...adence.

...AR — SLAVE — SHIPS ...IC COLLEGE—SECTA... ...PROVEMENT OF RIVER ...LIBERIAN EMIGRANTS— ...ETC.

Crescent.

BALTIMORE, April 25, 1853.

...for the Governorship, on the whig ...up in the person of C. M. Calvert, Esq., ...ge's county. He is the President of our ...tural Society, an immense favorite with the ...the State, and a good old standard Henry Clay ...ates being a genuine gentleman and a talented ...He was an intimate friend of the venerated Clay, ...it was at his hospitable mansion in Prince George's ...county, that the old statesman frequently sought relaxation from the toils and cares of Washington life. Mr. Calvert will divide the suffrages for the nomination with Mr. Swann, and under either the whigs of Maryland will fight with an ardor that will at least deserve success.

General rumor asserts that three sharp clipper schooners, now building here to the order of New York parties, are designed for the slave trade between the coast of Africa and Cuba. The authorities have been acquainted with the facts in the case, but the parties engaged in the nefarious traffic, by committing no overt act, succeed in getting their vessels beyond the United States jurisdiction, and then equip them as slavers.

The Professors of Loyola College, otherwise called Jesuits, have purchased a large square of ground in the northern part of the city for the purpose of erecting thereon a church and college. An act of incorporation has been obtained, and the new institution, it is announced, "will be equal to any other educational establishment in the United States." The Catholic and Protestant excitement in our city still continues, and from present appearances it will become time before any thing like reasonable moderation of feeling will be exhibited by either side. The Catholics have resolved to hold a public meeting in support of their school bill, and have put forward a platform of principles declaring the present school law unjust, unequal and unconstitutional. The Clipper newspaper has ranged itself decidedly on the Protestant side of the controversy and is largely increasing its subscription thereby. The other papers remain neutral in the controversy, though it have spoken decidedly against the school bill. In the meanwhile, the school bill, the cause of all this sectarian feeling, has been recommitted, and will, it is believed, be shorn of all its objectionable features.

The improvement of the channel of the Patapsco river, so as to allow the approach of the largest class of vessels to our wharves, is to be shortly commenced, and by way of signalizing the event, the Legislature and the State authorities are to be invited to witness the operations, and to spill the usual amount of champagne. At present, vessels drawing more than seventeen feet, cannot come into our port, but by cutting off the heads of a number of knolls which lie at the confluence of the river with the Chesapeake Bay, a depth of from twenty-three to twenty-five feet will be easily attained.

The "political guillotine," as the papers say, has been put into operation at the Custom-house, and about one hundred office-holders to-day had their heads taken off, "*sans ceremonie*;" little "yellow covered" billets informing them that after the first proximo, Uncle Sam will dispense with their services. Collector Thomas has made a clear sweep, only some half dozen being retained out of the whole stock of old officials. Only one whig has been retained—a son of the gallant Col. Watson, of this city, who fell whilst bravely leading the Baltimore Battalion at the storming of Monterey. Removals have also commenced in the Post-office, but on a less proscriptive scale.

The fine clipper ship Banshee sailed from our port this morning with one hundred and seventeen emigrants for Liberia, the most of whom are from this State, and destined to the Maryland Colony at Cape Palmas. At Norfolk she will be joined by another body of emigrants, nearly two hundred in number, and forming the largest company that has ever gone out to Liberia in one vessel.

The Sea Nymph, a fine vessel belonging to this port, has been purchased by Government as a store ship, and named in compliment to our townsman, the late Secretary of the Navy, the John P. Kennedy. She is to be attached to Ringgold's fleet for the expedition of the China and South Pacific Seas, soon to sail from New York.

Judge Lecraud, after lengthened and deliberate consideration, has declined the appointment of U. S. Treasury Solicitor, and decided to retain his present position as Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals. A foreign ministership, it is whispered, was the object of his ambition, and he refused to be comforted with anything less.

OBSERVER.

FROM NEW MEXICO.—We find the following letter published in the St. Louis Intelligenter of the 26th ult.:

SANTA FE, New Mexico, March 29, 1853.

Our citizens are much elated at the prospect of getting the railroad located through our Territory. That done, New Mexico will soon take her stand among the States of the Union.

I send you a letter from Kit Carson, and also one from Leroux, which I hope you may be able to use to your advantage.

You can endorse Carson's opinion as being decidedly in favor of our route. Indeed, he says the South Pass route will not do at all, for various reasons, and especially on account of the snows. This is also the opinion of Mr. Alvarez. He thinks that in many years the cars would not be able to pass over the Sierra Nevada for six months of the year. But he has promised to write to you, and you may quote his opinion as authority. Few persons know the mountains north of this better than Mr. Alvarez.

We have concluded to run a Mexican against Mr. Weightman, at the surest chance to beat him. The Mexicans all say they will not vote for Weightman, but we shall see. We do not know who the Mexicans will run, but I am inclined to think it will be Ambrosio Armijo. It will be something of a triumph after all to beat W. with the weapons that he himself has relied up in the Territory for the destruction of others, to-wit: the war of races.

