CRESCENT

DAILY CRESCENT,

CHARLES STREET,

THE CIRCULATION

FAMILY NEWSPAPER

OUR TERMS

TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 26, 1853

Mr. Van Antwerp, late Collector for this parish, will do us the favor to call, at his earliest convenience, at the office.

Thanks to the officers of the steamship Pampero for favors.

From Nicaragua.—We received last night, at a late hour, the interesting letter from Nicaragua, which we publish to-day. We, with the reported proceedings of the examination of the Public Schools of the Second District, occupies our columns to the exclusion of much matter, editorial and editorial.

Hermann's Prestidigitation.—By a card in another column it will be seen that Prof. Rainey, the recognised agent of Capt. Ericsson, has consented to deliver one or two lectures in this city, in reference to the caloric engine. Prof. R. comes with him a high reputation for lucid style and intelligible illustration. We bespeak public interest in his behalf.

Benefit of John Calder at the Varieties.—Our old friend John Calder, the popular Treasurer of the Varieties Theatre, takes a benefit to-morrow (Wednesday) evening. He has always received a bumper at his benefits, and no doubt he will have a crowded house. The Box Office will be open this morning, and all who wish to secure seats should make early application.

Professor Agassiz.—Saturday evening the Lyceum Hall was again crowded with the beauty and intelligence of our city, to hear this distinguished gentleman lecture on a subject of more than ordinary interest—the Metamorphosis of Insects. The different transformations which the insect undergoes, from the larva to the winged animal, were fully and clearly stated, and skilfully and beautifully explained and illustrated by the use of the black-board. Two of the best qualities of a lecturer on scientific subjects, he has in large measure, namely, simplicity of language, and fertility of illustration. These, Professor Agassiz unmistakably possesses in a high degree. He never attempts to make a vain display of learning by unnecessarily resorting to the use of scientific terms and technical expressions. His language can be understood by any man having an ordinary English education. But it is in the wonderful facility with which he draws upon the blackboard the different objects he desires to describe and explain, in the course of his lecture, that he particularly excels. His manner of lecturing, together with his great intellectual acquirements, justly entitle him to the reputation he enjoys.

This evening he will lecture on the "Gradation of Animals during the successive geological periods."

From Vera Cruz.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP TEXAS.

The Texas arrived in Vera Cruz on Sunday, April 17, making the run down in seventy hours, and back to New Orleans in sixty-six hours, the quickest trip on record.

Loss of the Albatross.—On Monday, the 18th, at two o'clock, p.m., a dispatch arrived in Vera Cruz, to the agent, Mr. C. Murhee, advising him that the Albatross had gone ashore on the preceding night, on the Cabeso, a coral reef miles from the shore, and about twenty-six miles from the city; that six of the passengers had succeeded in reaching the shore, and were in great distress from the impossibility of getting away.

At daylight on Tuesday morning, Captain Lawless, of the steamship Texas, got up steam, and proceeded to the scene of the disaster, hoping to be able to save the lives of the passengers, and perhaps the ship; but on arrival there found the passengers and crew had left, and the ship had slid off the reef, where she had first struck, and was nearly out of sight.

The Captain of the Port, together with two pilots and Custom-house officers, proceeded in the Texas, in order that should any necessity arise, he might be able to act in his official capacity, and might bring about the greater portion of the day, remaining without having had the opportunity of rendering any service.

The people of Vera Cruz are highly pleased with the establishment of the new line of mail steamers and with the beautiful pioneer of the line—the Texas. Capt. Lawless, in a card published in the *Eco del Comercio* of the 19th inst., invited the officials and inhabitants of the city to visit his ship, which invitation was accepted by very many, and all returned delighted with her. Messrs. Harris & Morgan sent down a special agent in the Texas, in order to make the necessary mail arrangements, and he called on all the principal merchants, who expressed their willingness and desire to do every thing in their power to make the line successful.

Santa Anna arrived in the city of Mexico on Sunday morning, the 17th inst., amidst the rejoicing of the inhabitants, who testified by their manner the great joy they experienced at his return. The whole city was brilliantly illuminated at night, and amidst the booming of cannon and firing of rockets their new chief assumes his power.

Arrival of the Pampero.

The steamship Pampero, Capt. Flanders, arrived here last evening from San Juan del Norte, which place she left on the 18th inst. We are indebted to her courteous Purser for the following memoranda:

The steamship Star of the West sailed for NewYork an hour or so before the sailing of the Pampero, crowded with passengers and having on board a large amount of gold dust.

The difficulty which has for some time existed between the citizens of San Juan and the merchants of Punta Arenas is now apparently settled, all being quiet.

The Pampero left in port of San Juan, U. S. sloop-of-war Cyane, Capt. Hollins, to sail for Pensacola on or about the 15th May—officers and crew all well; British mail steamer Midway and brig Thomas Jones.

The British man-of-war Eclair left San Juan on the 14th, bound to Jamaica and thence home.

Greytown, or San Juan, was very healthy—there not being a case of sickness in the town.

