New Orleans Daily Crescent.

LATEST NEWS INTELLIGENCE BY THE MAILS.

THIRTY-ninth Congress—First Session.

Senate.—Mr. Bigler moved that Mr. Hyatt, the [illegible] who had been brought before the bar of the Senate, and that the resolutions which he had offered, should be taken up for consideration. The motion was lost by a vote of 19 to 20. Mr. Bigler then moved that Mr. Hyatt be committed to the custody of the Sergeant of Columbia until he is discharged by the Senate.

Mr. Fessenden dissuaded the mover from the motion, and Mr. Fessenden dissuaded the mover from opposing them and the motion was then lost.

Mr. Hale moved in opposition to the resolutions. He and others advocated the resolutions. He said he was not a rightist set up the dictates of his conscience against the laws and authority of his country. If the Senate had a right to institute inquiries, they have a right to make those inquiries effectual.

Mr. Stampes submitted a substitute that Mr. Hyatt be discharged from custody, as he has declared his willingness to testify voluntarily; but the amendment was subsequently withdrawn.

After some further discussion the resolutions of Mr. Hale were adopted—yeas 44, nays 10—as follows:

Yeas—Anthony, Bayard, Benjamin, Bragg, Bright, Brown, Chandler, Clay, Clingman, Collamer, Crittenden, Davis, Fessenden, Fitch, Fitzpatrick, Foot, Foster, Green, Grimes, Gwin, Hammond, Hale, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson, of Tennessee, Johnson, of Arkansas, Kennedy, Mitchelson, Pearce, Rice, Sebastian, Slidell, Stuart, Thomson, Trumbull, Wade, Yulee, Bigler, Brown, Doolittle, Johnson, of Missouri, Kennedy, and King—44.

Nays—Bingham, Baker, Hale, Hamlin, Harlan, Nesmith, Sumner, Toombs, Wade, Wilson—10.

After a secret session, adjourned.

House.—Mr. Washburne, of Wisconsin, offered a preamble setting forth that most shameful frauds were perpetrated by the Menominee Indians by designing men, reducing them to utter destitution, and asking the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the subject, and report by what authority R. W. Thompson received $40,000 of three money. These Indians have always been on most friendly terms with the United States, and were a tribe of braves in the Black Hawk war. A few years ago they owned nearly all the State of Wisconsin, but now having been defrauded out of their lands, they have been reduced to a very small reservation.

Mr. Larrabee desired to have the resolution amended so as to call for all the correspondence on the subject. In the course of his remarks he said that Mr. Boutwell, while here in connection with these Indians, did so in direct contravention of the wishes of the Interior Department. He thought that the adoption of the resolution by the Wisconsin Legislature in one day, by a strict Republican vote, looked suspicious.

Mr. Washburne, in reply to a remark of Mr. Larrabee, said that the Republican party had not been consulted on the subject of the Indians, and had gone to Wisconsin to attend the Democratic Convention expecting to be elected a delegate to the Charleston Convention, but he had not succeeded.

Mr. Larrabee.—"That is false, sir."

Mr. Washburne.—"I don't know anything about it."

Mr. Larrabee.—"Then you should not speak on the subject."

Mr. Washburne.—"I believe, however, the gentleman was a candidate there, but did not succeed in being elected."

After further proceedings, the House refused to suspend the rules for the introduction of the resolution of Mr. Douglas, by a vote of 90 to 70.

The following called up his motion to reconsider the vote by which the homestead bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. This was agreed to—nays 106, nays 57.

Mr. Branch moved that the bill be laid upon the table; but the question was decided in the negative—yeas 84, nays 81.

The homestead bill, giving to every head of a family a homestead on condition of actual settlement and cultivation, was passed—yeas 114, nays 64.

Mr. Morrill, from the Committee on Ways and Means, asked leave to report a bill providing for the payment of outstanding Treasury notes, authorizing a loan, and regulating and fixing the duties on imports, and for other purposes. He moved that it be printed and referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. Burlingame objected.

Mr. Morrill moved a suspension of the rules, but the question was decided in the negative. Yeas 108, nays 71—not two-thirds.

The House passed the bill authorizing the sale of the Military Asylum at Harrodsburg, Ky., and adjourned.

An English View of the Impending Crisis.

An English editor enlightens his readers upon the subject of American affairs in the following strain:

The boastful Republic so much vaunted by vain, shallow-pate Yankee orators on the Sabbath of a preceding, from which retreat will be disgrace and advance destruction. The very wisest of American statesmen—Bonner, the Smith Brothers, Aaron Burr and others—are wrangling in the House of Parliament in the Columbia District, over a little volume called the "Impending Crisis," written by an Orthodox Christian Editor, in which the author proves that, unless the Slaveocracy South of the State of New Orleans agree to abolish negro slavery, the North will supply them with no more shoe-pegs, and utter financial ruin will be the consequence. The members of Parliament who quarrel over this singular book, betray all the American characteristics in their savage abuse of each other, and their ferocious cross in the Black Hawk war. A few years ago they owned nearly all the State of Wisconsin, but now having been defrauded out of their lands, they have been reduced to a very small reservation.

