[illegible] employed, and judge of the propriety and necessity of their employment.

The resolution authorizing the Treasurer to pay $250 to Jackson Fire Company No. 18, for 4 hose carriages, and $1250 for a new Engine, was read and referred to the Committee on Fire.

The resolution authorizing the Surveyor to put Jackson Fire Company No. 15 in possession of a lot of land on the lot in the rear of their hall, on Franklin street, was read and referred to the Committee on Fire.

The resolution authorizing the purchase of a lot of ground for the use of Lafayette Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, was read and referred to the Committee on Fire.

The resolution authorizing the emancipation of various slaves, were read and referred to the Ordinary Committee.

The resolution altering the names of various streets, was read and referred to the Committee on Streets and Landings.

The resolution requesting the Surveyor to furnish the Board of Aldermen in secret session an estimate of the probable costs of all works, etc., hereafter to be done, and before any action be had on the said work, etc., was read and rejected unanimously.

The following preamble and resolution were read twice, the rules being suspended, and adopted:

Whereas, The sum allowed by the State, as compensation to the Assessors of Real Estate, for a proper and faithful assessment of the property in this city, is found to be inadequate—therefore,

*Resolved*, That the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars be, and is hereby, appropriated for the Board of Assessors, to be paid as required, by the Treasurer, by order of said Board, on the warrant of the Comptroller.

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

Yeas—Messrs. Andrews, Bailey, Dolhonde, Fostis, Forbes, Heermann, Lanata, Leeds, Nixon, Place, Relf, Shaw, Skewersien, Stetson, Sykes, Watkins, Wilts—17.

Nay—Mr. Burthe—1.

The following resolution was read twice, the rules being suspended, and adopted:

*Resolved*, That the Surveyor be, and he is hereby, required to report to the Common Council at its regular meetings, the work or works in progress under the control of his department, other than contracts. The number of men, teams, or other operatives, or overseer, the wages paid to each per month or day, as they are employed.

The resolution relative to the publication of specifications of contracts, etc., having been read, Mr. Leeds moved to amend by adding—"which specifications shall be approved by the Chairmen of the Committees on Streets and Landings," which was carried.

And the resolution as amended was read a second time, and adopted unanimously, by yeas and nays, as follows:

*Resolved*, That all specifications for contracts to be let or sold at auction by the Comptroller, shall be made and published in the two best newspapers in the official journal, prior to the day of said sale or letting, which specifications shall be approved by the Chairmen of the Committees on Streets and Landings.

The following resolution was read twice, the rules being suspended, and adopted:

*Resolved*, That a Committee of Conference of three members of the Board of Aldermen, be appointed to meet a like committee from the Board of Assistant Aldermen, to confer on the subject of the official printing.

The President appointed on the above committee, Messrs. Stetson, Nixon and Mackey.

RESOLUTIONS, ETC.

Mr. Forbes presented the following, to lie over:

Whereas, The Common Council and the citizens of New Orleans have heard of the arrival in this City of New York of Thomas Francis Meagher, the eloquent and undaunted advocate of Irish and of Universal Freedom; and whereas, this body heartily sympathizes in the efforts of all individuals and of all nations to lay aside the yoke of despotism, and to extend over the Universe the area of Freedom; and whereas, this body will, as far as in its power lies, and within proper limits, and regardful of the laws and policy of this country, extend a cheering voice and helping hand to all open advocates of Freedom and Republicanism—

*Be it therefore Resolved*, That the Common Council of the City of New Orleans have heard, with the most unmingled pleasure, the news of the arrival in the United States of Thomas Francis Meagher.

*Be it further Resolved*, That this Council heartily congratulates Mr. Meagher on his singularly fortunate escape from captivity; that it hopes that he may live to enjoy in the country that liberty for which in Europe he fought in vain, and that the day may not be far distant when he may return to his unoccupied country to reap the reward of his services and sufferings in her behalf.

*Be it further Resolved*, That we hereby tender Mr. Meagher an invitation to visit us, and heartily extend to him the hospitalities of the City of New Orleans, and that his Honor the Mayor be requested to convey to Mr. Meagher a copy of these resolutions.

And, on motion, the Board adjourned to Thursday next, the 24th inst., at 6 P. M.

WALTER H. PEERES, Secretary.

## Congressional.

SENATE.—WASHINGTON, June 15.

The Chair laid before the Senate a message from the President, enclosing a report of the Secretary of State, requesting the attention of Congress to the necessity of mending proper defences for the inhabitants on the Rio Grande.

Mr. Rusk reported a bill to establish a line of steamers between some Southern port of the United States and the port of Para, on the Amazon river, and other intermediate places.

On motion of Mr. Rusk, it was ordered that when the Senate adjourns, it adjourn to meet again on Saturday.

A bill from the House, providing additional penalties for incapacitation in the District of Columbia, was taken up, amended and passed.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, moved that when the House adjourns, it adjourn to meet on Friday, which was agreed to.