Beauties Tyrol, by Matt. F. Ward: D. Appleton & Co. Fourth Edition.

We are pleased to see that this work has reached its fourth edition, an honor seldom accorded to any native writer. We learn a fact still more complimentary to the accomplished author, that the publishers already anticipate the necessity of issuing a fifth edition, so rapid and extensive is the demand. It is a most lively, sketchy and interesting, but rather *tartan*tish work. We had designed a longer notice than we have space for to-day.

The NewYork Times learns that Dr. Kane, just now at Washington, has received his instructions for his Arctic Expedition from the Navy Department. He expects to sail in the brig Advance, from NewYork, by the 1st of May. He goes first to the head of Baffin's Bay, and thence to the Polar Sea. He has provided for obtaining dogs, sledges and Esquimaux to aid him. The Times says further:

Dr. Kane is expected to proceed at once to the head waters of Baffin's Bay, taking in on his way several dog teams from various points on the coast of Greenland. It is also in anticipation to secure the services of several Esquimaux, the friendly offices of the Danish Government at Copenhagen having been obtained to facilitate that object. Upon reaching the *ultima thule* of navigation, a sort of "forlorn hope," not more than twelve men will leave the brig, take two sledges drawn by the dog teams, and continue their journey over the great frozen ocean, pursuing a due northern line, in search of that mysterious water, the open Polar Sea.

The little brig (the Advance) which is to convoy the gallant party to their scene of operations, has been magnificently fitted out by Mr. Grinnell. The diet of the party was prepared with great care, under the special superintendence of Dr. Kane himself. It embraces Pemican, the meat biscuit of Mr. Borden, the condensed milk, prepared by Messrs. Abbott of this city, and French desiccated vegetables.

Several members of the Grinnell Expedition have volunteered their services in this second American effort. Dr. Kane has selected from among them Mr. Henry Brooke, who was second officer of the Rescue, and —— Morton, an attached personal servant of the Doctor's, who has accompanied him in many of his travels. All told, the noble little band, with the Esquimaux to be procured, will not exceed thirty.

Conflagration.—An extensive fire occurred in Cincinnati on Saturday night, the 6th inst., in the wood type factory of G. L. Reese, opposite the Dennison House, which extended to the factory of A. S. Evans, the drug store of Dunning & Dines, the hardware house of C. J. Southland. Loss about $75,000, partially

TELEGRAPHED TO THE CRESCENT.

By the National Line.

WASHINGTON, April 23.

Charles L. Frasley has been appointed Chief Clerk of the Land office, vice Cabel, removed.

Mr. Stevens has nearly completed the survey of the Pacific Railroad.

LOUISVILLE, April 23.

The R. J. Ward has departed for NewOrleans

The river at this point is at a stand. At Cincinnati it has fallen 16 inches.

VICKSBURG, April 25.

Dan Rice has drawn the largest audiences ever assembled in Vicksburg. The young men of the city gave him a complimentary supper on Saturday night, at which about one hundred were present.

The steamer F. Lyon passed down at 6 p. m. to-day.

Ohio River News.

LOUISVILLE, April 23.

There is 9½ feet water on the falls, and river about at a stand.

CINCINNATI, April 25.

The river has fallen 2 feet in the past 24 hours.

PITTSBURGH, April 25.

There is 13 feet water in the channel and river rising.

LOUISVILLE, April 25.

The steamers Yorktown, Trenton, A. L. Shotwell, Yuba and Glendy Burke have arrived from below.

Pierre Soule.

LOUISVILLE, April 25.

The steamer A. L. Shotwell leaves for NewOrleans to-morrow. Hon. P. Soule will be a passenger.

Important and Interesting from Nicaragua.

Correspondence of the Crescent.

San Juan del Norte, April 16, 1853.

Messrs. Editors—By the steamships Star of the West and Pampero we received late dates from NewYork and NewOrleans. I noticed that the difficulties here have created, as they naturally should, some excitement at home. The NewYork papers are filled with accounts of them, and the Herald and Tribune of the 2d inst. comment severely on Capt. Hollins's actions. "Magna est veritas et prevalebit." When the Government and people of the United States arrive at the correct version of the difficulties between this town and the Accessary Transit Company and the Cyane, I trust they will do this little Government justice.

A slip from a NewOrleans paper contains a letter, purporting to be from an officer of the Cyane, dated San Juan, March 18. My only reason for doubting its alleged authorship is, that the letter is dated from on board the "U.S. *steamer* Cyane." Now, although the commander and officers of the *sloop* of war Cyane have been much deceived and led astray as to the character and history of the people of San Juan and their difficulties with the Company, yet I know them to be very clever gentlemen, good sailors, and fully aware that their ship is not a *steamer*.

