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
Of the Crescent, Daily and Weekly, is soon to be offered a desirable medium to advertisers. As

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

OUR TERMS
are such as to invite the attention and patronage of the public.

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All Advertisements not marked will be published one month and charged accordingly.

FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 3, 1853.

The List of Letters will appear in this paper to-morrow as usual.

Thanks to the clerks of the Aleck Scott and Illinois for St. Louis papers of the 28th ult.

LATE PERIODICALS.—We are indebted to J. C. Morgan, near the Post-office, for the April numbers of the Westminster and London Quarterly Reviews, and also for the June number of Putnam's Monthly. There are a great variety of interesting and valuable papers in each, which are of an order to please all classes.

We are also under obligations to the same gentleman for the last number of the New York Illustrated News.

THE NEW BASIN.—We see that the Council have referred the matter of a bridge over the New Basin to a committee. The necessity of such a reference is a puzzle to us. The previous Council, upon a plain opinion of a distinguished lawyer, late City Attorney, that the company controlling the New Basin was compelled to construct or permit the construction of such a bridge, at St. Paul street, ordered its construction at that point. This should certainly have settled the point. But further, in pursuance of the order of the Council, a bridge has been actually constructed, and now lies rotting in a yard. This seems to us queerly indecisive legislation.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT AND THE CITY COUNCIL.—The treatment of the Fire Department by the City Council appears to be "the old story over again," only a little worse. The present Council has been palavering, excepting, hesitating, delaying, until the different companies are nearly seven weeks behind the receipt of their usual annual appropriations, and many of them are consequently forced to that ruinous business, which is called "going into debt." This "going into debt" means paying twice as much for a thing as it is worth.

As usual, the Fire Companies are treated very much in the same surly spirit with which one gives a dime to an importunate street beggar. Yet, their members, as a general rule, have no property to save from conflagration, and only ask for reasonable facilities to aid them in gratuitous labors for the public good, for which they lose time, and risk life, limb and health.

Now, look at common sense. Suppose these unpaid volunteers—volunteers not only unpaid, but actually taxing themselves in fines and monthly dues for the protection of property in which they have no interest—suppose they should indignantly disband? Well, the city would have to pay a *hired department* which could not cost less than three hundred and fifty thousand a year—ten times what the unpaid department costs.

Gentlemen of the Council, let the Department have its appropriation, and in season; give better fire-houses than the miserable shanty of No. 28, and make repairs which are necessary elsewhere.

FILTHY STREETS.—We have received a communication desiring us to call the attention of the Street Commissioner to the filthy and unhealthy condition of sundry streets, between Poydras and Canal streets. Their present condition is denounced very severely, and they are said to yield an odor not at all suggestive of rose or mignionette, and productive of great discomfort both to residents and passers.

We would inform our correspondent that the evil to which he alludes has been under consideration in the Board of Assistant Aldermen for some time past, and that at their last session they passed a resolution calculated, in their opinion, to lessen the nuisance. Should it be found inoperative or unsuccessful, we have no doubt that further and more efficient measures will be taken.

We are aware that many of our streets, especially those toward the rear of the city, are far from enjoying that degree of cleanliness they should possess, and we trust that as the hot weather is now approaching, the attention of our officials will be directed to their improvement, and that some efforts will be taken to make them what they should be, and keep them as they ought to be kept.

CIRCUSES.—In common with the rest of our countrymen we have some interest in the shows and circuses that continually travel through the country, delighting not only the boys and girls, but even attracting the more sedate and intelligent classes, and we have that amount of knowledge concerning them that is enjoyed by others who, with us, have gazed at their feats and performances. We were not, however, until recently, aware that there is an annual congress and parliament of circus managers, at which routes of travel, time and places of exhibition are marked out and allotted to each concern. Such is nevertheless the case, and it shows how quietly and easily matters are arranged and great interests controlled when left to care for themselves. Business of infinitely less moment and much slighter importance has often occupied the attention of our wise legislators for months at a time.

There are at present twenty-two traveling circuses in the country, employing a great amount of capital and great numbers of men and horses. They start out each season from their places of hybernation, and delight and stir up the small towns and villages with their big bills, triumphal processions and marvellous performances. Some of them almost rival the splendor and extent of the ancient times when the circus was what the theatre now is. Franconi's in New York, probably eclipses anything that ever delighted the Roman Emperors and amused the Roman citizens.

