DAILY CRESCENT

THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT,
OFFICE NO. 93 ST. CHARLES STREET,

Will be regularly served to subscribers in this city at an early hour every day, (Sunday excepted,) for $5 a year, in advance, payable to the Office, or 15 cents a week, payable to the carriers.

THE CIRCULATION

the Cresceent, Daily and Weekly, is such as to offer a desirable medium to advertisers. As

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER

circulates largely, and at an early hour, at the homes of citizens, and articles sold to families may be most advantageously advertised in its columns. No paper in the city circulates so extensively among families.

CONDITIONS

so such as to invite the attention and patronage of the public.

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MONDAY MORNING, MAY 30, 1853.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

LOUISIANA AND INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

It is contended by our political adversaries, that there is no authority in the Constitution authorizing the Federal Government to distribute the public lands among the States, that *the liberal grants which that Government has made to States* in which they lie, is a transgression of its powers, and a gross violation of the letter and spirit of the Constitution.

The bill known as "Bennett's Bill" is dissimilar from all others that have ever yet been before Congress in this, that it proposes to grant to the eleven *new States thirty-one millions two hundred and nineteen thousand acres of land* lying within these States, to aid them in the construction of railroads, and the improvements of harbors and rivers, in the States respectively. Here is the statement of the donations granted to the new States, and extracted from a public document, and which we believe is authentic:

Ohio	2,273,858	acres.
Indiana	3,267,460	"
Illinois	5,584,167	"
Miscuri	5,242,727	"
Alabama	2,654,284	"
Mississippi	4,151,011	"
Louisiana	1,210,122	"
Michigan	5,170,866	"
Arkansas	6,250,813	"
Florida	2,622,963	"
Iowa	2,713,965	"
Wisconsin	3,128,789	"
Tennessee	3,353,824	"
California	690,065	"
Minnesota	2,997,197	"
Oregon	12,188,978	"
New Mexico	7,403,120	"
Utah	6,081,707	"
Total	84,222,184	"

Bennett's bill proposes to donate to the new States nearly half as much more land.

In opposition to this distribution *our adversaries* say, that the lands bought with the revenue raised by taxation, should be sold by the Federal Government, and their proceeds applied to the liquidation of the amount in which they stand indebted to the revenue, and then to the diminution *pro tanto* of the customs. This is a perversion of all historical facts connected with the deeds of cession.

Prior to the revolution, each State had the right to levy imposts, independently of the General Government. They could break off wherever they thought it expedient, and were, for most of purposes, separate sovereignties; but, in order to advance the general interests of each State, in October, 1790, Congress passed the following:

"*Resolved*, That the unappropriated land that may be ceded or relinquished to the United States, by any particular State, pursuant to the recommendations of Congress of the 6th of September last, shall be disposed offor the common benefit of the United States."

The foregoing resolution prompted the States to make a full cession of their lands.

In 1780, New York made a cession of her lands. In 1783, Virginia also made a cession of her lands, annexing the following condition:

"That all the lands within the territory so ceded, and not reserved, shall be *considered* a common fund for the use and benefit of such of the United States as have become, or shall become, members of the confederation or federal alliance of the said States. Virginia inclusive, according to their usual respective proportions in the general charge and expenditure, and shall be faithfully and *bona fide* disposed of for that purpose, and for no other use or purpose whatever."

In 1784, Massachusetts made a deed of cession, with the same conditions and provisions. In Connecticut a similar cession was made. In 1787, South Carolina parted with her lands on similar terms. In 1789, North Carolina transferred her lands upon the following conditions and stipulations:

"All the land intended to be ceded by virtue of this act shall be *considered* as a common fund, for the use and benefit of the United States of America, North Carolina inclusive, according to their respective and usual proportion in the general charge and expenditure, and *shall* be faithfully disposed of for that purpose, and for no other use or purpose whatever."

In 1802, Georgia ceded her lands in the same way by which North Carolina made her cession. It must be observed that these cessions were made during the existence of the old articles of Confederation, before the States looked forward to the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, except the State of Georgia.

It must be obviously manifest that by this argument, on the part of the States, and of the United States, that the several States, in discrimination from the old Confederation, were to be the parties receiving the advantages, as the lands were to be "*a common fund*," for the use, or advantage, of the several States, not the confederated Republic, but the States.