However, let me point out a few of the mistatements contained in said letter as well as in several others I have seen. The writer says, "we were compelled to put down a mob by force of arms—one day's longer delay would have been attended with the loss of over $200,000 worth of property, to say nothing of the loss of life which might have resulted from the attack of an infuriated mob of freebooters." This is all nonsense, or, as Byron terms it, "entousiasmony," and if it does come from an officer of the Cyane, near American I shall attribute it, as I said before, to a want of proper information. Why, it is an undisputed fact that the company have not *fifty thousand* dollars of improvements on the Isthmus, from the Caribbean to the Pacific, and as for their buildings on Point Arenas, they consist of three miserable shanties and one shed, all rudely constructed of odds and ends, and covered with palm leaves; buildings which any carpenter here would be willing to contract for at two thousand five hundred dollars. Another letter-writer deliberately informs the world that a "valuable brick building belonging to Captain McCorren was destroyed;" this must be a startling piece of news to that gentleman whose building was a rough shantee of the same class as the others. There is not and never has been a brick building in this part of the country. Enquire of disinterested persons in your city who have traveled over this route, they can tell you of these valuable improvements; do not form your opinion by letter writers who metamorphose (with the power of Aladdin's lamp) log shantees into fine brick buildings; a Marshal, reading his writ, and two carpenters, into an infuriated mob of freebooters; and a community of peaceable citizens into a band of pirates, grim ferocious villains, dark lanterns and slouched hats, cut and thrust, two up and three down!

The letter from the "U. S. *steamer* Cyane" (another metamorphose, wonderful lamp!) says further, that this mob became so furious that they hauled down their flag and demolished their own city government, and that on the arrival of the British Consul, "he told them they were a set of fools, and that Capt. Hollins's course had been perfectly correct, and ordered them to hoist their flag again, which they did with twenty-one guns." This is a little worse than nonsense or "entousiasmony," for it puts words into the mouth of the British Consul and imputes to him sentiments and acts which that official emphatically denies.

There is one important *fact* of which I see no mention made by these letter-writers, a fact which cannot be denied, and one which must be taken into serious consideration, viz: The Cyane arrived here on about mid-day of the 10th ult., and that very evening an armed force of marines were landed on Point Arenas—foreign soil—previous to any notice or consultation with the authorities, and on the representations of the *discharged clerk of the discharged agent* of the Transit Company.

This was truly "thundering in the index." This is the kind of "warning and gentle remonstrance" spoken of.

I notice, also, a letter published in the *Courrier des Etats Unis*, in which the writer says a great many foolish and extravagant things against the Government and people of San Juan, and complains of impositions on French subjects. Mr. Everett alludes to these complaints. Let me state that this letter comes from an individual known here as the "crasy Frenchman" but who has some method in his madness. The French citizens here have met and signed a document addressed to their Minister at Washington, in which they speak in no complimentary terms of the party alluded to, and of his son, (a chip of the old block—only more so) and deny every thing stated by "Pere et fils." They deny any impositions having been practiced upon them, and assert that in all matters relating to the Government of San Juan they voluntarily took part. If necessary, I can furnish an attested copy of this document, and of some others which would place "Pere et fils" in a very unenviable light. They are more cordially detested and despised, and more strongly condemned by their own countrymen than by others.

And now, withal, what have these freebooters done; what excesses has this infuriated mob committed? Why during twenty days, while there was no government, no authorities, no law, every thing remained quiet, and not an act was committed which the best community could find fault with, and on the 1st instant, as a proof of their disposition to maintain the semblance, as well as the reality of order, the people, with the consent, and as they understood, the desire, of Capt. Hollins, formed a provisional government.

If further proof be wanting that the course pursued by the commander of the Cyane, even though justified by his instructions, was intended to produce the result already detailed, viz: the dissolution of the local government, and that with the very least regard that could have been shown had they been all that they are described. I have only to allude to his subsequent acts, so entirely in keeping with the first—martial law was, if not proclaimed, strictly carried out—to prove which it is but necessary to add the following proclamation, and to explain that the violence therein mentioned was a trifling altercation between two individuals, growing out of a previous dispute and resulting in a slight blow with the open hand.

To the citizens of San Juan de Nicaragua:

Inasmuch as no competent authority is in existence in the town of San Juan de Nicaragua to protect the person and property of American and other citizens, and information having been lodged with me that an assault was committed upon the person of an American citizen by some person or persons in San Juan, I hereby warn *all persons* in said town that in case of any further molestation of any citizen or property, I shall take such steps as to bring the offender to punishment. And further, that all boats passing to and from Punta Arenas and San Juan de Nicaragua will pass within hail of the ship under my command.

[Signed] GEO. A. HOLLINS,
Com'g. U. S. Ship Cyane,
United States Ship Cyane, Harbor San Juna de Nicargua, March 14, 1853.

Mr. Everett, in his speech in the Senate, March 21, 1853, in speaking of San Juan and its difficulties, says: "But, as I have said before, these may be unfounded reports [the Frenchman's story and the terrible acts of the people] and I should not like to pronounce a too decided opinion upon *ex parte* information. I trust that, as the new Government is organized upon popular principles, it will by wise administration be a credit to such an origin."

