THE CRESCENT.

[illegible] AND DAILY CRESCENT. [illegible] CHARLES STREET.

[illegible] Daily, at an early hour [illegible] Weekly, is sent to the mails [illegible] to the country. [illegible] TERMS OF PUBLICATION [illegible] A FAMILY NEWSPAPER [illegible] Daily, at an early hour at the house of subscribers and [illegible] Weekly, is sent to most of the country subscribers [illegible] Subscribers in the city desirous of exclusively or more [illegible] CONDITIONS [illegible] Daily, [illegible] per annum, payable in advance. [illegible] Weekly, [illegible] per annum, payable in advance. [illegible] Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates. [illegible] ADVERTISING [illegible] Daily and Weekly, is only to be offered to a desirable class of advertisers. [illegible] A FAMILY NEWSPAPER [illegible] Daily, at an early hour at the houses of subscribers and [illegible] Weekly, is sent to most of the country subscribers [illegible] Subscribers in the city desirous of exclusively or more [illegible] CONDITIONS [illegible] Daily, [illegible] per annum, payable in advance. [illegible] Weekly, [illegible] per annum, payable in advance. [illegible] Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates. [illegible] ADVERTISING [illegible] Daily and Weekly, is only to be offered to a desirable class of advertisers. [illegible] Subscribers who advertise by the year or [illegible] Advertisements marked off to be published one month and [illegible]

SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 19, 1858.

[illegible] OF NEW ORLEANS.

We learn that yesterday an election for Directors of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad was held at their office, where and when the following ticket was presented and failed, as there was not a majority of the stockholders polled:

[illegible] Dangoise of the New Orleans Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company.—Louisiana—James Robb, Henry S Buckner, John Sidell, J. P. Benjamin, J. Dunlap, A. D. Kelly, Charles Jones, W. P. Chambers, Thomas Hale, Manassé Wheat, Patrick Irwin, George M. [illegible] Cooke, R. W. Bradford, Willis [illegible] Thomas B Delaney.

The notice of election [illegible] being published in [illegible] many of the stockholders [illegible] of the election, and others refusing to [illegible] to record their approval of the [illegible] dictate, another election is ordered [illegible] 25th instant.

In the city of New Orleans there has, heretofore, been a complaint, we believe based on not unreasonable grounds, that bankers controlling private banks, or operating with special views in their behalf, have sought to assume a lofty, dictatorial and arrogant tone. In some cases the charge has been proved and grossly unjust. It has been of serious injury to interests vitally connected with the prosperity of the city. Fair, honest [illegible] and liberal institutions have been injured by the charge, and d[illegible] has been afforded a fertile theme for declamation.

An illustration of what we assert, may be found in the ticket which we publish above. If we are correctly informed, it was prepared by the very respectable gentleman who heads the list with his own name. The ticket is an excellent one. The names suggested are of an unquestion character. The fault of the ticket is, that it was prepared by an individual, that he extensively ostracised other gentlemen equally respectable and influential with those he named. That he should have his personal preferences, is not, certainly, a proper matter of objection. But he positively insisted that those named by him should be the Directors of a great, and to the public important, enterprise, has the appearance of arrogant dictation.

We believe that the gentleman who has assumed this extraordinary position of authority [illegible] is not without claims upon the [illegible] of his fellow-citizens. But he should remember that no man is appointed Dictator in our day and land, that, even in the days of Rome's Republic, no Dictator was appointed but in the hour of extreme emergency. The self-constituted Dictator, the lordly and self-conscious possessor of wealth, may gratify or satiate his own vanity; but, certainly, he should not do so to the detriment of a great public enterprise. If a man can make a Director, he can be the Directory of a public work, and public confidence falls from it, and public suspicion fastens upon it, at once.

See Supplement.

The H. M. Wright, a regular Vicksburg packet, leaves this evening at 5 o'clock, p. m.

[illegible] Friday the Philharmonic Society will give a grand Concert in their Organic Hall, Rue St. Louis, in the Odd Fellows' Hall, on which occasion several fine Operatic and Vocal Choruses have been selected, and Mr. L. H.'s celebrated "Destruction Cantata" will be performed; at the request of many members of the O. O. F.

This concert has been looked for with much interest, promises to be one of the finest this season. The Philharmonic Society will come out in great force, numbering about sixty members, and a powerful orchestra of forty members has been engaged. We would call the attention of the public to the programme, with tickets, which may be seen at the principal Music Stores, where they are to be sold at 62 cents to all parts of the room, may be obtained.