Though we have no particular faith in the stability of what the Americans call their Republican institutions, we are sorry to see our cousins working their own ruin with the edge-sword of political incompatibility. As free-born Englishmen, we are bound to sympathise with the so-called "Abolitionists" of the Northern States of Georgia, Nashville, Harper's Virginia, etc., in their efforts to free the negroes from bondage. Some of the greatest men now living in America are blacks—the famous James Brown was a negro, therefore the Governor of Harper's Ferry hung him. Horace Greely, the famous journalist, is a negro; their great sensation preacher, Henry Wood Beecher, is said to be a quadroon. Yet despite such evidences of the African's mental equality with the whites in intellect as well as in everything else, the Southern members of Parliament, led on by a Mr. Sippi, are threatening to dissolve the American Union if they are not allowed to hold their slaves in New York.

Kit Carson.

The New Mexican correspondent of the Boston Journal, who rode with Kit Carson from Santa Fe to Taos, this spoke of that famous mountaineer:

When on his feet Mr. Carson has a somewhat clumsy look—the result of what the Hoosier girl described to Mr. Douglas as "an in-fy-nite small chance of legs; but in sits upon a horse like a king. I never saw a man presenting a more regal aspect than the veteran mountaineer, when upon his favorite animal, dashing along like the wind. Kit enjoys the reputation of being one of the most daring riders in this region; and as I had not mounted a horse for four months, and was still weak and reduced in flesh from a month of sickness at Fort Smith, I anticipated a ride which would prove somewhat trying.

In this respect I was not disappointed, for we flew along, over rocks, through canons, across ravines, and up and down break-neck hills, at a speed which brought my blood bounding through my veins, and tingling to my very fingers' ends. A running horse, according to the proverb, is an open sepulchre; but it may also be a new and more vigorous life. If there is any other physical enjoyment equal to horseback riding, among the wild scenery and in the clear air of the mountains, I have yet to experience it. My little steed proved of good mettle, showing no disposition to fail behind; and I consoled myself with reflecting that the powerful American horse was much more likely to stumble than my diminutive pony, and that in case of a mishap Kit must fall nearly twice as far as I before striking the ground.

He speaks with great enthusiasm of his long experience as a trapper among the mountains, declaring that the happiest days of his life were spent there. He states that during the ten years in which he followed this fascinating career, he was associated with from one to three hundred men. Fresh meat was his food for months, and no bread or vegetables of any kind, constituted their ordinary diet. Once or twice a year, when the trains arrived "from the States," they enjoyed such luxuries as flour and coffee, perhaps for a single meal, though they cost $1 *per pint*. During the winter, when visiting their traps twice a day, they were compelled to break through the ice, and wade in the cold water up to their waists. Notwithstanding these hard ships, and infractions of almost every hygienic law, and the irregular habits of some of them, he cannot recollect that during the whole time he spent in the company of three hundred trappers ever died from disease! They were often picked off by hostile Indians; but their life in the wonderfully healthy open air seemed to render them proof against sickness. Trapping was then a very lucrative pursuit; but like all men who earn money easily, few or none of them ever saved it.

Like most persons of real courage, Mr. Carson is modest and retiring; never speaking of his own exploits, except in reply to direct questions. He great reminiscences, however, of some exciting battles with the Indians, in one of which four trappers, in a log building, kept a hundred and fifty blackfeet at bay for half a day, and finally defeating them. He deems all Indians cowards by nature, and asserts that they never attack even those of their own race, except when they have a decided advantage of position or numbers. They seldom take prisoners; to obtain scalps is their highest ambition in war. His experience in the matter of diet has been more varied than those of most men. He thinks the flesh of a wild horse the best meat he ever tasted. A fat mule is not altogether palatable; but when the animal is old and poor he does not even deem its flesh inviting. The most sorrowful repast he ever took was upon the Pacific slope, when necessity compelled him to kill and eat a faithful horse, which had borne him many hundred miles. He is a zealous admirer and devoted friend of Col. Fremont, and speaks of the pleasant years they spent together with great enthusiasm.

Much of our road was over barren plains; but we passed through some fruitful valleys, dotted with the farms, which displayed speckled corn and wheat drying in the sun. Twenty-five miles out, we made a noon halt, to eat a lunch of bread and dried meat, and smoke our mid-day cigars, upon the grassy bank of a shallow stream. The spot is called the Canada or "hollow," and is celebrated as the battle ground where, in 1847, four hundred Americans under Gen. Price attacked nearly two thousand Mexicans, who had taken an apparently impregnable position upon a neighboring hillside. The Americans, from the shelter of the perpendicular bank, kept up a straggling fire during the afternoon; but just before night grew tired of inactivity, and charged up the hill, completely routing and killing many of the Mexicans, while they lost but a single man.