He quotes an extract from despatches of Mr. Boone, late U. S. Commercial Agent at San Juan, in which that official says that on his arrival there he found the government placed in the hands of a corporation formed *principally*, if not *entirely*, of Americans; but, that there seemed a decided preponderance of British influence. Mr. Everett considers "that influence natural;" but he must also bear in mind that this was on the 3d of June last, nearly eleven months ago—an important era in the history of a government thirteen months of age. The present Commercial Agent of the United States was a member of this government thirteen months ago.

I need scarcely say that the people here are looking anxiously for the decision of the United States and earnestly hope for an opportunity "to do credit to their origin."

On yesterday, the 15th, the day fixed by the Constitution for that purpose, the election for the officers of the government, took place. There were several hundred Californians in town, yet the citizens went quietly to the ballot-box and deposited their votes—no fighting, no mobs, not an angry word. The fact that but two Americans were elected to the Council, when last year all were Americans, is a proof of their lukewarmness and of the effect produced on them by late riots. Several leading officials and other Americans withdrew from the canvass. Let it not be regarded, however, that there is a feeling of hostility on the part of the Americans here—on the contrary, they take pleasure in receiving them kindly when an opportunity is afforded. They think that their local government has been badly treated by the Cyane, and they wish to know if it was done by the instructions of the Department, and if so to have some redress.

As the Herald says, "the matter between the Company and the people was a legal question between Americans, and why has the Executive arm intervened?"

The war between Honduras and Guatemala still continues. Carrera, the Guatemala General, encamped his army on the 18th ult., and was waiting for Gen. Cabanes, of Honduras, to give him battle. San Salvador has withdrawn from the Confederation, and Carrera has agreed not to invade her territory.

We have had for several days among us His Excellency Hugo Hesse, Esq., Prussian Charge d'Affaires to Central America; he leaves on the next steamer for NewYork.

It is rumored that two Prussian vessels of war will shortly visit this port.

The Accessory Transit Company have presented Gen. Chamorra, the newly elected President of Nicaragua, with a splendid sword, said to have cost $7500. Some seem to think that he will use it a la Alexandre, and sever the knotty charter of life Government. *Tuim Sabe?* The San Juan river is in good navigable order—the route continues as usual very healthy. Yours, H.

Communicated.

Annual Examination and Exhibitions of Public Schools, Second District.

The annual examination, which commenced on Monday 18th, in the old First Municipality, continued from day to day during the week, and was concluded on Saturday, by a grand exhibition of all the schools.

We have already given an account of an examination in some of the intermediate schools, and we learn from visitors who attended all the examinations, that all the schools showed the same proficiency and progress as the ones we visited. The schools have never been in such a prosperous condition as they now are, and the examinations have been satisfactory to every one. Much credit is due to Mr. Bissell, the able and popular superintendent, for his successful exertions in making the schools what they now are. They are a credit not only to the Second District, but to the whole city. Our neighbors below Canal street may well be proud of the present superiority of their schools, and the perfection of the system introduced by Mr. Bissell, and the present able Board of Directors of that District.

We were much pleased to notice G. B. Duncan, Esq., the President of the School Board, Charles De Blanc, Jr., Colonel Emerson and Mr. Gordon, members of the Board, at all the examinations, faithful at their post as guardians of public education. They have had much to contend with in conducting the schools, as the allowance by the Council has not been sufficient to meet the current expenses. The Second District Board have to pay rent for nearly all their school houses, and as one half of the day in all the schools is devoted to the study of the French language in its various branches, the expense for books is very heavy. The School Board have, however, reduced the expenses of the schools over twenty-five thousand dollars, the last year, there being that saving over all previous years. This striking fact is a good evidence that the Directors of the District have done their duty.

In our account of the Bienville School last week, we neglected to mention the boys' department of the school; and when we say it equalled the girls' department, we consider we cannot pay M. Duchiron, the principal of that school a higher compliment; for most truly can we say there never was a school conducted with better success than the girls' department under the charge of Mrs. Dubois. M. Duchiron has no superior as a disciplinarian.

We were much pleased with the examination of the Girls' High School on Friday. The large hall of the Masons, on Rampart street, was crowded with visitors, and a large number had to find accommodations in the garden and take a peep in at the doors and windows. The school is under the charge of Madame Bigot, as principal French teacher, assisted by Madame Carnats, and Miss Lochrey, principal English teacher. We listened with much pleasure for four hours to the recitations of the young ladies in Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Rhetoric, Arithmetic, Astronomy and Algebra. They passed a very thorough and perfect examination in all these branches, and every one present were loud in their praises of Miss Lochrey, the teacher of those studies. She must have labored hard to bring her scholars to such perfection. Several of the young ladies recited speeches and dialogue, in French and English, and also read some well written original compositions.

The hall was decorated with numerous beautiful specimens of drawing, all drawn by the young ladies of the school under tuition of Madame Bigot. We spent some time in examination of the various pictures, and could scarcely realize that they were drawn by young ladies, as some of the specimens were equal to those of the best masters of the art. We are satisfied that many of the future mothers of our country have obtained a better education in the Girls' High School, of the Second District, than they could have acquired in any private school.

