NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

THE CRESCENT IS PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY, BY J. O. NIXON, No. 70 CAMP STREET. • • • TERMS: DAILY, $10; WEEKLY, $8 PER YEAR.

VOLUME XV. TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 6, 1862. NUMBER 53.

Particular Notices.

OFFICE COMMISSIONER SECOND DRAINING DISTRICT, 22 City Hall, New Orleans, April 5, 1862.

☞ **Notice is hereby given** that [illegible] ing to the fourth section of an act of the Legislature of State of Louisiana, supplementary to an act entitled "An act to provide for levying, collecting and expending swamp taxes in certain portions of the Parishes of Orleans and Jefferson," approved March 11, 1859, Sealed Proposals will be received for the sale to the Commissioners of Bonds, bonds according to the Decreasing sale, to the amount of Twelve Hundred Dollars, until the 15th day of May, 1862, at 12 o'clock, M.

Proposals to be addressed to W. T. NAYLOR, Secretary, and endorsed "Proposals for the Sale of Bonds."

apl5 3d — L. H. PLAICE, President.

OFFICE COMMISSIONERS SECOND DRAINING DISTRICT, 22 City Hall, New Orleans, April 5, 1862.

☞ **All owners of lands lying within the** Second Draining District, which is bounded by an imaginary line, commencing at the Bayou Gentilly, and extending from the Mississippi River to Lake Pontchartrain, are hereby notified that the Second Installment of the assessment, for the cost of draining said District is now due and payable at this office. All taxes not paid by the first of June next will be subject to a penalty of one per cent per day.

ap7 d3t — L. H. PLAICE, President.

☞ **Notice to Tax Payers—The Tax Bills** for the City Taxes, on all Real Estate, Slaves, Furniture, Income, Capital, and other personal property, for the year 1861, are now due and payable at my office, City Hall.

ap1 3m — ADAM GIBSON, City Treasurer.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE N. O., O. AND G. NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY, New Orleans, March 24, 1862.

☞ **Passenger Trains will hereafter make** the stoppages at Gretna, and other stations in the Parish of Jefferson.

No person will, under any circumstances, be allowed to take passage on the Freight Trains.

All persons leaving this place, or any of the stations in the Parish of Jefferson, by the Passenger Trains, must have a Passport from the Provost Marshals of their respective Districts.

A. T. SHEARER, Superintendent.

OFFICE OF THE FIRE ALARM AND POLICE TELEGRAPH, City Hall, New Orleans, April 25, 1862.

As many unreliable complaints have been made to this office in regard to the condition and working of the several Boxes and Gongs, and the sizing of the Bells, you are respectfully requested to make all complaints, hereafter, at the office of the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, Public Square, Bell's Alley, entrance on Lafayette street, (where they will only be expected to undertake the corrections of all reports made or determined upon by the Officer, and they will then report to the Superintendent of the Telegraph, at this office.

JAS. BRIGGS, Chairman of the Committee on Fire Department.

STAR MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 15, Chandelier street. New Orleans, Aug. 21, 1861.

☞ **This Company will continue to insure** against the Loss and Damage by Fire, the perils of the Seas and Rivers, at the current rates of premium.

DIRECTORS:

P. A. Grinel, firm of P. A. Grinel & Co.
A. Watt, firm of Jno. Watt & Co.
G. Lerma, firm of Lerma, Scott & Chalmers.
A. F. Eliot, firm of Eliot & McKeever.
F. Jelkins, firm of Mummy, Jelkins & Co.
E. Duplantier, firm of Recht & Duplantier.
Jos. A. Coleman, firm of Coleman, Britton & Williams.
W. Quantin, firm of Wm. Prehn & Co.
W. C. Fathorsh.
Chas. A. Castillo, firm of W. A. Gordon & Co.
J. de Fuentes, firm of A. Oge & Co.

EMILE DAURIS, President.
J. P. BELLAMY, Secretary pro tem. ap23 1y

☞ **Crescent Lodge No. 3, I. O. O. F.**—By a dispensation of the M. W. Grand Sire, the meetings of this Lodge will be held on Tuesday, THURSDAY and SATURDAY of every month.

Officers for the ensuing term—M. Mitchell, P. Grand; H. Leith, V. G.; Tom Moran, Rec. Sec.; M. E. Meyer, Treasurer; L. N. Jones, Per. Secy.

Members of sister lodges are fraternally invited to attend.

jal5 6m

☞ **Crystal Fount Division, No. 3, S. of T.** meets every THURSDAY EVENING, at the Hall of the Y. M. C. A., No. 87 Camp street. Officers for the present term—W. H. H. Chrisfield, W. P.; W. W. Wheeler, R. S. Long worth; A. S. Sy, R. S. Weller, F. S.; A. Jones, Treas.; E. Boerner, C. Lloyd Gibbons, A. W. Ca[illegible], W. C.; A. Anderson (G. S.), S. M. Angell; Chap., Jacob Heam, P. W.; J. D. Seibert, Visiting Committee—H. J. Drapier, W. W. Coleman, D. Longworth, Ed. Booth. J. LONGWORTH, R. S.