ARRIVAL OF THE U. S. STEAMER FASHION.—The U. S. steamer Fashion, Captain Baker, arrived last night from Tampa, May 30, *via* Pensacola, 1st of June. Left, Gen. Childs at Tampa; U. S. frigate Columbia at Pensacola. Came into Pass a l'Outré at 5 o'clock A. M., on the 2d June.

She brings the following passengers:

Mrs. Gen. Twiggs, Miss M. Twiggs, Miss M. Twiggs, Miss Baker, Miss Kennon, Mrs. Baker, Miss Adams, Col. A. C. Myers, U. S. A., Lieuts. Davis and Fry, Messrs. Abrahams, J. W. Pixley, R. Ferguson, and three on deck.

SPOLIATIONS ON THE FALKLAND ISLANDS.—The Washington Union publishes the following official notification by the State Department, dated 29th ult.:

Official information has been received at this department that the British authorities at the Falkland Islands having complained to their Government that the wild cattle on those islands are frequently killed, and that other depredations are committed there by persons landing from vessels under the flag of the United States, it is the intention of the British Government to send a force thither competent to prevent a recurrence of such acts. Consequently, masters of vessels and other citizens of the United States resorting to that quarter are warned that, if they commit spoliations in the Falkland Islands, they will incur the penalties which may be prescribed therefor.

Naturalization and its Consequences.

In the prosecution of this subject, we shall investigate whether naturalization, obtained for general and permanent purposes, is not valid and effectual? Whether the Government is not bound, under all circumstances, to protect a naturalized citizen, who not only performs every duty enjoined, but incorporates himself and his resources with the members and wealth of the nation?

These, in our judgment, are questions well worthy of the deepest consideration, and easy of solution.

We think it may be assumed as a general principle, that the law of nations, without regarding the municipal regulations prescribed for his admission, views every man as a member of the society in which he is found.

The columns of our paper will not permit us to go into a full examination of the principles of public law, in reference to the right of expatriation. We think, however, that it can be maintained, under the established law of nations, and even by the laws and practice of those who have become the most strenuous advocates for what may be termed the modern doctrine of perpetual allegiance—a doctrine which grew out of the feudal system, and was supported upon a principle which became inoperative with the obligations on which it was founded.

In this country *expatriation* or *emigration* is conceived to be a fundamental right. As far as the practice adopted by the Government of the United States is evidence of its existence, it is fully recognized, constantly exercised, and has never, in any way, been restrained.

The general evidence of expatriation is *actual emigretion*, with other concurrent acts, showing a determination and intention to transfer allegiance.

The evidence, as published in this case, is, emigration more than fourteen years ago, *swearing allegiance to the Government* and continuing uniformly in the United States from that time to this. On this evidence Vigil has lost his character as a citizen of Cuba, has abandoned his rights as such, and cannot be called upon to perform *any of the duties incident to his former allegiance*. He has been recognized as a legitimate, naturalized citizen of the United States, enjoying all the rights and advantages of that character without being subject to any of the restrictions and inconveniences of a citizen of Cuba.

The American Government, like every other civilized government, avows the principle, and indulges the practice, of naturalizing foreigners. In Great Britain and through Europe, the laws and regulations upon the subject, are not materially dissimilar to the laws and regulations of the United States. The effect, however, of such naturalization upon the connection which previously subsisted, between the naturalized person and the government of the country of his birth, have been sufficiently considered, at different times, and in different places. Still, there are many respects in which a diversity of opinion does not exist, and cannot arise. It is agreed, on all hands, that an act of naturalization is not a violation of the law of nations, but creates between the parties the reciprocal obligations of allegiance and protection; and while a naturalized citizen continues in the territory and jurisdiction of his adopted government, he cannot be pursued, or seized, or restrained, by his former sovereign, but is entitled to all the benefits and subject to all the duties imposed by such a relation.

The Constitution of the United States provides for the "*naturalization of foreigners*," which provision recognizes the right of expatriation, and promises protection to those who exercise it. The two latter are the inevitable consequences of the former.

It has been decided by the Supreme Court of the United States that "naturalization creates a permanent allegiance." [4 Peter's Condensed Reports, page 108, the Pizarro.]

There is no principle of the natural or written law more perfectly understood than this—that what the law expressly authorizes a person to do, it will justify and support him in doing. Now Vigil is an American citizen, in virtue of the naturalization laws. Is it within the jurisdictional power of Cuba to issue orders for the prosecution of a citizen, because he has used denunciatory language of the institutions of that Government? We emphatically deny the authority. By so doing she has invaded our territory; she has no jurisdiction beyond her territorial limits, and consequently, no authority to arrest a citizen of this place. The right now claimed by the authorities of Cuba is not recorded in any positive code of the law of nations; it is not displayed in the elementary works of the nation, nor has it ever been exemplified in the usages of any other country, in any age.