Now the Revolutionary debt has been satisfied, the Government has executed its trust powers. Furthermore, as the General Government has in possession the lands, the States contended that the United States should assume the liquidation of the debts of the States. The assumption was made at the third session of the 27th old Congress, page 470:

"Section 22. *And be it further enacted*, That *the proceeds of the sales* which shall be made, of lands in the western territory, *now belonging or that may hereafter belong to the* United States, shall be, and are hereby, appropriated toward sinking or discharging the debts, for the payment whereof the United States now are, or, by virtue of this act, may be, bound, and shall be applied solely to that use, *until the said debts shall be fully satisfied.*"

Again, while the debts of the Federal Government were considerable, the war of 1812 was declared by the Congress of the United States against Great Britain. That war brought upon the Federal Government a debt of $168,000,000. The proceeds of these lands were applied to the extinguishment of this debt. In 1832, it was announced that a public debt no longer existed—we were a nation free from the incubus of a public debt. With a prosperous commerce, and our augmenting revenue, the question arises, what application should be made of the proceeds of the public lands? What, said General Jackson, in 1829, in his first message, anticipating the melting away of the public debt, by an economical administration of the revenues of the Government:

"It appears to me that the most safe, just, and federal disposition which could be made of the surplus revenue would be its apportionment among the several States, according to their ratio of representation."

In his Message of 1832, Gen. Jackson declares "that the public lands shall cease, as soon as practicable, to be a *source of revenue*."

"Among the interests which merit the consideration of Congress, after the payment of the public debt, one of the most important in my view is that of the *public lands*. Previous to the formation of our present Constitution it was recommended by Congress that a portion of the waste land *owned* by the States should be ceded to the United States, *for the purpose of general harmony, and as a fund to defray the expenses of the war*. The recommendation was adopted, and at different periods of time the States of Massachusetts, New York, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, granted their vacant soil *for the uses for which they had been asked. As the lands may now be considered as released from this pledge, the object for which they were ceded having been accomplished*, it is in the discretion of Congress to dispose of them in such way as best to conduce to the quiet, harmony, and general interest of the American people. * * * * * It seems to me to be our true policy that the public lands shall cease, as soon as practicable, to be a source of revenue."

In 1833, Mr. King, of the Senate, as Chairman of Committee on Commerce, made an elaborate report, in which he states that the proceeds of the public lands should no longer be looked to as a "*source of revenue*," Here is a full recognition of the principle of distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, or a distribution of the lands among the several States, according to representation.

Let us now ascertain the original cost of the public lands. We quote from authentic Congressional documents:

Paid to France for Louisiana, (principal and interest),	23,529,325
Paid to Spain for Florida, (principal and interest),	6,489,768
Paid to Georgia, (principal and interest),	3,082,000
Paid for Yazoo claims,	4,282,187
Paid Mexico,	15,000,000
Released claims,	6,000,000
Paid Texas,	10,000,000
Paid Indians up to 1839,	85,088,862
Appropriated and paid since, to 1851,	21,009,863
Land office expenses, surveys, etc.,	14,538,274
Making a total cost of	$189,000,189
Received by sales of lands in all,	138,563,266
Costs over sales,	$50,526,023

It is conceded, that the, money $23,529,325, and $6,489,768, paid for Louisiana and Florida was taken from the public treasury, and certainly the equivalent, or rather the proceeds of the public lands, from those States, has long ago *sponged* this debt. The lands which were obtained from Georgia did not cost the general government, including all expenses, more than about $10,000,000. Now the aggregate proceeds of the sales of the public lands of the States of Alabama and Mississippi, which were acquired from Georgia, have amounted to nearly $100,000,000—all of which has gone into the treasury of the United States. The general government has received more than costs of Louisiana and Florida from the sales of the public lands. The question now is, whether the public lands in their proceeds would be worth any thing to the State of Louisiana. We will proceed to show the number of acres and the amount of money to which Louisiana is entitled to receive, according to the ratio of her representation.

On the 30th of September, 1851, there were of lands, 1,309,586,140 acres. Divide the number of acres by the number of representatives from all the States in Congress, and you have to each representative 6,006,807 acres. Louisiana has four representatives: multiply the 6,006,807, the number of acres to each representative, by four, and you have 24,026,228 acres for Louisiana. Valuing it at the minimum price established by law, and Louisiana would be entitled to the sum of $25,000,000.

We do not contend for the power of Congress to levy tariff duties for the purpose of providing a surplus fund, over and above Government expenditures, to be distributed among the States. Now, what is the financial condition of the Treasury of the United States?

GOVERNMENT RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.—During the quarter ending the 31st of March, the receipts into the U. S. Treasury were as follows: From customs, $16,208,498 72; lands, $422,630 78; miscellaneous sources, $170,165 50; loan of 1847 (treasury notes funded), $2430—total, $16,803,095. The expenditures for the same period amounted to $10,338,332 01, including $2,571,176 47 for the Navy, $2,174,690 78 for the Army and Fortifications, $4,187,510 45 for civil, miscellaneous and foreign intercourse, and $987,030 06 for Pensions and the Indian Department, the balance being for interest on the public debt and the redemption of loans, etc.