Mr. Richardson, of Illinois, proposed that the bill securing the pre-emption to settlers on the line of the Illinois Railroad be put upon its passage.

Mr. Hall, of Missouri, explained the nature and object of the bill; and after which it had its several readings and was passed.

Mr. Meade, of Virginia, moved to reconsider the vote, by which the bill granting lands to the different States was disposed of on a former day, in order that it be referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, moved to lay the motion on the table; pending which, a motion was made that the House adjourn; and the yeas and nays having been taken, it was negatived—yeas 72, nays 81.

Mr. Richardson moved to take up and pass the Territorial bills upon the Speaker's table, which was objected to.

It was then moved that the House adjourn, and tellers having been appointed, the numbers were—yeas 80, nays 61.

The yeas and nays were then ordered, and the motion was negatived—yeas 72, nays 87.

The House then proceeded to the business on the Speaker's table; and one of the messages of the President was read.

Mr. Houston, of Alabama, moved to proceed with the unfinished business of yesterday, being the California Mint bill.

Mr. Brooks, of New York, moved to go into Committee on the state of the Union, which the Speaker decided was out of order.

The yeas and nays were then ordered on taking up the unfinished business of yesterday.

A motion was again made that the House adjourn, but this previous question having been withdrawn on the California Mint bill, the House proceeded with its consideration.

Mr. Brooks said it was not his intention to oppose the bill or propose an amendment, but to discuss the amendment proposed by the Committee on Ways and Means, establishing a seigniorage on all coin and bullion; than which he knew no important measure had come before the House, except the proposal with reference to public lands. Whatever affects the currency of a country, he said, is of importance to that country. Seigniorage, he contended, was an American word, but the offspring of fendality.

There are two ways, he said, by which this may be effected—by adulteration and per centage; and this relic of fendality it is now proposed to force upon the American people, which has not existed in any civilized country of Europe since the time of Charles the Second of England, and which would drive the transportation of the precious metals to Europe. No seigniorage, he said, is levied in Great Britain, and he challenged contradiction of the fact.

He said the Government of England pay sixty shillings per ounce on silver and receive it at sixty-six shillings for the purpose of keeping it in the country; but this bill proposes, as reported, to take a half or one per cent. on all gold or bullion, which must come out of the pockets of the people, and thus reverse the entire policy of the country, and would send gold and silver to England for the purpose of being coined; a more preposterous measure than that which could not be proposed. He then went into a history of the policy pursued by England, which is to take from the American coin its sovereignty, and to reconstruct it into British coin. The object of this policy is very evident; for wherever the coin of a nation circulates, it concentrates the attention of other nations upon it, and extends its trade and commerce to an equal extent.

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, read a report of the Secretary of the Treasury in favor of establishing a seigniorage.

Mr. Brooks said the Secretary was mistaken, and went on to allude to the necessity of keeping silver in the country, which cannot be effected while the present practice of paying by which seigniorage is exacted. He concluded by calling on the gentleman, before voting on the subject, to inform himself of its merits, and if he should be proved to be in the wrong, he would submit to that proof and confess himself in error.

Mr. Houston, in reply to a question put to him, said that the estimated cost of erecting a mint is five hundred thousand dollars, which is an appropriation is made in the bill, but which will depend upon the returns to the Committee of the House. He concluded the statement of facts by the gentleman from New York was incorrect, and inconsistent with the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, which had been read, and that of Mr. Hunter, who both say that seigniorage is charged in every civilized country in the world. After some further explanations to the same effect, he called for the question upon the proposition to recommit the bill to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Minor amendments were then agreed to, when a motion was made to adjourn, but there being no quorum voting, the yeas and nays were called, to ascertain if there was a House, as well as to decide as to an adjournment, which was negatived—yeas 42, nays 86.

The preceding amendments having been agreed to, on that establishing a seigniorage, the yeas and nays were ordered—pending which, a motion was called to take the House adjourn, and it stands adjourned till Friday.

NAVY.—The Navy bill was considerably [illegible] by Senate in progress of its work on the night of the 14th [illegible] ed. The denial to the contrary notwithstanding,

# DAILY CRESCENT.


THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT

OFFICE NO. 93 ST. CHARLES STREET,

Will be regularly served to subscribers in this City and Lafayette at as early hour every day, (Sunday excepted,) for $5 a year, in advance, payable to the office, or 12½ cents a week, payable to the carriers.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

Prior and after this date the following rates of charges, per square of ten lines in pearl, will be invariably adhered to, viz:

First insertion, in all cases.....$1 00

Every subsequent insertion.....50

Advertisements on the second page are charged as new each day.

A liberal discount will be made with those who advertise by the year or for a shorter time.

All Advertisements not marked or billed publish one month and charged accordingly.

The Crescent has always 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 proprietors, has been steadily and rapidly on the increase, even through the dull season; [illegible] October 31, 1851.