It is a decided and settled principle in the American law, that the penal laws of a country do not reach in their disabilities, or penal effects, beyond the jurisdiction where they are established. Folliot vs. Ogden, 1; H. Blocks, 123, 135; Lord Ellenborough, Wolf vs. Oxholm, 6; Moule & Lelon, 99; Commonwealth of Massachusetts vs. Green, 17; Mass. Rep., 514, 539, 543; Scoville vs. Cornfield 14; Johns' Rep. 338, 340. It has also been decided that we are not bound, by the doctrine of international amity, to enforce the penal laws of a foreign territory, when contrary to our policy or institutions.

In further elucidation of this subject, we refer to the letter of Mr. Buchanan, late Secretary of State:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, November 1, 1848.

SIR—I have received your letter of the 23d ult., referring to the case of William S. Bush, steward of the American bark "Childe Harold," arrested on board that vessel, charged with the delivery of various packages of papers, calculated to create an insurrectionary spirit among the inhabitants of Cuba. Your course in this matter is fully approved; and I have to request that you will continue towards him all proper countenance and support.

The American masters in the port of Havana, to whom you refer, are entirely mistaken in supposing that it would be a violation of the national flag and national honor to arrest one of the crew of a merchant vessel, which had voluntarily entered that port, for a crime committed within the local jurisdiction. To use the language of Chief Justice Marshall, in delivering the opinion of the court in the case of the schooner Exchange vs. McFaddon and others, (7th Cranch, 144,) "When private individuals of one nation spread themselves through another, as business or caprice may direct, mingling indiscriminately with the other, *or when merchant vessels enter for the purposes of trade, it would be obviously inconvenient and dangerous to society*, and would subject the laws to continual infraction, and the *Government to degradation, if such individuals or merchants did not owe temporary and local allegiance, and were not amenable to the jurisdiction* of the courts." In the United States we should be in a sad condition if this were not the case, and if all crimes committed on board of foreign merchant vessels should pass unpunished, and all criminals who could make their escape on board such vessels should be protected from arrest. In the opinion to which I have referred, the Chief Justice (page 156) correctly says: "The jurisdiction of the nation within its own territory is necessarily exclusive and absolute. It is susceptible of no limitation not imposed by itself. Any restriction upon it, deriving validity from an external source, would imply a diminution of its sovereignty to the extent of the restriction, and an investment of that sovereignty to the same extent in that power which could impose such restriction."

I am, sir, respectfully, your ob't serv't,
JAMES BUCHANAN.

R. B. CAMPBELL, Esq.,
United States Consul, Havana.

See Senate Documents, Second Session Thirtieth Congress, vol. 4, page 83.

In reference to jurisdictional limits, powers, etc., between nations, as regards the arrest of individuals, we may refer to the case of Jonathan Robbins, which was argued with so much recondite learning, in Congress, in 1800. No comment can add to the value of that manly and perspicuous exposition of the law of jurisdiction as made by Chief Justice Marshall, in the maintenance of rules, which have been respected and upheld, in all seasons and on all occasions, by the government of the United States.

The principles which we have laid down are too moderate and just to furnish any motive to the Spanish government for hesitating to revoke this proceeding now complained of. It can hardly be doubted that the government of Cuba will ultimately accede to them in the fullest extent; but if that be a sanguine calculation, it is still incontrovertible, that a disinclination at this moment to acknowledge them can suggest no rational inducement for declining to revoke, at once, what every principle disowns, and what must be revoked at last.

NEW ORLEANS AND LOUISVILLE MAIL.—We find the following in the Washington Union of the 27th ult.:

The Postmaster-General, having had under consideration the important mail arrangements between Louisville, Ky., and New Orleans, has concluded to modify the acceptance of his predecessor, made on the first March last, so as to dispense with the restriction of the service to low-pressure boats, and with the way mails between Cairo and St. Francisville; the compensation to be adjusted by the standard of the lowest bids received under the advertisement therefor.

The contract is therefore concluded with the Messrs. Glover and Mather, who are the lowest bidders at the recent letting, for the daily express service between Louisville and Cairo, and between St. Francisville and New Orleans, at an annual compensation of $297,975, from the 1st of December next, or as much earlier as practicable; the Postmaster-General reserving the right to require the supply of six additional offices by the express line, without additional pay. The entire service is to be performed in safe and suitable steamboats.

