has a new bonnet; turns the cold shoulder to her husband, and flirts with his "friend;" never sews a button, don't know a darning needle from a crow-bar; wonders where puddings grow; eats bran and eggs in private, and dines off a pigeon's leg in public; runs mad after the last new fashion; doats on Byron, adores any fool who grins behind a moustache, and when asked the age of her youngest child, replies, *don't know, indeed, ask Betty!*

In the eastern part of Delaware county, N. Y., there resides a man named B——, now a justice of the peace, and a very sensible man, but, by common consent, the ugliest man in the whole county; being long, gaunt, sallow, and savvy, with a gait like a kangaroo. One day he was out hunting, and on one of the mountain roads he met a man who was on foot and alone who was longer, gaunter, uglier, by all odds, than himself. He could give the "square" to fifty, and beat him. Without saying a word, B. raised his gun and deliberately levelled it at the stranger. "For God's sake, don't shoot!" shouted the man, in great alarm. "Stranger," replied B., "I swore ten years ago that if ever I met a man uglier than I was I'd shoot him; and you are the first one I've seen." The stranger, after taking a careful survey of his "rival," replied "Wall captain, if I look any worse than you do, *shoot!* I don't want to live no longer!"

City Intelligence.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—The admiralty docket will be called this morning at 10 o'clock, and cases set down for trial.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—The case of Dr. Jacques Dupas came on for trial in this Court yesterday. The accused was charged with having stabbed Disorme Vean with a dirk, in the Third District Court room on the 23d of August, 1850. The examination of witnesses took up the whole day and the case was continued until to-day.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—*Judge McCaleb.*—In the case of the United States against eight cases of cigar boards, which were brought over from Havana with the design of filling them with native cigars and passing them off for the genuine "Havana," the Court yesterday rendered a judgment decreeing the "boards" forfeited to the United States. The boards were imported in the brig Milandon about a month ago, and were seized by the officers of the Custom house. No one appeared to claim them.

STEALING A CHECK.—Anderson Franklin was yesterday examined before Recorder Genois on the accusation of having stolen a check of the Planters' Bank of Tennessee for $3000 on the Mechanics and Traders Bank of this city, drawn in favor of Joseph W. Allen, agent of the Planters' Bank. The circumstances of Franklin's arrest are as follows: He called on Mr. Matthew Watson, President of the Planters' Bank of Tennessee, who is temporarily in the city, and asked him to introduce him to a broker for the purpose of getting the check cashed. Mr. Watson did so, and informed the broker that Franklin was an impostor. The broker went out with the avowed intention of getting the money, and came back with a policeman. Franklin was locked up.

COMMITTED.—A man named Wm. Jones was yesterday committed by Recorder Genois for trial before the First District Court on the charge of stealing a barrel of molasses from the Levee. Jones was taken in the act, so saith the Policeman who arrested him.

FIRST DISTRICT—*Recorder Winter.—Theatrical Disturbance.*—Officer Boyd Robinson, who is the especially appointed censor at Placidus Theatre for determining the exact amount of censure to be passed on a performance, whether by hissing or other means, on Saturday night arrested a gentleman for disturbing the peace of that establishment. The affidavit does not state for what particular offence the arrest was made.

COMMITTED.—Pat Farrell for an assault and threats of killing, and Peter Quinn for a like offence, were yesterday sent for trial before the First District Court.

RUNNER.—Wm. Taylor was charged with robbing Thos. Lyons, on board the steamboat America, of twenty-seven dollars and thirty-five cents. Examination fixed for to-day.

Nothing further (and perhaps not even the foregoing,) worth reporting in this Court.

INQUESTS.—An inquest was held yesterday on the Levee, near Hospital street, on the body of a white man, name unknown, found floating in the river. The deceased was about 30 years of age, and the body appeared as if it had been about a week in the water. Verdict, "Found drowned." The body had on caseinet pantaloons, pegged boots, woolen under undershirt, black alpaca coat, and unbleached cotton socks. The deceased had auburn hair.

