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LEGAL ADVERTISING PAPER.—NEW-ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 2, 1847.

MAGNE & WE... No. 61 C...

The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

Wednesday Morning, June 2, 1847.

An interesting letter from our correspondent at the Brazos will be found in to-day's paper. It will be seen that General TAYLOR was losing troops with a rapidity altogether disproportioned to the promptitude with which the new regiments were arriving. His best soldiers—the men of Monterey and Buena Vista—were leaving him by hundreds, as their terms of service expired, while the Regiments came in but slowly, and are largely composed of undisciplined recruits. Under such untoward circumstances, it is not likely that General TAYLOR will attempt to move forward to San Luis Potosi. Nor does there seem any probability that he will endeavor to effect a junction with SCOTT, or that he has been directed to attempt such a movement. Since as late as the 15th ult., he was still at his camp, and by no means in a condition to commence a march of several hundred miles through the heart of a hostile country.

The country is eagerly solicious to learn what new labor is to devolve on Gen. TAYLOR, or whether it is the design of the administration to coop him up in Monterey, and to constitute him the mere guardian of the line of the Rio Grande until the end of the war. In either event—whether he is destined to an active career befitting his noble aspirations and signal services; or is doomed to chafe in idleness and inactivity within the walls of Monterey, it is but reasonable that he should be supplied with a force adequate for the occasion. Whether the purpose of the administration be simply to defend our frontier line, or to carry on offensive operations, General TAYLOR must be furnished with a sufficient number of troops to enable him to execute his commission. He has been once already, nearly sacrificed by either the zeal, the weakness or the wickedness of the administration: but through the kindness of a Providence which appears to reserve the Hero for a higher destiny, the means and appliances which were used to crush him, became the stepping stones to his greatness and glory. Yet, the people would not willingly again behold their favorite in such a strait, exposed to imminent peril and compelled to rely upon his own indomitable resolution, eagle-eyed sagacity and fertility of resources. They are tired of seeing General TAYLOR constantly struggling against heavy odds, and bracing himself to sustain the honor of the country, amid the most discouraging and unequal contests.

If those who are charged with the prosecution of the war, dream that by crippling Gen. TAYLOR of an opportunity of winning more victories, they can obliterate his memory of the deeds of glory from the minds of the nation. The time of these expostulations is the opportune moment for the very spirit of the nation. Buena Vista is a name, not like Marathon, Ye Known, Waterloo, nor even New Orleans, is destined to immortality. No subsequent deeds of valor—no future victories can take from the Hero of that battle one atom of the renown that he has achieved. The witnesses and participators of his glory are even now returning from Mexico, and diffusing themselves all over the country. Here from speak of Buena Vista and TAYLOR—the name and their valor—and no further evidence will be needed to prove the utter impossibility of arresting the shoot of immortality, success and gratitude that is rapidly bearing General TAYLOR to the highest place in the Republic.

MEXICO.

The latest dates from the City of Mexico, are to the 19th ult., at that period the result of the election for President was not known, because the choice is made by the Legislatures of the different States, and some weeks must elapse before the returns are received. In the State of Mexico, Angel Trias, Governor of Chihuahua, obtained a majority. In Queretaro, Iturbide secured the vote. Puebla voted for Don Melchor Ocampo.

SANTA ANNA was expected to arrive in the City of Mexico, on the evening of the 19th. In one of his communications to the Government, he states that he has been actively engaged in organizing guerrilla parties, that he has set them at work between Jalapa and Vera Cruz, and that he has 1,500 men under his immediate command. In another he tells after his own boastful fashion, the story of the slight skirmish between a portion of his cavalry, and the Americans just before entering Puebla, and admits a loss of three killed and one wounded and four horses killed.

General Leavo has proposed to the Supreme Government that the American prisoners should be sent to Tampico for release, inasmuch as the prisoners taken at Buena Vista and Cerro Gordo had been released without condition. Worth action has been taken on this motion, we do not state.

The new Constitution is completed. It is said to be a mechanism and improvement of that of 1824. The opposition of the Constitution are endeavoring to dissolve Congress by absenting themselves, and breaking the quorum.