Before sunrise this morning we were again galloping among the mountains. Fifty miles out, we passed through the Elambudo, or "tunnel," another battle ground of '47. The Mexicans to the number of five hundred, took possession of the steep hills on each side of a passage, so narrow that only two men can go through it abreast, and awaited the coming of two hundred Americans. The Americans were of course exposed to their fire from both sides, and had every conceivable disadvantage of position; but they dislodged the Mexicans with great slaughter, and lost only one of their own men.

A Darkey Convention in Canada.

From the Detroit Free Press of the 7th we extract the following:

A convention of all the darkies in Essex and Kent counties, in Her Majesty's dominions, was called to meet at Sandwich yesterday, to take action on the Detroit Free Press and New York Herald. A great pow-wow was expected, but the thing failed. The authorities at Sandwich refused to let them have the town-hall, and the Sheriff declined an invitation to open the court-house for the same purpose. A considerable number of them accordingly repaired to a dilapidated old building half a mile out of town, and organized for business. The first thing the meeting did was to make a rally on an unoffending Canadian gentleman, who was present as a spectator, and chase him out of doors, under the impression that he was a Free Press reporter, an eminent degree of dissatisfaction seeming to prevail in regard to our report of their last convention. This summary treatment of one who was innocent of any hostile intentions was the more unkind, as they drove the wrong one out.

Having accomplished this feat, they returned and made an attempt to proceed to business, but their proceedings were interrupted by a fight between two colored clergymen, who fell into a dispute on some knotty theological topic, and came to sturdy blows. The combatants were the Rev. Mr. Jones, pastor of the Zion Society at Windsor, and the Rev. Mr. Boler, of Philadelphia, a distinguished colored divine, who had come all the way from the Quaker City to attend the Convention. The Rev. Jones "sailed in" unexpectedly, and delivered a scientific "one, two" on Rev. Boler's nose, bringing the claret. The Rev. Boler retaliated by getting in a stunner on the Rev. Jones' breadbasket, which the Convention, now deeply interested, pronounced first. Loud cries of "hit him, Jones, butt him," emanated from the audience, acting upon which, the Rev. Mr. Jones doubled up and planted the top of his skull in the Rev. Mr. Boler's abdomen with fearful effect. The downfall of Philadelphia caused shouts of triumph from the spectators, which was cut short by an artful dodge on the part of the Rev. Boler, who shut himself up like a jack-knife, and opened with such velocity that the collision tripped up the Rev. Jones and brought him down, where, with his head "in chancery," he took a healthy pummelling.

They were finally pulled apart by some of the sisters and turned out, after which they procured clubs, and waged an unmerciful warfare until both their heads were seriously damaged. They were then arrested by officer Port, and locked up for trial.

The fight between the reverend gentlemen excited so much debate that the Convention was forgotten, and the discussion turned upon the merits of the combatants. The general opinion was in favor of the Rev. Jones, as a home champion; the sentiment being entirely averse to allowing Philadelphia darkies to come out here and take on airs over the aborigines. A majority of the sisters sided with "da gemman from Filimadelfy," on account of his wearing a white hat, and being withal a rather a good looking darkey; but they were indignantly frowned down. Some of the knowing ones went so far as to intimate that the good clothes he wore were a part of the proceeds of some $700 which he had collected for the abolition cause and appropriated to his own benefit. This may have been the cause of the fight, which actually occurred as described, and which promises to create no little disturbance in the church before the matter is settled.

COWHIDING CASE.—About eight o'clock last evening a gentleman of a rather elderly appearance was suddenly confronted in Union Square, by a young lady deeply wafted, who, seizing him by the collar, drew a cowhide and commenced applying it over the gentleman's back. All attempt on his part for a time seemed fruitless in the way of getting away from the furious woman, but finally, getting hold of the whip, he succeeded in getting it out of her hands. As soon as she let go she dealt him a heavy blow in the face with her hand, and then walked up Fourth Avenue. The man seemed glad to get rid of her, and made no attempt to follow. Neither names of the parties could be learned, but it was reported that the gentleman had been the means of causing some disturbance in the lady's family. There were two young looking individuals present, who seemed to be well acquainted with the parties, evidently the friends of the lady, one of whom, it was reported the unfortunate gentleman who had been so terribly whipped, not to follow her. He took the advice given, and pocketing the cowhide, left.—[N. Y. Herald.

DEATH OF A CENTENARIAN.—The Pointe Coupee Democrat of Saturday last announces the death of Marie Therese Olinde, widow of Louis David, at the advanced age of 104 years, and says:

She was a native of this parish, and at the time of her birth, 1756, this country was but a wilderness. She had never been sick an hour during all her life, which was one of continual labor and industry. To the date of her death she retained full command of her intellect, and could travel on foot to distant parts of the parish to visit her friends. Such is the result of temperance and industry.

PRECOCIOUS PEACHES.—The Vicksburg Whig says:

We have in our sanctum a small stem from a peach tree, containing peaches as large as ordinary sized marbles. This is getting along rather fast, and leads to apprehensions that this delicious fruit will be entirely cut off in the event of another "cold snap."