☞ **F. A. M.—Concord Chapter, No. 2, R. A.** M., meets every SATURDAY EVENING, at 7 o'clock, in the Chapter room, in the Masonic Hall, Carondelet st., corner of St. Charles and Perdido streets. Officers for the year 1862—W. M. Dole, Master; M. E. H. P., H. F. Hornbaker; K. C., R. L. Bower; K. S., S. P. Pennington; C. of H., W. Wheeler; P. C. of H., J. H. Behan; R. A. C., B. Dolzenas; Treas., Jas. Fenwick; Secy., Jas. Penniman. jal 1y

NAILS—

100 kegs Assorted Sizes.

For sale by Confederate notes by

YOSS & WEST,

ap6 3t — 119 and 121 Magazine street.

PLOWS, HOES, NAILS, AXES, CHAINS, FEED CUTTERS, CORN SHELLERS, ETC.

For sale for Confederate notes by

YOSS & WEST,

ap6 3t — 119 and 121 Magazine street.

ZINC—

150 slgs. Zinc.

For sale for Confederate notes by

YOSS & WEST,

ap6 3t — 119 and 121 Magazine street.

NOTICE—THE HOLDER OR HOLDERS OF ONE or two Mortgage Notes, subscribed and endorsed by the undersigned, May 2, 1859, and payable to his own order, each of the amount of six hundred and one seventy five dollars ($675), with 6 per cent. interest per annum until maturity, and on May 2, 1862, at the Louisiana State Bank, is hereby notified that said sum has been deposited in the above mentioned bank and that no interest will be allowed from the date.

ap1 1m — M. LEE TARVER.

ST. CHARLES INSTITUTE, GREENVILLE, NEAR CHRISTIAN.

MME. C. MAIER begs fully announces to the friends of her pupils, and to fam[illegible] who may desire to send their children, that the Institute will be open and the course of exercises will continue as heretofore. ap26 1y

MESS BEEF.....MESS BEEF.

[illegible] Tierces, received and for sale by

C. W. NEWTON, 75 Poydras street.

COW WANTED—ANY PERSON having a Cow, and would like to get rid of the expense of feeding it at this time, can hear of a purchaser who has plenty of milk, and, when made fully acquainted with the milk, by applying at this office.

FOR SALE—AT REDUCED PRICES, a good assortment of GIP[illegible] and RUSSET BROGANS.

SOUTHERN SHOE FACTORY, ap2 6t — 22 St. Charles street.

FOR HIRE—A LIKELY NEGRO WOMAN—A good Seamstress, House Servant and Child's Nurse. Address Box D, at this office. ap24 1t

TO THE PLANTERS—WE ARE COMPELLED to give notice that we cannot accept any more orders for Gins. The orders received and registered up to this time, along and with Gins, under drafts, will require all the goods we can make up for the present season.

Parties who are hereby notified that we cannot receive any more Gins or orders.

Parties who will be ready to deliver when present engagements will be completed.

S. M. HART & CO.

Baton Rouge, April 23, 1862. ap23 2m

NOTICE—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between us in the name of J. C. & B. S. RICK has expired by limitation.

J. C. RICKS is charged with the settlement of the affairs of the late concern, and both are authorized to use the firm in liquidation.

JOHN C. RICKS, BENJ. S. RICKS.

New Orleans, April 16, 1862. ap21 1m

SOLE AGENCY STACKER IRON WORKS OF TENNESSEE.—From and after the first day of January 1862, owing to the extreme difficulties and additional expense in transportation, the price of Sugar Kettles, Grate Bars and Furnace Mouths, will rule as follows:

Sugar Kettles from 21 to 54 inches at $1 25 per inch; 60 to 90 inches at $1 40 per inch; 92 to 84 inches at $1 75 per inch. Furnace Mouths $25, $40 and $45, according to size. Grate Bars, $6 per pair.

E. F. LAVALLEDEUVRE, Commission Merchant, No. 12 Union street. ap12 tf

Terms, Cash.

WANTED TO HIRE—TWO OR THREE OF Hinter & Baker's or Jenny's Sewing Machines, offer at without operatives. Apply at No. 116 Camp street. ap12

OFFICES AND FURNISHED ROOMS TO Rent—The undersigned has taken charge of those fine business locations, Nos. 5 and 7 Carondelet street, where a few fine Offices and Furnished Rooms can be secured, if applied for immediately. MRS. J. A. GILRASSY

JAMES T. McFARLAN, CRESCENT CITY CAR Perfumery and Jobbing Shop, No. 107 Girod street, one door from Camp.

STORES AND OFFICES FITTED UP with taste and dispatch.

CISTERNS MADE TO ORDER.