Senors Gutierez and Lizaro have resigned their posts as ministers of war and justice. Senors Alcoria and Luis de la Rosa succeed them. A new state has been created out of Mexico, Puebla and Michoacan, to be called the State of Guerero.

From Mazatlan, the accounts are to the close of April. On the 28th, a squadron of four or eight vessels was off Mazatlan, and a thousand men were to disembark to take the town. Letters from Mazatlan say they were making there every preparation for defence, but if the descent is made in as great force as is represented, they can make no defence of much account. Other accounts say that the port of San Blas, too was menaced by our squadron, and that it was the purpose of the Americans to land and take the town.

GENERAL TAYLOR AND GENERAL JACKSON.—Some of the Locofocos endeavor to prove that Old Rough must be a Locofoco, because, say they, he voted for General Jackson. This argument is thus cleverly and conclusively answered by the *United States Gazette*:

Suppose General Taylor did commit the mistake of voting for General Jackson, he is not alone in that unfortunate position, nor does that prove him to be a Locofoco.

Benton, Leigh, Archer, and Rives, voted for General Jackson, and voted subsequently for Mr. Clay, and will vote against any Locofoco that can be brought forward by the friends of Mr. Polk.

Mangum, Badger, and Bell, voted for Jackson, and repented.

The State of Ohio, Georgia, Kentucky, and other States, voted for General Jackson, but would not now vote for any Locofoco. They are now wise; they have seen the error, not only in the movements of General Jackson, but in the social efforts of those who have followed in his traces. These States will not vote for any Locofoco.

The city of Philadelphia was carried by the Jackson fever.

Pennsylvania, that is now a Whig State, gave 50,000 majority for Jackson.

All those men, and these States, with millions of other men, and many other States, will join General Taylor in expressing regret for that movement, and will join together and vote for General Taylor.

☞ The London *Art Union*, speaking of an engraving of "The Last Supper," from the original of Leonardo da Vinci, by Mr. Charles Bart, of New York, says:

This engraving so admirable as to merit comparison with the famous work of Raffaelle Morghen—a work exceeding scarce, and to be obtained only at large cost. Mr. Bart's engraving is of rare merit; it is carried to the highest degree of refinement, yet without the smallest sacrifice of force. There are thousands in this country, as well as in America, to whom it will be a valuable acquisition; for it is in many respects worthy of admission to portfolios, the most select. We refer to it, however, chiefly as affording proof of the progress of art in the United States; an artist who could produce so exquisite an engraving should be known—and soon must be—to the world.

OPINION OF GEN. TAYLOR IN FRANCE.—Mr. Bennett's last letter from Paris, published in the *Herald*, contains the following passage:

"Among military men, General Taylor is considered one of the greatest generals of the age. It is asserted, without hesitation, that he has performed as much with the means at his command as any Napoleon, or Wellington did. I could hear of this opening by a gentleman of the highest diplomatic distinction in Europe; the Marshal Soult; on trading the recent news and particularly Gen. Taylor's despatches, declared, in emphatic language—"Yaith sa-dat"—as much as to say "a great general—a very great general." These are private opinions naturally coming from competent judges, but such sentiments are never allowed to influence the press, or general thought, which is invariably [illegible]

[*Correspondence of the Bee.*]

BRAZOS ISLAND, May 27th 1847.

Gentlemen:

Since my last, this place has partly assumed its wonted activity companies of troops are daily arriving to reinforce Taylor's command, and many are passing *en route* for Vera Cruz, while whole Regiments of Volunteers surfeiting with glory, are returning from Buena Vista, Monterey, and Saltillo, and wending their steps homewards. Thus a few weeks since the Louisville Legion passed through this point on their way to the United States, and we now hear of the return of the Kentucky Regiment to the mouth of the Rio, and of the departure from Monterey of Taylor's 2nd Regiment, from the same State. Thus that Old Zack is now deprived of his remaining veterans, and Kentucky of a representative in the battle field. She can however, well afford to spare for a while on her arms as she has achieved a sufficiency of honor by the valor of her distinct to encircle her in glory for years to come. Col. Davis' regiment of hardy Mississippians is now returning and its arrival at this place is now daily expected. Mississippians know too well how to appreciate true patriotism, and the purest of Chivalry, to permit her sons to pass unrewarded of at least a manifestation of their gratitude. The term of service of the Ohioians will likewise soon expire when three most efficient and really true hearted Regiments will bid an adieu to their grateful General. The Illinoians follow, and, in one month, will doubtless pass through your City on their way homeward. They have seen hard service, and have nobly overcome many obstacles to their glory. Impatiently enduring privations and calmly submitting to the severest of hardships, the Illinoians have earned in the army a most enviable reputation. The climax of their exploits in the Buena Vista battle, was as brilliant in its achievement as their previous perseverances was honorable to themselves. In short, all the troops attached to Taylor's division, have had excellent opportunities of displaying their virtues; and in their many trials have proved themselves adequate to the tasks imposed on them for their country. All of the Indianians will likewise soon return, and it is to be hoped the recent investigation of the conduct of one of their Colonels will clear those troops of the imputation so unjustly cast against them. By the investigation alluded to, it was proved that the regiment, so severely censured for retreating, acted, in so doing consistently with their duty, as they were ordered by their superior officer—the Colonel of the regiment—to cease firing and retreat. This fact should be sufficient to vindicate the State from the stigma placed on it by a few witnesses who unfortunately deceived, for as the order was unknown to them, they could not appreciate the spirit of subordination that prompted prompt retreat, rather to submit to a disgraceful rout, then contend with their superior officer in such an hour of peril.

Suppose the order had been given in execution of some manoeuvre of the General, find it not the business of a soldier to know the object of an order, and those troops had refused to retreat, thus endangering the whole army, would we not in that case have been much more justifiable in censuring their conduct. The worst light in which their conduct can appear, is simply in charge them with obeying the order of their commander; it thus be disgraceful, and such a precedent is established, we may well bid adieu to all subordination in the army. The worst possible thing we could do, would be to hold men responsible for the orders of their officers, for were such to be the established rule, we would have soldiers in the crowd to attack anything with their superiors the propriety of their commands. If any of the Indianians are to suffer, let it not be the brilliant men that so implicitly obeyed, but the officer who gave an order so fatal to the honor of the whole country. The conduct of one of the regiments, and the actions of the other two, when opportunities were permitted them were such as to deserve honor and ovation—and Indiana, instead of blushing for her sons should receive them with open arms and with pride and exultation.

The question Out naturally arises from the contemplation of the present state of affairs in this part of the country, when all the troops are returning, is, how stands Gen. Taylor be well responsible for events now beyond his control. Whenever the question is expected to defend a line of fortifications hundreds of miles long. The troops now arriving to replace those going home are raw and undisciplined, and are in numbers, far inferior to those of last year now returning. But this is not the only source of uneasiness, for, indifferent as they are for service, the greatest objection is to the manner of their arrival, as they are coming in newly raised companies at the time to take the places of whole regiments now daily leaving the already thinned ranks of Taylor's army. The General will thus be for a long time to come, but a meagre number of men to defend the numerous towns and defiles in his possession. Gross negligence for this state of affairs cannot somewhere, and as the President recognizes to himself all the honors of our victories, I cannot conceive why else than himself should be held responsible for the miserable state of things now existing in this portion of the country.

However, Old Rough and Ready is doubtless equal to the emergency, and notwithstanding the apparent embarrassments of the administration to the country, may again be victorious should he be attacked.

Col. Doniphan has at length reached Parras. For tact, perseverance, skill and industry, this march of Doniphan's will favorably compare with the celebrated retreat of Xenophon's ten thousand. They have had many obstacles to overcome, and hardships innumerable to endure; yet their indomitable spirit never flagged and their patience has at length been crowned with success, and they have attained the goal of their desires, and the admiration of the whole country.

HENRY.

NORTH CAROLINA.—The Wilmington *Chronicle* says: Dr. Sidney Weller, of Halifax county, has come out for Congress on the Whig side. There is no other Whig candidate in that district.