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—Herring's Southern Warehouse for the sale of his celebrated patent champion safes and Hall's patent powder-proof locks, is located at 52 and 54 Gravier street; and here may always be found a complete assortment of all sizes and patterns, from a banker's strong box down to an elegantly enameled and ornamented family plate safe. Herring's safes have never failed to preserve their contents in an accidental fire. At 52 and 54 Gravier street, strangers will find our friend Newcomb, and it is worth while to buy a safe, if only for the sake of buying it from him. We refer business men to advertisement of these safes.

MEDICINAL.—Messrs. J. Wright & Co., the great wholesale and retail medicine dealers, 21 and 151 Chartres street, advertise for sale, in any quantity, "Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills," "Dailey's Magical Pain Extractor," and Wistar's Canadian Vermifuge."

A SNAKE STONE.—As mad dogs are just now kicking up a rare excitement in the lower part of the city, the advertisement of Mr. John Purcell, 12 Exchange Place, will be read with peculiar interest. He offers for sale the "snake stone" as a never-failing preventive of the fatal effects of the bites of mad dogs and venomous serpents, tested and approved by hundreds of successful cases.

A CARD.—We refer to a card elsewhere published, signed by the professors and students of Delbecar Commercial College.

MESSRS. VOSE & WEST, Nos. 119 and 121 Magazine street, announce to the trade that they have on hand a supply of the Plantation Cotton Seed Huller and Gin Mill Combined. The simplicity and durability of this machine makes it most desirable; besides, the corn meal made by it is of the very finest quality. Another advantage in its use is that the corn, cob and shuck are all crushed and ground.

FRUIT, NUTS, ETC.—Messrs. A. F. Cochran & Hall, Nos. 15 New Levee and 14 Fulton street, have on hand a large and fresh supply of Smyrna figs, Malaga raisins, large Texas pecans, etc., etc.; also, 20 tons crude Scintons. See advertisement.

MATTING AND WINDOW SHADES.—An extensive lot of Canton matting of superior quality and various colors has been received by J. D. Demoros & Co., 124 Canal street. Also, a superb addition to their stock of window shades, being of new designs and admirably adapted for late shore residences.

Particulars of Foreign News.

PER STEAMSHIP NORTH AMERICAN.

Advices by the North American are to the 24th ult., four days later than by the America. We extract the following intelligence:

The Rumored Alliance between Russia and Austria.

The statement by the London Morning Chronicle, of an alleged alliance between Russia and Austria (received by the America via Queenstown) attracted considerable attention, and its authenticity was actively canvassed. The Chronicle, in a subsequent leader, repeated the news, remarking:

This new alliance corroborates the statement we have for some time past reiterated, that there existed a dark and wide-spread conspiracy against the cause of freedom and progress, and immediately menacing the peace of Europe.

The London Herald at first regarded the statement as at least premature; but in a subsequent leader it says it believes the statement of Russia having decided to renew her alliance with Austria, to be correct. No treaty, it adds, has yet been signed, but there is no doubt as to the renewal of friendly relations.

The *Independence Belge* utterly disbelieves the announcement.

The news is also discredited by the Paris journals.

THE LATEST.—The London Globe of the 28th announces, on authority, that the Austrian Government has stated that the report of an Austrian-Russian alliance is entirely devoid of foundation.

The Paris *Pays* and *Patrie* of the 28th also deny the statement.

The Italian Question.

According to a Berlin dispatch of the 27th, the new propositions for a Conference of the five great Powers had failed, mainly because England declined to allow eventually free discussion of the treaty of 1856.

The Paris *Constitutionnel* publishes a dispatch from M. Thouvenel, dated the 31st of January, addressed to the French Ambassador at Vienna, to be communicated to Count Rechberg.

E. Thouvenel gives a historical outline of the fruitless endeavors of France to bring about a solution of the question of Central Italy, the inhabitants of these provinces having refused to recognize their former sovereignty. He appeals to the conciliatory spirit of the English proposals as regards the Romagna, and expresses his regret that the Pope should have allowed the state of things in that province to become aggravated. France, he adds, will still, however, consent to a less radical combination than the one proposing the dismemberment of the States of the Church, on condition of the principle of non-intervention being maintained.

A Turin dispatch says that the Russian Ambassador had, in the name of his government, represented to Count Cavour the heavy responsibility that would fall upon Sardinia if at the very moment when the European powers were endeavoring to make the state of affairs less threatening, she were to take steps for the annexation of Central Italy to Piedmont. It was said that in consequence of these representations, and following the advice of France, all the projects in reference to Central Italy were to be abandoned for the present.

A circular has been issued by the Sardinian Minister of War to facilitate the consolidation and organization of the Lombardo-Sardinian army.