Basing our calculations on the above receipts and expenditures, the expenditures cannot exceed $40,000,000, and the receipts must be equal to $60,000,000. The Treasury is in a state of *plethora*. It requires depletion—what is to be done with this large accumulating surplus revenue? Does this condition of the Treasury look like taking funds arising from customs to be converted in public lands, that these may be distributed among the States? When we ask for the distribution of the public lands, we do not ask that money should be raised for direct distribution. This is not the principle of Bennett's Land bill. We affirm that the public lands are to be a trust fund in the hands of the National Government, to be appropriated, first, to pay revolutionary debts of the old States, then for the common benefit of *all the States*. This is our position, and that the authority urged, for appropriating, besides eighty-four millions already granted, thirty-one millions of acres of these lands for the *exclusive benefit of the new States!*

Whatever may be the opinion of our political opponents against distributing these lands among the States, they cannot prevent distribution. While they are pursuing this improvident policy, distribution is going on in Congress, in the shape of grants of lands to the States to construct works of internal improvement.

Anti-Land Distribution is maintained in many of the States as a democratic measure. The vote upon Bennett's Land bill convinces us of that fact. When passed by the House of Representatives, there were only *thirty democrats* who voted in *the affirmative*. The democratic Senate, with the most obstinate determination, refused to act upon the question.

By the provisions of this bill, Louisiana would have received a very considerable benefit, and put into her possession the means of educating her children and building her railroads, and thus diminishing the cost of *transportation from the place of production to the place of consumption*.

We shall resume this subject in some subsequent issue.

JOHN BROWN.

This unfortunate citizen, whose application to Gen. Downs, Collector, was so singularly overlooked, requests us to state that he has placed in our hands a letter for the aforesaid Downs and a letter for "Bricks," to whom he also applied for an office. Both letters he peremptorily demands shall appear in to-morrow's Crescent, and he says very plainly that certain people have no business to run for an office, if, running and whipped out, they neglect *his* business for a week, and by their inattention to business deprive him of an opportunity of publicly expressing his indignation. He invites Col. Roach to dine with him the day after he gives the invitation (personally); and Gen. Downs and Col. Kendall, to do the same, the day after they go to a certain warm and unmentionable place. We bow our apologies to John Brown, and assure him we shall have the space to-morrow. We cannot consent to explain to him why "Bricks" lets the Crescent have, "by courtesy," the list of letters, and refuses the same to the Balloon.

We acknowledge the receipt of a communication, which calls our attention, for the first time, to a leading editorial, headed "Scotch Sentimentality," which appeared in Saturday's Crescent. The article was published in the absence of the reputed editor of the Crescent, and never came under the notice or supervision of the proprietor and chief conductor of the same. Neither would voluntarily make or authorize any reference to race, religion or sect. Neither would attribute begging as a professional matter to the Scotch—a frugal, thrifty, useful and hardy race. Neither ever knew of or saw a Scotchman begging.

In behalf of both, we would state that an article headed "Northern Story Paper," also appeared without their knowledge and under the same circumstances. There are many excellent family papers, such as the Home Journal, Noah's Sunday Times, the Sunday Atlas, the Saturday Courier, the Carpet Bag, the Picayune, etc., published at the North. Many of them have strenuously defended the Constitutional rights of slave-holders. In this, as in other matters, we are opposed to all sectional feeling. If persons choose to take them, they have a right to exercise their own judgment and—pay the printer.

EASTERN MAIL.—We have had no eastern mail from beyond Charleston since Friday last. Yesterday Charleston, Savannah and Mobile papers as late as due came through.

We return thanks to the officers of the steamer Oregon for Mobile papers of Saturday.

THE A. L. SHOTWELL AND THE ECLIPSE.—The recent race between these two magnificent steamboats has excited an extraordinary interest. Of the propriety of racing, we deem no discussion necessary in this connection. The officers of both boats fairly made it known to all whom it might concern, that they designed a race. Every man who went on either boat was aware of the fact. As a matter of course, the officers, on their own account, took every precaution; and from the fact of their extreme vigilance, no trips were, in all human probability, more free from danger. The case would have been different had a race suddenly sprung up, in actual proximity, in the course of an ordinary trip.

We had intended noticing this race at some length. Some kind friend (who probably edits a paper for his private amusement and benefit) has unceremoniously relieved us of papers which we had use for.

We can only state general matters to-day. The Shotwell, all things considered, unquestionably made a better trip in point of time than the Eclipse. It is unnecessary to argue the controverted point of two minutes time. The Shotwell was under comparative disadvantages. She had not (like the Eclipse) a steamboat waiting for her with fire-wood. She encountered a fog, and laid on a bar one hour and thirty minutes in the Ohio river. Testimony would go to show that Captain Wilson, of the Empress, was in her way at Evansville, and compelled her to pass round him. The statements of her running time, subtracting the two hours detention in the fog and on the bar, would go to show her more than two hours, ten or twelve minutes ahead of the Eclipse.