Governor Lane has been below for some time. We understood last night that he had taken possession of and assumed jurisdiction over the Mesilla.

P. S.—I have just seen Ellison, who went down with Governor Lane. He informed me that the Governor issued his proclamation, asserting jurisdiction over the disputed territory, but that he was not permitted to cross the river. The Mexicans showed fight. They had some 300 or 400 troops.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE TOWER.—We find the following discription of the Crystal Palace Tower in the N. Y. Evening Express of the 25th inst:

The tower is an octagon, 75 feet in diameter at the base, with an extreme height of 350 feet. It is of timber, well braced with iron, and is anchored at each of the eight angles with about forty tons of stone and timber. The first story will be a refreshment saloon, or something of that sort. These stories are inclosed and are together about 25 feet in height. Above this are three stories of open work, and then an inclosed landing to be fitted up in good style. Here will be the first look-out, 125 feet from the ground. Then come four open stories, above which is the second landing, 225 feet from terra firma. Passing three open stories, we reach the third and highest landing, 300 feet from the base, and by reason of the height of ground, about 174 feet higher than the topmost windows of St. Paul's spire. To aid the view, there will be a number of telescopes at each landing, with maps and directions for the convenience of strangers. Access to the first and second landings will be by a steam elevator, running up a well-way in the centre—the car is 8 feet in diameter. From the second and third landing will be a winding stairway. The tower will be finished with a spire, with a flag staff, in all fifty feet above the highest landing, thus making the extreme altitude from base to top of pole just 350 feet. The cost will be about $250,000; the proprietors have ten years lease of the ground. It stands on 23d street, the entrance being from 23d street, through a building 125 feet long. On either side of the passage will be small shops forming a continuous bazaar. An upper story will be an ice cream saloon, elegantly fitted up for ladies.

This tower, being on the highest part of the island, the whole city and all the surrounding country can be seen from it.

PUGNACITY.—The New York Evening Express says "that Father Gavizzi seems determined to quarrel with somebody. On his first arrival here he aimed an oblique stroke at the Street Commissioner, he then attacked Kossuth and Manzini, and now he beats the drum ecclesiastic against Temperance and Women's Rights. We see, by a report of his address to the Italians last evening, that he advised them not to engage in the total abstinence movement, and warned them against women's preaching, especially that of the Rev. Antoinette L. Brown."

NEW YORK STRIKES.—In reference to the New York strikes the Evening Express of the 25th ult. says:

At noon on Saturday it was reported to the Secretary of the Waiters' Union that the Bond street House was employing men at $18 per month. The only houses now standing out against the advance are the Astor Place Hotel, Clifton Hotel, and Lovejoy's. Out of the fifteen hundred men who "struck" for $18, only about thirty are now out of employment. The Irving House refused to take back the men who left, but are employing others at $18. So far the strike has been very successful.

ATTEMPTED RAPE.—Philip Kean, a merchant tailor doing business at 98 Bryan street, in this city, was yesterday arrested, by virtue of a warrant issued by Justice Raiford, on a charge of an attempted rape on the person of a little daughter of Mr. Martin Sullivan. After a patient hearing before the magistrate, Kean was committed to prison. He has done a successful business for some years in this city, and has enjoyed a uniformly good character, except occasionally he has indulged freely in ardent spirits, and it was doubtless under the influence of of liquor that he was led to attempt so heinous a crime, the circumstances of which, for the sake of his own family and many friends, who are among our most respectable citizens, we forbear to detail. [Savannah Georgian, 28th ult.

SHOCKING SUICIDE.—Last evening, about eight o'clock, Arthur Quinn, a glider and painter by trade, committed suicide by shooting himself in the head with a pistol, in Peter Zanone's coffee house on Market street. His remains were taken to Mrs. Haley's boarding-house, where he lodged. We know of no other cause for the rash act than intemperance. [Louisville Courier, 26th

THE LEATHER TRADE.—The sales of boots and shoes by wholesale dealers in New York amount to about $6,000,000 per year. There are four firms who each do a business of about half a million per annum.

A very heavy shower of rain passed over the city last evening, and a large quantity of water fell. At half-past 9, a vivid flash of chain lightning illuminated the whole heaven, and in less than a second of time the wires were so heavily charged with the electric fluid as to ring all the bells connected with the electric fire alarms, and in less than three seconds a heavy clap of thunder shook the earth, and rattled, rumbled and reverberated for a long time after, starting both man and beast. We seldom hear such thunder, even in the summer season. [Boston Transcript, 23d.

Something for Every Body.

A ball was recently given, by the Legislative Corps of France, to Louis Napoleon and his wife, which cost $20,000.

Mr. and Mrs. Rives recently gave a brilliant ball at Paris. They expect to leave on the 15th of May, on their return to the United States.