The exhibition on Saturday took place in the large ball room, St. Phillip street. We were politely favored with a *conspicuous* seat where we could witness the entire performance. The hall was tastefully decorated with "The Flag of our Union," and numerous pictures and maps drawn by the pupils of the Girls' and Boys' High Schools. The attendance was very large, and hundreds had to leave, unable to obtain admission. The exercises consisted of declamation and reading original compositions by the young gentlemen and ladies. The programme is too long for publication, consisting, as it did, of *seventy-seven* pieces of composition and declamation. The composition of Miss Sarah Dolbear, of the Girls' High School, which we publish below, was read by her in a beautiful and distinct voice and loudly applauded:

I must write a composition, and above all, one for the Examination, to be read before the public, to be heard and criticised by a refined and elegant assemblage of ladies and gentlemen. What a task for a poor child to undertake! and one, too, whose head is in such a confusion, such a chaos, tormented daily and haunted nightly by ghostly fragments of a Mixed Grammatical, Analytic Logique, Mythology, Roman History in French, with all sorts of studies with long names in English, bars of unmusical music, and dreadful attempts in crayon to imitate the human form divine; to say nothing of pencil drawings, where the water runs uphill and the cows are as large as the trees which overshadow them. And with this chaos of tasks always to be performed and never accomplished, ever flitting through my mind, I am expected to be original and sensible, pathetic and witty and entertaining. And what shall I do for a subject? Unfortunately, I have read more than I have thought, and find memory far more active than imagination. And only to think of the huge army of books in the world! What can I say that has not already been said thousands of times? What subject that is not long ago worn threadbare even in school-girl's compositions. Ah! I have it—the Miseries of Childhood. All my life I have heard and read of the rosy hours of childhood, sweet, innocent, joyful childhood and its phases; and many hours of my childhood have been spent in trying to discover them. You cannot open a volume of poems that does not glorify that state of existence; something to this effect,

"How beautiful is childhood,
How innocent its glee,
How like to merry laugh, that parts
The heart from sorrow free."

Well, there may be a season of sugarplums, and petting, and playthings that is pleasant; I have no very distinct recollections of mine, but to judge from the fretting and screaming of all the little juveniles I know, they seem to have more than their share of the ills of life; but let the little wight pass this stage, and lessons fairly commenced, get up at five in the morning and spend two hours hammering at the piano, perhaps with frozen fingers; then hurry through breakfast (and by the way, I will just remark, all the nice eatables are said to be unhealthy for children) then go to be confined for seven or eight hours with one's eyes fixed upon rows of little black characters, which tell you nothing you care for, or even understand, while your mind is perhaps wandering to green fields and violet banks; the hour for dismissal comes, you carry home a ponderous weight of learning and heavy dinner to get through the tasks for to-morrow before the drawing or music master comes. This is the work of a day to be continued for years; to be sure there are gleams of sunshine, blessed vacations, holidays, etc.; but, despite of the usual tenor of a child's life; then again, it is so difficult to know what a child is; if a girl gives way to the natural spirit of children, runs, romps, climbs a little, the remark is, "Oh my dear, who ever saw a young lady act in that manner!" Again, just let one act a little bit of young lady, pop a little in the glass, try to paper out a few curls, etc., and "What a child! Children should think of their studies!" But these are more peculiarly girl miseries. I used to think boys had a nice time; they have so much liberty in the open air, fewer tasks, as they have a longer time to obtain an education. But last winter I had a slight glimpse of boy miseries. My brother came in; "Sister," said he, "I wonder what boys are made for; I think it is a pity there are any, they seem to be so much in the way; if they go into a store to buy a book and want to look over them as they see men do, 'Get out of there boys; let those books alone.' If anything happens and they run to see the matter, 'Get out of the way, boys.' If they even wish to play a little on the pavement, it is the same; but that is not the worst. After a little inquiry, I elicited the following story: That day, passing along the street, he saw a peculiar looking dog run out of a store, where they were beating it, looking wild and tired; it ran up the street; a moment after, he passed a lady who exclaimed: "Oh! dear me, little boy, have you seen my dog? Poor little fellow, he's lost! Oh! do help me find him, and I'll give you five dollars." He said, "I'll help you, but I do not want five dollars." "Oh! yes, I'll give it to you—I'll give you ten dollars—do come with me." He went up the street with her, went into all the stores and inquired, and finally found him in a back yard in a fit. "Oh! dear me," exclaimed the lady, "do try to restore him." My brother ran in the hot sun to procure ice, and after working hard for some time, finally succeeded in restoring him. Then the lady talked away volubly: "Oh! poor fellow! I wouldn't have lost him for the world." etc. A negro was then procured, and taking up the dog he led the march, my brother and the lady bringing up the rear. On the way he coaxed over his little speech when she should offer him the five dollars, with what dignity he would refuse it, and tell her it was sufficient reward to have been of service. They reached the door of the boarding-house she entered, and he was following, when she turned, with a wave of the hand, "Run away, boys, run away—the gentleman don't allow any boys here." Then, like Sterne's captive, the man entered his soul and he regretted the late that made him a boy. Perhaps I may find grown people's troubles greater yet, but at present it is my *candid* belief that if grown people would be honest, they would exclaim with Miss Landon, in her poem of the Young Destructive,

"But recollection shudders
Over all I suffered then,
Thank Heaven the hour of childhood
Can be a child again."

