From the Philadelphia Commercial Herald.

"THE TIMES," OR MONSIEUR TONSON COME AGAIN.

'The times!' says the shipper—'the times!!' says the merchant—'the times!!!' says the mechanic—'the times!!!!' says the bank director—'the times!!!!!' says the broker—'the times—the times!!!!!!' says every one—'the times—the times—the times!!!!!!!' echoes the press from Main to New Orleans. 'What is to be done?' says the merchant—'what is to be done?' says the broker—'what is to be done?' says the mechanic—'what is to be done?' says every one—'what is to be done?' echoes the press. And the merchant runs here, and the mechanic runs there, and the broker runs every where—all looking for help from some one beside themselves. One cries out 'd—n the banks,' another 'd—n the Government,' while every body dams all who owes and cannot pay.

Now, we would give our friends a word or two of advice, and as it is given with good feeling and the best intention, we hope it will be taken in good part. In the first place, we say, "keep cool',—'fret not thy self?' for where's the use of getting into a passion and worrying yourself? it will do no good, so take things calmly and act like a philosopher for once in your life. We never saw any times so bad but what they might be mended if people set about the matter in the right way.

It is almost useless to argue, or reason or speculate upon the CAUSES which have brought about the present state of things, except so far as they may indicate the proper remedy, but we will give an anecdote that we think has a volume of instruction in it. 'My dear sir,' said a gentleman to us, on Friday last, 'I lack $250 to take up a note in bank to-day; what shall I do?—Where can I borrow that amount?' We put him in the way of aid, and thus relieved him FOR THE PRESENT. When we had done so, we could not help reflecting a little. The gentleman who was afraid of being 'laid over,' wore in his bosom a handsome diamond pin, around his neck was a neat gold guard chain, to which was attached a valuable gold watch; and peering out of his vest pocket, we noticed a gold pencil case with an agate head. Now, here was more value in trinkets than the amount for which he was in danger of being 'laid over' in bank,' and as we happen to know that his house is furnished in a style corresponding with the furniture of his person, can any one be at a loss to tell the cause of 'hard times' with him, or in what manner they might be remedied? And yet this gentleman has been no way EXTRAVAGANT, compared with the rest of the community. His style of dress and living is not above others of equal means. He owns real estate which would at one time command $50,000, and other property to an equal amount; and he therefore thought himself worth $100,000, and lived in a style justified only by the possession of half a million,—for he has a large and increasing family—but he cannot now realize $20,000 in cash, out of his whole property, and yet his style of living has not been changed in the least. Now the fact is, and no one can deny it, there is a struggle going on between style and means.

We have been living in this country beyond our means; property of all kinds has had a fictitious value, but its possessors have been living as if that value were real. Money, not bank notes, is scarce both here and in Europe, and a struggle is going on between the two countries in regard to its possession. And why is it so scarce? Because, not content to live as our frugal and virtuous parents lived before us, to eat, as they eat, with steel forks, to use brittania or china tea and coffee pots, et cetera, et cetera, we must have silver and gold, we have been melting down the precious metals and working them up into articles of luxury, till the basis of our currency has become altogether too small for the superstructure, which is, of course, tottering and is jostled by every adverse breeze in the commercial world. Is it not so? Look around you, reader, among your acquantances, and see how many of them have more plate in their houses than money in the bank. We never knew a family that lived beyond their means that did not see 'hard times,' and what applies to families applies to a nation, which is only an aggregation of families; and whatever remedy will prove effectual in relieving embarrassed families, will also relieve a nation. The medicine may be slow in its operation, but it will be sure in its effect.

The time has now come when the wealthy, the unembarrassed, can do much to relieve the community—will they do it? We ask them not for their MONEY, but for their EXAMPLE. Let THEM set an example of ECONOMY and RETRENCHMENT—let THEM make it fashionable to live in an UNfashionable style, which their know wealth and independence will enable them to do, and they will do more good than they could do by loaning out their money ever so freely even were it twice as much as it is. As ladies lead the fashion in all civilized communities, it is to them we must look for a worthy example of "RETRENCHMENT and REFORM" in dress and living. Beauty needs not the adornments of art, to make it lovely—and the simple rose on the snowy bosom of youth, has more attraction than all the diamonds that ever glittered on the ebon skin of an eastern princess. Would that it could be said of EVERY American wife and daughter, 'she looketh well to the ways of her household and eateth not the bread of idleness. 'Many daughters have done virtuously, but thou excellest them all."

