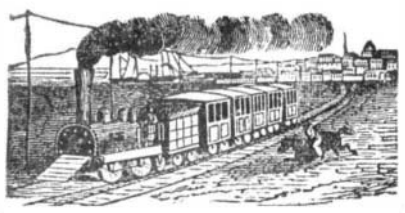

Trial Trip of the Crescent City.

The new steamboat Crescent City, built for the New York, Havana and New Orleans line, made an experimental trip on Saturday last. The weather was remarkably favorable for such an excursion, and on arriving at her starting place, Pier No. 4, North River, we found a large number of guests assembled on board.

Our attention was first directed to the internal accommodations of the vessel, which are not surpassed by any steamer afloat. The cabin is furnished in a style of inimitable richness and taste. The woodwork is of mahogany and rosewood, with cornices and mouldings of gold, and the centre of every panel contains a painting set in a circular carved frame, medallion-wise, the effect of which is exceedingly chaste and elegant There is also a ladies boudouir, in white and gold with sofas and fauteuils of rich damask satin. The dining cabin which is entirely separate occupies the forward part of the vessel, communicating with the after cabin by two passages. Two rows of state rooms magnificently furnished, extend the whole length of the vessel, and there are additional sleeping accommodations on the lower deck, by which from fifty to a hundred passengers might be accommodated. The speed and comfort with which a voyage to New Orleans can thus be made must draw much of the Northern and Southern travel from the Mississippi and Ohio route.

Leaving the pier at ten o'clock, we laid in the stream for some time, taking some delayed passengers on board, and finally passed the Battery about a quarter before eleven. The passage down the bay was most delightful; the engines worked so steadily that scarcely any motion was perceptible, and the clearness and freshness of the sky, the bright blue of the water, and the enchanting outlines of the Staten Island shores combined to heighten still more the glories of New York Harbor.

We reached the telegraph in twenty nine minutes from the Battery, a distance of between eight and nine miles. Soon after passing the narrows, a steamer was discovered outside the Hook, which was soon recognized as the Hibernia. She passed round through the spits, however, while the Crescent City took the direct way to the hook, through the Swash. We reached the false beacon in fifty-eight minutes from the Battery, and in one hour and five minutes were abreast of Sandy Hook, eighteen miles from the starting point, the engines making 14 to 16 revolutions per minute. The light-ship, a distance of twenty-five miles, was made in one hour and forty-five minutes going out, and one hour and thirty-five minutes returning. This, taking into consideration that there were 300 tons of coal on board, and that, on account of the many hundreds of passengers, the boat could not be kept properly trimmed, is equal to the speed of any steamship afloat.

There was but a slight swell on the sea, and very few of the passengers felt any inconvenience from the motion of the vessel. The steadiness with which the engine worked, was remarked by all on board—nothing of that jarring motion being perceptible, which is so severe upon all weak nerves. Soon after passing the light ship, the company sat down to a handsome collation. The tables in the dining cabin, which had seats for two hundred persons, were several times filled, the invited guests numbering near six hundred.

After dinner, a meeting was organized on the after deck, of which Capt. Hudson, U. S. N. was chairman, Commander Sands, U. S. N. G. W. Blunt and others vice presidents, and Messrs. Pentz and Lambert Suydam, Secretaries. Speeches were delivered by Joseph Hoxie, Esq , Ald. Franklin, and others, and the following resolutions adopted unanimously, with loud acclamations.

Resolved, That in the judgment of this meeting, the steamship Crescent City, is entitled from her speed, safety and luxurious accommodations, to the confidence of those travelling on any route on which she may be placed.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting are due to Captain Stoddard, Isaac Newton, Esq. and others, for their polite and bountiful hospitality.

A number of songs were sung during the trip by an amateur Glee Club, and the music of an excellent Brass Band contributed greatly to enliven the spirits of the company.—When about thirty miles from the city, and opposite Barnegat, she was put about and returned up the Bay in fine style. She then passed down the East River to within a short distance of Blackwell's Island, when she turned about, and ran some distance up the North River and back, reaching the pier at 5 o'clock, all on board being highly delighted with her performance, and the beauty and convenience of her accommodations.