When we get the necessary papers, we shall make the necessary comparison of time from point to point. We subjoin the only statement we have.

We cannot too highly compliment the courteous publications and bearing of parties concerned in both boats. Their conduct is certainly fair and free from prejudice.

We advise that all parties should waive mere technicalities and petty controversy, withdraw their bets, and be good-humored generally.

From the Louisville Sunday Times we make the following extract of the running of the Shotwell. The Times says:

"By the following memoranda of her time it will be seen that she beat the time of the Eclipse 2 minutes, her time being 4 days, 9 hours and 29 minutes:

	D.	H.	M.
To Twelve Mile Point	1	00	
" Bonnet Carre Point		2	57
" Baton Rouge		9	42
" Bayou Sara		12	19
" Natchez		19	48
" Grand Gulf	1	00	24
" Vicksburg	1	04	68
" Napoleon	1	20	11
" Chute 66	2	00	00
" Memphis	2	10	00
" Cairo	3	03	57
" Paducah	3	07	03
" Evansville	3	19	30
" Cannelton	4	00	45
" Louisville	4	09	29

Making the trip from port in 4 days, 9 hours and 29 minutes."

For the Crescent.

THE DYING GIRL'S FAREWELL.

Farewell, mother! tears are streaming
O'er thy calm and pallid cheek.
Farewell, brother! thou art breathing
Forth a prayer to Him I seek.

Farewell, dear and lovely sisters!
May thy days unclouded be—
Blessings ever round thee hover
Peace and comfort be with thee.

Farewell, dear and trembling mother!
Fast thy tears are flowing now.
Cease thy weeping, gentle mother.
And let me kiss thy placid brow.

I am dying, mother, dying—
Hark! I hear an anthem swell—
I am going, mother, going—
Once more, mother, fare thee well!

May, 1853. JUNI ENTO.

RAILROAD TO PENSACOLA, FLORIDA.—Montgomery must be in speedy communication with the Gulf, to maintain her present position on the great highway between New York and New Orleans, and to reap the full benefit of her road to West Point. The road to Pensacola is the most feasible to supply the desideratum. It is the best, both in regard to distance and easy nature of construction. A deep interest, too, has already been waked up that augurs favorably for its early completion. Capitalists here and connected with the roads east of us have have taken the initiatory steps. Pensacola, too, has come forward in a liberal spirit, and subscribed $250,000—the Florida section of the company pledging itself to construct the road to the Alabama line. Our city now is appealed to for prompt and liberal action.

A petition is now circulating here, signed, when we saw it last, by our largest real estate owners, praying the city authorities to subscribe $500,000 to the capital stock of that company. That Montgomery, in its corporate capacity, should extend aid to this important enterprise, is the conviction of nearly all. [Montgomery Advertiser.

OF MERCANTILE INTEREST.—The New York Court of Appeals, in a recent decision, declared that checks, given payable upon a different day from that of their date, are entitled to grace. In other words, may be treated as bills of exchange. As the banks seldom or never accept paper, they are liable to be protested for non-acceptance. To avoid this, the word "*acceptance waived*" should be inserted in the check. The better way is to date the check on the day upon which it is made payable, underscoring the date. It is important that parties drawing *sight bills, and checks payable on a different day from date*, should insert "*without grace*," if they would have them paid on presentation.

THE NORTH STAR.—The injury to Com. Vanderbilt's yacht proved to be slight. She went to sea on Friday evening week, and the opinion is expressed that, with fair weather, she will make Southampton in twelve and a half days from New York. The accident consisted merely in the tearing up of some of her copper, from running into a rock, which was repaired in three hours. Com. Vanderbilt, in a card, relieves the pilot from all censure, saying the accident was inevitable from want of steerage room.

Benjamin T. Williams was, on Friday, the 20th inst., awarded seven thousand dollars by the Circuit Court in Boston for injuries received by an accident on the Portsmouth, Saco, and Portland Railroad. The rendition of a few more such verdicts would probably, says the New York Herald, have the effect of making railroad companies far more careful than they have been of late.

LARGE LIQUOR SEIZURE IN MAINE.—At Augusta, Maine, on the 13th instant, Marshal Jones seized forty or fifty barrels of different kinds of liquors, amounting in all to 1345 gallons, which had been brought from Boston by the schooner Rochester and placed in a storehouse on Flagg's wharf. There was no direction on the casks, and nothing to indicate the owner. The liquor will be advertised under the provisions of the law, and disposed of as contraband, unless an owner appears and proves the contrary.