TALE OF FANATICISM & OUTRAGE.

Seldom have we heard a more heart-sickening detail of fanaticism than that which was communicated to us a day or two since, by a friend who was cognizant of the subjoined facts. It appears that in the vicinity of Auburn, Cayuga county, a knave by the name of Sweet has gathered around him half a score of silly women, who believe him to be a divine being whose commands they are implicitly and unhesitatingly bound to obey, under the penalty of the displeasure of Heaven. His household consists of himself and six white and one black woman. These deluded beings although some of them are well educated and respectably connected—reverence him as their 'divine lord,' and hold themselves in readiness at all times to yield obedience to his wishes. That they are obedient has been repeatedly demonstrated. On one occasion, the imposter commanded the wench to take a huge carving knife and proceed through the streets and slay whoever might impede her progress. She entered upon her task, and had not the instrument of death been wrested from her hand by the first one she attacked, she would have obeyed the command to the letter.—On another occasion, he commanded three of the white women to proceed, on a Sabbath day, to a neighboring church where the communion was about to be administered, to upset the table, scatter the vessels and drink up the wine. Accordingly, at the proper hour, they entered the house, singing and dancing as they proceeded, and performed the duty assigned them.

Those outrages incensed the neighborhood, and it was secretly determined by a few who had imbibed an attachment to the code of Judge Lynch, to present the whole household with a coat of tar and feathers. For this purpose some ten or twelve young men blackened their faces and otherwise disguised themselves, and proceeded at a late hour on Monday or Tuesday night of last week, to Sweet's house, which they entered, seized several of the inmates, (among whom was Sweet) covered their bodies with tar, and then feathered them with the contents of a bed which they took from the house for that purpose.

The intruders then retired; but again soon returned, and stole a large quantity of maple sugar, with which they decamped. On making this second visit, one of the disguised gentlemen was recognized, and the next day arrested, examined, and bound over for trial.

During the examination, the females repeatedly declared their belief in the divine character of "*their lord*" as they called him; their obligation to obey him implicitly. We have not heard the result of the subsequent examination, nor whether any disposition has been made of the imposter who has been instrumental in establishing this new creed in Cayuga. —[Rochester Democrat.

FROM THE POST MASTER GENERAL, TO THE POST MASTER OF BALTIMORE.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
14th May, 1837.

SIR: Your letter of yesterday by express mail was not received until it was too late to answer it by last night's mail.

You state that there is dissatisfaction in Baltimore at the requisition of postages in specie. No man can deplore more than the undersigned the causes which render the requisition necessary, and none will labor with more unceasing devotion to remove them.—The instructions given you are but a repetition of the standing instructions contained in the printed pamphlet of laws and regulations which have governed the department from time immemorial. The act establishing the rates of postage has always been construed to establish them in the *legal currency of the United States*. Accordingly you will find the following instructions in the printed regulations, viz:

No. 62, "You will receive nothing but specie, or its equivalent, for postage."

No. 245. All payments to the Department whether upon its drafts or by deposite in Bank, *must be in specie or its equivalent*. No allowance can be made to Postmasters for the depreciation of money received for postages, nor for losses by fire, robbery or theft.

The legal duties of the department and its officers, are, if possible, rendered more imperative by the following section in an act passed April 14th 1836, viz:

Section 2d. That hereafter, no bank notes of a less denomination than five dollars, and that from and after the third day of March, Anno Domini Eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, no bank note of a less denomination than ten dollars, shall be offered in payment in any case whatever, in which money is to be paid by the United States, or the Post Office Department nor shall any bank note of any denomination, be so offered unless the same shall be payable and paid on demand in gold and silver coin, at the place where issued, and which shall not be equivalent to specie, at the place where offered, and convertable into gold and silver upon the spot, at the will of the holder, and without delay or loss to him. Provided, nothing herein contained shall be construed to make any thing but gold and silver a legal tender, by any individual or by the United States.