Miss Mary Wilson read two pieces of composition which were received with great applause. We were unable to obtain her composition for publication.

Miss Leonie de Varenne recited an original address in English and French, which was well received. Miss Marie Queyron also recited in French and English. The two last mentioned young ladies received the first prizes from the High School, which they richly merited.

After the exercises of the pupils were over, G. B. Duncan, Esq., President of the Board of Directors of the Second District, came forward and delivered an appropriate address. His remarks were listened to with marked attention, and at the close the applause continued for several minutes. The entire audience appeared to enter into the very spirit of his address and say amen to it.

The President then announced that the prizes would be distributed, and presented to the pupils such prizes as had been awarded by the Board of Directors—every teacher having selected two pupils from their classes who were the best entitled to the award of merit. The prizes consisted of beautifully bound books selected by the School Board. The distribution commenced with the primary departments; every scholar advanced to the platform and were presented with the prizes, accompanied with appropriate remarks by the President. The entire presentations occupied two hours time.

The following are the names of the pupils to whom prizes were awarded:

FIRST WARD GIRLS' SCHOOL.

First prize, Josephine Hingle; second prize, Eugenie Shaumintre..Department of Mrs. Hubert.

First prize, Kate Weatherfied; second prize, Clémence Felion..Department of Miss Purcell.

First prize, Euphemia Irwin; second prize, Estelle Monnalé..Department of Miss Fisher.

First prize, Honora Mylotte; second prize, Emilie Lecomte..Department of Miss Macotin.

First prize, Honora Mylotte; second prize, Elizabeth Schenwell..Department of Miss Gardner.

FIRST WARD BOYS' SCHOOL.

First prize, ——; second prize, ——, Department of Mrs. Andry.

First prize, Melchior Winterler; second prize, Jules Barbarat..Department of Mr. Delpuget.

First prize, Charles Barrett; second prize, Arthur Roux. Department of M. Feyroux.

First prize, Frits Rectanus; second prize, Wm. Laughlin..Department of Mr. Gay.

SECOND WARD GIRLS' SCHOOL.

First prize, Mary Drouiner; second prize, Octavie Hémo. Department of Miss Mullen.

First prize, Lina Andrews; second prize, Rosalie Laine. Department of Miss Wagner.

First prize, Manuette Hémo; second prize, Louise Haab. Department of Mrs. Rebouché.

First prize, Mary Cuggy; second prize, Mary Stringer and Blanch Delpit..Department of Mrs. Dubois.

SECOND WARD BOYS' SCHOOL.

First prize, Charles Horner; second prize, Geo. Evans. Department of Miss Carr.

First prize, Mariana Fauria; second prize, Joseph Kennedy..Department of Mr. Durel.

First prize, Jean Schneffer; second prize, George Buckhardt..Department of Mr. Massel.

First prize, John Beach; second prize, Constantine Opl. Department of Mr. Duchiron.

THIRD WARD GIRLS' SCHOOL.

First prize, —— Delphine; second prize, —— Regensburger..Department of Miss Burr.

First prize, —— Delphine; second prize, —— Regensburger..Depart of Miss Chopard.

First prize, Marcelline Gobet; second prize, Clementine Gervais..Department of Miss McAnally.

First prize, Marcelline Gobet; second prize, Clementine Gervair..Department of Miss Colguard.

First prize, Anna Hempshire; second prize, Eugenie Roy..Department of Miss Curry.

First prize, Alexandrine Lorreins; second prize, Eugenie Roy..Department of Miss Sarapuru.

THIRD WARD BOYS' SCHOOL.

First prize, Jos. Joubert; second prize, Leopold Fuentès..Department of Miss Lassichere.

First prize, Frits Rednock; second prize, Michel Downboward..Department of Mrs. Davis.

First prize, Octave Marlé; second prize, Vincent Payant..Department of Mr. Romain.

First prize, Step. Downboward; second prize, — Brulart..Department of Mr. Bellanger.

First prize, Louis Prades; second prize, Talbot Wilson Department of Mr Fallon.

First prize, Edward Merle; second prize, Denis Guibre. Department of Mr. Lamuloniere.

FOURTH WARD GIRLS' SCHOOL.

First prize, Angélique Minot; second prize, Marie du Troil..Department of Miss Vandycke.

First prize, Margaret Starr; second prize Cath. Fitzgerald and Josephine Julians..Department of Miss White.

First prize, Marie Darler; second prize, Henr. Elizardi. Department of Mrs. Tobians.