The dimensions of the Crescent City, are as follows :—Length 240 feet, by 34 feet beam ; 23 feet hold, drawing during the trip 12 feet of water ; cylinder 80 inches diameter and 9 feet stroke ; the engine has wrought iron shafts ; her boilers are of the best iron ; her wheel has 32 feet of diameter, with 9 feet face. She measures 1750 tons, being about the same size as the Hibernia.

Foreign News.

The American Steamship United States, arrived at this port, last Wednesday morning having left Liverpool on the 17th.

The news from Europe is gloomy enough —England is waiting calmly the result of foreign collisions, but her institutions are not so much threatened at the present time as they were during the old French Revolution. Ireland has not yet come to battle, although much excitement exists among all classes.—Mitchell has been found guilty of felony and committed to prison. Smith O'Brien was discharged Lord Ashburton is dead. A change of Ministry is expected in England.

A great mob had turned out the French members of the Assembly, while in session, but the National Guard was true to the Government, and the mob was dispersed. Four members of the Provisional Government have been arrested. The Moderates are supported by all the middle classes.

Austria is in a dreadful state of insurrection. The Swedes have joined the Danes against the Prussians. A severe battle has been fought between the Austrians and Piedmontese. It was not decisive to either of the armies. The insurrection in Poland is quieted, but Russia is still quietly concentrating her troops on the frontiers. The Emperor of Russia will not fail to take advantage of the revolutions in Germany.

The Pope has been imprisoned by the inhabitants of Rome. His sacred person is no more respected.

Southern Manufactures.

We have a case in point to prove beyond cavil that cotton goods can be manufactured cheaper at the south than in the northern states. The United States government, we learn from the Savannah Republic, has made a contract with the Milledgeville, Ga., factory for the delivery of 300,000 yards of cotton osnaburgs. The contract was closed after a careful comparison by an agent in New York, of the Milledgeville with like fabrics from other factories.

Mexican Idol.

A curious Mexican idol, representing a woman, in rough stone, and arrayed in singular habiliments, about 4 1-2 feet high, has just arrived at New Orleans. It is a present to the city from a distinguished naval officer. Some fancy that it is the statue of the wife of Mango Capac, the founder of the Mexican Nation.

A Frenchman gasconading over the inventive genius of his country, said, "We invented lace ruffles." "Aye," said John Bull, "and we added shirts to them."

The annual value of the mineral produce of England, amounts to about twenty millions.

Chloroform and Ether.

Two amputations were performed last week at the Bellevue Hospital of this City, the one that of an arm by Dr. Cox, one of the Assistant physicians ; and the other, that of part of the foot, by Dr. Childs one of the visiting Surgeons. In both cases the patients were first rendered insensible to pain by the use of Chloroform diluted with four times its bulk of sulphuric ether, with which a sponge was moistened and held to the nostrils by a Resident Physician, Dr. Reese, who has had extensive experience in the use of both chloroform and ether, although this was the first time these agents had been used here in combination. The complete success of the first trial of the mixture, in both cases, would seem to confirm the inference that the Ether alone is too slow and uncertain, while the Chloroform by itself is too rapid and hazardous in its effects, and hence the union of these two agencies has been considered as likely to be more gradual and safe. Both the patients were kept in a state of complete insensibility during the operations, and recovered from all the effects of chloroform in ten minutes afterwards.

Method of Washing.

Soak the clothes over night in weak suds ; to a four pail kettle of water add a tablespoon full of soda, (carbonate of soda of the shops) dissolved ; wring out the clothes, put them into the water while cool, and boil them an hour, take them then into a tub of warm water, rub them well and afterwards rinse thoroughly. This will not do for woolens or calicoes. Calicoes should never be boiled or washed in warm soap suds. Strong cold suds is best for calicoes, but very delicate colors should be washed in cold liquor of boiled bran strained through a cloth. Woolen goods should never be washed in soap suds except the soft kinds, such as shawls and carpets.—The suds should always be cold, and well rinsed out of the goods or else they will soon turn yellow, or have a flour looking surface.

Composition of Corn.

Starch 28.40, nitrogenized matter 4.80, fat matter (oil) 35.60, coloring matter 0.20, cellular tissue 20.00 dextrine 2.00, various salts 7.20, loss 1 80.—100 00

No other grain is so well adapted for fattening animals as Indian corn, and by grain driers preserving it from the effects of sea voyages, we may expect that this grain will yet be shipped in large quantities to England for the fattening of their cattle, as they now appreciate its value.

Butter.