In the latest news via Queenstown, by the America, there was a circumstantial statement from the Paris correspondent of the London News, to the effect that the French Government had resolved against Italian intervention. This programme, if measure, confirmed by the Paris correspondent of the London Times, but the writer for the London Globe believes that the statements are far from correct.

Great Britain.

In the House of Lords on the 27th ult., Earl Hardwick called attention to the naval reserves of the country, and complained of their inefficiency in point of numbers and discipline.

The Duke of Somerset explained the state of affairs, and said that, including the naval coast volunteers, there was a reserve of between 11,000 and 12,000 men, whose services would never be required except in case of an emergency.

In the House of Commons, on the same evening, Lord John Russell stated that recent dispatches from China did not contain any material intelligence, but that he hoped to make his full statement of Chinese affairs in the course of a few days.

His Lordship also stated that the French Government had offered to modify the article in the commercial treaty relative to coal, if such was the wish of the English Government, but a reply had been sent declaring that the English Government had no wish for any modification.

The House then went into committee on the Budget resolutions.

Mr. Gladstone explained the resolution in regard to the duties on wines, and after general debate the resolution was agreed to.

On the 26th ult., in the House of Lords, the Ministers explained the provisions of the scheme by which France is to be allowed to appoint emigration agents in India for the purpose of procuring laborers for her colonies, on condition that the objectionable coolie system is given up.

In the House of Commons Mr. Kinglake moved for the production of the correspondence with France and Sardinia, relative to the projected annexation of Savoy and Nice to France.

Sir Robert Peel seconded the motion in a speech, in which he denounced the ambitious designs of the Emperor Napoleon.

Sir George Grey and Lord John Russell said the government would immediately produce the papers, and in the meantime they deprecated discussion of the subject.

Mr. Kinglake's motion was agreed to.

The House then resumed the consideration of the budget, and further progress was made.

A division took place on an amendment offered by Mr. Doncombe relative to the duty on cork, but the government was sustained by a majority of seventy-three.

The remainder of the Indian submarine cable had been successfully laid, and Alexandria was in telegraphic communication with Calcutta and other Indian cities.

A regular meeting of the Atlantic Telegraph Company was to be held in London on the day the North American left Liverpool. The report of the Board of Directors states that the endeavors which have been made for some months back to raise the funds for the necessary additional cable have resulted in a subscription of $70,000. The Board, however, are disposed to defray from their own means a fair share of the expenses incurred by the Company in existence for a further period. A committee was constituted by the Board of Trade some time back to report on deep sea telegraphs, and the conclusions arrived at will shortly be laid before Parliament. The chairman and officers of the Atlantic Telegraph Company were among its members, and the belief is that the information acquired is such as to demonstrate that works of this character are much easier of accomplishment than the most sanguine have hitherto supposed them to be.

The Board have likewise been encouraged by these investigations to attempt the recovery of the cable and its restoration to working order. Two thousand pounds will be required for this purpose; but in the worst event a considerable portion of this amount will be repaid by the sale of the quantity of cable picked up. It is accordingly proposed to offer the twenty pound shares remaining unissued, giving to the subscribers a lien on the proceeds of all the cable that may be saved, and the privilege, in case of success, of receiving gratuitously another twenty pound share, fully paid up. The balance sheet of the company shows the funds in hand to be only £398. The total expenditures have been £460,658.

Austria.

The circular of the Governor of Venetia states that all persons, who, from their previous conduct and known opinions, might seem capable of entertaining projects hostile to Austria, are to be compelled to enter the military service, and be incorporated in companies of discipline. The military authorities are to be the sole judges of the propriety of enrolling any persons denounced. The local authorities are ordered to send in a list of suspected persons by the 5th of March.

Chevalier Von Toggenburg had arrived at Venice to replace Count Bissingen as civil Governor of Venetia.

Spain and Morocco.

There is no news of importance from the seat of war.

The whole Spanish press was violently attacking England, and one journal, the *Noveedades*, had gone to such lengths in the matter that its circulation had been prohibited.

A later dispatch says the Spanish squadron had bombarded Larache and Arcilla, causing great destruction. Some of the Spanish vessels were slightly damaged, and one man killed. It was said that Rabali had also been bombarded.

[By Telegraph via Queenstown.]

The Reported Austro-Russian Alliance.

LONDON, March 1, 1860.—The Morning Chronicle announces in the most positive way the conclusion of the Austro-Russian treaty, which it states, on authority, was on the eve of being signed. The treaty has undergone some modifications. Russia will not aid Austria in Italy. Russia makes this change in the stipulations because she will not interfere, but will act with Austria in any complications that may arise with regard to the countries of the Danube or affairs in Hungary.

VIENNA, Feb. 27, 1860.—The announcement of a treaty between Austria and Russia is without foundation; but it is asserted that Austria, although not bound by such a treaty, will no more oppose the Russian policy in Turkey.

The Sardinian Parliament.

TURIN, Feb. 29, 1860.—By a royal decree of today the Electoral Assemblies are convoked for the 25th of March, and Parliament is to meet on the 2d of April. Another decree appoints thirty-two new Senators.