Mike Walsh, recently reported as recovering from his severe illness at New York, has had a relapse, and little hope is now entertained of his recovery.

Mayor Gilpin, of Philadelphia, has now forty-eight of the night police on duty every Sunday to keep the corners and the streets clear of disorderly persons.

The Massachusetts House of Representatives, on the 23d ult., passed the bills incorporating the Webster, Howard, Eliot, and National Banks in Boston, with a total capital of $2,500,000.

The ladies of Cincinnati have presented a silver goblet to the editor of the Times, Enquirer, Weekly Patriot and Tage Blatt, a German paper, for their services in the cause of common schools.

Touching the office of the NewYork Collectorship and its profits, the Providence Journal says: "We suppose that, one way had another, a man may get $50,000 a year out of the office, and keep clear of the State Prison."

Macaulay is expected to issue two more vols. of his "History of England" in April. His health is said to be irrevocably shattered, and fears are entertained that he will never be able to complete the work which he has projected.

A lad named Davis was arrested at the Boston Post-office on Saturday, the 23d ult., in the act of calling for letters addressed to J. A. Davis. One of the letters addressed to J. A. Davis contained a draft for $15,000. Mr. Davis had missed several letters recently.

The Maysville (Ky.) Express says that a bird of extraordinary size, and of an unknown species, was killed in Bracken county a few days since by Mr. A. McDonald. It was six feet high, its wings measuring seven feet nine inches from tip to tip, and white as snow.

An arrival at NewYork from Bermuda, brings news that the ship Afghan, which sailed from that port on the 20th of last month, for Panama, had put in there in a leaky condition. The A. had on board a large number of passengers, who intended to re-ship at the Isthmus for Australia.

On Friday afternoon, 22d ult., Constables Ferguson and Jones, of Pittsburg, went to Saxonburg, in Butler county, to arrest a German named Casper Lamplighter; the latter resisted, and stabbed Ferguson to the heart, killing him instantly. He also dangerously wounded Jones, and made his escape.

Mr. Edwin Forrest, on Saturday, the 23d ult., ended the sixth week of his engagement at the Broadway Theatre, New York. He had crowded houses from the beginning, and estimating the receipts at, say $1500 a night, (said to be a moderate calculation) the revenue of the theatre has been $36,000.

The New York Albion says Mr. Thackeray's departure "was a sudden resolve, undecided until the morning of the day." He does not propose writing a book, from the material afforded him by his recent visit. He netted by his lectures throughout the States, the sum of twelve thousand dollars.

The New York papers state that the splendid Hippodrome establishment is now complete in all its departments. Franconi's troupe have been constantly practising during the week, preparatory to full rehearsal and brilliant soiree to come off on Friday night next, to which the members of the press have been formally invited.

The Utica Gazette learns that there are now in the lunatic asylum in that city, about thirty patients whose insanity is traceable to the spirit rapping delusion, and that the whole number of such patients in the United States are estimated at no less than six hundred. What good have the "spirits" done, to counterbalance this fearful evil?

New York is to have a new opera house—one on a magnificent scale. One hundred and eighty-eight thousand dollars have already been subscribed, and twenty-five per cent. paid in. Only twelve thousand dollars are now wanted to make up the sum required for this enterprise. It is in contemplation to have it completed in December next, and open with Grisi and Mario.

Among the decisions of the Court of Appeals reported in the NewYork Evening Post is an interesting case of the Captain of a vessel, who, having been suddenly attacked by cholera, orally declared his wishes in reference to the disposition of his estate in the presence of witnesses. These oral declarations were admitted to probate by the Surrogate, and his decision has been sustained by the Court of Appeals.

The buthers of Washington inform the public, by advertisement, that, from "the scarcity of cattle and other stock, and the high prices demanded for them they are compelled to ask from twelve and a half to eighteen and three-fourths cents a pound for choice beef, and other meats in proportion." Within the last year, house rents have risen at least thirty per cent. over former high rates, and the demand for tenements is far from being satisfied. In fact, the prices of household necessaries generally have been considerably increased, with no prospect of an immediate abatement. [Republic.

The publisher of the NewYork Courier and Enquirer has recovered $318 89 from H. I. Ibbotson, being the full amount of an advertising bill. The defendant was a subscriber and a yearly advertiser to that paper; he had an advertisement inserted out of the usual course, which was leaded and displayed, and published for one hundred and fifty days. The defence set up was that some of Mr. I.'s other advertisements were omitted, and that the advertisement in question was inserted for such a length without orders. The Court ruled that Mr. I. should have given notice to the editor to discontinue the advertisment, and not have expected to enjoy the benefit of advertising without paying for it.

U. S. SENATOR.—The Southern (Plaquemine) Sentinel, in speaking of the election of Mr. Jno. Slidell to the U. S. Senate, says:

So the last crowning act of a Legislature notorious for imbecility, is that of succumbing to dictation and elevating into power the hero of the *Plaquemines fraud* of 1844! Hurra for John Slidell, and hurra for *his* Legislature.