Four of the five Locofoco candidates, (there were seven, but two have declined,) Gen. J. R. J. Daniel, Mr. Armington, Dr. Pritchard, and Mr. Toole, were at Raleigh last week and addressed the people. Mr. Toole declared his preference of Gen. Taylor for the next Presidency. The *Register* says that he did not mince his words in speaking of some of his "Brother Democrats." For instance—in speaking of *Jacob Thompson*, who introduced in Congress, the provision to censure General Taylor, he said he "deserved to have his right arm burned from his body, by the hottest fire that ever blazed," and insinuated that some such bad luck should befall *all* who voted for it—"as he did" —nominating Gen. Daniel.

In the Edenton district the Whig Convention nominated David Outlaw, as the candidate of that party for Congress. Whig majority of the district nearly 900. Ass Biggs will be his Locofoco competitor.

Nathaniel Boyden, was nominated for Congress by a Whig Convention held in the Second district, at Statesville, on the 18th inst.

STEAMER REVENGE BURNT.—We are informed by the officers of the steamer Dial, says the St. Louis *Republican* of the 24th ult., that the steamer Revenge, from this port, bound up the Illinois, was burned to the waters edge, at the head of the Peoria Lake, at half past nine o'clock last Friday evening, the 21st inst. The fire originated in the bar, supposed to have been communicated from the chimney, and spread so rapidly that in fifteen minutes the whole of the cabin was enveloped in flames. On the discovery of the fire Capt. Turner ordered her to be run ashore, which was immediately done, and all the passengers escaped safely to the bank, but were unable to save any of their baggage, and some of them burried off half dressed. One passenger lost $2,000 value in money and jewels. The books in the Clerk's office were all consumed; but the valuable papers and money, belonging to the boat, being in the safe, are supposed to be uninjured. She had but little freight on board, having discharged the most of cargo in going up. The boilers and engines are all that will be saved of the boat, and these are, no doubt, much injured by the fire. The Revenue was owned by Capt. Wm. J. Turner, and the clerk; was valued at about five thousand dollars, and was fully insured. Part of her crew came down yesterday on the Dial.

☞ The brig William Neilson, of Boston, sailed from the Sandwich Islands on the 5th of August last, for Manilla and Canton, since which time nothing has been heard of her. The Hon. Geo. Brown, of Beverly, late U. S. Commissioner to the Sandwich Islands, was a passenger with his son. Capt. John Dominis, formerly a highly respectable shipmaster of Boston, but more recently a merchant of Honolulu, was also a passenger. There is much reason to fear that this, vessel, is lost, and that all on board have perished.

GARBELLE, THE SCULPTOR.—We learn with great pleasure that the subscription list for a bust of *Old Rough and Ready*, is now filled, and that Mr. GARBELLE will leave in a few days for the purpose of fulfilling his commission. The exquisite talent of Garbelle, and especially his rare beauty of catching the minutest traits and shades of expression are guarantees that the work confided to him, will be accomplished to

City Intelligence.

STABBING.—On Monday night last, at about 9 o'clock, a affray occurred, at the corner of Hospital and Gallatin street, between two individuals named William McCarthy and William Ross. The latter, it seems, refused to accept the hand which McCarthy extended him, and, in so doing, grossly insulted and abused him. Ross, being struck, returned the blow with some sharp instrument and injured his antagonist severely in the breast. He was immediately arrested. Examination shortly.

INQUEST.—Coroner Spedden held yesterday an inquest on the body of a black man, name unknown, found drowned in the Mississippi, opposite St. Louis street. Verdict accordingly.

THIRD MUNICIPALITY COUNCIL.—This body decided last Monday that their sittings should hence forward take place on every other Thursday, instead of Monday, as was heretofore the case.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—The following prisoners, Paddy O'Sullivan, Henry Anderson and Samuel Walsr *alias* George Warren, were arraigned yesterday on distinct charges of larceny: the two former pleaded not guilty; the third pleaded guilty, and was forthwith sentenced to four months imprisonment and cross. Patrick Donoghue was next put upon his trial, on a charge of stealing $1,600 from Mr. Brown. The jury returned a verdict of guilty. In this case, Bryce, Esq., counsel for the prisoner, was sentenced to $100 fine and 24 hours imprisonment, for contempt of Court.