An inquest was also held in the Police-office of the Second District on the body of a man, name unknown, who was brought there in a beastly state of intoxication. Verdict, "Died from hepatitis, caused by the excessive use of intoxicating liquors."

Cable Talk.

The Tehuantepec treaty, the coronation of Louis Napoleon, the railroad question, and the warm weather, do not disturb the equanimity of the proprietor of 22 Chartres street—Brady's old stand! He thinks of the laurels he has so justly earned in the battle of life—of the money he is making by his immense sales of the choicest fancy and staple dry goods! One fact alone proves how enterprising he is—his extremely low prices!

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels.

VERANDA.....J H Renshaw, J A Avart, J F Henry, M Wadlington and servant, D D Richardson, lady, child and servant, Thos D Wendell, Warren McKnall, Bliss Godfrey, La; Geo Carr, W L Long, Miss; Rev J W Pope, N O; J Richards, M ag; E Chapman, dentist St Charles; Col Alex McDougall, Maj Wm Wilkinson, Ga; Wm C Howell, Miss; Geo Gwdwyn, R H Montgomery, Ala; S S Hand, Baltimore.

CITY.....Wm H Bailey, A S McCuskill, John Fenelon, Miss; Thos J Conley, T S Carrington, Dr R Gale, Dr M A McLeod, Dr J S Grant, E H King, La; A H Gale, Va; Thos S Lee, J M Conner, W A Andrews, N O; Alex McDougall, Wm Wilkinson, Ga; James Jones, Mississippi; Cowles and two children, E A Cowles, J H Henry, Col F V S Mace, W C Howell, Ala; B G Morse, St Louis.

ST. LOUIS.....J W Affton, Mexia; Geo Jarvis and son, Mexico; W B Young, Hiram Wilkins and lady, Geo Dunnier, Miss.

ARCADE.....S H Carter, N Y; F L Davis, Thos King, Ga; R Carr, W M Reynolds, J H Gardner, Ill; Ingham, Miss; W J Smith, Pa; D B Wingate, W W Carr, N O; Jas J Taylor, La.

Board of Health.

LIST OF INTERMENTS IN THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS

For the Week ending May 22, 1852, at 12 o'clock m.

Apoplexy	2	Gastro-Enteritis	1
Brain, Congestion of	1	Hepatic Disease	1
Cholera Morbus	1	Heart, Disease of	1
Cholera	66	Hydrocephalus	2
Convulsions	9	Hepatitis	2
Cholera Infantum	4	Incompetency	2
Consumption	13	Measles	3
Croup	2	Meningitis	1
Dropsy	5	Marasmus	1
Dysentery	10	Old Age	3
Debility	6	Pneumonia	4
Diarrhoea	1	Pertussis	1
Dentition	1	Rheumatism	1
Drowned	1	Sun Stroke	1
Del. Tremens	1	Small Pox	2
Enteritis	2	Stillborn	5
Scleroma	1	Suffocation	1
Fever, typhus	2	Scald, Fire burns of	1
Fever, typhoid	1	Spleen, Abscess of	1
Fever, Remittent	1	Insensible	4
Fever, Congestive	1	Tetanus Nascentium	9
Fever, Puerperal	1	Lockjaw	1
Gastritis	1	Vermicous Disease	1
Total			151

Of these 85 were under 10 years, and 30 colored.

A. HESTER, Secretary Board of Health.

Died:

On Monday, May 24, PATRICK FLOOD, aged 27 years, a native of county Longford, Ireland.

The funeral will take place THIS AFTERNOON, at 5 o'clock, from the corner of Magazine and Bartholomew streets. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

On Monday, May 24, at half-past 5 p. m., Mrs. JANE CAMPBELL, aged 72 years.

☞ The funeral will take place THIS AFTERNOON, from the residence of Dr. James Jarvis, No. 31 Fort street, Third District. The friends of Dr. James Jarvis are respectfully invited to attend.

On Sunday, May 23, at 3½ minutes to 9 o'clock, ALBERT COFFIN, formerly of Natchez, Miss.

☞ Natchez papers please copy.

*MR. EDITOR NE