THE TEHUANTEPEC TREATY.—It is mentioned by Major Turbide, now in Washington, as an important circumstance, that the treaty was shown to Santa Anna at Vera Cruz, and that he expressed his approbation of it; and further, that the adjustment of the question by Lombardini is fortunate for Santa Anna, as it will relieve him from much trouble.

MONUMENT TO THE MISSISSIPPI RIFLES.—The Prairie News suggests that the proposed monument, costing only $2000, would be an insult to the dignity of the State. Five times the sum, it thinks, is little enough for such an object, and could easily be raised at the polls next fall. The News begs the democrats to stop snarling over the big bone they've got, and the whigs to stop whining becaue they have lost it, and unite in getting up a monument that will be a credit to the State.

MOBILE SHIP BUILDING.—The Mobile Tribune of the 1st says: "The ship now in course of construction at Meaher's ship-yard, three miles above the city, will not be launched till about the 17th of May. On Friday one of our most enterprising and liberal citizens, accompanied by a party of friends, visited the premises for the purpose of examining the ship, with a view of purchasing her. The work is far advanced towards completion, and all present pronounced the model most beautiful and faultless. Every article which has entered into the construction was carefully prepared and is of the best quality, and all put together in a superior style of workmanship. The result of the examination is that Roger Stewart purchased the ship at the round price of $55,000. Her measurement is 900 tons. At the time mentioned above, she will be ready for launching, completely fitted for sea, and probably in trim to sail on her first voyage to Liverpool about the first of June."

IMPORTANT FROM BUENOS AYRES.—The New York Commercial Advertiser has a letter from Buenos Ayres, written on the 1st of February. The writer says:

"We are daily expecting an assault, and our situation is far from being pleasant; yet while others are leaving, I have determined to remain and wait the result. You can form no correct opinion of the state of affairs in this city; father against the son, and the son against the father. The horrible cruelties that take place are beyond description. A few days since a father killed his son while in political conflict. The besiegers took a prisoner, and tied him between two horses, and the creature was literally torn to pieces. Such is our condition at present. The city is to be bombarded from the river and cannonaded from the land. What the result will be none can conjecture."

FEARFUL ACCIDENT ON THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD.—The Camden and Amboy Railroad, Saturday afternoon, came near being the scene of a most frightful calamity, and it is a subject of sincere thankfulness that we have not to record a large number of deaths of persons crushed and drowned. The two o'clock train from Philadelphia for NewYork, having been delayed some ten or fifteen minutes by the great number of passengers, on reaching Rancocas Creek, about twelve miles from Philadelphia, found the draw-bridge up for the passage of a steamboat, and no sufficient notice of the fact being given the engineer in season, the engine, all the baggage crates, and the express car were thrown into the water, it being about fifteen feet deep. The passenger cars fortunately became disengaged and their progress stopped in season to save them from following. The engineer escaped from the locomotive. The brakesman was less fortunate; both his legs were broken. The unfortunate man resided at Bordentown, whither he was conveyed after the accident. A young man named Wm. Woolley had his foot crushed. He was attached to the baggage express. The express car, with all its contents, was sunk completely out of sight. It had some $30,000 on board. The mails, with most of the passengers' effects were recovered, and the baggage most of it delivered to the owners yesterday, the damage being promptly settled by the agents of the company as far as practicable. The passengers reached this city at an early hour yesterday morning. [N. Y. Tribune 25th.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

The Prefect of Police in France has issued an order concerning colored sweetmeats, and the employment of copper vessels in making them. All mineral substances are forbidden in coloring bonbons, liqueurs, sweetmeats and pastry, except chalk, ochre and Prussian blue. It is forbidden to place colored paper around the bonbons, and to support them upon metallic wire. Only leaves of gold and silver can be used in ornamenting confectionery, and all bonbons must bear the name of the maker or seller upon the wrappers in which they are enclosed.

Dr. Schumann, one of the greatest living German composers, has been appearing in London. A critic remarks with regard to him, "that having an inordinate ambition to be ranked as an original thinker, he gives to the world the ugliest possible music."

A new work by Charles Kingsley, Rector of Eversley and author of "Yeast" and "Alton Locke," is announced, by the name of "Hypatia; or, New Foes with an Old Face." It has already appeared in numbers in Fraser's Magazine.

The new regulation about liveries is, that no one can assume those of the Emperor—green, red and gold—or wear them even when they belong to a family, without being liable to *imprisonment for two years.*

The visit of the Pope to Paris is now spoken of as doubtful, Louis Napoleon having declined to make any concessions on the marriage question.

Mr. Macaulay, on taking his seat in the House of Commons after the Easter recess, was observed to look very pale and ill.

The captain of the steamer Great Britain, who put in at Vigo for coals on his way from Australia, paid 50s. a ton for 400 tons.