OWNERS WANTED.—The police of the 1st Municipality seized yesterday three barrels of lard, loaded on a dray, which are supposed to have been stolen. The barrels are marked D in a diamond. The owner or owners may claim them at the police office.

ROBBERY.—Mr. Joseph Barnes complained yesterday to Recorder Seuzeneau that he had been robbed of a sum of $140, which he had deposited under the foundation of a house in which he occupied a room. Henry Marum, the owner of the house, against whom Barnes lied an affidavit, declaring that he verily believed the latter have stolen the money, was arrested and brought before Recorder Seuzeneau. He was remanded by his honor for further examination.

A FEMALE ARRESTED.—On Monday last, early in the morning, Mrs. Ann Congrove, residing in Tchoupitoulas street between Milk and Vivier, was robbed of a sum of 62 dollars in gold coin. That amount was subtracted from her person while she was asleep. Her suspicions resting on a female named Phoebe O'Hara. She lodged a complaint against her and had her arrested. Phoebe will be examined shortly before Recorder Genoux.

COMMITTED.—Recorder Baldwin committed yesterday before the First District Court Auguste Schmitz, arrested some time ago on a charge of burglary.

COUNCIL OF MUNICIPALITY No. Two.—The Council met last evening pursuant to adjournment, Recorder Baldwin in the chair.

The weekly statement of the Treasurer was read as follows:

By balance on hand last report,	$18,421 76
Amount received since,	8,932 25
Total	$27,357 01
Disbursed	13,098 10
Balance on hand,	$14,158 91

A message from the Mayor was received, in relation to the pro rata payment for the purchase of an iron safe, for Mr. Poole, the Clerk of the Second District Court.

A communication from the Recorder was read, asking for an appropriation for the purchase of a bedstead for the indigent bed.—Granted.

A communication from Mr. Thomas, late Collector on Real Estate, regarding an overpayment, was referred to the Finance Committee.

A petition from sundry property holders residing in the upper part of the Municipality, praying for the erection of a Market House at the corner of Market and Levee streets, was referred to a Special Committee, composed of Messrs. Lloyd Roberts and Jackson.

A petition was read from Capt Harper, late captain of police, claiming $500, for the arrest of Joseph Tricoli, afterward executed for arson—referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr Peters, from the Finance Committee, presented a resolution that 2 1-2 per cent be allowed to the Collector on Real Estate, instead of one per cent, on all sums of $50 and under, from now to the 1st of January next; and also to empower the Attorney to commence suits, after the 1st of August next, against all persons who may have declined paying their taxes.—Adopted.

A resolution permitting the Surveyor to appoint an assistant at not more than $125 per month, was adopted. The Surveyor was further permitted to employ a clerk at a salary of $600 a year.

The Council then adjourned.

MURDER IN CONCORDIA.—The Intelligencer of the 29 inst. has the following:

On the night of Sunday last, the 23d instant, George Cook, owner and captain of a flat-boat, trading on Black River, in this parish, was murdered, while in bed, by a man named William Brown, a hand employed on the boat. After murdering Cook, Brown threw the body overboard and it was found about a half mile below Mr. Joseph E. Miller's Landing, where the deed was done. Information of the murder was given to the citizens by another hand on the boat to whom Brown made a confession. He was arrested and brought into Vidalia yesterday, after an examination of the case was gone into before Truman Edwards, Esq Justice of the Peace, and Brown committed to prison.

Brown's statement is that he was late in coming aboard the boat on Sunday night; that Cook ordered him to leave immediately, presenting a pistol to him, at the same time. Brown thereupon shot him.

Cook was an elderly man—his boat was well filled with goods, and between $600 and $900 in cash was found in his trunk.

NEW WORKS.—We are indebted to J. C. MORGAN, of the Literary Depot, Exchange Place, for the following new publications:

The General Principles of Grammar, being No. XII, of small books on great subjects.