The Policy of France in Italy.

PARIS, March 1, 1860.—The note by which the French government requires Sardinia to give up the project of the annexation of Tuscany is dated the 25th of February, and it was dispatched the same evening to Turin, where the courier arrived on Monday last. Baron Talleyrand has informed M. Thouvenel by telegraph that Count Cavour is not expected to return to Turin before the 28th, when he will deliver the note.

The *Constitutionnel* contains an important article on the imperial policy in Italy, but as it will be followed so shortly by the Emperor's speech, which will, no doubt, touch upon the same topic, the interest of the article will soon be superseded.

The Pope's Reply to France.

ROME, Feb. 28.—The reply of the Holy See to M. Thouvenel's last message of the 12th ult., will be dispatched to France by the next courier via Marseilles.

The Cardinals convoked by his Holiness to a special congregation, have unanimously decided that the preservation of the patrimony of the Pope is too intimately connected with the general interests of the Church to be treated simply as a political question.

Louisiana State Fair.

From the Baton Rouge Advocate we copy the following awards of premiums on the fourth and fifth days of the Fair:

THOROUGH BRED HORSES.—Best Stallion—1st premium awarded to Henry S. Garland's bay stallion; 2d premium awarded to John Nacrdin's iron gray stallion.

Best Mare—1st premium awarded to Sandford Thompson's sorrel mare.

ROADSTERS.—Best Stallion, over 5 years old—1st premium was awarded to Flying Cloud, belonging to Col. M. B. R. Williams; 2d premium was awarded to White Bird, belonging to J. P. M. Rousan.

Best Stallion under 5 years old—1st premium was awarded to Mac, belonging to J. H. Pogue; 2d premium awarded to Mr. F. Scrugg' bay stallion.

Best Mare, 5 years old and over—1st premium awarded to a sorrel mare belonging to Tom Bynum; 2d premium awarded to J. Slaughter's bay mare.

GELDINGS IN HARNESS.—Best Gelding—1st premium awarded to A. Edger's sorrel horse Tob; 2d premium awarded to A. Peters' black horse.

The "Cannoniers of Ascension," commanded by Captain Mavrans, took the 1st premium, $300; the "Pelican Rifles," commanded by Captain Tunnard, took the 2d premium, $200.

BEST BULL, OF ANY AGE OR BREED.—In this contest several entries had been made, and whilst all deserved the most flattering attention, the premiums were awarded to the following:

Best bull of any age or breed, the first premium to James A. McHatton; to John A. Dougherty, the second premium; to Gov. Roman's thoroughbred Brahmin bull, a blue ribbon, as well deserving the mark of attention for his size, fine condition and appearance.

The premiums for the best cows were awarded as follows:

To Sandford Thompson the first, and to J. A. Dougherty the second premium.

Col. Minor R. B. Williams was awarded the first premium for the best jennet.

No jacks were exhibited, although provided for in the ceremonies of the day.

The next spring was for rams, ewes, sheep and goats. In this the principal contestants were Mrs. Mary Jane Watson and Mr. Richmond Peters. The stock exhibited on both sides was of the highest quality. The only division in sentiment seemed to be which should be first among equals. The first premium was awarded to Mrs. Watson's cashmere buck of three-and-a-half years of age.

Every son of the turf and lover of the fold must follow Mrs. Watson in her efforts to improve the productions of foreign soils by adapting them to our free institutions and patriotic patronage of our own happy land.

We might dwell at length on this ring, for indeed it well deserves conspicuous notice that any American should devote her life and labors to the contribution to the agricultural interests of the country, of what are surpassed only by her own high intellectual and lady-like attainments, but time warns us to flee a charming topic.

For the best sheep, the first premium was awarded to Mr. John A. Dougherty, and the second to Mr. C. G. McHatton.

The premium was awarded to Mr. Jno. A. Dougherty for the best ewe with a fine lamb.

And then came the cry, to horse, to horse. Along came stallions Flying Cloud of Col. M. R. B. Williams and Rube of Mr. H. B Foley. The former was awarded the first premium, but though well deservedly earned, still Rube had shown such pluck, and pushed so closely and so well his noble adversary, that many thought Rube's day was not over. Brothers, Morgans both, on we say, still ever faithful to ancestral tread, and what Rube can't walk a Southern track, why he'll call on brother Black Hawk, and then there's no use betting or whooping, for winning will always be made.

The next ring was for best mares of any age, etc. In this the first premium was awarded to black mare of H. B. Foley, and the second to sorrel mare entered by O. L. Richardson, and owned by Mr. Murrell, of Kentucky. As the black came round cries rang out from old Louisiana, and bouquets and ribbons fell thick as smiles of the fair ever fall on right and good. The sorrel we would not disparage, but we must certainly think that for carriage, ease and swiftness of movement, she was found to stand behind the black.

For the best gelding, the first prize was awarded to Dr. Campbell's bay, and the second to Dr. L. L. Lascock's gray.