First prize, Alice Kimball; second prize Rosalie Mohr. Department of Miss Hubbard.

First prize, Lida Raymardy; second prize, Catherine Wolffe..Department of Miss Blanco.

First prize, Amelie Isard; second prize, Cecile du Treil. Department of Miss Loubere.

First prize, Rachel Wordby; second prize, Cordelia Titus and Josephine Soria.

FOURTH WARD BOYS' SCHOOL.

First prize, Arnold Weysham; second prize, Alfred Lecomt..Department of Miss Walker.

First prize, Henri Laharpe; second prize, Jos. Warner. Department of Miss Cooper.

First prize, Jules Dubus; second prize, Art. Seixschnaydre..Department of Mr. Feyroux.

First prize, Henri Rouben; second prize, Ernest Darler Department of Mr. DeWint.

First prize, Emile Avrit; second prize, Rich'd. Fitzgerald and Rodolph Raimonday..Department of Mr. Williams.

FIFTH WARD GIRLS' SCHOOL.

First prize, Ellen Doremus; second prize, Anna Schall. Department of Miss Vigreaud.

First prize, Leonie Valetin; second prize, Catherine Fick and Emma Lombard..Department of Miss Duroind.

First prize, Delia Lombard; second prize, Mary Kline and Emma Lombard..Department of Mrs. Kerr.

BOYS' HIGH SCHOOL.

Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth and Tenth Prizes. H. Entzminger. Fifth prize, Emile Cazeres. Fourth prize, Wm. H. Lilly. Third prize, Frederick Romain. Second prize, Victor Heberle. First prize, Charles Ribet—Department of Messrs. Rouen & Packard.

Prize for Good Conduct, Henry Devergès, and Charles Guillitti.

GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL.

Third French Class—Mary Harney.
Third English Class—Emma Chopard, Adele Bson.
Second French Class—Josephine Vigo.
Second English Class—Clothilde Dolbear.
First French Class—Leonie de Varenne, Elise Watkins.
First English Class. Marie Queyron, Leonie de Varenne.
Drawing—Marie Queyron.
Perfect in lessons and Conduct—Ann McCarthy, Nathalie Love, Mary Wilson.

It will be observed, some of the pupils received two prizes; this we thought too much of a good thing. Miss Ann McCarthy, of the Girls' High School, received the prize for perfect lessons and conduct. Miss Marie Queyron received the first prize in English, and first prize in drawing. Miss Leonie de Varenne, first prize in French class, and second prize in English. At the close of the distribution, Mr. Bissell, the Superintendent, delivered an appropriate address. The exercises were interspersed with music from an excellent band, and were closed by the band's performing the much admired and popular Quick Step of "Our Revolutionary Fathers."

We have not been able to give a very faithful report of the exhibition, as the beauty of the ladies and children was more attractive to us than the exercises. W. L. C.

Lunch at the Shades.—Green turtle soup will be served up again for lunch at the Shades to-day. There is a little more of the same sort left, which was so much admired on Saturday, and of which the Judge is anxious his numerous friends should partake. Lunch will be spread at 10½ o'clock, A. M.

Something for Every Body.

There is much truth in the following lines. They should lend fresh spirits and energy to the most unfortunate and despairing:

Has fortune frowned, my honest friend?
Don't hang your head so low;
This is no time to falter now;
Up! strike another blow!
Don't sit and groan, and grunt, and tell
What you have *tried* to do;
But place your shoulder to the wheel,
Strain nerve, and *put her through!*

The new School Law of Ohio provides for the instruction of *colored* children in every township of the State, and for purchasing libraries for the common schools, in which there shall be no books of sectarian or denominational character.

A little girl by the name of Abby B—— went recently to pass the night with Kate C——. Now, Abby was taught to say her prayers on going to bed at night; so after they retired Abby repeated the Lord's prayer until she came to "Give us this day our daily bread," when Kate interrupted her with, "O, Abby, why don't you ask for *toast?* I like toast a great deal the best!"

At Hannibal, Missouri, dram sellers are required to pay five hundred dollars license for every six months.

The Louisville and Nashville Railroad has been put under contract, to be finished in two and a half years.

George Morrow has been arrested in Hickman county, Ky., on the charge of killing his son.

It is said that there are but slight hopes of the recovery of Mike Walsh, Esq., who is lying dangerously ill at NewYork.

It is not always a mark of kindness to possess an open countenance. An alligator is a deceitful creature, and yet he possesses an open countenance when in the very act of *taking you in.*

The late Mayor Taylor, of Cincinnati, and the Mayor elect, Mr. Stedbaker, are brother "chips" in the cooper shop business. They worked side by side in the cooper shop in days gone by.

The citizens of Cleveland, Ohio, have, by a majority of more than six hundred, authorized the construction of water works, at a cost of $4,000,000.

John Hancock, son of John Hancock of Revolutionary memory, now over eighty years of age, is still living in Boston in the enjoyment of excellent health.