Accordingly one of the articles of agreement required from the Banks by the act passed June 23d, 1836—'to regulate the deposites of public moneys' is in the following words, viz:

Secondly, To credit as specie all sums deposited therein to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, and to pay all checks, warrants or drafts drawn on such deposites *in specie* if required by the holder thereof."

Section 5th of the same act, enacts that 'no Bank shall be selected or *continued* as a place of deposite of the public money which shall not redeem its notes and bills on demand in specie."

And the 8th Section of the same act provides, That "if at any one of said Banks shall fail to perform any of said duties as prescribed by this act, and stipulated to be performed by its contract, or if any of said Banks shall at any time *refuse to pay its own notes in specie if demanded, &c.*" "it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to discontinue any such Bank as a depository, &c."

The funds of the Post Office Department are a part of the revenue of the U. States, and are in terms embraced in the material provisions of these laws. In respect to this Department, it is the indispensable duty of the undersigned, to the performance of which he has bound himself by a solemn oath, to carry those provisions faithfully into effect. No man would more cheerfully conform himself in his private transactions to the circumstances which may surround him than the undersigned, but in reference to public duties, clearly enjoined by law, he has no discretion, however difficult and painful may be their performance. Be assured sir, & assure the people of Balt. that his exertions will be unremitting to relieve them from the inconveniences which they endure, by attempting to induce the Deposite Banks to resume payment, and fulfil their contracts with the Government—by endeavoring to devise means to facilitate the procurement of specie funds—and by the adoption of any expedient calculated to afford relief, which may not be in contravention of the constitution and laws of the land.

The Departure will without hesitation receive from you its own warrants, payable at Banks, or drafts on you for the purpose of paying its debts, if any relief can be made to grow out of the operation.

On all these matters, the undersigned invites suggestions from you, and the frank communication of such as may be made to you by your fellow citizens.

Very respectfully, your ob't. serv't.
AMOS KENDALL.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, great and weighty matters claiming the consideration of the Congress of the United States, form in extraordinary occasion for convening them. I do, by these presents, appoint the first Monday of September next, for their meeting at the city of Washington; hereby requiring the respective Senators and Representatives then and there to assemble in Congress, in order to receive such communications as may then be made to them and to consult and determine on such measures as in their wisdom may be deemed meet for the welfare of the United States.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal [L. S.] of the United States to be hereunto affixed, and signed the same with my hand.

Done at the city of Washington, the fifteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty seven, and of the independence of the United States the sixty first.

MARTIN VAN BUREN.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT,
CAPTURE OF A MEXICAN BRIG OF WAR BY THE U. S. SHIP NATCHEZ.

We have slips from New Orleans of May 5. The schr. Climax, Combs, from Pensacola, whence she sailed on 25th March, arrived at New Orleans on the 4th. She reports that she arrived off the Bar of the Brassos, St. Jago, on the 8th April, was boarded by a Mexican Pilot, and informed that she must remain at anchor until farther orders from the shore without attempting to land any person on board, promising at the same time that he would take her over the Bar on the day following. She remained until the 10th, when a boat from the Mexican armed schr. Bravo came off to ascertain if any *white lead* was on board, but being answered in the negative, the boat returned to shore. On the 12th, a message was sent on shore by the U. S. sloop of war Natchez, demanding the release of the American Schr. Champion, and if refused, the Mexican armed brig, formerly the Farmer, then at anchor off the Bar, should pay the forfeit; but the Commandant of the Port returned answer that the Champion could not be released and ordered the officers of the boat on board with a message to the commander of the sloop of war to get under way and leave the coast immediately.

The Natchez remained at anchor until the 15th, when she despatched a note to the Mexican brig of war, ordering her colors to be hauled down, which was positively refused to be complied with unless fired into. The U. S sloop of war immediately fired a shot over the brig, when she struck her colors and was taken possession of by the Natchez. The Mexican fort and the armed schr. Bravo immediately opened a heavy canonnading upon the Climax and sloop of war, which was continued some time without, however, doing any injury except by one 13lb shot, which struck the C., passing through her deck into the larboard bow, starting a but which caused her to make water three feet per hour. She then succeeded in making sail and drawing a piece of canvass over the leak hole hauled off and placed herself under the protection of the Natchez.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

VERY LATE FROM THE ARMY—SURRENDER OF OSEOLA AND PHILLIP.—We are indebted to Major ANDREWS and Lieutenant HERBERT, U. S. Army from Black Creek, which place they left on Tuesday last, and who arrived here yesterday in the steam packet Georgia, from Charleston, for the following Intelligence:

Oseola and Phillip with about 800 warriors came into Fort Melon a day or two previous of their departure. There were between 2500 and 3000 Indains encamped within the vicinity of Fort Melon, and it is presumed that by this time they have arrived at Tampa Bay. The whole body of Indians would probably embark from Tampa Bay about the last of this month for Arkansas: boats were in readiness to convey them thence.