## OFFICIAL JOURNAL

OF THE CONSOLIDATED CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 24, 1852

The List of Letters will appear in to-morrow's Crescent as usual.

### The Whig Nominations.

We "cave in." We acknowledge the superior intelligence of such luminaries as Majors Kelly and Ranney. The former has written us three very racy letters, in every one of which he intimates that we shall be forgiven our anti-Scottism upon the ground of "Young Americanism," but that such "old fogies" as our neighbors of the Bee and the Bulletin shall not have a pardon granted on any terms. We are saved by virtue of juvenility and inexperience. Our neighbors are lost, because, old nags upon the course political, they knew nothing of the required paces, and "bet" their reputation against the winning candidate. *They* were entirely too confident; *we* were positive without ultraism—severe without acrimony. We consider ourselves, sins pardoned, the Scott organ of New Orleans, and our neighbors of the Bee and the Bulletin, "nowheres" in the race. The President of "The Scott Association" has written us three "private and confidential" letters—for publication—and we consider our position assured with the whig Scott dynasty. The Major's letters are altogether too racy and descriptive for publication; but we feel certain we are the Scott organ—even before the Delta—and this is glory enough.

But seriously, Scott approving the Compromise resolutions—and specially, Scott approving the strongest of all national resolutions, the resolution of the Whig National Convention in reference to the Fugitive Slave law, is quite another man from mum Scott, the supposed associate of Seward and Greeley. He does not sleep in the same bed or feast at the same table with them; this is plain, or he would never have endorsed the unprecedentedly strong Southern resolutions of the Whig National Convention. He has come out like a sun from behind a cloud, and our friends (*our* friends, of course) Majors Kelly and Ranney, are the colossal figures upon the foreground revealed.

The life of Gen. Scott is full of all the incidents of a soldier and an officer. Born in Hanover county, Virginia, about the year 1786, and educated to the profession of law, he early sought the field of battle as more congenial to his tastes and genius.

His gallantry at Queenstown, at Fort George, at the battle of Chippewa, at Lundy's Lane, at Chapultepec, Churubusco and Vera Cruz, requires neither eulogy nor comment. His services in organizing the army, and in negotiating a treaty of peace with the Republic of Mexico, are well known to the country. His calmness, coolness and discretion in the Black Hawk war, and in the Canadian patriot troubles, are matters of historic record. In these he was no less the diplomatist than the soldier.

We know that charges can be brought against him. They are all so fully mixed up with political matter as to be totally unavailable. Attacked as a General, he has invariably vindicated himself as a soldier; and it was but yesterday that "the Iron Duke," Wellington, spoke of his campaign in Mexico, as one full of gallantry, wisdom and Generalship. As a servant of his country upon the tented field, he deserves well. As a brilliant General and a fearless soldier, he has claims upon popular sympathy and admiration.

We confess frankly that this nomination has greatly disappointed us. Even now, we feel stunned and dizzy in disappointed hopes. We had thought Webster or Fillmore or Crittenden, approved statesmen, would secure the nomination of the whig party. We were seriously mistaken—baffled in every expectation—and our pen lags in its wonted duties.

But we know that good and true whigs have always endorsed Gen. Scott as a firm friend of the Compromise measures; we know that he spoke in behalf of those measures at Castle Garden, New York, and we know that in accepting the whig nomination for the Presidency, he pledges himself to religiously uphold and maintain them. In this view, no shadow darkens the light cast by Lundy's Lane, Chapultepec, Churubusco, and the battle of the city of Mexico, upon his triumphal march to the White House. Even in the matter of pledged fealty to the Compromise he gave in his solemn adhesion only when he held a certainty of his nomination in his possession. As a matter of principle, and as against a democratic candidate, he may, under all the circumstances, calculate upon the support of the whig party of the Union. If he was slow to answer the formal demand of Southerners, he has at last spoken their language, and with no faltering in the accent of a single syllable.

### The Whig Rangers.

This gallant body of young whigs meets to-night at the "Pearl," opposite the St. Charles Theatre. It meets for the purpose of organizing for the campaign. The battle-cry is abroad—the slogan has been raised—and Clan Alpine will answer to the call. Rally, whigs, rally! rally!! rally!!! is the call which echoes through our city to-day. Rally for whig principles!—rally for a man who is the whig nominee, and who pledges himself to stand faithfully by the Compromise series of measures, and the most stringent execution of the fugitive slave law.

The whig Rangers are the pioneers of the whig army, and they will stand up faithfully, and march forward bravely in the campaign for the Presidency. Every thing for principle, and every thing for the man who pledges himself to be its representative. Nothing merely for individuals, nothing for as preferred candidate; every thing for the cause.

### Vagaries of a Democratic Elector for the State at Large.

Our contemporary of the Courier denies that Mr. Moise made the abusive charge against the whigs, of general Galphinism and Gardinerism, which we assumed he had made. Is the denial of the Courier "by authority?"