NO STATUE TO WEBSTER.—The resolve proposed some time since in the Massachusetts Legislature, appropriating ten thousand dollars to the erection of a statue to the late Daniel Webster, was defeated in the House on the 23d, by a vote of yeas 111, nays 115. The precise division is not given, but we suppose the negatives were composed of the freesoilers, the democrats, and a few of the whigs.

In alluding to this subject the Boston Courier, of the 26th, says:

The motion in the House of Representatives to reconsider the vote by which the Webster monument resolves were rejected, was yesterday laid upon the table. The resolves are therefore lost. Mr. Webster's fame will not suffer by this event, though the Legislature is disgraced. His enemies imagine they have obtained a triumph, when they have only shown the world their own meanness. They may sing pæans over the affront which they have aimed at the great American statesman, but they may rest assured that no friend of Mr. Webster envies them their feelings. A few years will brush away all the dirt they are casting upon his memory, but who will remember his detractors? They may be thankful that they are too small even now to attract notice.

WASHINGTON AFFAIRS.—*Washington*, May 26.—The District appointments are now receiving the consideration of the President. Mr. Ramsey, dem., has been appointed Chief Clerk of the First Comptroller's office, vice Leaman, whig.

Judge Mason has commenced the regeneration of the Patent Office, by removing the following clerks: Messrs. Stansbury, Henrell, Roane, Duval, Johnson, Edelin, Haslain, Lay and Baily.

W. S. King, of Rhode Island, Recording Secretary of the U. S. Agricultural Society, will be appointed to the Agricultural desk, vice Dr. Lee, some time since removed. Mr. K. will be acceptable to the agricultural community generally.

There are quite a number of applicants for the vacant examinership. As the work in that department is six months behind hand, it is presumed it will soon be filled, and extra examiners may be found necessary.

A large delegation is present from Harrisburg, urging the appointment of Parks as Postmaster there. Others are and have been here against him. State politics enter into the contest.

Wm. C. Zantinger, Disbursing Agent of the State Department, has been removed, and Stubbs reinstated, the change to take effect on the 1st of July.

Archbishop Hughes is here, and ministered the initiatory sacrament to fifty girls, at St. Patrick's Cathedral, this morning.

THINGS IN NEW YORK.—John McComb, formerly a prominent politician, died on Wednesday, aged 92 years.

John Manning was fatally stabbed in a hovel at the Five Points, on Wednesday, by a companion, named Sullivan.

Mr. Forrest's engagement at the Broadway Theatre has been abruptly terminated, or interrupted, in consequence of spraining his foot.

The Sardinian corvette "San Giovanni" will sail, on her return home, on Monday next. The intention was to stay in port a little while during the World's Fair, but the prospects of an early opening of the Crystal Palace are not very encouraging at present.

The Arctic Expedition, under command of Dr. Kane, will sail from the Battery on Tuesday next, at 11 A. M., escorted by Capt. Sturges, who has volunteered steam-power for the occasion.

The lecture of Thomas Francis Meagher, on "Young Ireland," delivered on Wednesday evening, in Metropolitan Hall, for the benefit of the New York Volunteers, was more numerously attended than probably any other lecture this season has been. Gen. Scott was unable to attend, but sent a letter containing "material aid."

There are no fewer than 5,644 paupers in the City Alms-house at present—a larger number than have been known for years. The expenditures for their support during the month of April amounted to $33,814 95.

There are being built at the several shipyards of the city, 7 steamships, 9 clipper-ships, 1 packet ship, 2 barks, 1 brig, 4 schooners, and 8 steamboats, of an aggregate burthen of 33,195 tons.

James N. Brown, a builder, from Weehawken, N. J., came to the city on Monday, when he was thrown from his wagon and killed.

LATE AND INTERESTING FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.—We have advices from Costa Rica to the 7th inst. Juan Raphael Mora, the President, in his message to the Congress of Costa Rica, says the country is prosperous, enjoys peace, and maintains its credit among foreign nations. The Port of Punta Arenas, he says, has an importance now on the map it never had before. A steamer contract with a rich United States capitalist, to touch there, aggrandizes it. He congratulates Costa Rica that it is at peace with all other States. The old spirit of dividing and subdividing the Central American States, he hopes, is gone, and he urges union among them. France is negotiating for a reduction of duties on coffee. England and the United States have offered their mediation with Nicaragua, as to boundaries. The Washington cabinet came handsomely to the aid of Costa Rica in defending her from the attacks of obscure agents. Negotiations are going on with the Holy See, also with Austria, Tuscany and Sardinia. With Peru, there is particularly a good understanding. With New Grenada, boundary difficulties and dangers are impending, a happy settlement of which is hoped for.