A NEW ITEM.—The Havana correspondent of the Journal of Commerce gives the following facts in relation to the market value of the labor on which British philanthropy now bestows its conscientious patronage:

The British ship Thomas Gresham, arrived 11th inst., with 321 coolies, 148 days passage, yet in quarantine—consigned to Vilolde, Wardrop & Co.

British philanthropy has become an article to be reported in commercial parlance, and coolies for eight years are worth 9 ounces a head ($153) and $4 50 per month.

The late Robert G. Shaw, of Boston, bequeathed in his will the sum of $110,000 to be set apart at interest by his executors until it shall amount to $400,000. This sum is then to be known as the "Shaw Fund," and to be appropriated for the benefit of destitute mariners' children, under the age of 10 years.

The U. S. Mail steam ship Hermann, Captain Higgins, left her wharf at New York at three o'clock on Saturday, May 21st, with $400,000 in specie, and 170 passengers.

TELEGRAPHED TO THE CRESCENT.

By the Southern Line.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARCTIC.

COTTON FIRMER—DEMAND GOOD.

BREADSTUFFS DULL.

Trade Improved—Rate of Interest Lower.

NEW YORK, May 29.

The Collins steamer Arctic arrived at her wharf this morning at 2 o'clock. She brings dates from Liverpool to the 18th inst., and four days later than the accounts brought by the Europa. The following commercial report is embraced in her advices:

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, May 18.

There has been a good demand in the cotton market here, since the departure of the Europa, and the sales of the three business days, up to last evening, embraced 22,000 bales, of which 4,000 bales were taken for speculation, and 3,000 for export, leaving some 15,000 bales for the trade. Prices have generally been firmer, and for middling grades a slight improvement has been realized—most of the circulars now quoting as follows: Fair Orleans 6¼d; Middling Orleans 5 15-16d; Fair Uplands 6¼d, and Middling Uplands 5¼d per lb.

[The quotations by the Europa were, Fair Orleans 6¼d; Middling Orleans 5¾d; Fair Uplands 6¼d; and Middling Uplands 5¾d per lb. EDS.]

Flour has been in limited request, and prices have been rather easier but without a quotable decline.

Corn has been dull, and prices were in favor of buyers, but the quotations remain without actual change.

The provision market has been dull, with only limited sales of beef and pork at about the rates previously quoted.

Lard has been in good demand, and prices have advanced 6d. per cwt.

Coffee has been in fair request at firm prices, with moderate sales to the trade.

Rice has been in active demand.

Coffee has been in fair request at firm prices, with moderate sales to the trade. Rice has been in active demand.

Money and Trade.

The London Money Market has been easier, and the rates of interest have been lowered. The closing rate for Consols is 100¼ to 100¾.

Trade at Manchester has further considerably improved since the Europa left.

The Havre Cotton Market.

HAVRE, May 14.

There has been a good demand in the Cotton market here, with sales of 3000 bales during the past three days. The range of prices for Orleans descriptions has been 86 to 90¼ francs.

The Latest from Liverpool,

WEDNESDAY'S BUSINESS.

LIVERPOOL, May 18, P. M.

The demand for Cotton continues steady today, and the market is firm at yesterday's prices. The sales of the day will probably embrace 7000 bales.

General Intelligence—France.

The Princess Murat has arrived at Paris.

M. RASPAIL.—M. Raspail, the Socialist and eminent Chemist, recently liberated by Louis Napoleon, on the condition that he would leave France, had taken refuge in Brussels, but in consequence of representations made by the French Government, the Belgian authorities had ordered his departure from that city.

Milan—More Apprehensions.

It is reported that there is more trouble at Milan, and that the military had been called out and many persons arrested.

Spain—Mr. Soule.

Information of Mr Soule's appointment as Minister to Spain has been received at Madrid, and has created no little excitement in that city.

England—Fire in Liverpool—Arctic Expedition.

Brogden's cotton factory at Liverpool has been destroyed by fire.

The steamer Phoenix has received orders from the Admiralty to proceed to the Arctic Ocean, in search of Sir John Franklin.

China.

The latest advices from China state that there was a great panic at Shanghai, arising from apprehension of an early attack from the insurgents, who were still threatening the city. All was quiet at Canton.

U. S. Vessels of War.

The U. S. corvette St. Louis, at the latest accounts, was lying at Alexandria, in company with the steam frigate San Jacinto.

The steam frigate Mississippi was at Galle when last heard from. The officers and crews of all the vessels in good health.

Distinguished Arrivals.

NEW YORK, May 29.

Among the passengers arrived on board the Arctic are the Hon. Wm. C. Rives, late U. S. Minister to France, and Commodore John H. Aulick, late of the Naval squadron in the Indian Ocean.

Eastern Mail.

MOBILE, May 29.

The eastern mail has arrived bringing dates from New York of the 21st, 22d and 23d inst., as late as due.