We ask the question, because we are willing to let the matter pass, and desire a Presidential campaign without abuse, vituperation or personalities; and if the denial of the Courier be "by authority," we are willing to believe that Mr. Moise did not mean what he said. We believe he is an orator who is very apt to say many things which he does not mean or understand. For instance, that Webster dodged and Pierce voted for a resolution of Mr. Calhoun's in reference to slavery in the territories, which Webster did not dodge and for which Mr. Pierce did not vote, and *against* the principle of which he did vote.

That is one illustration. We can add, that we and hundreds of others heard Mr. Moise's speech, and considered it at the time one of the most offensively abusive political speeches ever delivered. We understood Mr. Moise to say, that there was no prominent whig who could be selected who was not tainted with Galphinism or Gardinerism, by which (as he plainly gave the audience to understand) he meant rascality and fraud. He made no such qualification of terms as the Courier would imply, though we would be happy to learn that he regrets and is ashamed of such violence of language and vituperative denunciation as he indulged in on last Saturday night. We hope he will read the recent remarks of Mr. Cass in reference to such language in a political canvass, and for the future lend his efforts to securing courtesy and good social feeling in the conduct of the campaign. It can not be denied, with any show of truth, that he attempted to impress his audience with the idea that Fillmore and Webster were swindlers in practice and abolitionists at heart. Two papers, of strong democratic sympathies, reported him to have spoken, without qualification, to this effect:

"The whigs should nominate Corwin and Crawford, and take for their platform Gardinerism and Galphinism. The association would be as harmonious as the alliteration was beautiful."

It was but natural that we should have expressed some indignation at the use of such language; and the only thing we could do was severely to condemn it. The only thing like a personal assault was a question of much interest to the public, and to which we should long since, in justice to the public, have sought an answer. It referred to Mr. Moise's legislative and salaried connection with the Balize pilots.

Attention is called to the notice in another column, of the Grand Ratification Illumination.

GOV. ADAMS.—The mail steamer California for Mobile, got aground at Grants' Pass, and did not reach that city until late in the afternoon. The mail consequently laid over until the next day.

We are indebted to the Clerk of the steamer Bulletin for St. Louis papers, and to the mail boat for Mobile papers.

THE RIGHT SPIRIT.—When the railroad tax was voted for in Mobile, Mr. James H. Caldwell, who owns property there, but who resides in this city, promptly telegraphed: "Vote for me affirmatively." When the election came off in this city, on Monday last, Mr. Caldwell happened to be in Mobile, from which place he sent the same message to New Orleans.

MR. CLAY.—Our last accounts from Mr Clay represent him in a more feeble condition than he ever yet has been. The Washington Telegraph expresses a strong conviction that his life will number but a few days more.

MASONIC JUBILEE.—One hundred years will have elapsed, on the 4th day of November next, since General George Washington was made a free and accepted mason in Fredericksburg Lodge, in Virginia. Several Grand Lodges, including the Grand Lodges of Tennessee, Michigan, Vermont, and North Carolina, have recommended to the Masonic Fraternity, under their respective jurisdictions, to observe the 4th day of November next, as a Masonic Jubilee. The Grand Lodge of the State of New York will also celebrate the day.

GREEN OAKS AND FISH DINNERS.—The proprietors of the "Green Oaks Hotel," Biloxi, have opened this pleasant and fashionable resort for the season. There is to be a grand Masonic Soiree at this establishment to-night. Every Sunday, during the summer, a fish dinner will be served up for visitors going over to taste the dish. There is not a more delightful location than the "Green Oaks" on the Gulf shore. See advertisement.

THE CROPS.—The Wakulla Times, published at Newport, Florida, says that it is feared that the heavy rains of the past week will prove injurious to the coming crops which previously had promised finely. The Lancaster, South Carolina, ledger, says that the crops in Sumter, Kershaw, Lancaster and Fairfield Districts really look well, corn especially, and is rejoiced to hear that farmers generally have devoted a larger portion of their lands to the cultivation of corn than is usually the case. In Edgefield District, as we learn from the Advertiser, wheat has been harvested, and the farmers generally report an average crop. The oat crop, it is anticipated, will be a good one. Cotton, however, the Advertiser says, is not better than usual.

NAVAL.—At the recent sitting of the Board of Examiners at the Naval School at Annapolis, Md., of which Com. Perry was President, the following midshipmen passed successfully a night examination, viz.: Edwin O. Carnes, James Parker, Jr., Phillip C. Johnson, John Waters, Edgar Bradhead, R. K. Breese, Beverly Kennon, J. L. Breese, C. B. Smith, George C. Morris, John Glendy Sproston, C. F. Gray, and G. Bancroft, of 1846; and Ralph Chandler, of 1849.

The U. S. sloop-of-war Preble is to sail in a few days for Gibraltar and Lisbon, to give the new Middies a little practice in sea service.