We also learn that recent events have confirned the opinion heretofore entertained, that Powell had exercised great influence in the nation, his superior intelligence and shrewdness has given him an influence which the hereditary chiefs could not retain over the young men, and this jealousy of his power is probably the true cause for assailing his reputation He has been averse to murdering women and children and prisoners in cold blood, and hast lost his popularity in some measure in the consequence of it.

We also learn that the army with the exception of some of the volunteers, were generally in good health. That part of the army stationed at Fort Drane and Volusia, were more sickly, and in consequence the Forts were about being dismantled.

FROM PENSACOLA.—We learn from a gentleman from this place who left 28th April, that there were 600 Indians encamped in that neighborhood.

The U. S. Ships St. Louis, Capt. Paine, and Concord, Capt. Mix, arrived on that day from Havana,—officers and crew well.

MISSISSIPPI.—The law prohibiting the introduction of slaves into the State as merchandise, has passed both Houses with little opposition.

Another and equally wise method of relief, adopted by this Legislature, is the manufacture of more Banks. They have some thirty million of Bank capital—so to call chartered licences to make Banks, and they are multiplying them without stint. Three bank Bills have already passed—Bank of Vicksburg—Citizens' Bank of Madison County, and the Northern Bank of Mississippi—with an aggregate capital of about *seven millions* of dollars—more are to follow;—Banks are asked for in half a dozen new places—almost every Rail Road has come to the Legislature for Banking privileges—and they go through the two houses, as a matter of course.

The principal relief measure so called is the Post Note System. A Bill has passed one branch, authorising the Banks of the State to issue Post Notes, payable twelve months after date, bearing an interest of *five* per cent. They are made receivable at par, in all payments for debts and taxes due the State, and debts due the Banks.

From the N. Orleans American, May 11.

"The destruction of the steamboat Ben. Sherrod by fire, while ascending the river on her way to Louisville, is truly heart-rending. Seldom have we been called on to record a disaster in which the sacrifice of human life has been so great. While she was wending her way just above fort Adams, about 1 o'clock in the morning of the 8th May, a small pile of wood in front of the furnaces caught fire. In a few moments the flames spread in every direction. The Columbus, at that momont descending the river, rounded to and saved several of the passengers. But with all the assistance that she could render, more than 120 persons perished. There were two distinct explosions—one supposed to be the boilers, and the other to be from a quantity of powder on board. A passenger on board the Columbus describes the scene as the most awful he ever witnessed. The screams of men, women, and children pierced the air for miles round, while in the bright light that went up from the warters, the hanging forms of the poor wretches as they clung convulsively to the burning sides of the boat struck the deepest anguish into the heart of the spectator."

Extract of a letter to the editor of the Courier, by an officer on board the

FRIGATE UNITED STATES,
Port Mahon, Feb. 25, 1837.

The Commodore has had several apartments fitted up on board the Constitution, for the accommodation of our present Minister to France, Lewis Cass, and family, who will join the squadron at Marseilles, and make the summer's cruize. The Constitution's time was nearly up, but the Commodore has succeeded in re-entering most of the crew for a further period of twelve months, to enable him to make the cruize. We shall probably have another opportunity of visiting Jerusalem, Bethlehem, Balbec, &c., and parties, it is said, will be made up to visit Venice, Rome, Cairo, Damascus, Aleppo, and other places of interest. We remain here till the 10th of April. We have now been only nine months from the United States, but during that short time have visited Gibraltar, Zante, Corfu, Suda, Sidon, Biront, Tripoli in Syria, Jaffa, Alexandria, Tunis, Tripoli in Barbary, Syria and Smyrna, each once, Mahon three times, Malta twice, Milo three times, Athens twice, and parties of officers have visited Balbec from Briront, and all the officers of the squadron visited Jerusalem, Bethlehem, and Ramba, the ancient Aramathea, from Jaffa.