Blacksmiths, it is said, *forge* and *steel* every day; but think people speak iron-d-cally of them.

There are said to be one hundred thousand barrels of flour in the Detroit warehouses waiting a shipment to the East.

The late Collector of Customs at Sandusky, Ohio, is said to be a defaulter for about $20,000.

The area drained by the Mississippi, it is said, is 1,226,000 miles. Something of a farm.

Protection to Editors and Reporters.—A bill has been introduced into the Senate of New York for the protection of this class of sufferers, who are often subjected to great persecutions by actions for libel, brought against them by gentlemen who find more "truth than poetry" in the newspapers. The bill is to the following effect:

No reporter, editor or proprietor of any newspaper shall be liable to any action or prosecution, civil or criminal, for a fair and true report in such newspaper of any judicial, legislative or other public official proceedings, of any statement, speech, argument, or debate in the course of the same, except upon actual proof of malice in making such report, which shall in no case be implied from the fact of the publication.

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels.—April 25.

ST. CHARLES.—R T Archer, L Lake, S W Lund, L Newberger, T W Brown, John Buckingham, Dr T Frierson, Miss, Mrs Cravest and servant, Dr T W Grimes, Geo; S Searn, H M Null, Rev J A Campbell, J Emanuel, S Smith, Dr C Kelly, J Bell, jr, Mm H Gill R Reynolds, steamship Falcon; G W Bining, III; R Alexander, A H Greene, Capt B McNeil, NewYork; C H Mellen, Pa H E Metcalf, J P Davis, H L Williams, N O; J Wendell, J Frazier and lady, Lac; W G Farwell, J H Harrison, Cal; W Sheldon, La.

VERANDA.—J J McCosker, G P Herten, Miss, J R Moore, J Buckingham, B Lambright, T L Baynes, S S Levy, Dr Hays, N O; C C Langdon, J Patterson, Miss; Malone, H Kaine, J M Barlow, Texas; J B Prescott, H Boyce, Miss Boyce, G W Austin, La; R W Lake, steamer Crescent; J Bahr, N T Pierce, H J Magart, J Peters, Miss; D O'Leedy, Wm M Beech, G W Foster, A D Durand, Wm Perry, Texas.

CITY.—W F Smith, C Coates, Miss, Dr Hume, Fred Holden, N Y; C G Briggs, do; J B Walker and daughter, J W Cartwell, A M Pope, R L Moss, Geo; N H Fish, Ark; D Maddox, La; De Haighway, S R Hendrick, st ship Pampero; A Hargan, Cal; A G Hussey, Ala.

ARCADE.—E S Bassett, J M Fort, E Epperson, J W E Wallace, Texas; F F Bowen, J G Arnold, W R Davis, J S Palmer, B R Inman, J A Henry, Miss; G o Stewart, T C Scales, W S Drake, W D Lathem, P Mapes, La; W W Dickie, J A Dickie, Jno Rogers, Ala; S R Crabb, Ohio; J A Bromley, Tenn.

ST. LOUIS.—M Barrow, A Barrow, J W Peralde, M Manonnaux, E J Hooter, J G Hunt, L D Stoddart, J J Zint, Ala; Kew Cochran, N O Henry Brown, Texas.

Died:

On Monday morning, 25th inst, at 8 o'clock, after a long and painful illness, Capt. ALEXANDER A. BUST.

☞ His funeral will take place THIS MORNING, at 10 o'clock, from his late residence, corner of Toulouse and Rampart streets. His friends and acquaintances are most respectfully invited to attend.

☞ Professor Agassiz lectures THIS EVENING. Subject—"The Gradation of Animals during the Successive Geological Periods." apl6

☞ We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement in our columns, in relation to the new Periodical, THE POPULAR EDUCATOR, the first number of which is to be issued on the first day of May. Such a Periodical is imperatively demanded by the American people. As every man is his own instructor to a great extent, he should be furnished with the facilities for it. This THE POPULAR EDUCATOR proposes to do. In England, a Magazine on this basis, of two or three years' standing, has reached the enormous circulation of over 120,000 copies monthly. We have no doubt that THE POPULAR EDUCATOR will be cordially received by our whole people. apl6 2aug 1m

The Caloric Engine.

[CORRESPONDENCE.] NEW ORLEANS, April 20, 1853.

PROFESSOR RAINEY—DEAR SIR: The undersigned, residents of New Orleans, learning that you are in our city for a few days only, to communicate with those interested in the success of the Caloric Engine of Capt Ericsson, and knowing that you have been highly successful in the advocacy of this engine and its beautiful theory in the cities where you have lectured, and also that you were present at the late trial trip of the ship, and are prepared to speak authoritatively and from actual knowledge on this great discovery, respectfully request that you will favor our citizens with at least one lecture on this subject, at such time and place as may suit your convenience.

Many of us, indeed all classes in our community, are deeply interested in the result of Mr. Ericsson's experiments, but as yet have found it impossible to obtain a satisfactory idea of the engine and its necessarily peculiar struct