☞ Orders from the country attended to w'th promptness. a8 y

McINTYRE JOHN, PLUMBER—109 Poydras st. Keeps constantly on hand Bathing Tubs, for hot and cold water, Shower Baths, Water Closets, Cooking Ranges and Boilers, Wash Stands, Kitchen Sinks; Lift, Force and Hose Pumps, Sheet Lead and Lead Pipe, Brass and Plated Cocks of all patterns, Cooking and Heating Stoves, etc. Private Dwellings, Stores and Offices fitted up and guaranteed.

☞ See 83, Mechanics' and Dealers' Exchange. a12 1y

UNION HOTEL, AT HOLMESVILLE, PIKE COUNTY, MISS., As a Summer Resort.

The above establishment, situated in that part of the New Orleans and Jackson Railroad, will be found by visitors from the city, or other distant points, to be one of the best Summer resorts for comfort, recreation and pleasure, either for families or single persons, that can be resorted to. Facilities in abundance are at hand here for bathing, fishing, hunting, etc., and the village is healthy, quiet, and exceedingly pleasant and agreeable.

Terms for Board are as follows:

Board and Lodging per month.....$25 00
" " per week.....8 00
Washing extra.

☞ Conveyances furnished at all times for visits between Hollywood and Magnolia—10 miles distant on the Jackson Railroad.

W. R. JOHNSON, Proprietor.

Holmesville, April 21, 1862. ap21 1m&W

MRS. WARDLE, 191 CARONDELET STREET, Between Girod and Julia streets, Is returning thanks for the liberal patronage extended to her in her profession as Midwife for the last fourteen years, begs leave to inform her friends in the city and country that she has made every arrangement to receive ladies as her residence in the confined on the most reasonable terms. a19 1m

PERRY'S COAL OIL LAMPS, And the Original MAYHILLE COAL OIL.

AT PERRY'S OLD LAMP STORE, (of 25 years standing) No. 117 Poydras street,

Where you can't fail to find 20,000 gallons of Oil nor 500 Lamps but where you can find about 500 Coal Oil Lamps, of all the Coal Oil Lamp makers; together with a great variety of Camphene, Spirit Gas and Solar Lamps.

I primarily have on hand Coal Oil by the barrel, which I guarantee pure, and, as usual, continue to supply the trade with from one to twenty barrels at a time, and that so many rich and cheap Coal Oil Lamps at the trade requires, at a price which can be found elsewhere.

H. PERRY.

BAXTER, LOVELL & CO., SHIPPING MERchants, corner of Carondelet and Gravier streets.

MOODY, S. N., SHIRTS GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING Goods and Fancy Articles, corner Canal and Bourbon streets.

Mexican Gulf Railroad.

NOTICE.

The Trains on this Road will be discontinued until further notice, on account of the excess of the Story Plantation.

New Orleans, May 5, 1862. ap6 2t

Special Notice.

We are prepared to redeem all of our Small Notes, and would be pleased if the public would call at our offices with them, from 9 to 2 o'clock, daily.

STAFFORD & McGILL, Salt Dealers.

ap 2d — 58 Magazine street.

Special Notice.

We have issued several thousand dollars in Small Notes for the accommodation of the public. They are not only secured by the large amount of real estate belonging to us in the city, but also by deposits of Confederate money in several banks, amounting to more than the circulation. We are prepared to redeem them at once, in sums of $20 and upwards, and would be pleased if the public would call early at our office, corner of New Levee and Notre Dame streets, between 9 and 2 o'clock.

ap 2d — H. FARSMANN & CO.

Proclamation by the Mayor.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, City Hall, April 25, 1862.

The sad and melancholy circumstances through which we are passing requires the utmost wisdom and forbearance on the part of our citizens. They should not suffer themselves to be carried away by too keen a sense of the difficulties by which they are surrounded; but, on the contrary, to aid the Municipal Authority in maintaining order in the city. To facilitate my duties as the constituted Chief of the Police, I have called to my assistance the services of the European Brigade, and I have been invested by the with the duty of watching over the public tranquility. Patrols under the direction of the commanding officer of said Brigade should be treated with respect and obeyed.

JOHN T. MONROE, Mayor.

Approved April 26, 1862.

Wm. FERRIER, Chairman Safety Committee. ap28 2pd

Notice by the Mayor.

All Shopkeepers may with confidence receive all the ordinary current notes, (otherwise called Shinplasters,) as they will be redeemed by the Committee of Public Safety in city funds.

ap28 2pd — JOHN T. MONROE, Mayor.

Citizens of New Orleans.

The Common Council have passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Mayor be and he is hereby authorized to organize, outside of the regular police of the city of New Orleans, a thirteen Police in each Precinct, and for that purpose to summon and compel service in the respective precincts, any resident.

Resolved, That every citizen is bound to comply with the orders he may receive from his Honor the Mayor, to perform special duty on the Police.

Resolved, That the Special Police so appointed shall wear a badge and carry such arms as the Mayor may determine.