Professor Agassiz.—This distinguished gentleman delivers a lecture this evening at 8 o'clock, in the Lyceum [illegible] on the Coral Reefs of Florida. The reputation of the [illegible] man of science, together with the interesting [illegible] which he lectures, cannot fail to draw a [illegible] audience. We hope our citizens, by their attendance this evening, will express a proper appreciation of the [illegible] of the Professor, as well as a desire to encourage and foster a taste for scientific studies in our [illegible]

The Southern Museum, on St. Charles street, continues to draw full houses. The collection of curiosities at this establishment are not to be excelled in the country. Which which it shows are nightly well attended, and richly repay a visit.

Fished up at Sea.—Captain Disney, of the towboat [illegible], picked up on Saturday, 16th instant, about [illegible] miles from the Passes, a young lad, aged about seven[illegible] years, who gave his name as Hill. Capt. D. brought him up to the city. From appearances he is supposed to [illegible] the young lad who killed the schoolmaster up the [illegible] a short time since.

The New York Tribune of the 11th instant comes to us considerably enlarged, the columns widened, and the paper generally improved in mechanical appearance. It has also assumed a new dress, and is now one of the most [illegible] and best looking of the many mammoth sheets of the country. The Tribune is one of our most valued [illegible], and we are gratified at this fresh evidence of prosperity.

The stock of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad sold at a material decline in Baltimore on the 10th instant, the opening cause being the rumor that Thomas Swann, Esq., was about to resign the Presidency of the Company.

The Troops at San Juan.—It is said orders have been received at San Juan, from the English Minister at Washington, directing the British ship-of-war Geyser, at San Juan, to protect the property of the Transit Company. The citizens previously petitioned the commander of the Geyser to protect them against the acts of Captain [illegible] of the U. S. ship Cyane, which he refused to do, as he had received no orders not to interfere.

The Baltimore Sun says that the friends of the late Daniel Webster have succeeded in collecting $800, the necessary amount to purchase the freedom of Daphne, a slave belonging to Mrs. Louisa Hunter, of the District of Columbia, together with that of her son. Daphne is the wife of William, for many years a faithful servant of Mr. Webster, who emancipated him several years since, and who also intended to purchase the freedom of Daphne, had his life been prolonged. Among the contributions received on behalf of Daphne were $517 from Mrs. Webster and her Boston friends, and $25 each from Senator Seward, Hon. E. Everett, Hon. Wm. Appleton, and others.

Philadelphia Atlantic Steamships.—During the year 1857 the value of the imports brought into Philadelphia from Liverpool by the steamers City of Glasgow and City of Manchester, was $6,517,567, and the duties thereon $1,951,261.

Female Labor.—The New York Day Book says—and truly, too—in connection with some remarks on the present high prices of labor in all the departments of industry, that—

"It would be for the interest of all hands to change the employment of employed females to sell tape, ribbons, lace and other knicknacks, to that of employing girls. The latter are more adapted by nature to the business, and the business is more adapted to their physical capacities."

It is a false and a cruel pride that compels women to toil severely in their homes at labor a servant at six dollars a month could perform, while their husbands and children measure off tape and lacing at three hundred a year, instead of pursuing more active and appropriate duties at twice or thrice that amount of compensation.

The Boston Post says:

"The Boston Manufacturing shirt-collars is produced by an extraordinary machine at Troy, N. Y. There are a hundred and twenty-five of these machines, each of whom employs three hands, or four counting in the wind, and there are besides half a dozen factories in which the article is made by machinery. One of these has forty and another thirty machines constantly employed. The machine work is said to be as good as that done by hand. The cost of manufacture, per dozen, by machine, is twenty-five cents."

TELEGRAPHED TO THE CRESCENT

By the Southern Line.

LATER EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE BY THE PACIFIC.

Cotton Steady—Decline in Flour—Provisions Dull.

Liverpool, April 8.

The sales of Cotton since the sailing of the America are 32,000 bales, with a fair demand from the trade and for export. Quotations unchanged. Fair Orleans, 6¾d; Middling do, 5¾d; Middling Upland, 5¾d.

Trade in the manufacturing districts had slightly improved.

Flour 3d lower. Western Canal 25s @ 31s; Ohio 34s @ 36s per barrel.

Corn in moderate demand at 30s for white, and 31s 6d for yellow.

Lard has declined slightly, and is quoted at 56s ⅌ cwt.

Rice has receded slightly.

Bacon in moderate request.

Beef and Pork quite dull.

Consols have slightly advanced, and the quotations stand at 100¾.

Havre Market.

The Havre Cotton market was unchanged, with an active demand at last quotations.

Details of Foreign News by the Pacific.

England.

In the House of Commons a call has been made for the correspondence with the United States, touching the Cuban annexation with this Government.

Switzerland and Austria.

There is a threatened difficulty between Switzerland and Austria. Serious troubles are rumored.

France.

It is stated that the Pope positively refuses to visit Paris.

The United States frigate Constitution arrived at Gibraltar on the 3d ult.

Prussia.