We have also later advices from San Salvador, which declines making any further efforts to restore the Central American confederacy—from Honduras, which has laid an extraordinary tax to provide means of war in case the boundary troubles with Guatemala are not amicably settled, of which there are now some prospects—and from Nicaragua, the Chambers of which had been opened by an address from the Director of the State. [Balt. Sun, 27th.

AN UNWELCOME VISITOR.—A black water-snake, about 20 inches in length, was found in a bed, in the second story of a dwelling in York, recently. The bed was occupied during the night by two little girls, who did not discover until rising in the morning that they had had such a bed-fellow. How the snake got there remains a mystery, as there is no water nor anything to attract reptiles near the house.

TELEGRAPHED TO THE CRESCENT.

By the Southern Line.

LATER FROM HAVANA.

Arrival of the Black Warrior.

MOBILE, June 2, 1:30, P. M.

The steamship Black Warrior has arrived here, having left Havana on the 31st ult. The city at that time was perfectly quiet, and no news of any consequence was stirring.

A private letter dated Havana, May 30, states that there had been some excitement in the city, caused by an attempted *emeute* among the scholars belonging to the different schools.

It appears that the Captain General had severely reprimanded some of the Professors and masters of these schools, charging them with having inculcated in the minds of the youth under their charge, opinions entirely too liberal, and he expressed a determination to suppress any thing having a tendency to the diffusion of liberal sentiments. This, very naturally, gave great offence to the parties concerned, and they made an effort to get up an indignation meeting, but they were soon put down by the authorities.

Alabama Whig Convention.

MONTGOMERY, Ala, June 2.

The Whig Convention, in session here, this morning adopted resolutions in favor of State reform, internal improvements, and the election of Judges and judicial officers by the people. They then nominated Richard W. Walker, of Florence, as the whig candidate for Governor at the approaching election.

By the National Line.

New Orleans Appointment.

WASHINGTON, June 2.

Alexander Walker has been appointed Pension Agent at New Orleans.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, June 2.

There has been a fair demand to-day in the Cotton market here, and prices close firm.

Further by the Arabia—Liverpool Markets

NEW YORK, May 31.

The Arabia's advices report a better demand for some articles of provisions, and Pork and Bacon were active. Beef, however, was dull, and Lard slightly declined in prices. Flour was firm, and in good request, most of the brokers quoting Western Canal at 23s. and Ohio brands at 24s. per barrel. Corn was in good demand and White had advanced 0d. per quarter.

Coffee was steady at the rates reported by the Baltic.

Rice was in good request at an advance of 3d. per cwt.

MONEY AND TRADE.—The Money market at London was tighter, but no change in the rate of interest. The transactions in American securities had been large and the rates firm. Consols closed at 100¼ to 100¾.

Trade at Manchester had slightly improved during the week.

The Gardner Case.

WASHINGTON, May 31.

The trial of Gardner will probably be postponed to the September term.

Survey of the Pacific Railroad.

WASHINGTON, May 31.

Lieut. Whipple and his assistants left here yesterday for Fort Smith, to commence the survey of a route to the Pacific by way of Albuquerque.

Further by the Arabia.

NEW YORK, May 31.

Accounts by the Arabia state that bets to the amount of 40,000 francs are pending on a race between the American ship Fillmore and the Bordeaux ship Benjamin, both bound for New York.

SPAIN.—The Madrid newspapers El Heraldo and El Diario continue their attacks on Senator (now Minister) Soulé.

RUSSIA.—Rigorous measures have been adopted by the Russian Government against the Mormons (?)

TURKEY.—The London Post states that there is no truth in the report that the Sublime Porte had acceded to the demands of Russia.

Death of an American Consul.

The American Consul at Frankfort-on-the-Maine died on the 6th of May.

Death of Judge Petit.

PHILADELPHIA, May 31.

Judge Petit, Director of the Mint in this city, died here to-day.

Baltimore Coffee Market.

BALTIMORE, May 31.

The monthly statement of the Coffee market in this city for April shows that the sales of the month have embraced 11,300 bags, and the stock on hand this evening amounts to 50,500 bags. The market closes with more firmness.