The whole parish of Sespenrode in Nassau, consisting of fifty persons, has abandoned its home and emigrated to America.

Lord Palmerston, now Secretary of State for the Home Department, intends closing all the city grave-yards.

A general paralysis is said to be stealing over the frame of Feargus O'Connor. He is probably sinking.

In Australia elegant clothes are not worn. Kossuth or wide-brimmed straw hats are the only wear.

The steamer Duke of Sutherland has been wrecked, with a loss of sixteen lives.

A new castle is to be erected at Balmoral for Her Majesty.

THE TEHUANTEPEC TREATY.—Colonel Iturbide reached Washington last Saturday, the bearer of the treaty recently negotiated by Judge Conkling with the Mexican authorities, on the subject of the Tehuantepec communication, in connection with what is known as the Sloo grant. A correspondent of the NewYork Herald gives the following synopsis of it:

First—The persons employed, and the property invested, to be protected by both governments, so that the transit of passengers, and everything else, shall be open and free at all times, and the property invested therein secure.

Second—Every part of the way of communication shall be neutral, under the guarantee of both governments, during the fifty years of the contract.

Third—Mexico is to impose no regulations to cause delay.

Fourth—Both governments are to prevent the company from imposing onerous rates of freight.

Fifth—The subject of transportation of U. S. troops or munitions of war is to be arranged by a separate convention.

Sixth—No passports or letters of security are required by passengers.

Seventh—All questions that cannot be settled by the two governments between themselves are to be submitted to the arbitration of a friendly government. If not settled within a year, the United States may withdraw its guarantee of neutrality if it thinks fit.

By comparing this synopsis of the treaty with the Sloo grant many important discrepancies will be discovered, making the treaty much more liberal than the grant.

HORRORS OF THE SLAVE TRADE.—The fact has been announced that a cargo of 1100 or 1200 slaves has lately been landed by one Don Antonio Capo, at Guazima, in Cuba, not far from Cardenas. The particulars, as they now reach us, disclose certainly some very revolting facts. The original cargo exceeded 1300, about two hundred are said to have perished in the course of the voyage, in consequence of attempts to release themselves, three several efforts have been made unsuccessfully. The British, Belgian and American Consuls, it is further stated, had waited upon the Captain General to inquire about the matter, and the result was the appointment of a Commissioner to examine into the facts. Several of the parties implicated thereupon, were arrested and held to bail. A correspondent of the Times tells the rest of the story as follows:

The examination brought out the atrocity of the affair in the broadest light, Capo directed his course to a Portuguese (negro) Colony, on the Coast of Caffraria, and finding they had no negroes to sell, he determined to fill his ship without being at the expense of a purchase. He therefore took every possible means to ingratiate himself with the inhabitants, and secure their confidence, awaiting an opportunity for a *coup de main.* When the time struck him as favorable, the whole population was bidden to a splendid feast on board ship, and plied with drugged rum until the great mass of them were completely stupefied with their potations. Orders were then signalled to the crew to make all sail, and when the unfortunate beings recovered their senses, they found themselves out of sight of shore; and those of their company, who had been more moderate in their cups, already secured in irons.

Naturally enough, they attempted the first thing to release themselves, by rising on their kidnappers: But they possessed no weapons, while the crew was large, and armed at all points, so that, notwithstanding repeated efforts to liberate themselves, they were uniformly overmastered. These encounters were murderous. Large numbers were thrown overboard, or cut with knife and sabre, so that the loss of life during the trip was at least two hundred persons. Of those whom survived, and whom the agents of Government have received since the landing, a hundred are at this moment in our hospital, undergoing surgical treatment for sabre-cuts, stabs, and other wounds of greater or less severity, received from the kidnapping ruffians who captured them. Many of the negroes are Portuguese, and all of them are intelligent, and above the ordinary level of the native Africans.

A BIG SWINDLE.—The particulars of quite an extensive swindling operation came to our knowledge yesterday. Several weeks since a gentleman arrived here from Evansville, Ind., and made arrangements to open a restaurant. He brought with him all the necessary fixtures and liquors—fine brandies, wines, and liquors generally—fine paintings, good furniture, all kinds of cooking articles. Not finding a suitable stand, and having business in Evansville, the proprietor, Mr. Frazier, left Memphis and returned to Evansville, putting his stock of liquors and materials in the hands of the individual he had in his employment as bar-keeper. During Mr. Frazier's absence his agent sold at auction nearly all of the stock in his possession, taking the remainder and the cash, and vamoosing the Memphis ranche. Mr. Frazier returned to Memphis yesterday, and finds himself minus of every thing, and uncertain of the whereabouts of his agent, and having no recourse upon him, even if he were here.

We get these particulars from Mr. Frazier. His late agent is named De Wolfe, and it is supposed he is in New Orleans. [Memphis Eagle 28th ult.