A PREDICAMENT.—Some days since, a white man sold two free negroes in St. Louis, divided the money with the negroes, and then they all decamped. One of the negroes was arrested soon after, with his share of the proceeds in his possession. He was brought before the Recorder, when his purchaser appeared and claimed him as lawful property, bought and paid for. On the other hand, if the negro established his freedom, an action would lie against him for obtaining money under false pretences, his *pseudo* owner becoming prosecutor. He did not make the attempt, and the Recorder having nothing to do with the question of ownership, he was taken possession of by the gentleman who had fairly purchased him.

THE NEW YORK CRYSTAL PALACE.—It is now said that only $184,200 has been subscribed toward the fund of $200 000 required for the erecting of the Crystal Palace. The directors calculate on "140 per cent. as the profits of the concern, and the building on hand at the close of the first season, with power to keep open the exhibition during the continuance of the lease." These are somewhat sanguine expectations.

SAILING OF THE ASIA.—The steamship Asia sailed from New York on the 16th instant, with 150 passengers, and $923 000 in specie. Among her passengers were Signor Benedetti, Signora Truff Benedetti, Miss Charlotte Cushman, Miss Anderson, Mrs. Sinclair, and Mr. G. Vandenhoff.

FIREMEN'S PARADE.—The annual parade of the Fire department of New York, came off on the 14th inst. It is said to have been a magnificent pageant. In the procession were twenty-eight bands of music, thirty-seven Engine Companies, forty-eight Hose Companies, and nine Hook and Ladder Companies—making ninety-four Companies, beside those from abroad. The average number of men attached to each company was about forty, thus numbering in procession about four thousand.

LOW RIVERS.—The Mobile Advertiser of Tuesday says: The Azile, Captain McCartney, arrived yesterday from Demopolis. She reports the river as having fallen very rapidly since her last trip. The Azile left last Tuesday (the 15th) for Gainesville, but only succeeded in reaching Demopolis, and was even then much delayed by the great scarcity of water upon the bars.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.—The Saratoga Republican says, that the visiting season at that watering place has fairly commenced. The hotels and boarding establishments are all open, and strangers are daily arriving.

TOBACCO INSANITY.—A young man, employed in a tobacco factory, became deranged a few days since at Jersey City, through the influence, as it is supposed, of the fumes of that material.

LIQUOR IN TRANSITU.—A Maine paper says that the Supreme Court of that State, now in session at Augusta, has decided that liquor cannot be seized in transit, and that all persons have the right to tran-port liquors at pleasure, unless it can be proved that such liquors are intended for sale.

COLONIAL APPOINTMENT.—Sir J. Gaspard le Marchant, present Governor of Newfoundland, is appointed to succeed the late Sir John Harvey, as Governor of Nova Scotia.

RELIGIOUS FREEDOM.—It is stated that Gen. Urquiza, who succeeds Rosas as Governor of Buenes Ayres, has authorized the reading of the Bible in schools, and made liberal appropriations for their support.

HON. PERRY SMITH.—A letter from New Milford, Conn., of June 7, states that the Hon. Perry Smith is not dead, although in a very precarious condition, owing to an attack of paralysis.

THREE MEN DROWNED.—The mate and two sailors of the ship Columbiana were drowned while sailing in a small boat in Mobile Bay last week.

NEW HAMPSHIRE SENATOR.—The democratic legislative caucus have postponed the choice of U. S. Senator in place of Hale, till November next.

A JUST SENTENCE.—John Book, who committed an outrage in Philadelphia on a child eight years of age, has been sentenced to the Penitentiary for twelve years.

Miss Charlotte Cushman, it is said, has taken up her residence in England, where she has a sister married, and where her mother and brother also reside. Miss C. has amassed a fortune of about $40,000.

HYDROPHOBIA.—A young man named Perry, died of hydrophobia at Oswego, N. Y., last week, in consequence of the bite of a dog. Is it not time that some action relative to the horde of curs which swarm in our streets, was taken?

BREACH OF PROMISE.—At Lagrange, Ky., about ten days since, a suit for a breach of marriage contract was tried, in which the fair plaintiff gained a verdict of damages to the amount of $4,000.

## Telegraphed to the "Daily Crescent."

By the Morse Southern Line.

### Four Days Later from Europe—Arrival of the Niagara—Cotton Firmer.

NEW YORK, Wednesday, June 23.

The Cunard steamer Niagara has arrived at Halifax, bringing dates from Liverpool to the 12th instant. Four days later than the intelligence brought by the Franklin. The following is a summary of her commercial accounts.

### Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, June 12.

The demand in the Cotton market has continued good during the week, and the sales since the departure of the Europa embrace 69,000 bales, of which exporters have taken 12,000, and speculators 22,000 bales.

Prices have been full for all qualities, and for some descriptions an advance of ⅛d. has been realized. The authorized quotations now are: For Fair Orleans 6¼; Middling Orleans 5⅝; Fair Uplands 5¾; and Middling Uplands 5¼d. ℔ lb.