Great improvements have taken place in Athens of late years, under the government of King Oth). The harbor of the Pireaus (Lionsport) is constantly filled with men-of-war of England, France and Austria, and a new town has been entirely built up at this harbor within the last few years, which has all the appearance of prosperity and bustle of a newly settled American town. The ancient town of Athens, with the Acropolis and ruins, is five miles farther back, and the distance can now be speedily and safely accomplished on horseback, in carriages or by omnibuses, on a new road, which King Otho has made his Bavarian soldiers useful in constructing—it is a perfectly level Macadamized road, and one of the finest ever travelled on. The fare in the omnibus from the town of the Pireaus to old Athens, is one drachm, or 16 cents of our money.

The king has labourers and artists constantly in his employ, clearing away the rubbish in and about the temples of the Acropolis, and many interesting relics have been brought to light; one in particular—several marble tablets, or tables of stone, containing the names of all the chieftains who commanded at Marathon and Salamis. Another improvement of Otho's, is the removal of the barbarous Venetian wall and tower, which has long been a subject of remark and regret to all travellers, put up between the beautiful pillars of the Propylea—and the re-erecting of the fallen Temple of Victory without Wings, to the right of the Propylea or entrance. Yours, &c.

G. H. P.

From the Centreville Times.

TROUBLE AMONG THE OYSTER MEN.

On Monday last the Sheriff of Queen Ann's County summoned a posse and in connection with the Sheriff's posse of Kent, proceeded down Chester River in pursuit of several foreign vessels, alleged to be oystering there with Dredges, in violation of the laws of the state of Maryland. Five vessels were discovered dredging between Hell Creek and Love Point; four of which with about 1,000 bushels of oysters and the crews, were taken. The men were released on the payment of their fines, and the boats having been confiscated, will be sold for the use of the State.

One of the vessels, after throwing her oysters overboard, made her escape hotly pursued, however, for some 4 or 5 hours. The pursuit, was an enlivening one? the wind being high, and the sailing rapid, three vessels following the marauder, whose means of escape were facilitated by her small draft of water. She finally passed over the swash on the Kent Island Shore, and it being impossible for the heavy boats to follow there, the pursuit was abandoned.

On Thursday last, several vessels were counted dredging for oysters in the same place, as those on Monday.

Robbery.—The Kent Bugle states that a young man named Kelly was arrested a few miles from Chestertown on Sunday last, on a charge of robbery. He had passed the night at the house of Mr. M. Dillahunt, and the next morning decamped with a watch and a pair of boots belonging to Mr. D., which were found in his possession when arrested. He was committed to jail to take his trial at the next September term of our County Court Kelly represents himself as originally from Philadelphia, where he states his parents to reside; by trade a tobacconist, and recently from Easton, Talbot county, where he had been only a few days.

Abolitionism.—It is a remarkable fact that that detestable party called Anti-masonic, together with the *odds* and *ends* of faction, termed Whigs, of Pennsylvania, are endeavoring by all the means in their power to establish the principles of abolitionism. Those who doubt it, let them read the following, from the Lancaster Examiner, a decided Whig and Anti-masonic paper. What the editor means by the *Masonic party* we know not.

"The Abolitionists generally co-operate with the Anti-masonic party, which has always asserted the right of free discussion.

"Anti-Masons who are inclined to abolition doctrines cannot of course join the Masonic party, which makes war upon the liberty of Speech and of the Press."

We trust that the abolitionists will co-operate entirely with the Anti-masonic and whig party. They will there find many a spirit congenial with their own—and the honest Whigs becoming disgusted will leave that party and attach themselves to the Republican ranks.—*Wil. Gazette.*

The Specie Order.—The Globe says:—"We have seen official documents which give evidence that, prior to the issuing of the specie order, some of the distant land offices were in the habit of receiving in payment of lands, the notes of the private banking-house of Yeatman, Woods and Co. Nashville, which firm is reported among the late failures at that place.

But for the specie order, there can hardly be a doubt that the Treasury would have become embellished with some thousands of the notes of that concern, and formed a special item to be reported to Congress as *unavailable funds*."