SHOOTING CASE.—A difficulty occurred near Greenwood, in Carroll county, Miss., on the 10th inst., between a planter by the name of Bluitt and his overseer, which resulted in the immediate death of the latter. The Carrollton Democrat says it has heard more than one version of the affair, and consequently knows not which is correct; though all concur as to one particular, viz: that he was justifiable in taking his overseer's life. Bluitt used a double-barreled shot gun—lodging the contents of both barrels in the head and breast of his antagonist.

Put 900 new sovereigns and 900 new English shillings in average ordinary circulation, and in one year the former will be worth about 899 and the latter about 894. The malleability of gold can be carried to such an extent that an apartment of twelve feet square might be carpeted for thirty or forty dollars. The celebrated Dr. Wollaston manufactured a piece of gold wire one-thirty-thousandth part of an inch in thickness; and it is calculated that the gold on the very finest silver wire for gold lace is not more than one-third of one-millionth of an inch in thickness.

The physician to the New York city prison, (the Tombs) informs the Courier and Enquirer that out of 4900 prisoners committed to the Tombs since the 1st of January, 1853, only four died previous to the deaths which occurred so strangely on Sunday night, the 17th, an account of which we have already given. The cause of the death of those on that night is clearly ascertained to have been poison, by carbonized air, generated from the coal stove, and passing down a chimney flue through a hole into the cell. The bunk on which the unfortunate men were asleep, was placed immediately over the aperture in the flue which let in the carbonic air, the inhaling of which caused the deaths.

OUR POETS.—There are drinking-songs by teetotalers who trespass in ginger-beer; love-songs by men to whom love is a jest; home-songs by bachelors who live in their clubs; work-songs by the veriest idlers; hunting songs by those whose noblest game have been rats and mice, and such small deer; war-songs by gentle ladies. sea-songs by landsmen who get sick in crossing a river; matin-songs by sluggards who never saw the sun rise; vespers by good fellows to whom evening is the beginning of the day; madsongs by men who are never in a passion; and sacred songs by men who are never in a church. [Dallas's Poetics.

Several years ago, but within the recollection of commercial men, the following lines were written on the back of a bank bill. We repeat them, that they may be ready for use in the next good time that is coming:

"Go, worthless wanderer, through this world of care;
I would not keep thee longer if I could,
Lest some more horrid tale should reach mine ear
Of thy not being good."

ANTIQUITY OF THE POLKA.—The description of the involta, in Sir John Davies' poem on dancing, the "Orchestra," (1596,) shows that it must have closely resembled the dance which we fondly boast of as one of the great inventions of the nineteenth century. It runs as follows:

"Yet is there one, the most delightful kind,
A lofty jumping, or a leaping round,
Where arm and arm to dancers are entwined,
And whirl themselves with strict embracements bound;
And still their feet an anapaest do sound;
An anapaest is all their music song,
Whose first two feet are short, and third is long."

The "anapæst" is conclusive; it points exactly to the peculiar nature of the polka, the pause on the third step. Moreover, it appears that there is no especial figure for the polka, for there was none for the involta; for it is classed among those dances—

"Wherein that dancer greatest praise has won,
Which, with best order, can all orders shun;
For everywhere he wantonly range range,
And turn and wind with unexpected change."

Who can doubt after that? The polka was certainly danced before Queen Elizabeth. [From "Notes and Queries."

Local Intelligence.

INQUEST.—Deputy Coroner Wm. C. Terrel yesterday held an inquest on the body of a woman, name unknown, aged about forty years, found floating in the river opposite Port street. Verdict—"Accidental drowning."

FIRE.—There was an alarm of fire last evening about 6 o'clock, which brought out the fire engines in full force. There appeared to be no grounds for the alarm.

INHUMAN.—Yesterday afternoon a lad was hurt on the Pontchartrain Railroad cars and was taken in the five o'clock train to the "Franklin Hospital," under the direction of Dr. Muller. The porter of the Hospital demanded $10 in advance before he would permit the wounded child to be placed in the establishment. The boy being poor and unable to advance the amount, several gentlemen offered security for it—not having such a sum with them—but admittance was, notwithstanding, preemptorily refused. Accordingly, Mr. Oscar Cougot, Clerk of the Pontchartrain Railroad, seeing the unfortunate condition of the boy, took him to the Lunenburg Hospital, where he was immediately attended to.

FIFTH DISTRICT COURT.—J. Livingston, Esq., has been appointed by Governor Hebert to fill the vacancy on the Bench of the Fifth District Court for the unexpired term of Hon. A. M. Buchanan, lately elected as one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court. Mr. Livingston received notice of his appointment yesterday, and at once entered upon the responsible duties of his new dignity.

TAKEN IN.—Nicholas Trescasses yesterday made a complaint before Recorder Ramos, in which he stated that on Sunday night one Louis Quado came to a certain room where deponent was authorized to sleep—in Bourbon street—and asked deponent to show his bed. Deponent assented and did so. During the night, the sum of $5 was surreptitiously abstracted from his pockets, and from the aforesaid suspicious conduct of Quado, deponent was of opinion that Quado was the thief. He therefore made an affidavit charging Quado with larceny.