[The quotations by the Europa were: For Fair Orleans 6¼, Middling Orleans 5⅝, Fair Uplands 5¾, and Middling Uplands 5¼d. ℔ lb. Eds.]

The sales of yesterday and to-day reach 22,000 bales.

Flour has been rather heavy, and the closing rates are, for Western Canal 20s. and for Ohio 20s. 6d. ℔ bbl.

Corn has declined, and is now quoted at 30s. 6d. for Yellow, and 29s. 6d. ℔ quarter for White. Lard has advanced to 62s. ℔ cwt.

Money continues abundant, and the closing rate for Consols is 101¾.

FROM KEY WEST.—The steamship Isabel arrived at Charleston on the 18th, having left Havana on the morning, and Key West on the evening of the 16th inst.

A brig, name unknown, was in charge of the wreckers on Key Trevanion. It was rumored that her cargo was tobacco.

The brig Harp, Cap. Sawyer, was at Key West, bound to New Orleans. The schooner Medora arrived from New Orleans on the 15th inst.

The U. S. surveying steamer Sands, Commander Walker, arrived on the 10th from Pascagoula. The surveying steamer Hetzell, Com. Rodgers, arrived on the 13th from Tortugas.

Lieut. Meade, U. S. A., has been sent out by the Light House Commission to complete the structure commenced last season upon Sand Key. This light house commands the entrance to the harbor of Key West, and when finished will be a conspicuous beacon for vessels to correct their latitude and longitude, and to take their departure from, passing out of or through the Gulf.

### Late Publications.

J. B. Steel, No. 69 Camp street, has sent us the following works, which have just been published:

HISTORY OF KENTUCKY.

Being a number of Lippencott's Cabinet Histories of the States. It is a narrative of the early scenes of the "Bloody Ground," and appears to be interesting.

NIGHTS IN A BLOCK HOUSE. By Henry C. Watson.

This volume is made up of a series of sketches of border life, adventures among the Indians, and exploits of Boone, Brady, Kenton, and other border heroes of the West.

WAVERLY NOVELS. Part I, Abbotsford's edition.

This is the commencement of a cheap edition of the Waverly Novels, which is to be completed in twelve numbers.

The above are all from the publishing house of Lippencott, Grambo & Co., Philadelphia, and are creditably published.

## City Intelligence.

DIVORCE CASE—*Scandal in Middle Life.*—A suit for a divorce was filed the other day in the Second District Court (Judge Lea) by A. P. Field, Esq., attorney for John Swain, claiming a divorce *a vinculo matrimonii* on the part of Swain from his wife, Mrs. Purity Rebecca Suckett.

The petition sets forth that John was married to Mrs. Purity Rebecca, in this city, on the 22d day of October, 1844 and that said Purity Rebecca was, previous to said marriage, the widow, relict or better half of a certain defunct individual named James Suckett, who had been happily relieved of his life and of Mrs. Purity Rebecca together some time previously. The maiden or unmarried name of Mrs. Purity Rebecca Suckett had been Hunter—this prior to the time when she had hunted up and hymentally sucked in James Suckett, her first husband, rendered immortal by death as aforesaid. Swain had but recently removed to this city from Natchez, at which latter place he had been pursuing through many years of usefulness the ancient and honorable occupation of "Anatomical last and boot maker." It had been generally conceded by all the disciples of Crispin, that in the mystery of making nice fitting boots, tender upon corns, this same Swain, now so delefally spliced to Mrs. Purity Suckett, was unsurpassed; and that in respect of his trade, art or mystery there lived not a man who could hold a candle to him.

In an evil hour Swain met in this city with Mrs. Purity Suckett, who immediately set about casting her toils for his entrapping, and in maturity of time accomplished her ends by drawing him on like a boot. This was for some years the last of Swain. The petition goes on to aver that during the marriage aforesaid, petitioner conducted himself as a prudent husband," but "that said Purity Rebecca, forgetting and disregarding her marriage vows," has gone grazing in fresh pastures, and had imbibed forbidden waters; whereupon the upper leathers of his patience (of him Swain) were worn out, and he had waxed tired of the matrimonial gridiron from his very *sole!*

Petitioner further gives the Court to understand, that his said wife has, upon divers and sundry occasions, heaped with the ungodly, did deeds to make heaven weep," acted in a manner unmentionable to ears polite, abandoned their common dwelling, and now conglomerates with other *feeles nigubie* of her own stripe, who are not numbered among the vestals.

Petitioner further avers, that during their said marriage, she, the said Purity Rebecca, has upon several occasions threatened to cut short his mortal existence—to translate him to the habitation of ghosts—and like a blazing comet to set fire to and utterly consume him, and his earthly habitation.

Numerous other allegations are made touching the purity and immaculate *non consciousness* of the said Purity Rebecca; wherefore petitioner prays for a divorce, a *vinculo matrimonii*, and that the marriage relations now subsisting between them be forever dissolved.