GROSS ANTI-RENT OUTRAGE—*An Officer brutally maimed, tarred and scourged.*—A letter dated Schoharie (N. Y.) May 19, gives the following: "A Mr. Lawrence proceeded to the house of Jacob A. Deitz on Tuesday last for the purpose of serving a summons. He found Mr. D. near his house, and handed him the papers. D. took them and read them, when he threw them on the ground, seized Lawrence by the throat, calling him a damned scoundrel for coming to serve papers on him. He then called to his family to blow a horn, when a man named Hollenbeck, who was at work for Deitz as a mason, intercepted for Lawrence, who managed to get away, and started off on a run. Deitz followed in pursuit, knocked Lawrence down, and held him until four men in disguise made their appearance; they then tied his hands behind him, and took him to a small piece of brush near by, then tore off his coat, vest and cravat, and with a jack-knife cut off his hair, occasionally cutting his scalp, and remarking that they had a plaster that would heal it up, they tarred his head and body, and poured tar into his boots. After exhausted all their ingenuity in this way, each one cut a stick and whipped him until they got tired. They then tied his hands before him, and started him for the house, each of them kicking him at every step. They made him take the papers back, but took them back again, when, after knocking him down again, they left him, and he succeeded in reaching the residence of George Becker last evening. His legs, hands, arms and face are badly bruised."

The Presbyterian General Assembly, in session at Buffalo, agreed on Thursday, the 19th inst., that the first Monday in January, notwithstanding it will be New Year's Day, is to be observed as a day of general fasting and prayer for the conversion of all the world.

The Cincinnati express train, on the New York and Erie railroad, ran from Hornellsville to Susquehanna, recently, a distance of 145 miles in 161 minutes. The Binghampton Republican believes this to be the greatest speed which has ever been attained, for so great a distance, on any road in the United States.

THE TEN MILE RACE.—There was a vast crowd yesterday on the Metairie Course, to witness the two races advertised to come off. The first being for green pacing horses, was won by Mr Rice with *Bay Pet*, *Highflyer*, his opponent, taking the first heat, on which the odds went up 4 to 1 on him. He did not "fill the papers," however, *Bay Pet* winning the next three heats with ease. We append a summary:

S. Rice enters *Bay Pet*	2	1	1	1
B. Moore enters *Highflyer*	1	2	2	2

Time, 2:04—2:08—2:04½—2:07.

The Ten Mile Trotting Race came off next, and was a very creditable performance, the winning horse *Nobby* going through the distance with ease to himself, having apparently a good brush in him at the outcome. *Fleet Boat*, the only horse left in the race was beaten about half a mile; he did not act well, and was not extended at any time in the race. *Grey Henry* took the "minutes" and sloped, after going some three miles. *Bay Mey* on the seventh mile also "vamosed the ranch," and gave up the contest. The time made by *Nobby* astonished even his friends, who were marking 37 or 38 minutes, his time being 33:40; *Fleet Boat's* 34:48.

Time—First mile	3:33
Second mile	3:24
Third mile	3:22
Fourth mile	3:21
Fifth mile	3:20
Sixth mile	3:19
Seventh mile	3:20
Eighth mile	3:18
Ninth mile	3:23
Tenth mile	3:29
Total	33:40

Joe Wilson and *Silver Tail* go on Sunday next—mile heats—3 in 5, to harness, for a Proprietor's Purse of $100, with an inside stake of $100 each.

OCEAN SPRINGS.—We have received from Mr. Everett, the popular and gentlemanly lessee of the new hotel now nearly erected at the Ocean Springs, a note informing us that, owing to unexpected obstacles, the house will not be completed and opened before the 10th day of June, and that, therefore, his friends and intending visitors will consult their own convenience, as well as his, by delaying their visits until that time. We have no doubt that the hotel which Mr. Everett is to control will be exceedingly popular and crowded with visitors. All will, however, see the propriety of Mr. Everett's present request, and conduct themselves in accordance. After the 10th of June they will be permitted to travel thitherward in such numbers as shall seem best to themselves.

The excessive heat of yesterday rendered Perry's fans very agreeable companions. If we only had a water cooler in which to lave our thirst we would be fixed for summer.

MORE NEW BOOKS.—By reference to J. B. Steel's advertisement in another column, it will be seen that he is in receipt of another assortment of standard School Books, and the latest and most popular literary productions. His stock of Books and Stationery are eminently worthy the attention of the trade and public.

NEW LAW BOOKS.—It will be seen on reference to Thos. L. White's advertisement, that he is in receipt of another assortment of recent legal publications of a standard character. The profession and those of our readers in search of legal knowledge, will find one of the most complete assortment of law books at White's in the city.