[Signed]

S. P. DE LABARRE, President protem. Board of Aldermen.
J. MADIONI, President Board Assistant Aldermen.

I hereby notify all good citizens to report to PAUL JUGE FILS, Second Commanding European Brigade, who is invested by me with full authority to act for the preservation of the public peace.

Gen. Juge is authorized in my name to disperse all assemblies composed of more than six persons.

JOHN T. MONROE, Mayor of the City of New Orleans.

Approved April 20, 1862. ap2 2pd

Committee of Public Safety.

NEW ORLEANS, April 28, 1862.

Resolved, That the Committee of Public Safety will receive, until further notice, the following individual and other small notes circulated as money in this community, and that they believe our citizens may rely on this currency.

Resolved, That the Committee will add to this list such other names as they may deem worthy of the confidence of the community.

State Treasury Notes.
Confederate Notes.
J. A. J. C. Davidson.
Leeds & Co.
Henderson & Gaines.
Magee & George.
Thomas, Griswold & Co.
Thomas C. Payne.
Jackson Railroad Company.
H. Fauntain & Co.
City of Baton Rouge.
City of New Orleans.
C. W. Carmack.
McIlenet & Magraw.
Geo. W. Gregor & Co.
Dan. Edwards & Son.
Joseph Santini.
Jacob Zoelly.
Smith & Hine, or Stuart & James.
H. E. Lawrence, or P. Cameron.
D. M. Rikreth & Co.
Crosap & McMillan.
Samuel Bell.
Picayune Office.
D. H. Holmes.
J. Hockersmith & Co.
Britton & Co.
Ben. Miller.
Adam Wagner.
G. W. H. Lehde.

A true extract from the minutes.

ap2 2pd — GEO. C. LAWRASON, Secretary.

Notice to the Fire Department.

OFFICE CHIEF ENGINEER FIRE DEPARTMENT, April 29, 1862.

The members of the Fire Department are hereby notified that on the alarm of TEN TAPS of the Fire-Alarm Bells, they are immediately to assemble at their different Engine and Hook and Ladder Houses.

At the alarm of ONE TAP, repeated three times, the Assistant Engineers and Commanding Officers of Companies will immediately proceed to the Office of the Chief Engineer to receive orders.

In case the alarm is given for any of the regular Fire Districts, the Companies performing duty in the districts for which the alarm is given will immediately proceed to the location of the alarm.

All Companies are hereby notified to continue to perform their duty as heretofore, and use all their exertions in the preservation of life and property.

ap29 2pd — DAVID BRADBURY, Chief Engineer.

☞ **For Recorder of the First District**—LUCIEN ADAMS is a candidate for Recorder of the First District. Election, June 2, 1862. ap8 2pts

☞ **For Recorder of the First District**—WM. KNEPPER, the present incumbent, is a candidate for reelection. Election, June 2, 1862. ap7 2pd

☞ **Candidate for Mayor, Irrespective of** Party, VICTOR WILTZ, of the Second District. See Crescent of the 29th, 30th and 31st January. 1t 2pts

☞ **Messrs. W. R. Adams, W. M. Semple** and T. D. Vanthorn have my full power of attorney, as per act passed before W. H. Peters, Esq., Notary Public.

ap4 — J. O. NIXON

Corn Meal.

A CORN MEAL MILL has been established in the building recently occupied by Cook & Brother, corner of South Market and Levee streets, for the accommodation of the poor. Sold in small quantities only, at the rate of $1 00 per bushel, until further notice.

JAMES BEGGS, JAMES DAVIS, Committee.

may6 2pd

Emporium of Light.

The subscriber will sell his SUPERIOR COAL OIL, CONFEDERATE and COTTON SEED OIL, with an assortment of various kinds of LAMPS, etc., for all Notes received by the Committee of Public Safety.

ARTEMON HILL, may6 2p5t — 6 Chartres street.

MANUEL A. MARINO, THE SPANISH PHRENOLOGIST.

Is prepared to examine the heads of those who are desirous of knowing themselves, which one only be attained by reason of the wonderful science of Phrenology.

No. 23 EXCHANGE PLACE. ap2 1f — up stairs.

DAVID HILL, 93 CAMP STREET, Between St. Joseph and Delard street, New Orleans.

GAS FITTER AND PLUMBER, AND DEALER IN GAS FIXTURES, PIPE, PLUMBING MATERIALS, ETC.

Dwellings, Stores, Offices, etc., fitted for Gas or Water at short notice.

☞ Orders left in Box 158 Mechanics' Exchange, 19 St. Charles street, promptly attended to.

Reference—Mr. Artemon Hill, No. 6 Chartres street. ap14 1y

GEORGE REWS—(Late of the firm of Shumway & Rews) WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN Furniture.

25 ROYAL STREET, ap1 1y — Between Conti[illegible] and Bienville streets.

HYDE & GOODRICH, JEWELERS, corner of Canal and Royal streets.

New Orleans Daily Crescent.

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 6, 1862.