CONGRESS OF SCHOOL DIRECTORS.—The members of the different Boards of School Directors met last night at the Lyceum Hall, Judge R. Rawle in the Chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read.

The Committee appointed on the first resolution adopted at the last meeting made a report, which was adopted. The report embodied resolutions recommending

1st. That the same text books be adopted in all the schools.

2d. That a minimum age should be decided upon for the admission of pupils.

Mr. Shields offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee of conference to decide on the objects of the second resolution.

This was so amended as to make the number appointed on this committee two from each Board. Adopted.

The committee appointed at the last meeting to report on the resolution as to the propriety of memorializing the Legislature on the expediency of adopting a uniform system for the government of the Schools throughout the State, reported that in their opinion it was unnecessary to take any action in the premises. Report adopted.

On motion, the Congress adjourned to this day two weeks, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

INQUESTS.—An inquest was held yesterday by Deputy Coroner Loeb on the body of a white man, name unknown, found floating in the Bayou St. John, near the Lake. The deceased appeared appeared to have been about thirty years of age. The body was dressed in flannel drawers and undershirt, cotton shirt and cloth vest. No marks of violence were discoverable on the body. It appeared to have been in the water four or five days. The deceased, it is thought, was a man who fell from a schooner a few days ago into the Old Basin. Verdict accordingly.

Another inquest was held on the body of a man, name unknown, found floating in the river on the opposite side. Verdict, "Found drowned."

HEARD OF IT.—Jean Adam and Anthony De Lisle, the condemned murderers who are to be hung on the 24 prox., have been informed of this—the closing scene of the grand farce of existence. De Lisle said nothing on getting the information, but Adam said that he didn't care a d—n, and said afterwards that he did not believe he would be hung. The execution will be public and will take place fronting the Parish Prison, (we believe.)

EMBEZZLEMENT.—An affidavit was made yesterday in the First District Police Office, by J. W. Carroll, setting forth that on the 19th of April 1850, affiant did pay into the hands of one John Marshall Burns, claiming to be business in this city, under the firm of Burns, Cowles & Co., the sum of twenty-five dollars, which sum said Burns took charge of, and promised to pay over to Catherine Cogly, Waterloo Road, Liverpool. He charges that said Burns has failed to pay over said money, as agreed, and that he has embezzled and appropriated the same to his own use, with intent to swindle and defraud affiant. Fixed July 14

STOLEN PISTOLS.—George Lefrappe swore yesterday before Recorder Genois, that his shop, on St. Peters street, had been broken open the night before, and a number of pistols taken away by indefinite individuals. A warrant was issued to apprehend generally and promiscuously whoever might be suspected of the offence.

CASTINGS.—A. Curtis deposed yesterday in the First District, that in the latter part of May last, a lot of copper was stolen from the corner of St. Joseph and Camp streets. The copper was nailed to the corner of the house at said corner, and deponent was responsible for it. It was found at Mr. Simms store, No. 19 Bank Place, and is valued at eighteen dollars. Deponent said it showed every appearance of having been stolen, because it was evidently once nailed down. The copper Mr. Simms swears he received from one Pat Murphy, with whom he has a contract for furnishing copper. Murphy was sent before the First District Court.

A RAPE-SCALLION.—Charley Smith, on the charge of taking improper liberties with the person of Elizabeth Langer, was yesterday examined before Recorder Winter. The testimony was of a rather spicy description, and rather *fat* for publication. The accused was sent for trial to the First District Court.

UNFOUNDED.—The charge against Maria Wardle, for breach of trust, was dismissed, as being without foundation.

HIT HIM.—James Garvis, for assaulting Thos. Burns, in Common street on the 15th inst., was sent to the First District Court.

KILL HIM.—John Thompson was arrested by the First District police yesterday on the charge of trying to kill somebody. Fixed 10th inst.

LINDIANA.

Oh, Jenny Lind has gone away,
The people loudly hollers,
And from our purses led astray,
A mighty sight of dollars.
But we in place of these, have had
A precious deal of notes;
But whether good, or whether bad,
There has been a great diversity of opinion, so that it is impossible to come to any conclusion, until the Presidential question is settled by the people's votes.

JENNY LIND.—It is expected that Mme. Otto Goldschmidt (Jenny Lind) will be the principal vocalist at the forthcoming musical festival at Birmingham, England.

LAKE STEAMER EXPLODED.—The propeller Forest City, when ten miles out of Cleveland, on the 14th inst., collapsed a flue, by which three firemen were killed.

PAYING THE PIPER.—Three thousand dollars have been appropriated by the New York city councils to pay the expense of entertaining the officers of the Dutch frigate.

FRANCE AND LIBERIA.—A letter from Monrovia, of the 12th of April, says: "The French Commodore is now in our harbor negotiating a treaty with our Government."