Ohio River—Steamboats.

LOUISVILLE, May 31.

The steamboat Reindeer has arrived, and the R. J. Ward has departed for New Orleans. The river is falling slowly.

Ohio River—Steamboats.

PITTSBURGH, May 31.

The river here is still falling, with five feet water in the channel.

CINCINNATI, May 31.

The river here has fallen fifteen inches since yesterday.

LOUISVILLE, May 31, P. M.

The river here is still falling. The steamboat Reindeer has departed for New Orleans.

For the Crescent.

The Exhibition and Distribution at Mrs Macaulay's Female Institute.

This interesting ceremony took place on Tuesday evening, before a large and intelligent audience, composed mostly of relatives and friends of the pupils, and though the rooms were densely crowded and exceedingly warm, or properly speaking, hot, we would not have been absent for a great deal.

A little band of musicians surrounded the piano as we entered, and were just finishing that beautiful song, "Home Again." Their performance was very pleasing. When the applause which succeeded the song was over, a number of little girls, tastefully dressed, to represent different flowers, spoke a dialogue called "An Uproar among the Flowers." The Sunflower and Rose seemed rather more animated than their companions, but all did remarkably well; and their clear enunciation and correct emphasis reflected much credit on their instructress. Then followed two dialogues in French, also well recited. Some of the youthful performers entered so completely into the spirit of the author, that it was difficult to realize that they were merely repeating the words of others.

The next exercise consisted of a French song, very well performed, and followed by an English one sung with much taste and correctness. After the music, and introductory to the distribution of prizes, a speech was made by our worthy fellow-citizen, Mr. Duncan. He commenced by informing the audience that though speech-making had been a business and habit of his for some years past, his listeners had usually been of his own sex; and though he had once made a successful speech to a lady, he felt strongly intimidated by the array of beauty surrounding him. He compared the blooming pupils to a parterre of flowers which the most fastidious might call a perfect bouquet; enlarged on the great improvement in educational matters which has taken place lately in Louisiana; congratulated the citizens of New Orleans on possessing such an institution as that of which he was speaking; and finished by a happy allusion to the charter recently granted to the Female Institute by the State Legislature. His address, which was characterized by all the varieties of intonation and gesticulation usual on such occasions, was received with great applause.

The prizes were then distributed, accompanied by a few appropriate remarks to each pupil. One young lady, whose name a regard for her delicacy forbids us to mention, received a beautiful gold locket as a reward for her unwearied and successful pursuit of knowledge, and a crown for amiability.

A poem, which the Doctor informed us was "home made," on the subject of the charter recently conferred on the Institute, was recited by one of the young ladies, and closed the regular exercises for the evening. The company were afterwards entertained by anecdote, comic and sentimental songs, ventriloquism, etc., by a gentleman whose name we did not learn. We did not wait for the close of his performance, which lasted, we were told, until eleven o'clock; but those who did remain, assure us that it was well worth listening to—a high compliment considering that the thermometer must have stood somewhere near boiling point.

On the whole, the evening was very agreeably spent; and we think the principles of this institution richly deserve the patronage which is so freely extended towards them. A. B. C.

For the Crescent.

On the Miseries of being too well Taken Care of.

MESSRS. EDITORS—Observing that you have lately been favored with communications from a great many ladies I have determined to test your gallantry by sending you an account of my grievances.

I was left an orphan at an early age, and adopted by a grandmother who, being childless and rather wealthy, made a perfect pet of me. Her husband, good soul, of course, followed her lead, and between them I was so nursed, fondled, watched, lectured, dressed and doctored through my childhood that I could hardly call my life or limbs my own. Prudence has always been the god of my godmother's idolatry; and the reverse of it she considers the root of all evil. "An ounce of prevention," she says, "is better than a pound of cure;" and accordingly I was prevented from eating everything I longed for, lest it might make me sick; from going out in cold weather for fear of coughs, or in warm for fear of fevers; from playing with Mr. Smith's children on account of their frivolity, or Mr. Brown's on account of their vulgarity. The worst of all this was, that it really arose from over-fondness, and that my guardians thought themselves the most indulgent creatures in the world. And so they were, in their own way; but how I wished their way was different. How I envied the little barefooted servant girls as they trotted about in their loose dresses; how I longed to climb on the highest pieces of furniture; and above all how I made daring resolutions of sliding down the banisters, if it were only to get a fall and hear my godmother scream out, "That child will kill herself," as I frequently heard the parents of the neighboring children do. But I was far too well guarded to get a chance of committing any such imprudence.