The Prussian Government has resumed claim to dominion over Neufchatel, and designs pressing it.

An extensive conspiracy has been detected in Berlin, and promptly suppressed. It had extensive ramifications throughout Germany. Large quantities of arms and munitions of war were seized. Among the papers seized was a proclamation of the German Republic in embryo.

Sardinia.

The Sardinian Chambers are discussing a bill suppressing the slave trade. Two clauses of it have been adopted, one of which declares a slave free the moment he touches Sardinian soil.

Political Refugees.

The Corvette San Giovanna was to sail from Havre for New York on the 20th last. with eighty refugees and six political offenders of 1848.

Tuscany.

The expulsion of Mr. Crawford from Tuscany caused an energetic remonstrance from the English Government. Reparation is demanded.

Insurrection at Palermo.

Three hundred arrests have been made for the attempted insurrection at Palermo. Five prisoners were executed.

Sicily.

The Government of Sicily has threatened to raze all the towns in Sicily that show disaffection. The alarm has spread to Naples and all Sicilian residents were ordered to leave.

Russia.

There is considerable activity in the Russian army and navy, and the Russian fleet in the Black sea has been placed under the orders of the Grand Duke of Constantine. Russia disavows any intention of disturbing the integrity of the Ottoman Empire.

Domestic News—Brooklyn Navy Yard.

New York, April 17.

An immense conflagration occurred at the Brooklyn navy yard to-day. The timber yard, over 300 feet long, and filled with lumber, paints, etc., was destroyed. Loss upwards of $100,000.

Boats Passing.

Vicksburg, April 18.

The following steamers have passed down: The Gulnare at 9 p. m. last night; the James Robb at 10 p. m.; the Belle Key at 2 a. m., and the Crescent at 3 a. m. to-day.

By the American Line.

South-West Pass, April 18.

The schooner Commodore Stockton, of New York, Capt. Jackaway, from Panasoula, and bound for Galveston with lumber was capsized four miles off South Point, on Sunday, a. m. The wreck was fallen in with by the towboat Yankee, and has just reached South-West Pass in tow of the steamer Porpoise. The crew were saved. The deck load of lumber and cabins washed away.

Eastern Mail.

Mobile, April 18.

New York dates of the 12th have reached here. Mail through as late as due.

Louis Agassiz.

Professor Agassiz is a native of Switzerland, and was born in the Canton of Friburg, in the town of Mottier, on the 28th of May, 1807. His ancestors were of French origin, and were among those Protestants whom the revocation of the Edict of Nantes obliged to leave France.

The father of Agassiz was a Protestant Minister, and it was expected that his son, following the example of his ancestors, would devote himself to the service of the church. But Natural History, which from an early age strongly arrested his attention, had on the completion of his studies at school gained so great an ascendency, that he chose the profession of medicine as offering the best opportunities for prosecuting his favorite pursuits. He commenced the study of his profession at the Academy of Zurich, whence he went to the University of Heidelberg, where he divoted himself especially to the study of anatomy under the direction of the celebrated Professor Tiedmann. At the University he was noted not only for assiduity in study but for the rare talent of managing with equal dexterity the rasper and the scalpel. From Heidelberg he went to the University of Munich where he remained four years. Before this, Agassiz had commenced lecturing to his fellow students, and his already extensive knowledge of Natural History soon attracted the notice of scientific men and his instructors. So great was his reputation that he was employed by Martius to prepare the ichthyological department of the Natural History of Brazil, a work which gained him great credit.

At this period his parents, disliking his exclusive devotion to science, withheld his allowance, but his enthusiasm procured him advances from Cotta, a book-seller. Having, however, gained the degrees of Doctor of Medicine and Philosophy, he went to Vienna, where he applied himself to the study of existing and fossil fishes. A friend having lent him some money he visited Paris and here gained the friendship of Cuvier and Humboldt, with the former of whom he translated until his death in 1832.

Having returned to Switzerland he was appointed Professor of Natural History in the University of Neuchatel, a place which he filled until his departure for the United States. In 1833 he commenced the publication of his great work, Poissons Fossiles, in five volumes, with an Atlas of about four hundred folio plates, and comprising descriptions and figures of nearly a thousand species of fossil fishes. The work gained for him the respect of the scientific world, and at the age of thirty-four Agassiz was a member of every scientific academy of Europe. The degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon him by the Universities of Edinburgh and Dublin, and he was also admitted to the freedom of those cities. The order of Knight of the Red Eagle of Prussia was conferred upon him by the King of Prussia.

Since 1833 his publications have been very numerous. Among them are works on the Echinoderms and on the fossil Mollusks of the Jura, a German translation of Buckland's Geology, with copious notes, and his Fresh Water Fishes of Europe. The Nomenclator Zoologicus, published some years since, and the Bibliographie Générale d'Histoire Naturelle, lately published by the Royal Society, are the product of several years observation.