SENT FOR TRIAL.—Wm. Stroud was yesterday brought before Recorder Ramos on the charge of having committed a violent assault and battery on H. De Coursey Dean, and on due proof of the fact, was committed for trial before the First District Court.

BOARD OF HEALTH.—Interments in the City of New Orleans for the week ending April 30, 1853.

Apoplexy	4	Fever, Puerperal	1
Amputation	1	Gastro-Enteritis	9
Bronchitis	1	Hepatitis	1
Brain, Congestion of	1	Hydro-Meningitis	1
Brain Concussion of	1	Hydrocephalus	1
Convulsions	9	Liver, Cancer of	1
Cholera Morbus	1	Marasmus	1
Cramps	1	Meningo-Encephalitis	1
Cholera Infantum	1	Measles	5
Consumption	16	Meningitis	2
Cholera	6	Old Age	2
Dysentery	4	Ovarian Cancer	1
Drowned	1	Pneumonia	1
Diarrhœa	5	Pneumonia Typhoid	1
Debility	10	Peritonitis	2
Dentition	4	Pleuritis	1
Entero-colitis	2	Still Born	7
Fever, Congestive	1	Small Pox	1
Fever Typhoid	4	Spasms	1
Fever, Verminous	1	Trismus	3
Fever, Scarlet	5	Uncertain	3
Fever Pernicious	2	Ulceration	1
Fever, Uncertain	1	Wound, Penet	2
Fever Typhus	2		
Total			157

Of these, 80 were under ten years of age, and 37 colored.

Interments in the following Cemeteries.

St. Patrick	20	Lafayette	24
Catholic No. 1	7	Charity Hospital	13
Catholic No. 2	18	Cypress Grove	13
Protestant	4	Potter's Field	13
German Hebrew	1	St. Vincent de Paul	30
Total			157

A. HENZEE, Sec'y Board of Health.

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels—May 2.

ST. CHARLES.....L V Reeves, R H Caruth, W H Higgins, O Potts, J N E D Hart, J Ritchard, G W Jones, W S Harding, Dr J J Colt, A R Mitchell, Lt. S Rogers, Dr J N McClanahan, J B Hart and 2 servants, Miss Buckholdts, Abi; J A Pandford, Conn; J A Graham, N J; J Cheer, Texas; M L Smith, J Love, W Smith, Mrs Taylor, Miss Smith, Ky; G A Stephens, Cal; Dr W Porter, Miss Porter, S Yorger, G S Harrison, Texas; Thos Affleck and lady, Miss, J W Brown, Geo Brown and lady, Ohio; Jas McJakson, U S A; Thomas Speed, Ky; J Molstosh, U S A; Thos Speed, Ky; J W Tolen, Ark; Col J W Mays, Cal; Hon C M Conrad, P C Gwartney, N O; T H Fernbach, Charles Wood; Dr Manly and lady, Texas; Mr Beatten, Miss Brown, B B Blydenburg, N Y; B F Arrington, T C Taylor, lady and servant, Master Taylor, N C.

ARCADE.....J P Morris, La; D Smith, N O; H Whisow, W H Worthington, Ala; Dr J Wallace, A C Dowd, J A Ferguson, W H Brown, F Wagenman, H Judson, Geo Philbrick, J Caldwell, N Orleans; F L Neal, Ark; A Hanson, Ohio; D D Harrington, S W Allman, J P Delespin, W G Cone, A L Colhoun, N B Young, H D Billings, J P Key, Texas.

VERANDA.....J M Davidson, W T Scott, R M Montgomery, J R Buhler, M Neal, G Lahal, J McCluck, F C K Ludwig, J Chambers and lady, S Hoskins, L Fisher, R H Gates, La; Dr J H Jones, W S McKeen, S Chambers, F G Magee, Abi; W G Gill, S C; J T Sharpe, W T Shannon, Mr Fulton, Miss; Dr Austin, N O; J B Hunter, Tenn; A D Kingman, Ky; C C Chute, Mrs Mars, Texas; J Johns, W Rowin, J Smith, Ark.

ST. LOUIS.....J Whitehouse, J Spear, H S Bacher, H Mitchell, A S Walter, P Lewis, D A Finn, Ala; Capt L Farnam, U S A; W Sinn, C H Mouton, Maj R A Arnold, J Koch, Miss Bowie, M Kohen, J H Stoth, Miss Stoth, J R Williams, L A Ides, W E Walker, P H Morgan, J Reiter, La; D Akin, Wm Johnson, Dr McKelvy, N O; W Winlinger, Pa; H Emmerson, W Lyons, Mo; G T Walton, N O; R Fleming and lady, H James, R W Porter and family, Tenn.