As I grew older I naturally expected to be sent to school, and looked forward to that event with eager anticipations of unrestrained liberty; but no, it was "more prudent to have a governess," and so I had one; and one after my godmother's own heart.

Novels, fairy tales and poetry, except of the dryest sort, were carefully excluded from the library designed for my use; but they were not exactly forbidden, and many a fairy tale did I read by stealth. Never shall I forget the time when the world of enchantment dawned on my delighted imagination from the pages of the "Arabian Nights." I was so infatuated with the idea of talismans, genii, etc., that I often dreamed of being lifted up by a huge creature with wings like the sail of a ship and transported through the air to a splendid palace in some distant country, where there did not fail to be a young and elegant prince to welcome me.

But enough of my childish, or rather girlish days—the same principle of over-prudence has interfered with my happiness since my entrance into society. When I go to a party the old lady invariably accompanies me, sitting with endurance worthy of a better cause through four or five mortal hours, and looking so wearied that my conscience reproaches me, and I frequently offer to break my engagements with Messrs. Featherhead, Lightfoot & Co., rather than keep the dear creature out of her bed; but she won't hear of such a thing. Neither will she go home and leave me in charge of some younger matron, who is better able to undergo the fatigue of enjoyment, but persists in remaining until I am quite ready. When we do go home, she always has some reproachful remarks to make with regard to my behavior during the evening. I have been "imprudently cordial" towards some, and im prudently cold to others.

Last winter there was a delightful old bachelor who spent most of his leisure time, and he seemed to have plenty, at our house; and I, finding him very interesting, and most of his younger rivals insipid in comparison, permitted him to monopolize a great deal of my society. Of course neither was in love, I simply found him pleasanter than others, and our very moderate regard was mutual; but my cruelly cautious godmother put an end to this innocent pastime by quietly, (I never found out how,) but surely getting rid of him just because he was not a "marrying man," and it was "not prudent" for me to be seen so much in his company. Wasn't that too bad?

Thus I am constantly thwarted. Nature, I think, intended me for a romp and a flirt, but education has bored me down into as prim a little piece of propriety as could be met on a summer's day; and the only way in which my natural willfulness now effervesces is by means of my tongue. I do dearly love to shock people generally, but especially the old lady, by outrageous speeches. For instance, I started her last night after the company had left, by saying suddenly, "Godmother, did you ever notice what beautiful hair Mr. Lovelock has? To-night, when he was bending down to read that fine print, I was strongly tempted to run my fingers through it." If I had proposed going on the stage, or committing any other enormity, the old lady could not have displayed a more holy horror.

She never lets me send or receive a note without its having undergone her inspection; but it would be tedious to enumerate all the sufferings I endure from her besetting virtue and prudence. This atrocity of my writing for publication would, if she knew it, give her fits, but I must have some *safety* valve for my pent up feelings; and so, if you publish this, you will hear from me again.

JESSIE.

NOVEL ENTERTAINMENT.—The American minstrels and vocalist will give a comical and musical entertainment to-night, at Mechanics' Hall, on Philippa street. He will be assisted by several popular melodists, and by Miss Ludlum, the young and talented performer on the guitar. We feel assured that the exhibition will prove entertaining. For the programme of performances, see advertisement.

THE SHADES.—Not of Erebus, but of Madisonville. Friend Shepherd, so long and favorably known as the concocter of good things, has retired to the green and shady walks of this pleasant resort, where, in charge of the Family Hotel, he is ministering to the wants of his many friends. To those contemplating a trip over the Lake, we recommend his establishment as combining all the comforts usually to be found in a family hotel.

Married:

At Franklin, La., on the 24th ult., by the Rev. C. S. Hedges, J. M. JOHNSON, of Natchitoches, to Miss MILDRED ANN, daughter of the late A. R. Splane, Esq.

On Tuesday, June 2, by the Hon. C. V. Ioute, S. H. PARSONS, Esq., to Miss ELIZABETH T. CAMPBELL, both of Texas.

At a meeting of the Journeymen Carpenters of the city of New Orleans, held according to previous notice, WILLIAM R. MILLER was called to the Chair, and J. L. ABRIGHT chosen Secretary.

The object of the meeting having been stated, a Committee of Seven was appointed to prepare a Constitution for Journeymen House Carpenters' Association, consisting of Messrs. C. Mills, S. Hasbury, W. Nagle, J. L. Alright, C. Collins, J. Plaisance and Wm. McDonald.