The American Journal of Medical Science for April—a work of standard value to the Profession.

Flirtation, or a Story of the Heart, by Lady Charles Bury—a Lady who writes an abundance of Novels which young Misses eagerly devour.

Animal Chemistry, or Organic Chemistry, in its application to Physiology and Pathology, by Justus Liebig. This is a work of a very high character and containing a mass of valuable information to the scientific student.

Godey's Lady's Book for June, is rich in pictorial embellishment, and richer in literary variety. The engraving of Stephen Girard is exquisite as a drawing, and no doubt exhibits perfect as a likeness.

HALF STORM.—The Milledgeville *Recorder* of the 25th May, says: We have never, so far as we remember, heard of such extensive injury by hail storms as has recently occurred in this State. Great destruction from this cause has been done in this county, in Jones, Washington, Bibb, Morgan, Putnam, Dooly, Clark, Cobb, in the counties bordering Florida, as well as in many other places. Alabama, too, we perceive from the papers of that State, has likewise suffered in the same way. This misadventure, added to the injury to the crop, especially cotton, from the cold and unseasonable weather, will have the effect of diminishing the yield of the year. To what extent, will of course, greatly depend on the seasons hereafter.

IRISH WIT.—A friend, says the Memphis *Enquirer*, relates the following, which is not bad. The popular place of resort on Madison street, called the "White House" having gathered a considerable crowd about lunch time the other day, a son of the Emerald Isle came in with a five dollar bill of the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank.

"Arrah, now darlint, be afther giving me the spashie for this dirty bit of paper of ye's," said he.

"This is not the Bank, my honest friend, said the bar-keeper.

"Och, by my sowl, I thought it was, from the run upon ye's."

The by-standers burst into a hearty laugh, but Pat was not to be put out of countenance.

"Arrah now, be aisy gintlemen! I see now its the Sub-threasury, as you're all *takin drafts* be dad!"

A DOUBLE CAPITAL EXECUTION IN GREECE.—Extract of a letter from Naupin, Greece, March 31, 1847.—"A frightful scene has just taken place in our city. Wednesday last, two brigands condemned to death, brothers, named Demetrius and Theodorous Triphopoulos, underwent their sentence on the grand square of the city. Both allowed themselves quietly to be conducted to the scaffold. Arrived there, the moment the executioner proceeds to attach Demetrius to the fatal plank, being a man of gigantic stature and herculean strength, he broke the cords that bound him, and knocked down the executioner and his assistants. When the latter recovered their feet and attempted to seize their patient, he made a desperate resistance and showed fight, in which the Jack Ketch and his two aids were terribly bruised, and came near being precipitated from the scaffold. On the point of an entire defeat, the executioner at last drew from beneath his blouse a knife, and buried it in the heart of Demetrius, who fell upon the platform and expired. The decapitation was effected upon his carcass. Theodorous, on the other hand, was perfectly resigned, and was observed to tremble convulsively. He yielded

HERVIO NANO, THE MAN MONKEY AND GNOMEFLY.—Every body must remember this curious specimen of the genus homo, who exhibited himself at various theatres thoughout the country. His real name was Henry Leach, and he was a native of Connecticut. He died in London on the 16th ult., and bequeathed his singular body to an Eminent Surgeon for dissection. We learn from an article in the London *Literary Gazette* the following striking facts were elicited by the operator:

The head is remarkable fine in form, and the expression intelligent and benign; the chest, shoulders and arms form a perfect model of strength and beauty; the arms are exceedingly muscular, and the hand very well and strongly formed; when standing, the arms could reach the ground easily, so as to be employed in progressing or leaping; in the place of legs, there are two limbs, the left about eighteen inches from the hip to the point of the toes, the right about twenty-four from the same points. The feet are natural. The easiest mode of explaining the nature of these limbs is to say, that it seems as though the thigh bones and muscles had disappeared, and the knee joints been raised up to the lips; the bone on the one side is tolerably like a leg-bone, on the other it is compressed into an immensely strong bone of triangular form with the base upwards, and knit to the hip with very strong ligaments. These limbs are furnished with the muscles which should have belonged to the thigh, and those of the leg are much increased in size; the muscles of the calf being comparatively small, on account probably of his mode of walking, contribute to give the limb the look of a lion's fore-arm. Nearly double power must have been obtained over the feet by its arrangement; and this would account for his extraordinary feats of leaping, such as following a horse at full speed on the hand or feet, and suddenly springing on his back like a monkey, or jumping ten feet in the air. His mode of fighting, too, was most original; he used to spring in the air, and at the same instant deal the most terrific blow upon his adversary on against a hand, so that he was a very formidable combatant. It is said that he, young days, while drawing his crab, a clumsy carter drove against him, and, as usual, accused Hervio of being in fault, at which our hero sprung from his seat on the back of the man, and taxed him a most severe thrashing. His feats of strength in his monkey characters are well known. A very good cast of the entire figure has been made.

LIVES OF THE EARLY BRITISH DRAMATISTS by Thomas Campbell, Leigh Hunt, George Darley and Wm. Gifford, complete in two volumes. We are indebted to Carey & Hart, publishers, through the politeness of J. B. Steel, No. 11, Camp street, for a copy of these volumes. They are a republication of the Memoirs and Critical Remarks prefixed to Mr. Moxon's elegant series of the older British Dramatists, and are remarkable for the fidelity with which rigid truth has been adhered to, and the vigor, judgment and discrimination with which the works of the great dramatists of the 17th and 18th centuries are examined, and their claims to the admiration of posterity vindicated and set forth. The Life of Shakspeare heads the series, and is from the polished pen of Campbell, bearing evidence, in the chief writer sympathy with the mighty dramatist, and decided appreciation of all the nicer traits in the intellectual character of the Bard. The lives of Ben Jonnson, Beaumont and Fletcher, Ford and Massinger, Wycherley, Congreve, Farquhar, &c. follow.

VERY NEW OPPORTUNITY.—In passing some days ago, through the pleasant and mount village of Auburn, which will shortly be the terminus of our Rail Road, we were pained to learn that the Academy, and more than one of its families had been recently bereaved by the hand of a wandering Edwards, who taking over all vantage of more tender relations with them in minds Lyndon and Mr. Mrs. Mr. Mrs. Schoolmaster, at last, one married miss, enough lady, the latter young, beautiful, educated, and of high respectable and genus family. It is said she attempted to resist the seduction of a younger sister.

The manner of his seduction was very original, and illustrates the vicissitudes of his lovely life. Was sitting in a pavement when he come seized by the leg of the sick man he made disappointed, pennies to his wife, by whom he was injured. The insulted husband, whether in his fury, or in the only effectual way, fell on her. The circumstances were whispered about, and the man in possession of evidence, accidently, opened, of the young ladies attention. Edwards, left the village, and commonly the village gave the Doctor a week to pack up in, at the expiration of which he changed his place of residence. This story was published, we believe, in consequence of his having a family who might have been made to suffer, if it had been more seminary dealt with.—*Rochester Daily Advertiser.*

LAND SLIDE.—A correspondent of the *National Intelligencer* gives the results of a conversation the control land and oil, when used for lamps as follows:

Comparison of cost of Lard and Oil, when used for Lamps.

The ordinary price of Solar Lard Lamp will afford a bit and oil at a cost of one and three quarter cents per hour, and the same lamp, if burned with fluid oil, will afford an equal light at a cost of two cents of oil per hour.

The Lard Lamp in the comparison cost twelve and a half cents per pound, and the light, therefore a fraction over one and a third cents per hour, or four cents for three hours.

The oil used from seventy five cents per gallon. One quart of it weighed 1 lb. 13 1-2 ounces, which is 18 3-4 cents a quart, is equal to five-eights of a cent per ounce, or one and a quarter cents per hour, or three-quarter cents for three hours.

Cost of lard light for 3 hours, 1 cents.

Cost of oil light for 3 hours, 3 3 4 cents.