HON. PIERRE SOULE.—By some oversight we have neglected until this time to accord to our distinguished fellow-citizen, Pierre Soulé, the just meed of praise which has been so eminently his due for services ably and efficiently rendered in our present troubles. As the adviser of the Mayor and Council, as the medium with his mighty force of letters between them and the Federal naval commander, as the orator of the people, urging them to mildness and forbearance, yet transcendent dignity and honor—in all these capacities he has been the "head and front" of a people bowed in affliction, but not of despair, and whose wise and fearless action will be admired to the "latest syllable of recorded time." No pen can over-estimate his worth, no words sufficiently recount his lofty patriotism.

COMMENDABLE ACTION.—Our city authorities have concluded an agreement with Gen. Butler, whereby the troops of the United States, with the exception of a guard, will be removed to outside the city limits proper. In return for this action of the Federal General, the Mayor and Council have guaranteed that no officer or soldier of the United States shall be molested in his person, or otherwise treated disrespectfully while traversing our streets. The wisdom of this movement is apparent to every one of common sense, and we have no hesitation in asserting that our citizens, one and all, will fully endorse the action of our city authorities, which can be done best by simply observing the guarantees given.

LAFAYETTE SQUARE.—We observed that nearly all of the Federal soldiers were yesterday removed from this Square, and the remaining had efficiently "policed" it, leaving little trace of rubbish to be found.

THE CITY COUNCIL.—In our columns will be found the official proceedings of the Common Council, detailing their prompt and energetic measures for the procurement of provisions for our people. Gen. Butler, at their solicitation, has consented to give the Hon. P. S. Wahz the direction of the Opelousas road for this purpose; A. D. Grief, Esq., will have charge of all steamboats plying between this port and Red River, and Moses Greenwood, Esq., in like manner will conduct the transportation of flour between this city and Mobile. In a few days, there is no doubt, the city will again be amply supplied with everything of prime necessity, at least, and our people spared the next to famine, which at one time bid fair to diffuse wide spread alarm.

OUR MARINE HOSPITAL.—This excellent institution on Common street, where a number of our sick and wounded are ministered to, is in need of many comforts and delicacies beyond the facilities or power of the institution to furnish. The hospital is attended to by some of our most charitable and patriotic ladies, who are devoting their time and labors successfully, in a modest and self sacrificing spirit. Our citizens, we are sure, need only to learn of the wants of the institution to insure a most bountiful supply of everything needed.

THE MAYOR AND COMMON COUNCIL.—We would remind our order-loving citizens that it is their imperative duty at this time to lend all their efforts in sustenance of the course of our Municipal Authorities, and thus insure the peace and tranquility of our city, and the general welfare of the people.

OLD FELLOWS' HALL.—This magnificent edifice, the pride of our city, is still occupied, we regret to say, by troops of the United States. We trust that they will remember that it belongs to an order diffused and respected the wide world over, charitable and holy in all its features, and therefore avoid its defacement as much as possible.

The following letters may be had by applying in person or by written order at this office:

Hawkins & Norwood, James Bruce, M. H. Shearer, Miss Sarah M. Avery, J. V. Coetley, Miss Tulama Valletta, B. Nautre, A. Barrosse, Miss Emma C. Figott, Miss Maggie Anderson, George Kreiger.

MOST DISTRESSING OCCURRENCE.—It is with feelings of the deepest pain we have to record the melancholy occurrence detailed in the following paragraph. We copy it from yesterday's evening Delta, merely observing that our knowledge of and high appreciation for the character of Judge Price—a citizen of irreproachable character, free of stain or blemish in the past—gives us full warrant for endorsing the observation of our cotemporary, that "it is scarcely possible to conceive that such an act could have been committed by him while in the possession of his faculties and his moral sense:"

A most melancholy and distressing event occurred on Saturday evening, which has deprived this community of a most excellent citizen and diffused general sorrow through a large circle. Dr. Hensley, who had long resided here and was greatly esteemed for his many amiable traits, being engaged in one of the clubs on Canal street in the discussion of some military question relative to the defenses of the city, with several gentlemen, all of whom were intimate friends, some hasty and violent words arose between him and Judge John W. Price, of the Fourth District Court, which resulted in Judge Price stabbing Dr. Hensley with a pen-knife. After receiving the wound Dr. Hensley exclaimed that he was dying, and proceeded to dress his own wound, and to give directions as to the manner in which he should be disposed. Judge Price, seized with remorse or with the consciousness of the rash deed he had committed, rushed to him to beg his forgiveness, declaring that he knew not what he was doing. It was, we learn, a most affecting scene, in which the unfortunate homicide displayed far more grief and misery than his victim. No young man in this community was more respected, more universally esteemed for amiability and peacefulness than Judge Price. It is scarcely possible to conceive that such an act could have been committed by him while in the possession of his faculties and his moral sense. Dr. Hensley died last night.