Dr. Ure remarks in one of his recent works, "it is computed a cow which gives eighteen hundred quarts (English) of milk per annum, eats in that time eight thousand pounds of hay, and produces one hundred and forty pounds of butter. Two pounds and a quarter of hay corresponds to one quart of good milk ; and a cow which eats sixteen thousand five hundred pounds of hay, will produce three hundred pounds of butter per annum."

Manufacture of Pins.

Brown & Elton, of Waterbury, Conn., have an improved machine for the manufacture of pins, in operation, which turns out two barrels of pins per day A barrel contains 4,000,000 pins ; consequently 8,000,000 are manufactured each day, or 48,000,000 a week. The machine is perfect and simple in its operations. The wire is run into the machine from a reel, cut to the requisite length pointed, headed, and made a finished pin by one operation. From this machine they fall into the hopper, or the sticking machine, as it is called, in which they are arranged and stuck upon the papers, and come out perfect, only requiring to be packed to be ready for market.

Gone to Pot.

The operators of one of the English lines of Telegraph, some time since, sent the following over the wires :—"The King of Prussia has gone to Pot"—and then there was a break—in a moment or two the communication was resumed and the letters, "sdam," were transmitted, which at once explained the whole difficulty—the King had gone to Potsdam.

Sand.

It was the remark of a sage, "do not despise small things." How true is this expression when used in reference to the dust beneath our feet. Liebig has placed glass as one of the revolutionizers of the world—a great agent in the cause of civilization. Well glass cannot be made without sand. Our castings, the finest and most mighty, are moulded in sand, and even the metals could not be reduced from some of their ores without sand as a flux. In copper smelting, glass is formed to dissolve the iron which is formed in the copper ore, so as to leave pure copper,—hence to sand we owe the possession of the metals.—The blacksmith uses sand to effect the welding of his pieces of malleable iron ; and in the reduction of some iron ores sand is indispensible. We well know the great value of iron, but we place little value upon sand, yet were it as scarce as gold we might even place a higher value upon it than we do upon that metal, as it is and can be applied to a far greater variety of purposes than any metal.

Whiskey and Grain.

By in fact of Parliament passed during the last year, no more breadstuffs can be distilled into alcoholic liquors in Great Britain and Ireland. If the English distiller, formerly consumed Twenty-five Millions of bushels of grain, to supply his distillery under the old state of things he now requires none of this grain whatever, because he cannot use it, and the Twenty-five millions are now on hand to work into bread for the inhabitants of the British Islands.

Baltimore Mechanics' Fair.

We have been informed that the Mechanics Fair held last week and this, in the city of Baltimore, Md., was not an exhibition of the Mechanics' Institute of that city, but a Fair got up by a committee of citizens. A number of inventors who went from a great distance at much expense have been much disappointed, as they expected there would have been a regular committee to decide upon the merits of the machines, &c., and award appropriate prizes. There was no such committee and no prizes awarded.

Engineers of Steamships.

We see it stated that in consequence of the gross mismangement that has prevailed in steam vessels, some of the New York engine builders refuse to contract for engines, unless they can have a voice in the selection of the engineer who shall work them.

Whether there has been mismanagement or not, we cannot tell, but the engine builders have acted wisely, if they have come to the determination mentioned above.

Antimonial Paint.

Mr. J Forrest, of Liverpool, England, has discovered that the white oxide of antimony is superior as a body paint to the white oxide of lead without any of its deleterious qualities. It does not become yellow like white lead, and weight for weight, it spreads over a larger surface than lead. No patent has been taken out for it. The discoverer has made a present of it to the public. The old chemists called antimony their lead.

Evading the Law.

The tavern keepers of Syracuse have adopted a very ingenious mode of getting on one side of an ordinance, lately passed by the Common Council, prohibiting the ringing of dinner bells in the street. One man stands on the sidewalk shaking a bell without a clapper, and another stands within the door ringing one, loud enough to attract the attention of all stragglers, and the pantomime of the fellow outside directs them to the place of eating.

We have on hand some samples of the work done by the unbranning machine of S. Pentz, Esq. of Boonsboro, Md. The samples are beautiful.

The Newport Mercury has commenced its eighty-seventh volume. It was started by James, the elder brother of Benjamin Franklin. What a history its pages must be.

Some beautiful specimens of pearl have been found in the Ocamulgee river, near Macon, Georgia.