CITY.....H W Williams, S E Lewry, Md, Wm Dorner, D Martin, H J Heard, Jonathan Clinch White, M Wallace, W S Douglass, Wm L Wynn, T Jackson, J H Hunsbaw, J H Thomas, H A Basile, W M Bontner, J V Pope, L C Kerley, Lt Gov W W Farmer, T Hoskins, L Fisher, La; T Jackson, steamer Wetumpka; J N Taylor, Ohio; J Hunsdorf, Mobile; J Benson, J J Bernard, R B Ruggles, N O; J Williams; W T Pugham; H F Stevens, E Kenrick, M Rousell, Ala.

☞ The attention of city and country buyers is called to the extensive credit sale, by VINCENT & CO., of the Entire Stock of SEASONABLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, belonging to Messrs. Mallard & Armistead, on account of Liquidation, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, corner of Gravier and Magazine streets, the sale consisting of upwards of 450 packages and lots, will be continued until the whole stock is disposed of. may2 2t&tp

Tar—Tar—Tar!

☞ Of the best quality, in Cypress barrels and kegs, just received. They are in fine shipping order.

.....ALSO.....

A constant supply of

WOOD, COAL, SAND, SHELLS, Etc., Etc.

☞ For sale by

E. J. WHITE,

15 New Basin.

LOST—On St. Charles street, between Canal and Poydras streets, a WHITE SHAWL. Whoever will deliver said Shawl to its owner will receive double the value of the same, as being a remembrance of a dear deceased relative of the advertiser's family. Address at No. 13 Nayades street. may2 1t*

CHAMPAGNE—150 baskets Fleur de Bouzy, 250 baskets Cabinet and various other brands, just received and for sale by R. F. NICHOLS & CO., 94 Camp street. may2 6t

CLARETS—200 cases Haut Brion, 300 cases Haut Salenac, 1000 boxes of various brands, just received and for sale by R. F. NICHOLS & CO., 94 Camp street. may2 6t

HOCK—100 cases Sparkling Hock, 50 cases Sparkling Hermitage, in store and for sale by R. F. NICHOLS & CO., 94 Camp street. may2 6t

PORT WINES—300, quarter casks various brands, just received and for sale by R. F. NICHOLS & CO., 94 Camp street. may2 6t

GIN—5 pipes Meder Swan, just received and for sale by R. F. NICHOLS & CO., 94 Camp st. may2 6t

TURPENTINE—25 bbls. landing and 220 bbls. in store, for sale by A. DELAGRAVE & CO., 91 Magazine street. may2

PORK—60 bbls. Mess, landing ex steamer A. L. Shotwell, for sale by JAMES H. MULFORD & CO., 91 Bank Place. may2

Simpson,

NOW AT

116 ☞ CANAL STREET, ☜ 116

advertises to sell DRY GOODS cheaper than any other house in New Orleans, which fact is admitted by all in the habit of visiting his establishment. Others are respectfully invited to call and examine his large lot of

FIFTEEN CENT BAREGES,

which are guaranteed to be equal to the two bit goods of any other house. See also, his

TWO BIT BAREGES,

fully equal to regular forty cent goods. See his

HALF DOLLAR BAREGES,

of rich colors, with Satin Stripes. His

TWO BIT FRENCH JACONETS,

fine and guaranteed fast colors. Also, his

THREE BIT ORGANDIES,

with Satin Stripes and colors, warranted. Also, his extra fine and rich

HALF DOLLAR ORGANDIES,

of the best quality, the same as is now selling at other houses for six bits. Examine, also, samples of over

1200 DOZEN LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,

and see the difference between these prices and the usual rates. Look at the immense stock of

LINEN SHEETINGS AND IRISH LINENS,

of manufactures kept by this house only, in this city, and superior to any other make, at prices no higher than the rates at which inferior fabrics are sold. Glance over some of the prices of an

IMMENSE STOCK OF HOSIERY,

no doubt THE BEST in the South, and you will see they are fully FIFTEEN PER CENT. under the usual prices. When you have examined these, and other goods equally cheap, the query will naturally arise as to how SIMPSON is enabled to sell his goods so much lower than other houses, which is explained by these facts:

SIMPSON makes his own selections, and buys cheaper than an agent could buy for him.

SIMPSON buys late in the season, after nearly all the Southern merchants have returned home, and consequently buys cheaper, with the advantage of obtaining the latest importations.

SIMPSON sells his goods for CASH, and is not forced to put an additional profit on his goods to compensate him for bad debts.

SIMPSON sells his goods rapidly, and is enabled to add an additional per centage on his profits to pay for old depreciated stock and change of fashions.

Strict adherence to this system has so much increased SIMPSON'S sales, that he is enabled to sell goods at a very small advance on original cost and yet do better than if he were to obtain a large profit and have sales "drag."

For the truth of all this, examine the stock and prices—they will be shown cheerfully, and in no instance will customers be pressed to purchase at SIMPSON'S,

may2 2pif 116 Canal street