25,125 ounces of lard—one pound and a half—of lard is equal in light to a quart of oil.

It should be borne in mind that the *lard* used was at the highest price, and the *oil* of the lowest price.

Lard of inferior quality is more objectionable for solar lamps than inferior oil, but—the cost being equal—lard is greatly preferable to the finest quality of oil. It is less objectionable to handle, less subject to loss by leaking, and is liable to spill only when melted, while accident to a lamp, *at any time*, might greatly injure carpets, table cover, &c.

GERMAN INFORMATION.—The *Algemeine Zeitung* speaks of the emigration passing through Cologne on the 9th April, as follows:

It is indeed frightful to see how the emigration increases. Every day the steamers bring us troops of wanderers, and any one who at evening visits the new thickly peopled quay on the Rhine, is always sure to find the same melancholy scenes—mothers seeking to quiet crying children and the clamorous old people carefull about leaving their little all in storm-stricken chests and boxes—men and young fellows committing where they shall find shelter for the night. It is also striking to see the numerous carravans from the "Upper Country" (Hesse, Baden, Wirtemberg) appear to be better and better off, their goods coming in forming larger and heavier waggons. The courage, foresight and cheerfulness of the voyagers seem to be kept up under all circumstances. This morning, though a severe storm was raging over the roofs and whistling among the spread the shuts, a fearful reminder of the dangers in the way, three hundred emigrants departed in the highest spirits, a band of music leading them on board ship. Most of them go by way of Antwerp to New York and Milwaukee. A few weeks ago a company of more than seventy emigrants from Nassau passed through our city, consisting solely of educated young men, physicians, attorneys, &c. with the intention of founding a community in America on the basis of common property.

DIED—Last night at 10 o'clock, ALBERT HOLLANDER, aged sixteen years. The friends of the family, and those of P. SAVIE, are requested to attend his funeral this afternoon, at 6 o'clock. His body is exposed at the Mortuary Chapel.

LATEST DATES.

NEW YORK	May 21	LONDON	May 3
WASHINGTON	May 24	LIVERPOOL	May 4
CHARLESTON	May 18	HAVANA	May 21
CINCINNATI	May 21	HAVANA	May 22
BALTIMORE	May 21	VERA CRUZ	May 22
NEW ORLEANS	May 26	TAMPICO	May 19

THE "WONDER AND BLESSING OF THE AGE"—"BRYAN'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR" will prove a blessing to all who use it. It is a sovereign remedy for all burns, sore eyes, felons, ulcers, bruises, the dolorous, gouty, and all complaints which need an external application. By its use inflammations are reduced, swellings reduced and mortifications even stayed. All who want the genuine article should procure it only of us, as the counterfeit is offered throughout the city by many druggists. Sold only by DOMINICK & CO., 30 Gravier street. Where also may be had the LECINA CORDIAL, or Elixir of Love, for Barrenness.

Jones Coral Hair Restorative.

NOTICE—Among the educated, there are few who will doubt but that by forcing the roots and scalp of the head to a healthy action, we can cause growth—eye dark, luxuriant growth. The roots being healthy, a sufficient relief dandruff or scurf is discharged from the scalp, which now becomes soft and silky. Thus the roots strongly fastened in their native soil, produce and splendidly display their beauty, as a specimen of decorated nature raised from death by the powerful aid of Science.

Having stated so above the actual, true, and real qualities of Jone's Coral Restorative, I leave the intelligent portion of the public to judge of the truth of its possessing these qualities, by the subjoined of the following highly respectable editor.

From the New York Sun, December, 1841.

"A friend gentleman, a friend of ours, living in Becker street, and well known in Wall street, was afflicted with *Scurf*; the hair on his head was thin, was dead, and the roots were covered with red, rugy, dry, hard, and *Scurf*. He has now recovered his hair, and it is a beautiful specimen of Jone's Coral Hair Restorative."

For sale by [illegible] Levee, and Gody Gale [illegible] Chemist, Chemist, Cincinnati, Ohio, without drying or injuring the hair.

[illegible] HAVE BEEN [illegible]

[illegible] Levee