In 1837, Agassiz first promulgated his "Glacial Theory," which has ever since attracted much attention. It having been asserted that it was inconsistent with known facts Agassiz for eight years spent his summer vacations in making observations at the Glacier of the Aar, eight thousand feet above the sea and twelve miles from any other habitation than his own hut. The result of these examinations are contained in two works, Etudes sur les Glaciers and Système Glacière.

In 1846 Agassiz came to America, and on the establishment of the Lawrence Scientific School he accepted the appointment of Professor of Zoology and Geology, which he still holds. Since his arrival in this country Professor Agassiz has presented a large number of communications to the American Academy and other scientific bodies, and has published, in connection with Dr. Gould, of Boston, a Zoology for Students. His elaborate work on Lake Superior has just appeared in the Annual of Scientific Discovery for 1858.

On the 5th inst., the House of Representatives of Massachusetts passed to a third reading, by a decisive vote, the bill to remunerate the sufferers by the destruction of the Ursuline Convent, in Charlestown, some nineteen years ago. No doubt appears to be entertained that the bill will pass the Senate. Thus, justice, though long delayed, will be finally triumphant. The appropriation proposed by the bill is $30,000, which it is supposed will be a proper indemnity.

According to Mr. Hopkins, U. S. Consul to Paraguay, the extent of river navigation from Cape St. Mary, on the Atlantic, to the head waters of the La Plata and tributaries, is not less than ten thousand miles. This is all in a state of nature, and unobstructed by any impediments to steamboats. Upon the banks of these rivers is a population of 3,000,000, entirely dependent on their commerce for subsistence and prosperity. In Paraguay the population is 1,200,000 souls, and the country is intersected by rivers navigable from thirty to one hundred and fifty miles.

Mlle. Marthe, the actress, who lately committed suicide in Paris, was buried at the Chapel of St. Andre, which very unusual circumstance has occased great remark.

Baltimore Correspondence.

MR. SOULE'S NOMINATION—THE NEW OFFICE-HOLDERS—RE-ORGANIZATION OF THE CABINET—NEW HOTEL—ADVANCE IN PROPERTY—MUSICAL, ETC.

Correspondence of the Crescent.

Baltimore, April 11, 1858.

The nomination of your Senator, Mr. Soulé, as Minister to Spain, seems to have given occasion to more remark than any of the appointments past or prospective of the present Administration. It is an undoubted triumph to Young America, and may be intended as a general salve for the disappointments which that wing of the party have experienced. It is amusing to witness the consternation the appointment has created in the ranks of the abolitionists, and the dire consequences which are predicted as its result. The New York Tribune interprets it as the manifestation of a determination on the part of the Pierce Administration to effect the transfer of Cuba, by foul or fair means, to the United States. Soulé, it says, is possessed of a boundless ambition, and will do any thing "to signalize his diplomatic career and give *éclat* to his name," and that the "Cuban filibusters will have a zealous ally in him, who will second any of their motions that may promise success." The New York Times follows suit by comparing the sending of Mr. Soulé to Spain to the sending of the notorious George Thompson, M. P., to this country by England as her Minister, and predicts that as our Government would decline to recognize the latter, so Spain will repudiate the former. The same cry is taken up by the smaller fry of the abolition kennel, and is echoed and re-echoed from every newspaper mail that traverses the Northern and Eastern section of the country. Now it strikes me, if I may so far "travel out of the record" of your more local correspondent as to express an opinion on this subject, that the appointment of Mr. Soulé will, in its results, neither gratify the wishes of the extreme of Young America, nor yet realize all the fears of the opposite section. As showing the willingness of the Administration to move in the acquisition of Cuba, the nomination is doubtless significant. But yet I think that it is hazarding little to predict that the Administration will not sanction, nor will the embryo Minister wish to resort to any utterlor or questionable measures to force what almost all new force see to be a necessary consummation, which needs only time to be brought about in a peaceable, quiet and honorable manner. Mr. Soulé, in his position as an embassador and representative of his whole country in a foreign land, will properly not feel himself bound to act strictly upon all the chance declarations or hasty expressions that may have been forced from him in the heat of debate, or in the enthusiasm of a harangue.

The receipts of our Baltimore and Ohio Railroad during the month just closed have amounted to $270,000, an increase of $120,000 over the receipts of the same month last year, and exceeding by $80,000 the heaviest receipts of any previous month. This result has greatly animated the friends of the road, and has had a general cheering effect upon the business of the city. The receipts for the month now commenced are estimated to reach $350,000.