CURIOUS FACTS.—Mr. Judson, in his letter to the Chairman of the Committee of Manufactures of Congress, relates the following singular facts, relative to the value placed upon silk and its scarcity in the early ages:

"In the early ages of the world, when the customs and fashion of society were rude and unpolished, silk was considered a luxury which none but princes could indulge, and even in them it was supposed to be unpardonable extravagance; for it was among the enumerated prodigalities of Heliogabalus, that he had a garment made wholly of silk. The Emperor Aurelian, also, 270 years afterwards, refused his empress a silk robe, merely because he could not incur the expense. In still later times silk has been considered luxurious, for it is said of James 1., before his accession to the English throne in 1603, that he was compelled to borrow a pair of silk hose of the Earl of Mar, when he first appeared before the ambassador. But the customs and habit of society have since undergone an astonishing change. Silk is no longer considered a luxury, but an indispensable article. So common has it become, that it forms a considerable part of our wardrobes, and enters more or less into almost every garment, both of male and female dress."

The Abduction Case in Cincinnati.—After all the outcry and excitement in Cincinnati a few days ago on account of the injured young lady who was said to have been so much abused, it turns out that, instead of being abducted and imprisoned in a dark room against her will, she was in reality confined at the house of a Doctor in the city, in giving birth to an illegitimate child. The iniquity of this transaction is beyond expression. By her abominable conduct and base falsehoods, she placed the character and the lives of innocent persons in jeopardy, and sought a refuge from detection in pretended alienation of mind. There ought to be a severe punishment of such unprincipled deceptions.

SAVAGE AND DELIBERATE MURDER.—We find in the last number of the Louisville Journal which we have received, an account of a most cruel and cold-blooded murder, perpetrated by a gang of ruffians upon the banks of Mississippi. The editor of the Journal derived the particulars of the outrage from a highly respectable traveller, in whose communication he places the utmost confidence. A man of feeble constitution, whose name is not given, a few years ago settled on the Mississippi river, on the Tennessee side, a few miles below Randolph. He succeeded in amassing property to the value of about $14,000, and like most of the settlers, made a business of selling wood to the boats. This he sold at $2 50 a cord, while his neighbors asked $3.—One of them came to remonstrate against his underselling; and had a fight with his brother-in-law, Clark, in which he was beaten. He then went away, and having obtained a legal process against Mr. Clark, returned with one of the deputy sheriffs of the county, and was attended by a posse of accomplished desperadoes. Clark, when they arrived at his house, was quietly seated at his fireside, surrounded by his children. 'They instantly fired on him,' says the Journal, 'wounding two of his children, and putting two or three balls through his body.' Clark attempted to escape, ran out but was pursued, overtaken, and violently knocked down, while crying for mercy. One of the villians getting close to him, put the muzzle of a pistol in Clark's mouth and fired. The ball passed through the brain, killing him instantly. The gang then sought the settler, and compelled him to sell his property to them and leave the county. He, fearing that they would otherwise take his life, sold them his valuable property for $300, and departed with his family. The sheriff was one of the purchasers.

John Smith vs William Smith.—A most ludicrous incident took place at the Court of Requests, in London, not long since, when these two redoubtable names were called. Not less than 25 litigants all cried "Here," simultaneously. The crier was absolutely puzzled; but wishing for the best, he ventured again—"John Smith and William Smith." "Here!" roared a podgy-looking baker, who had just entered the court, Matters got still more complicated. "Vich is the Bill Smiff wot howes 19 bob for bread?" said the crier. Nobody answered. "Vich is the Smiff as howes the beer score?" "I does," said about one half of the Smiths present, and it was a considerable time before the numerous family of the "Smiths" were classified in any thing like order—none would own the 'half-pennyworth of bread," but nobody denied the "sack."

Anecdote.—A blustering Army officer not far from Detroit, lately asserted, within hearing of a tavern keeper to whom he had just given the "put off" for his grog bill, 'that men of his cloth were the pillars of the nation;"—'yes,' answered old drawcork "the catter-pillars,"

THE YANKEE GIRLS' HINT.—The Bangor Whig contains the following 'card:'—'The ladies acknowledge the admirable and enchanting performance of the serenaders on Monday night last, and should be pleased with a repetition on May-day eve.