NEW MUSIC.—We have been favored with several pieces of New Music from Philip P. Werlein's, No. 5 Camp street. The very latest and most popular compositions are at all times to be had at his establishment.

SIMPSON'S SUMMER GOODS.—Owing to the lateness of the season, Simpson, at 116 Canal street, commences this morning to sell his heavy stock of seasonable Dry Goods, at greatly reduced prices. The goods to be sold are all fresh and fashionable, and well worthy the attention of our numerous lady readers. We anticipate a rush at his establishment during the present week.

THE LAND RAFFLE.—We would direct the attention of those who are disposed to speculate, at a small outlay, or conceive themselves in luck, to the advertisement of the great Land Raffle in another column. It certainly holds out strong inducements to those at all inclined to acquire cash or valuable property in that way.

PREPARED FLOUR.—Dr. J. Chandler, No. 89 Fulton street, is now manufacturing this article in quantities to suit purchasers; its superiority over ordinary flour is now universally acknowledged.

JARVIS & WOODMAN.—These gentlemen offer to druggists, physicians and planters, one of the largest and best selected stock of drugs in the city. Their facilities for importing foreign drugs and chemicals, and their extensive arrangements with the American manufacturers are such that they are enabled to supply their friends on terms that defy competition. Their stock of patent medicines is made up from receipts of practicing physicians, and comprises as large and varied an assortment as any in the United States.

BALDNESS CURED.—To be cured of baldness is a great desideratum with many, and we know of no more effectual way to accomplish it than by using the celebrated Hyperion, for sale by J. Wright & Co., 150 Chartres street. They have received of late numerous testimonials of the extraordinary effects of their wash. Try it.

PREPARED FLOUR.—We have seen this article tried and can recommend it for family use. It is cheap and saves much trouble in the preparation. For sale by the package or barrel by J. M. Weymouth, 128 Poydras street.

Died:

On Friday, May 27, at St. Louis, Mo., Mr. PINDAR BARTLETT, in the 65th year of his age.

To Reduce Stock!

SIMPSON,

116 CANAL STREET, Touro's Row. **116**

Will commence on MONDAY, May 30, to sell off his SUMMER GOODS, preparatory to taking account of stock, at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

The assortment at this establishment, for beauty and variety, is equal to ANY IN THE SOUTH,

and the prices are now at so low a figure, that persons intending to visit the Northern and Eastern cities can economize by looking their purchases AT HOME.

Five yards handsome GINGHAMS have been reduced to 18 cts. per yd.
An assortment of LAWNS, all colors, at 12½ cents.
LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, from $1 per dozen up.
EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS, from 10 cents up.
WHITE COTTON HOSE, from $1 25 per dozen up.
LINEN HUCKABACKS, from 10 cents up.
APPLICATION LACE MANTILLAS, at $10 each.
Over 1000 PARASOLS, of new styles, at great bargains.
FASHIONABLE EMBROIDERED COLLARS, from 50 cents up.
EMBROIDERED UNDER-SLEEVES, from 75 cents up.
HEM-STITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS, from $2 00 per dozen up.
BARGES, from 18 cents up.
RICH SATIN PLAID RIBBONS, at 25 cents.
IRISH LINENS, pure flax, at very low prices.
Also the following articles, fully as cheap as they can be procured at any establishment in New York:
LINEN SHEETINGS,
PILLOW CASINGS,
TOWELS,
NAPKINS,
TABLE DAMASKS,
CURTAIN GOODS,
COTTON SHEETINGS,
COTTON SHIRTINGS,
PLANTATION DRILLS,
VESTS,
LINEN CHECKS,
PRINT,
DOMESTIC GOODS,
MOURNING GOODS,
THREAD LACES,
RIBBONS,
FANS,
SKIRTS.

PLANTATION GOODS.

BLANKETS,
KERSEYS,
JEANS,
LINSEYS,
LOWELLS,
BROWN COTTONS,
DENIMS,
COTTONADES,
SPUN COTTON.

At the Lowest Wholesale Prices, for Cash or City Acceptance.

Also, a large stock of
CHECKED CAMBRICS, STRIPED CAMBRICS, CHECKED AND STRIPED SWISS MUSLINS, FIGURED SWISS MUSLINS, FIGURED CAMBRICS, COLORED SWISS GOODS, TARLETONS, WHITE CAMBRIC AND JACONETS, NAINSOOK AND BOOK MUSLINS, MULL SWISS AND JACONET EDGINGS AND INSERTINGS, SWISS AND JACONET BANDS, PALM LEAF FANS, Canton Matting, etc., etc.

All at Very Low Prices.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

will find it to their interest to call, as in connection with the retail stock are EXTENSIVE WHOLESALE ROOMS on the second, third and fourth floors.