The erection of a magnificent and commodious Hotel on Baltimore street, is among the projects to which the prosperity of our city has given rise. An eligible lot in the immediate business centre of Baltimore street has been selected, and the most of the property which occupies the site has been purchased before the knowledge of the project got wind. About one million of dollars will be invested in the enterprise, which includes in its promoters John Hopkins, George Brown, Columbus O'Donnell and Judge Glenn, the richest quartette that Baltimore can produce. The building will be built of the blue limestone recently discovered in the Chest River Hills, on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and which promises to become a favorable building material. A twin enterprise is the erection of a first-class theatre or opera house, but this is still in *futuro*.

Our new office-holders are now taking possession of their berths, and the rather strange anomaly is presented of nearly every one of them being indebted to whig friends for the security they are forced to give before assuming their posts. This is the case almost without exception, and shows that the appointees have no credit with their own political friends, or that the latter have not the power to go bail for them. The new Collector, Gov. Thomas, it is whispered, has had great difficulty in procuring his security of $250,000, and that the delay in taking his office arises from this, and not other causes to which it has been attributed. All efforts to obtain the security in this city has failed, and Mr. Edward Lloyd, a prominent democrat of the Eastern Shore, with a family relation of the Ex-Governor, are to meet the responsibility. Having to go abroad for his security, it is presumed most of the subordinate appointments will be filled from the counties, and great will be the wailing of the city democracy thereat.

It is singular, and not at all creditable I think to the parties concerned, that of the Maryland appointments, three were of persons already holding offices, conferred directly by the suffrages of the people, and which they resign solely for the sake of the richer "pap" to be got from the Federal offices. Ex-Governor Thomas was Comptroller of the Treasurer, which he resigns to be Collector; Mr. Wm. P. Pounder resigns as Commissioner of Public Works, to become Appraiser at large, and Judge Le Grand resigns the Chief Justiceship of the State to become Solicitor of the United States Treasury. They all resign situations of honor to take those of profit, the increased salary in each case being the moving cause. The Governor of the State has the filling of the vacancies created. The Hon. J. V. L. McMahon is named as the successor of Judge Le Grand, and his appointment would be very generally acceptable.

The news received here to-day of the re-organization of the Cabinet, has occasioned great commotion in political circles, as well as wonderment out of them. It may well be doubted whether Gen. Pierce will now be able to consolidate the discordant materials of the democratic party, and whether the forced retirement of Mr. Secretary Marcy will not lead to a determined and organized opposition to the Administration by the powerful wing of the democratic party, of which the ex-Premier is the acknowledged leader. We, however, shall soon see what will be the result of the change, and speculation therefore, is useless. Secretary Cushing is claimed as belonging to the Young America division of icecofcosism.

Great excitement is existing here at the efforts making by the introduction of a bill in the Legislature to destroy the present public school system. The effort is attributed to Catholic influence, and as the same attempt was made last year but defeated, the Protestant denominations are strongly agitated, and an extreme bitterness of feeling towards the Catholic population is being evoked. A meeting of those opposed to the bill has been called for tonight, and will probably be the largest ever held for other than a political purpose in Baltimore.

The great rapidity with which property advances in value in this city may be judged from the fact that a piece of city wharf property which four years ago was leased at an annual rent of $500, was to-day, after a sharp contest, re-leased at $2060. In all parts of the city a proportionate advance is making, and fortunes have been realized during the last few years merely by the rise in property.

One girl is making here to build a new church for the Rev. Stuart Robinson, an eloquent divine of the Presbyterian Church, who took charge of the Independent Church, but resigned it on account of differences with the congregation. Over $20,000 have already been raised, and a congregation organized under the title of the Central Presbyterian Church.

The visit of Madame Sontag and her operatic troupe to this city, has been abandoned for fear it would not pay. The Germania Musical Society, with Jaell, the pianist, and Urso, the youthful female violinist, are giving excellent concerts, which are well sustained. By the way, let me tell you that the musical folks of New Orleans may expect a rich treat in little Paul Julien. He is, *par excellence*, the most *delightful*, if not *the best*, violinist, we have ever had.

Observer.

The Appointed and Disappointed.—The Washington Republic, in speaking of the recent scramble for office at Washington, says:

"The special session of the United States Senate expired on the thirty-ninth day; and thirty-nine days of "fear and hope, alternate rising," have been passed in the wilderness by the hopeful and the hopeless possessors and expectants of office. All have looked to the Senate with deep concern; and the Senate has looked to the White House, while the White House has looked out upon the sea of political scrambling with dismay.

"The strife and turmoil are measurably passed. There will be comparative quiet for a time in Washington. The revolt will be here densely thronged. Many will return to their homes not richer, but far wiser than when they left them. Meanwhile the successful will find that the long sought prize but indifferently rewards the time, the exposure, and the agencies used for its attainment.

"In the thousands we have lately seen of suitors of the appointing power there is talent, energy, enterprise, and courage sufficient for the achievement of better things than they have been here pursuing, and we trust that many of them may be prompt to realize this truth."