It was then

Resolved, That an increase of wager be demanded, and that, in our opinion, three dollars per day is at present a fair day's wages for a fair day's work.

Resolved, That the journeymen in each shop be requested to appoint one of their number as a Committee to lay the resolutions before their employers, and report the reply at the next meeting.

A Committee of Four was appointed to select Speakers for our next meeting, consisting of Messrs. Mason, Nagle, Hopkins and Baker.

On motion, adjourned to meet again on SATURDAY EVENING, June 4, at 8 o'clock, at Banks Arcade.

WM. R. MILLER, Chairman.
J. L. ABRIGHT, Secretary.

60 Camp Street. 60

NEW BOOKS.

[From the Press of Lippincott, Grambo & Co., Philadelphia:]

Just received—
THE FISCAL HISTORY OF TEXAS. By Wm. M. Gouge. 1 vol., 8vo.
SMITH'S ELEMENTS OF THE LAWS. 1 vol., 12mo.
TRAVELS IN EGYPT AND PALESTINE. By J. Thomas, M. D.
SIMON KENTON, OR THE SCOUT'S REVENGE—An Historical Novel. By James Weir.
GRIMSHAW'S PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES. From the first settlement on Columbus to the peace with Mexico in 1848.
MILTON'S POETICAL WORKS—(New edition, 1853)—With Cleveland's Life of the Author; Preliminary Dissertation on each Poem; Notes Critical and Explanatory; an Index to the Subjects of Paradise Lost; and a Verbal Index to all the Poems—in 1 vol., 12mo.
PICTORIAL NEW TESTAMENT—In large print and beautiful paper. 1 vol., 8vo.
jy3 3tdp1W For sale by J. B. STEEL, 40 Camp street.

Wanted.

A MAN competent to conduct a Manufacturing Business readily to be nominated, of the most business character. One familiar with Southern trade, possessing an unblemished reputation, and having $1000, or obtain an interest in a business well known in this and other places. Address "MERCHANT," St. Charles Hotel.

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The subscribers offer to Retail Druggists, Physicians and Planters, a carefully selected stock of

DRUGS, MEDICINES AND CHEMICALS,

which they will guarantee to be of the best quality—pure and unadulterated, in all cases. Their facilities for importing foreign Drugs and Chemicals, and their extensive arrangements with the American manufacturers, are such that they are enabled to sell them on the best terms, and at the same time to assure their customers of their genuineness. They have also on hand, of their own preparation, an assortment of

SELECT PURE DRUGS,

in powder, neatly done up, in quarter, half and one pound bottles—each bottle is enclosed in a paper box, to exclude the light. Great care has been taken to have these powders prepared from the best selected drugs, and in such a manner as to preserve the characteristics of each article without injury. They have also a great variety of Chemical and Pharmaceutical Preparations, manufactured and put up specially for them. They will, at all times, be prepared to furnish the trade with Quinine.

JARVIS & WOODMAN,
Corner of Common and Magazine streets.

Baldness Cured.

The following is from SUMNER F. BARRETT, Saratoga street, East Boston:

EAST BOSTON, FEBRUARY 8, 1847.

MR. WILLIAM BOGLE—DEAR SIR: For several years past my wife has been troubled with baldness on the crown of the head, about six or seven inches in circumference. After repeated failures of other so-called remedies, and by the advice of friends, she was induced to use your HYPERION as a wash, for the purpose of restoring her lost hair; and I am happy to say that its effect has been to cause the hair to grow all over the part affected. She has used only two bottles, and that very irregularly; had she used it oftener and more regularly, I am convinced that the growth of the hair would have been accelerated.

I am, sir, yours respectfully,
SUMNER F. BARRETT.

Sold, wholesale and retail, by

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131 Chartres street.

WHITE WINE VINEGAR—Twenty-five barrels now landing ex Perseverance, from Bordeaux, and for sale by R. F. NICHOLS & CO., 94 Camp street. [Jy3 6t]

Call for Summer Clothing
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....OF....
ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
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CORNER OF GRAVIER.

We have now in store the largest assortment of

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WHITE DUCK AND FANCY LINEN SACS AND FROCKS;
EXTRA SUPER BLACK SINGLE MILLED CLOTH FROCKS;
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WHITE AND FANCY MARSEILLES;
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WHITE LINEN AND JEANS DRAWERS;
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Will commence on MONDAY, May 30, to sell off his SUMMER GOODS, preparatory to taking account of stock, at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

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