THE STREETS.—Our streets have assumed, within a day or two, somewhat of their wonted quiet aspect, and the great crowds that loitered around, seemingly from curiosity, have concluded to attend to their affairs, and consequently the peace and comfort of their families. This is right; nothing can be gained by idleness and curiosity other than want and misery.

ORIGIN OF ALMANACS.—Vestegan, alluding to our ancient Saxon ancestors, says:

They used to engrave upon certain square sticks, about a foot in length, the courses of the moons of the whole year, whereby they could always certainly tell when the new moons, the full moons, and the changes should happen, as also their festival days; and such a carved stick they called an *almond aght*—that is to say, "al-mon-heed"—to-wit, the regard or observation of the moons; and hence is derived the name of almanac.

After the invention of printing, almanacs became generally in use. The first recorded account in England of an almanac is in the Year Book of Henry VII.

A WOMAN ELECTED MAYOR.—At a recent city election in Oskaloosa, Ia., Mrs. Nancy Smith, Democrat, was elected Mayor by a majority of twenty-one over the Republican candidate for that office.

A beautiful thought is thus suggested in the Koran—"Angels, in the grave, will not question thee as to the amount of wealth thou hast left behind thee, but as to what deeds thou hast done in the world to entitle thee to a seat among the blest."

A gentleman was once praising the personal charms of a very homely woman before Mr. Foote, the comedian, who whispered to him: "And why do you not lay claims to such an accomplished beauty?" "What rite have I to her?" said the other. "Every right by the law of the nations, as the first discoverer."

FIXING PRICES ON FOOD.

Men sometimes commit great errors by a course of conduct founded on the best intentions in the world, and while doing all they can to benefit the public, inflict injuries which have the effect of making people think that they are their enemies.

We are reminded of this fact strongly by the result of the efforts of those who, with the hope of benefitting the poor, have sought to govern the prices of articles of prime necessity by fixing the prices at which they were to be sold. The result has invariably been to increase the prices largely, and, in many cases, to shut off the supply entirely.

The cause of this is well known to every man who has studied this subject at all; and it seems very singular to us that, although the folly of such a course has been demonstrated so often, it should still have its friends and supporters in high places. Gov. Brown, of Georgia, fixed the price at which salt should be sold in his State, and the consequence was that the article soon sold higher than in any Southern State. Gen. Lovell, by proclamation, fixed the price of several articles of food in this city, and we believe that the present dearth is the result. If producers and speculators had not been frightened from the market, the high prices which were ruling would have ensured a large supply; but they were driven off by having their articles valued for them, and the consequence was that we were left short in the land.

We were led to these remarks by seeing the resolutions of the City Council, making provision for obtaining at an early day a supply of food, which steps we here say are to our mind both wise and humane. But we hope that in their efforts to do all that is possible to alleviate the public wants, they will not fall into the error we speak of above. If they bring food here let them sell or give it to the people on whatever terms it may seem to them best, but we sincerely hope that they will not interfere with any body else who may wish or can do the same thing. If they do, we predict that they will soon find themselves in a sea of difficulties, and, instead of securing the blessings of their fellow-citizens for their labors in their behalf, will only get curses. Let trade govern herself, and let supply and demand govern prices.

TALK ON THE FLAGS.

The flags of Camp, St. Charles, Canal, Common, and Gravier streets were again thronged yesterday. Men, women and children seem to vie which could make the largest representation of idle, gossiping-curiosity promenaders. The remark will also apply to day before yesterday, Sunday, for the streets were thronged throughout the entire day. On the grand rue Carondelet, where cotton has ruled its sceptre for years past, there were occasional knots of parties, who, at this season of the year for years past, were closing up their multitarious accounts of buying, shipping, selling and receiving the great staple. What a gloomy contrast does this great city now present to former months of May, since cotton, tobacco and sugar have been articles of commerce and trade.

There were some few offices and counting-rooms opened yesterday. A large majority of the jobbers and store-keepers appear determined to keep isolated, as it were, and decline the transaction of business in general. True, there was a disposition evinced by some few parties to proceed as usual. In all probability, if our most important streets were released of the constant throngs of idlers and crowds, a general opening of stores would follow. But, as it has been for three days past, crowds collect here and there on every important corner, for what purpose, it is difficult to ascertain—merely, perhaps, to talk and chat, and circulate rumors and reports, which, if published, would fill one half of the furniture cars in the city.

By reference to the official columns of this journal, it will be observed that Major-General Butler has granted permission for the transmission of provisions and breadstuffs into our city. This will be great relief, not only to the poorer, but other classes of our community, who have never before been stinted in their supplies of the necessaries of life.

The Mississippi river is attaining a higher elevation than ever before known. We should have crevasse on crevasse to report were the great steamboats now running in the river. An ordinary southeaster would soon send the water over the levee at more than twenty different places between Sauré point above, and the Barracks below, the city.

The day closed with almost an endless number of reports, which are not worth talking about.