We extract the following from "Ion's" letter to the Baltimore Sun, under date of the 11th inst., from Washington:

There is no ground whatever to believe that any serious dissensions exists in the Cabinet. Its members, and even those who have been *rumored out*, are providing for themselves very resilientness for their expected service.

It was expected that Judge Bronson would decline the New York Collectorship, and that some person would be nominated in his place this morning; but it is not yet certain that he will not accept the office.

The French Mission is to be kept open for some time—perhaps till the end of June. It is supposed by some that Mr. Wise will receive the appointment, but it is said to be doubtful whether he will accept it.

Mr. R. E. Meade, member of the late Congress from Virginia, is to have one of the South American missions—probably that now filled by Billie Peyton, or the one now filled by Mr. Pendleton, of Virginia.

No appointment has been made for the mission to Central America.

Mr. Soulé sent in his letter resigning his seat in the Senate this morning. But as Mr. Borland has not done the same thing, it is probable that he has determined to decline his appointment as Governor of New Mexico.

The excavations at Nimroud have been reopened, and a fine bas-relief has been found. It represents Assyrian warriors hunting a lion, and is perfectly well preserved. Some heads of ivory, finely carved and gilt, have also been found. It is believed that the very chariot of Assbur has been found. The French are very diligent in their researches, and the Turks have also begun digging in the mounds of the Prophet Jonah, to the great annoyance of the more devout Musulmen.

For the Crescent.

Thrilling Narrative.

Circumstances now and then occur—once in a life-time it may be—which seem to exalt individuals from the humblest walks of life to a level with those heroes whose career has illustrated the noblest virtues of humanity.

Such were our reflections while listening to the narrative of an occurrence in the Fourth District a short time since.

It will be recollected that about ten days ago a boy was drowned by the upsetting of a boat, and his companions rescued. The facts were these: On the night of the occurrence four boys, between the ages of seven and sixteen, took possession of a *canoe* in the vicinity of the cattle landing in Jefferson City, for a nocturnal excursion. The night was intensely dark, and most of the dwellers round about had retired to rest. Shortly after a cry of distress, frantic and loud, was wafted on the stilly air. People leaped from their beds, and soon the Lorne, above Eighth street, was thronged by anxious listeners. "For God's sake, send a boat for us; we are little boys, and a drowning. We can't hold on much longer. Oh! help us." Such were the cries that carried dismay to the heart of every listener on the land and on board the shipping. Skiffs were there in abundance; but each by a lock and chain. The solitary watchman on board the ships stood appalled. He was incompetent, without the aid of a crew, to lower a boat. Painter and fainter grew the cry. It was evident to all that the tragedy drew near its denouement. At this moment it so happened that two slaves, belonging to Mr. Forster, near Carrollton, who had been permitted to come to the city in a skiff, deeply laden with the product of their gardens, with a view to traffic, were aroused from their slumbers in a little nook among the shipping, where, guarding their (to them) valuable cargo, they had sought a harbor for the night. They listened only long enough to hear the appeal for succor, when, of their own accord, they pushed forward into the darkness, in a raging, boiling, eddying current of five miles an hour, reckless of peril to themselves or their little all. Long they paddled about in the gloom. There was no longer a cry to direct their course! Nothing was heard save the roar of the torrent, or its dashing on the adjacent shore. Most men would have been discouraged; but not so these noble Africans. Thinking, perhaps, the sufferers had passed by them, they directed their course down the stream, until, about the foot of Jackson street, more than a mile from the scene of the disaster, they came abruptly upon the object of their search. There were two boys of fifteen or sixteen years, clinging with benumbed but desperate energies to the frail wreck, while a little urchin of seven or eight had managed, by twisting the chain of the canoe around his arm, to secure for the time his perilous position. They were instantly removed to the already over-laden skiff of the noble-hearted slaves, and conveyed in safety to the shore. On landing, so complete was their exhaustion, induced not more by their efforts for preservation than by the temperature of the water at this particular season of the year, that for some time two of them were unable to stand erect. They related, that soon after starting from the shore, their frail bark had been overset by the waves caused by a passing steamboat, and that one of the little companions of their anticipated sport had immediately sunk to rise no more.

But the benevolence of their tawny rescuers did not stop here. Seeing the little fellows shivering from their exposure, the negroes immediately doffed their blanket coats, in which, after being closely enveloped, they were taken possession of by the watchmen and restored to their homes. Since that moment nothing has been heard of the names or whereabouts of those saved from immediate death, or of the garments so disinterestedly vouchsafed for their after comfort!