C. M. SIMPSON,
116 Canal street.

New Law Books,

FOR SALE BY

THOMAS L. WHITE,

105 CANAL STREET. **105**

LAW OF MORTGAGES—By Francis Hilliard.
TAPPING ON MANDAMUS.
TREATISE ON LAW OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.
LAWS JURISDICTION ON UNITED STATES COURTS.
BECK'S MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE—Revised edition. 2 Vols.
BENEDICT'S AMERICAN ADMIRALTY.
CONKLING'S ADMIRALTY PRACTICE.
ENGLISH LAW AND EQUITY REPORTS—Vol. 12.
may30 2tsp

FOR SALE—The light draught steamer BANNER, well fitted in every respect, for pleasure and fishing, which will be sold cheap to a prompt purchaser. T. J. WILSON, 17 Carondelet street.

TEXAS LAND—50,000 acres, immediately contiguous to a favorable market. Two Railroads in contemplation will (if survey) pass through this tract. This land embraces all advantages, making it especially desirable as a colony. For further information, inquire of J. G. PIERCE, 5 Exchange Place.

CONSTABLE'S SALE.

Second Justice's Court, City of New Orleans, Parish of Orleans. F. A. WOOD vs. P. McLEISH. No. 10,948, 10,947, 10,946.

BY VIRTUE of three writs of fieri facias to me directed by the Hon. C. V. Jonas, Second Justice of the Peace, in and for the City of Orleans, I will sell at public auction, on SATURDAY, the 11th day of June, 1853, at 12 o'clock, at the Court-room, Delaware Centre, corner of Old Levee street:

The contents of the BAR ROOM and KITCHEN FURNITURE, consisting of Counters, Chairs, Looking Glasses, Tables with Marble tops, Lamps, Hanging Cooking Stove with Copper Boilers, and sundry other articles.

Seized in the above suit. Terms cash.

C. F. PEARSON, Constable.

SUNDRIES—
PORT WINE—40 cases (1 dozen each) Howard, March & Co.
SHERRY—78 cases (1 dozen each) Rosario Pale Sherry
WHISKY—40 bbls. Old Monongahela, in close consignment.
ANISETTE—4 cases.
DEMIJOHNS—One, two, three and five gallons. French.
LONDON PORTER—30 casks.
CLARET—1100 cases various brands. For sale by
may30 3t S. WOLFF, 78 Camp street.

SUNDRIES—
QUININE—4100 oz. landing and in store.
OIL ALMONDS—Almond and Bergamot.
DRIED APPLES—150 bbls. in the order.
HAMS—Sugar & Shay's Sugar Cured. For sale by
may30 E. J. HART & CO., 79 Tchoupitoulas street.

BOILED LINSEED OIL—20 bbls. landing and for sale by A. DELAGRAVE & CO., 17 Magazine street.

$1000 IN CASH or 300 Acres of Land. GRAND RAFFLE! RAFFLE! To come off on the first of June.—The $1000 Raffle, or a PLANTATION OF 300 ACRES and the STOCK IN TRADE OF A MILLINERY STORE being now nearly TWENTY PRIZES, amounting to $1000, at TWO DOLLARS PER CHANCE.

In addition to the Twenty Prizes, it is so arranged that every person taking a chance will get a Ticket in a Gift Enterprise. Also, the highest prize will be the choice of the Land or $1000 in cash.

The Goods to be seen and Chances taken at J. JOHNSON'S, corner of Josephine and Levee streets, Fourth District, (late Lafayette,) and also at SAM. JACKSON'S, corner of Barracks and Poydras streets, at a time. Time winning to secure chances are requested to apply soon. NOTE—The stock of the Millinery Store is valued at $1000, and consists of a Piano Forte; a Silk Quilt, three yards square and made of rich silk ribbons; splendid Silk Dress Patterns; Mantillas; handsome diamond Ladies' Bonnets, latest style of Silk, Satin, Tuscan, Hair, Straw, etc.; Children's Gipsy Flats, full trimmed; Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, etc. may26 6t

New Books,

60 CAMP STREET. 60

(Just received from the Press of D. Appleton & Co.)

ELECTRO PHYSIOLOGY—A scientific, popular and practical Treatise on the Prevention, Causes and Cure of Diseases; or, Electricity as a Curative Agent, supported by theory and fact. By Dr. Gersham Hoff, Second Edition. Embellished with numerous Illustrations.
HARKNESS'S SECOND LATIN BOOK—Comprising an HISTORICAL LATIN READER, with Notes and Rules for Translating, and an Exercise Book, developing a complete analytical syntax, in a series of lessons and exercises, involving the construction, analysis and reconstruction of Latin Sentences. By Albert Harkness, A. M.

.... ALSO ....

PART 34. MEMOIRS, JOURNAL AND CORRESPONDENCE OF THOMAS MOORE—