EARL RUSSELL ON THE RIGHT OF SELF-GOVERNMENT.—From dispatches from Earl Russell, on Mexican affairs, published in the London Observer, it appears that there has been some trouble among the allies in reference to the Mexican invasion. Marshal Serrano, the Spanish commander of the allies, is charged both by England and France, with having exceeded the limits of the convention between the three Powers, in reference to the objects of the invasion.

Earl Russell tells the British Minister at Madrid that he is distinctly to inform the Spanish Government that "the allied forces are not to be used for the purpose of depriving the Mexicans of their undoubted right of choosing their own form of government." If, says the Earl, in another dispatch, the Mexicans choose to invite the Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian to the throne of Mexico, all is well; but England will not consent to force upon Mexico a government or ruler repugnant to the sentiments of her people.

WHAT BECOMES OF THE PRINTERS?—The following incident will doubtless be remembered by those familiar with the newspaper history of the Mexican War, published at the time:

Occasion occurred in the American camp for the services of a printer, when a Colonel stepped to the front of his regiment, composed principally of men from New Orleans, and stating the necessity that had arisen, asked that, if there was a printer among them, he would step two paces in front. To the Colonel's astonishment, almost the entire regiment immediately stepped forward.

As a further evidence to the above query, and still further to exemplify the patriotism, enterprise, and spirit of adventure, so characteristic of printers generally, we give the following extract of a letter from an officer of the Denver (J. T.) Typographical Union:

There are at least a thousand printers in this section of country, mostly in the mines, and there is no chance here for printers to work at the business, only a few—some fifteen in all—being employed.

MATERIALS IN THEIR INVISIBLE STATE.—If a piece of silver be put into nitric acid, and a clear and colorless liquid, it is rapidly dissolved, and vanishes from the sight. The solution of silver may be mixed with water, and to appearance no effect whatever is produced; thus, in a pail of water we dissolve and render invisible more than $10 worth of silver, not a particle of which can be seen. Not only silver, lead and iron, but every other metal can be treated in the same way, with similar results. When charcoal is burned, when candles are burned, when paper is burned, these substances all disappear and become invisible. In fact, every material which is visible, can, by certain treatment, be rendered invisible.

Matter which in one condition is perfectly opaque, and will not admit the least ray of light to pass through it, will, in another form become quite transparent. The cause of this wonderful effect of the condition of matter is utterly inexplicable. Philosophers do not even broach theories upon the subject, much less do they endeavor to explain it. The substances dissolved in water or burned in the air are not, however, destroyed or lost; by certain well known means they can be recovered, and again be rendered visible; some in exactly the same state as they were before their invisibility; others, though not in the same state, can be shown in their elementary condition; and thus it can be proved, that matter having once existed, never ceases to exist, although it can change its condition, like the caterpillar, which becomes a chrysalis and then a gorgeous butterfly.

If a pailful of the solution of silver be cast into the stream, it is apparently lost by its dispersing in the water; but it nevertheless continues to exist. So when a bushel of charcoal is burned in a stove it disappears in consequence of the gas produced being mixed with the vast atmosphere; but yet the charcoal is still in the air. On the brightest and sunniest day, when every object can be distinctly seen above the horizon, hundreds of tans of charcoal in an invisible condition pervade the air. Glass is a beautiful illustration of the transparency of a compound, which in truth is nothing but a mixture of three metals. This power of matter to change its conditions, from solid opacity to limpid transparency, causes some rather puzzling phenomena. Substances increase in weight without any apparent cause; for instance, a plant goes on increasing in weight a hundred fold for every atom that is missing from the earth in which it is growing. Now the simple explanation of this is, that the leaves of plants have the power of withdrawing the invisible charcoal from the atmosphere, and restoring it to its invisible state in some shape or other. The lungs of animals and a smokeless furnace change matter from its visible to its invisible state. The gills of fishes and the leaves of plants reverse this operation, rendering invisible or gaseous matter visible. Thus the balance in Nature is maintained, although the continual change has been going on long prior to the creation of the "extinct animals."

(Chemical Wonders.

NELSON'S BEST WORSHIPED AS AN IDOL.—Haytien papers mention the following extraordinary circumstance:

Among the Anul mountains there has been found, in an old house, a bust of Lord Nelson. It is of white marble, somewhat stained by time and neglect. Nelson is represented in his costume of Admiral, and bears on his breast five decorations. One in commemoration of the battle of Abotkir, has this inscription: "Sear A. miral Lord Nelson, of the Nile." Another needs bears the words: "Almighty God has blessed his Majesty's glory!" This bust, interesting in its artistic and historical association, was found on an altar devoted to the idolish worship, where, for half a century, it has been reverenced as the "Deity of the Mountain Streams." The names of the sculptors were "Coale and Leary, of Lambeth."

Thus for fifty years the bust of an English Admiral has been worshiped as a heathen idol.

The finder of the statue has refused an offer of five hundred dollars for it."

DEATH OF GOV. HARVEY, OF WISCONSIN.—*Madison*, April 21.—The Executive Department received this morning the startling announcement of the death of Gov. Louis P. Harvey, drowned at Savannah, Tenn., on Saturday night, while stepping from one boat to another. The body is not yet recovered.