We venture to say that no one familiar with the localities and the circumstances of the case, will hesitate to pronounce this a feat of noble self-devotion rarely equalled. In the days of ancient Rome, it would have secured to each of the actors a *civic crown*; but these poor slaves are destined to remain unknown and unrecompensed, unless our Common Council take action in the matter.

If we mistake not, there is a provision in the laws of our State securing freedom to a slave who shall have saved the life of his master or any of his family. In saving the life of his owner, a slave may be impelled by motives of fear, duty or affection; but more exalted attributes than these are called in requisition when a slave peril his own safety to save the lives of mere strangers from destruction.

C. G.

Australia.—The New York Herald has one week's later advices from Australia, by the way of Valparaiso and Panama. The latest date is the 11th January. Our previous accounts, received by the way of England, were to the 3d of the same month.

Business of every description was thriving, and the arrivals of emigrants constantly on the increase.

The Government escort which arrived at Melbourne from Bendigo and Mount Alexander on the 8th of January, brought down 20,007 ounces of gold. The quantity received from the same places by a previous escort, amounted to 17,500.

At Melbourne Gold was firm at £3 10s. 6d. ⅌ ounce. Flour was held at, for Old, £20 ⅌ ton; New, £19; Seconds, do., £17; Bran, 1s. 4d ⅌ bushel; Old Wheat, 7s ⅌ bushel; New do., 6s. 9d. Groceries, received by the ship Kepler, from New York, were also firm, at the following quotations: [the Kepler was from Boston, not New York—she sailed from the former port August 11, 1852—Ed. New York Herald.] Hams, 1s. ⅌ lb.; Butter, 1s. 2½d.; Lemon Syrup, 22s. 6d. ⅌ dozen; half gallon Pickles, 37s. 6d. ⅌ dozen; Sauces, 7s. @ 13s. ⅌ dozen; Vinegar, 10d. ⅌ gallon.

Gold was still coming in in considerable quantities.

The cash value of the farms in the United States is estimated at $3,270,733,093. The number of acres of improved lands is 178,457,022; unimproved lands in farms, 181,621,348—total improved and unimproved, 363,078,970 acres.

Mr. John W. Wilkins, of London, has issued a prospectus proposing to establish a steno-telegraph, by which messages of twenty words, or under, may be transmitted a distance not exceeding one hundred miles for one shilling.

Local Intelligence.

Ho! for Australia.—The British ship John McKendle, Captain Hutchinson, was cleared from this port yesterday by Stewart & Co., for Australia. Being the first clearance from this city for that remote country. She takes a large freight and a goodly number of passengers. She will sail to-morrow.

Inquest.—An inquest was held yesterday by Deputy Coroner Wm. C. Terrell on the body of a man unknown, aged about 40 years, found dead on the pavement in Tchoupitoulas street, between Natchez and Gravier street. Verdict—"Died of apoplexy caused by intemperance." The deceased had been a deck hand on board the steamer Henry Chotean, and being unwell, attempted to go to the Charity Hospital. On his way he fell dead in the street.

Another Homicide.—At a ball given on La Harpe street on Sunday night, at a late hour, about 5 o'clock, a free colored boy named Edward Mayenne, aged about eighteen years, was fatally stabbed. The deceased had just left the ball room when he was heard to say murder. A number of persons rushed to the spot and found him in a dying condition. He was immediately removed to the house of his brother, where he died, without being able to give the name of his assassin.

An inquest was held on the body of the deceased by Deputy Coroner Wm. C. Terrell, who, after obtaining strong circumstantial evidence against several suspected persons, issued warrants for their arrest. The jury of inquest returned the following verdict: "Came to his death from a wound in the left side severing the intercostal artery, inflicted with a sharp pointed instrument in the hands of some person or persons unknown."

Two dirk knives were picked up by the police near the spot where the murder was committed. No arrests have yet been made.

Passing Counterfeit Money.—C. Baker was yesterday examined before Recorder Genols on the charge of having, on the 12th instant, passed a twenty dollar counterfeit bill, purporting to be of the issue of "The Louisiana State Bank," on one Alexander Graviotte, who keeps an oyster shop on the corner of Canal and Basin streets. The accused was committed for trial before the First District Court.

Piracy.—William Bailey was yesterday examined before the Recorder of the Second District, on the charge of having in his possession a skiff belonging to Maurice Fasendi, which was stolen from the wharf opposite the Vegetable Market. The accused was sent to be tried before the First District Court.

False Pretences and Swindling.—Adolphe Perrier yesterday made a complaint in the Second District Police-office, in which he stated that about ten months ago he purchased from a woman whom he will point out, and who has not yet been arrested, a *piano forte*, for which he paid sixty-five dollars, and that since that time he has been compelled to give up said piano at the suit of one Pardo, who proved his property in it before the Third District Court. The woman had hired the piano and sold it as her own. The complainant charged her with swindling, by fraudulently obtaining from him the aforesaid amount of sixty-five dollars. Warrant issued.