KOSSUTH'S FAMILY.—Rooms have been taken in New York for Kossuth's family. This does not look like going to Europe.

A TRAVELER COMING.—The German traveler, Moritz Wagner, renowned for his travels in Persia and Armenia, is about to visit the United States.

### The Whig Platform.

The following is the platform adopted by the Whig Convention at Baltimore:

The whigs of the United States, in convention assembled, firmly adhering to the great conservative principles by which they are controlled and governed, and now, as ever, relying upon the intelligence of the American people, with an abiding confidence in their capacity for self-government, and their continued devotion to the Constitution and the Union, do proclaim the following as the political sentiments and determination, for the establishment and maintenance of which their national organization as a party is effected:

1. The government of the United States is of a limited character, and it is confined to the exercise of powers expressly granted by the Constitution, and such as may be necessary and proper for carrying the granted powers into full execution, and that all powers not thus granted or necessarily implied are expressly reserved to the States respectively and to the people.

2. The State governments should be held secure in their reserved rights, and the General Government sustained in its constitutional powers, and that the Union should be cherished and watched over as "the palladium of our liberties."

3. That while struggling freedom everywhere enlists the warmest sympathy of the whig party, we still adhere to the doctrines of the Father of his country, as announced in his Farewell Address, of keeping ourselves from all entangling alliances with foreign countries, and of never quitting our own to stand upon foreign ground. That our mission as a Republic is not to propagate our opinions, or impose on other countries our form of government by artifice or force, but to teach by example, and show by our success, moderation, and justice, the blessings of self-government, and the advantages of free institutions.

4. That where the people make and control the government, they should obey its constitution, laws and treaties, as they would retain their self-respect, and the respect which they claim and will enforce from foreign powers.

5. Revenue, sufficient for the expenses of an economical administration of government, in time of peace, ought to be derived from a duty on imports, and not from direct taxes; and in laying such duties, sound policy requires a just discrimination, whereby suitable encouragement may be afforded to American industry, equally to all classes and to all parts of the country.

6. The Constitution vests in Congress the power to open and repair harbors, and remove obstructions from navigable rivers, *whenever such improvements are necessary for the common defence* and for the protection and facility of commerce with foreign nations or among the States; said improvements being, in every instance, national and general in their character.

7. The Federal and State Governments are parts of one system, alike necessary for the common prosperity, peace and security, and ought to be regarded alike, with equal kind, habitual and immovable attachment. Respect for the authority of each, and acquiescence in the just constitutional measures of each, are duties required by the plainest consideration of national, of State, and of individual welfare.

8. That the series of measures commonly known as the compromise, including the fugitive slave law, are received and acquiesced in by the whig party of the United States, as a settlement in principle and substance—as final settlement of the dangerous and exciting questions which they embrace, and so far as the fugitive slave law is concerned, we will maintain the same, and insist on its strict enforcement until time and experience shall demonstrate the necessity of further legislation to guard against evasion or abuse, not impairing its present efficiency; and we deprecate all further agitation of the slavery question as dangerous to our peace, and will discountenance all efforts at the renewal or continuance of such agitation in Congress, or out of it, *whenever, wherever, and however* the attempt may be made; and we will maintain this system of measures as a policy, *essential to the nationality of the whig party, and the integrity of the Union.*


☞ TO THE WHIGS OF NEW ORLEANS—GRAND RATIFICATION ILLUMINATION.—SCOTT AND GRAHAM.—A great illumination is to prevail, on the occasion of the MASS MEETING OF THE WHIGS, on TUESDAY NIGHT next, to ratify the Whig nominations for PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT. Whigs who wish to join in this great demonstration, can have their houses or stores illuminated with Colored Lamps, Lights, etc., at very small expense, by leaving their orders at No. 185 Camp street, or at the office. Orders for the Lamps, etc., must be left as soon as possible. jy24

☞ BALLOT! BALLOT! BALLOT!!! WHIG RANGERS!—The Whig Rangers will meet at their Club Room, over the Pearl, No. 93 St. Charles street, on THURSDAY EVENING, June 24, at half past 7 o'clock.

By order.

CHARLES M. WATERMAN, President.

☞ MASS MEETING AT THE AMERICAN THEATRE.—A Mass Meeting of the Citizens of New Orleans will be held at the American Theatre, Poydras street, on SATURDAY EVENING, June 26, for the purpose of expressing their gratification at the recent escape of the Irish Patriots.

THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER,

from the British penal colony of VanDiemen's Land. The Meeting will be called to order at precisely half-past 7 o'clock. jy24 1t*

☞ MESSRS. EDITORS.—Please announce that Dr. L. B. RITCHIE will be a popular candidate for ASSISTANT ALDERMAN from the Third Ward, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of T. B. Winston, Esq., by his friends. jy24 1t MANY FRIENDS.

☞ MESSRS. EDITORS—Please announce Mr. EDWIN JOHNSON, an old resident of the city, a good native a