For the best saddle horse, Alex. Shropshire's graceful sorrel took the first, and John Woolfolk's bay the second premium.

For the best saddle mare, the first premium was awarded to Harvey Johnston's sorrel, and the second to W. P. Carter's bay mare.

For the finest pony, not over fifteen hands high, the first premium was awarded to Jos. Johnston's gray, and the second to Dr. Hereford's dun.

Weather, etc.

The Pointe Coupee Democrat of Saturday last says:

The weather has been, during the past week, very disagreeable—cold, foggy, and unpropitious to vegetation.

After a careful examination of the stubble canes, they prove to be worthless, save those of the last year's plants, and that much depends upon the propitious weather of the spring. They have been destroyed very deep in the ground, and nothing but careful cultivation and fair weather can bring them out.

Much of the corn is up, and many cotton planters, especially on new ground, have planted their cotton seed.

The Thibodaux Gazette of Friday says:

The weather has been balmy and pleasant for some time. The cane is beginning to shoot up, and the fields to look green again. We have seen some specimens of corn, but it has a sickly appearance, doubtless caused by the cold nights which we have had lately. The Lafourche is up very high, but no cause of alarm yet.

The Houston (Miss.) Petrel of Wednesday last says:

The weather has been warm and spring-like for the last few days. Our planters are making the most of it by preparing for a big crop this year.

The Grenada Republican of Saturday says:

There have been several very heavy frosts during the present week. Fruitand vegetables, so far as we can ascertain, have escaped injury.

The Carrollton Democrat of Friday has the following:

Last Friday, Saturday, Sunday, Monday and Tuesday nights, we had frost—the one on Tuesday night being quite severe; also on Wednesday night quite a heavy frost, though not so severe as the preceding one. It will be impossible for much young vegetation to escape uninjured. Some fruit, however, owing to the dryness of the atmosphere and the protection afforded by the flowercup, has so far escaped uninjured.

Loss of the American Ship Luna.

The reported catastrophe to the American ship Luna, bound to New Orleans, with a loss of upwards of one hundred lives, on the rocks off Barbeiri, near Gherbourg, is confirmed. The loss took place about mid-day. For hours previously the ill-fated ship baffled with a gale from the northwest, till at length she became unmanageable, and was driven on to the rocks about two hundred fathoms from the shore, where she speedily became a total wreck. Her perilous position was observed by the people on shore long before she struck, but owing to the terrible sea rolling in, it was beyond human power to launch a boat through the surf to go to the assistance of the ship and her living freight. One hundred and seven persons perished. Two only reached the shore alive; one of them died almost immediately afterwards.

The survivor, an Italian named Clement, was unable to give any satisfactory details of the loss of the ship for two days afterwards, owing to his greatly exhausted condition. He stated that the ship sailed from Havre on the previous day (Friday), and that there were on board seventy-six passengers, of whom forty-seven were men, twenty-seven women and one child. The crew mustered twenty-two hands, besides a French cook for the passengers. Her cargo was of a general description. The Captain saw his imminent danger when off Barfleur, and attempted to beach the ship on a sandbank situated between Barfleur Church and the lighthouse, where there might be a chance of saving the passengers, but in running for it the violence of the gale and the heavy sea drove her on the rock, where her destruction followed. The coast is strewn with the wreck. Many bodies had been washed up.

STEAM CORN MILL FOR SALE.—On Thursday, March 22d, Messrs. C. Pitts & Gardner Smith will sell at auction unless previously disposed of at private sale, all the machinery and fixtures complete, and in fine running order, of a corn and coffee mill. See advertisement of said sale.

POETRY, PUNCH, PORT AND CHAMPAGNE.—We direct the attention of the trade to advertisements of Mr. S. Wolff, corner of Gravier and New Levee streets, who has for sale Marcellis's London stout porter, Batavia arrack punch, old Imperial port, and Moet Chandon's rice English champagne.

FOR SALE.

LIKELY SLAVES FOR SALE—Received this day, TEN EXTRA LIKELY Slaves. Will be sold at private sale in block or separately. Apply at No. 181 GRAVIER STREET, Opposite the Varieties Theater. J. L. CARMAN, R. W. LONG. m5 tf

VALUABLE PLANTATION FOR SALE IN THE PARISH OF POINTE COUPEE, —Situated about one mile above Red River Landing, containing about 1,385 acres, and fronting on Old River; there are about 300 acres of land cleared; it has a good dwelling-house, cotton-gin and negro cabins, all new; there are twenty-two negroes, which we be sold with or without the land; also, about ten mules, eight cows, one wagon, timber-wheels, sawmill, cattle and hogs, together with agricultural implements, blacksmith's outfit, and everything back to the Plantation in a high state, containing about 200 acres, which will be sold in bulk. For terms, apply to MESSRS. HEWITT, NORTON & CO., New Orleans, or GEN. R. C. CAMP, fe21 3tawf4t&W Parish of Iberville.