Charge of Forgery.—An affidavit was made yesterday before the Recorder of the Second District, by Pauline Faure, in which she charged, that on or about the 30th of December last she caused to be deposited to her credit, in the Louisiana State Bank the sum of $400, and that she received Teller of the Bank, after making an entry of the deposit in a bank-book, handed over the book to the person making the deposit. A few days afterwards, deponent requested one James Ferdinand Robert to apply for the bank book, which was done, and the bank book was received by him and brought to deponent in the same situation in which it is now. On the 8th inst, deponent being desirous to make another deposit, confided said book to an acquaintance, who afterwards informed her that the $400 deposited to her credit had been withdrawn by means of forged checks presented by said Robert. On examination of the bank-book, it was discovered that the first leaves had been torn out. Complainant asserts that the checks presented for the withdrawal, (as she believes by Robert) were not signed by her, and that the signatures are forgeries. She charges Robert with having forged the checks. He is now under arrest and in the Parish Prison awaiting his examination.

The accused has been known as a good character, having held a high official station in the State of Alabama, where he was much esteemed.

Recorder Winter's Court.—Pat Hogan, *alias* Barny Hacket, was yesterday examined before Recorder Winter on two separate charges of assault and battery—one upon Victor Reinstadler, on the corner of Common and Claiborne streets, on Saturday last, and the other, at the same time and place, upon A. Morris. The accused was committed for trial on both charges before the First District Court.

Hatchet.—James McCormick was brought up on an affidavit made by John Gibson, charging him with having, on the afternoon of the 17th inst., assaulted and struck with a hatchet a watchman who attempted to arrest him. James was sent for trial before the First District Court.

Concealed Weapons.—Wm. Powers, arrested on Hevia street, on Sunday, for carrying a very savage looking bowie-knife, was fined $20.

Firing Crackers.—Henry Bytops, a juvenile in breeches, for firing crackers in the street on Sunday, was fined the plebeian sum of $2 50.

In Germany, according to the very latest advices, there is a great demand for American eagles, on the part of intending emigrants to the United States, and it appears that the numbers likely to cross the Atlantic this year are greater than ever. There is reason, in fact, to believe that the movement is limited only by the inability of the people to meet the expense of their passage, and by the difficulties, especially in Austria, which are thrown in their way by Government, and which are almost insurmountable. How long the safety-valve of emigration can be stopped by the latter country, without leading to mischief, is an interesting problem. The condition of the working classes is daily becoming more severe, and in most of the principal manufacturing towns of Bohemia the wages of a large number of the artisans have been stated, in a recent report from the authorities of the place, not to exceed a half-penny (one cent) per day.

Hold Your Nose.—The New York Tribune says: "The Southern slaveholder has made the very name of America an offence in the nostrils of the world." The Charleston Standard replies, "Then let the world hold its nose or amalgamate. More practice with less theory, and its nostrils would soon lose their excessive delicacy."

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels.—April 17.

ST. CHARLES....R Warrick, S Williams, J Holmes and nephew, Miss; R Geddes, Dr Schlaier, N O; A G Tebb, Va; S S Pierce, Bay St Louis; F Titus, Memphis; J Tucker, Mobile; P McLaren, Georgia.

VERANDA....G W Gregor, E W Vance, R H Nash, H P Arrington, N O; H M Whiting, G T Cooper, U S A; R S Hope, Dr Ritchie, daughter and servant, W G Austin, R Little, Miss; H M Cohen, J Antopehan, Mobile; S Ballard, Ky; S Shiffer, N Y; W C Pease, Michigan; Mrs Ballen and child, Texas.

CITY....T A Mathews, W A Stanton, Va; H E Judge, Texas; B W Arrington, A B Baldwin, J Maddox, J P Morgan, W Freeman, Jr, M M Marcus, Ala; N Hudson, Ga; A Kastes, Miss; A McIlhenny, New Orleans.

ST. LOUIS....T B Hooper, E Durrie and lady, Miss; Mrs Alexander, Miss H Nott, family and servant, Miss Williams, J Krumier, Dr A Walker, La; D D Wood, A Q Kennedy, C C Neff, A Leville, N O; A W Brownly, Miss Brownly, J J Estelle, A C Marlin, N Y.

ARCADE....S M Smith, Thomas Freeman, W B King, Texas.

Died:

On Monday, April 19, at half-last 10 o'clock, after a long and painful illness, JEREMIAH COGGY, aged 46 years, a native of the county of Kilkenny, Ireland, and for the last 28 years a resident of this city.

☞ The friends and acquaintances of the deceased, and those of his family, are invited to attend his funeral THIS EVENING, at 4 o'clock, from his late residence on Bienville street, between Villere and Marais.

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

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