The State offices are closed for the day, and flags are at half mast.

Gov. Harvey was a native of Connecticut, and 42 years of age. He was a member of the convention which framed the constitution of the State, and for several years a leading member of the State Senate. At the time of his death he was engaged in the humane object of ministering to the wounded at Pittsburg Landing, having taken with him an immense amount of hospital stores donated at his suggestion by the cities of Milwaukie, Madison and Janesville. His successor is Lieut.-Gov. Solomon, of Milwaukie.

MIDNIGHT TERRORS.—A person in 1813, carrying from the east coast of Fife a hundred rabbits to occupy a warren in the Western Islands, hired a room for them for the night at an inn, at Cupar, and putting them into it, giving them greens and food, he shut the door, and having refreshed himself, went to bed. A gentleman arrived just afterwards, who had supper, and went to bed, which happened to be in a room contiguous to the rabbits, but he knew nothing of their being there. About the middle of the night, and in the midst of his sleep, the door between his room and the rabbits not being locked, a gale of wind arising, the door suddenly opened, and the whole of the rabbits rushed from their own room, ran into the gentleman's, some running over his face, hands, and other parts of his body, both above and below the bed, and many of them seeking for a shelter under the blankets. The gentleman, awaking suddenly, was much alarmed, and roared out for help, but none appeared. The keeper was asleep, as well as every one else in the house. Thinking himself surrounded by a thousand evil spirits, which he found before, behind, and round him, he at length landed the first on down stairs naked in the dark. The rabbits, as much afraid as the gentleman, following him were down stairs before him; and it was not many minutes before the whole house was in an uproar. When the candle was lighted, nothing appeared. The rabbits had dispersed, and hid themselves in different parts of the house. Hunting waiters, spirits, etc., were brought to recover the gentleman, and it was not till the rabbit man appeared and found his rabbits gone, that he could comprehend what had happened.

DEAFNESS CURED.—It is mentioned in a German Journal, that in 1760, a merchant of Cleves, named Jortisch, who had become almost totally deaf, sitting one day near a harpsichord, where some persons were playing, and having a tobacco pipe in his mouth, the bowl of which rested against the body of the instrument, was agreeably surprised to hear all the notes in the most distinct manner. By a little reflection and practice he again obtained the use of this valuable sense, which as Bonnet says, connects us with the moral world, for he soon learned by means of a piece of hard wood, the end of which he placed between his teeth, to keep up conversation, and to be able to understand the least whisper. He soon after made his beneficial discovery the subject of an inaugural dissertation, published at Halle, in 1754. Petulie has given some excellent observations on the capability of hard bodies to conduct the sound, in the Memoirs of the Academy of Turin, for 1790 and 1791. The effect is the same if the person who speaks rests the stick against his throat or his breast; or when one rests the stick which he holds in his teeth against some vessel into which the other speaks.

A SAILOR'S WISH.—A few years since, in a public garden, some of the company happened to express their wishes to possess this or that, when a sailor, who overheard the conversation, stepped up and said: "Gentlemen, permit me to tell you what I wish for." Being desired to proceed, he continued: "I wish that I had three ship-loads of needles, as much thread and cloth as the needles would make up into bags, and these bags full of gold." Now, supposing that the ships might carry 1200 tuns of needles, one hundred of which would weigh an ounce; that each needle, on an average, would make up 20 two bushel bags, that the bushel contains 2150.42 solid inches, and that a cubic inch of gold weighs 10 ounces, or 165 grains; the products, omitting fractions, would be 3 825,800,000 needles, 154,112,000 bushels of gold, or about 217,297,920,000,000 pounds, or 9,700,896,000 tons; enough to freight twenty-four millions two hundred and fifty-two thousand ships, of 400 tons burden; and allowing these ships to range side by side, only thirty feet being admitted to each, they would reach about 70,420 miles, and form three complete bridges round the world.

GENEROSITY OF LAFAYETTE.—In the year 1787, there was a destructive fire in Boston, in consequence of which many of the inhabitants were reduced to want. The Marquis Lafayette, who was then in France, immediately wrote to his friend, Samuel Breck, of Boston, expressing his sympathy for the sufferers, and directing him to draw a bill on him for £300, to be applied toward their relief. The bill was accordingly drawn, and the money was received, and applied according to his directions.

Mr. Breck's son still preserves this letter, as a precious memorial of the philanthropy and American feeling of Lafayette.

Lafayette was indeed distinguished for this American feeling throughout his whole life. His only son bore the name of George Washington, and his two daughters were called Carolina and Virginia.

ICE SHOWERS OF INDIA.—The following is an account of the squalls and storms preceding the Monsoon rains in Eastern and Central India: Three or four of these occur during the months of April and May, and are frequently accompanied by furious hail-storms, the hail being on an average about the size of walnuts, frequently that of duck's eggs—single h