FOR SALE.—JUST ARRIVED, WITH A choice lot of Virginia and Carolina NEGROES, consisting of Field Hands, Blacksmiths, Carpenters, Cooks, Washers, Ironers, and Seamstresses, and will be receiving from supplies during the season, which I offer for sale for cash or approved paper. I have removed my office from No. 91 Baronne street, to my old stand, corner of Esplanade and Chartres streets. No brokerage paid on sale of Negroes. JOHN B. SMITH, corner Esplanade and Chartres streets, fe21 5m&W New Orleans, La.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES AND FARMS—Persons wishing land, either for summer residences, or for farms, within three or more hours travel of New Orleans, are invited to apply to GEORGE HOLMES, Land Agent, Springfield, Livingston Parish, La. N. B.—No charge made for information and no per centage charged to purchasers. fr1dAW

MATCH HORSES FOR SALE—A pair of young and fast trotting Horses for sale low. Inquire at Garnett's Stable, on Common st. m15 6t

FOR SALE TO CLOSE, ON ACCOUNT OF DEPARTURE, Four beautiful, well-finished and finely located two story Frame Houses in the First District—each with a parterre in front, galleries above and below—on Annunciation street, near the Square; well tenanted by first-rate people at a rent of $710 per month or $20 10 per year. This street is one of the best for private residences in the city, paved with square pave stone, and with omnibus connection in front of the doors. Will be sold at a low price that will yield a handsome interest. Apply to EDWARD PILSBURY, m15 12t 14 Carondelet street.

LAND FOR SALE—TWELVE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY ACRES, in Washington county, Mississippi. It is as fine as any of the highest places in the Yazoo valley. It is cane-land land, contiguous to open plantations. There is a road leading from it to the Yazoo river, six or seven miles distant. This land is well watered, and is adapted to cotton or sugar, and the whole will be sold in a large body. Apply to McFARLAND & BARKSDALE, fe25 1m 75 Carondelet street.

EXTRA QUALIFIED SERVANTS FOR SALE.
2 Carriage Drivers and Dining-Room Servants.
2 Bricklayers.
1 Ex-Cabinet Workman.
1 Rd. man, continuing three trades in one man.
A Cooper, Carpenter and Blacksmith.
3 Seamstresses and 2 Hair Dressers.
60 likely Field Hands.
In addition to the above I have this morning received thirty, consisting of Mechanics, Field Hands, etc., making in all over one hundred negroes, of all sizes, qualities and colors, for sale at my depot, No. 196 Gravier street. C. F. HATCHER. fe17 tf

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE SUMMER RESIDENCE, situated in the pleasant and healthy village of Biloxi, Miss. It possesses a front of nearly an acre on the Gulf of Mexico, with gravel walk, back running to Pass Christian Road, the same being nearly cultivated and well stocked with strawberry and fruit trees of various kinds. The place is adjacent to the property of P. Collins, Esq., and is only some three minutes distance from the steamboat landing. The house is well built and handsomely finished, and from its commodious apartments and its well suited for a large family. Also, a lot for bathing are unsurpassed. Any person intending purchasing a country residence for the ensuing summer, will find this an opportunity not often presented. For terms and further particulars, apply in person or address to E. BLESSEY, No. 28 Poydras street, New Orleans. fe20 1m

FOR SALE—A SUGAR PLANTATION IN THE Parish of St. James—known as "Golden Grove"—and two hundred and fifty acres back to the swamp, well supplied with all necessary machinery and utensils. For particulars, apply to C. M. SHEPHERD, On the Plantation, or to HARRY T. HAYS, No. 82 St. Charles st. fe15 tf

FOR SALE—THE MAGNIFICENT RESIDENCE known as SALLE GROVE, for the term of 8 years, containing 18 squares of rich land and trees of One Hundred Years growth, with a front on the Mississippi river of two squares, and extending back to the Bayou Jackson and the Great Northern Railroad. This place has been lately improved and beautified at a great expense, and is now offered for sale at a great bargain, and on long time. Bello Grove has the finest location in the town of Kenner, or any where on the coast, and is only thirty minutes travel from New Orleans, thus possessing all the advantages of city or country, and cannot be surpassed for beauty, comfort or health by any residence in the State. For further particulars, apply to W. P. COLEMAN, fe16 85 St. Charles street, New Orleans.

LAND FOR SALE—ABOUT 4000 ACRES OF Land on Atchafalaya Island, high and dry above high water. Terms accommodating. Apply to MENARD & VIGNAUD, fe17 3m Merchants' Insurance Building, Canal street.

SUMMER RESIDENCE FOR SALE—One of the finest and most desirable residences of Monticello, ready furnished, well shaded and fronting the Lake, is offered for sale. For further particulars and terms, apply to R. D. GRAHAM & CO., fe10 1m 99 Customhouse street.

PLANTATION FOR SALE—A VALUABLE Plantation, situated in Tensas Parish, a few miles above Vidalia, La., and op