DAILY CRESCENT.

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BY HAYES & M'CLURE.
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TERMS OF THE CRESCENT.
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FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 17, 1848.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.—This time-honored festival (to-day) will doubtless be celebrated by all our population who have had a nativity in the Emerald Isle—and their children. It is appropriate that they should do so; and we sincerely wish them every enjoyment and festivity fitting to the occasion.

☞ See sixth column for latest dates.

MR. GLIDDON'S LECTURES.—We last evening attended the lecture of Mr. Gliddon upon the subject of "Egyptian Archæology." Without professing to be versed in the lore connected with the ancient Egyptians, we do say that yesterday evening we were astonished. Who would imagine that there are the natural skulls of those who existed more than three thousand years ago, now in New Orleans? This fact may be deemed impossible, but Mr. Gliddon will affirm it. What think ye, dear people of the South, of a mummied crocodile, taken from the sarcophagus of one of the Kings of Egypt, more than thirty centuries ago? What think ye of handling the skulls of those who existed even when the Pyramids were not? These, and other collections, can be found among the rarities which Mr. Gliddon has in his assortment of curiosities. Those who wish to see some of the enigmas connected with the philosophy of the ancient world explained, should most certainly attend the lectures of Mr. Gliddon.

ALARMING EXPEDITION!—We yesterday received, through the Postoffice, the Mobile papers of Monday morning last—the journey having been performed in the remarkable space of three days and a half! We also, at the same time, received papers of Tuesday and Wednesday from the same place.

CONGRESSIONAL.—We thank Mr. J. A. Rockwell for a copy of his speech on the President's Veto of the River and Harbor Bill.

MR. EDWIN FORREST.—During the last few days, the eminent tragedian, whose name honors the head of this article, has been performing in our city. We are informed that Mr. Forrest will shortly retire from the stage, and it is more than probable that we shall never again see him in New Orleans in the splendid art of which he is so bright an ornament. Edwin Forrest has proved himself to be a MAN, in the noblest sense of that noble word. Invoking the Genius of the Drama under the auspices of humble birth and lowly fortune, Mr. Forrest, through his own genius and integrity, has risen to be the highest, brightest "star" in the dramatic firmament of America. His virtues and talents are not confined to his profession as an artist, for we know that he has been

——"Good son to a mother,
Right noble lord to a noble lady,
And a friend to all."

On the occasion of his benefit, which will take place in a few days, we hope that the citizens of New Orleans will give him—the "Talma" of the American stage—the noblest plaudits that a true actor can ever wish for—the applause and presence of his fellow citizens.

☞ See first page for Rory O'More's Ode for St. Patrick's Day. Rory's love of "the gem of the sea" has induced him to woo the muse. May his shadow never be less!

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—At this theatre, this evening, Mrs. Hunt and Mr. Chippendale will appear in two favorite pieces. The beautiful petite comedy called the "Barrack Room," and the farces entitled the "Lost Letter," and "Pleasant Dreams," are among the entertainments. During the evening, Miss Fanny Deering will appear in a favorite dance.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.—This evening Mr. Collins, the celebrated Irish comedian, will give an entertainment at the Armory Hall. On this occasion he will sing some of his most celebrated songs, such as the "Birth of St. Patrick," "Widow Machree," etc. The mantle of the lamented Tyrone Power has most assuredly fallen upon the shoulders of Mr. Collins. He is an artist in every sense of the word, and his friends this evening will not only appreciate his talent, but give him a bumper "full to the brim!"

ORLEANS THEATRE.—This evening, Madame and Monsieur Monplaisir, will appear in the beautiful ballet entitled "L'Almée, or an Oriental Dream." By referring to the advertisement in another column, the number and excellence of the entertainments to-night will be more fully seen.

ARRIVAL OF RACE HORSES.—Col. Wm. R. Johnson, of Virginia, arrived here yesterday, with his stable of race horses, consisting of *Revenue* and *Orator*, which are engaged in the great match races to be run over the Bingaman course on Tuesday and Wednesday of next week. They are said to be in excellent condition. Mr. Van Leer's stable is at Carrollton. *Quadrille* and *Topaz*, the rivals to the above named, are also spoken of as being in perfect order. Both parties will be at the Bingaman course in a day or two, when our citizens, fond of the excitement, may have an opportunity of seeing them take their exercise, preparatory to the great events in which they are engaged.

FLOWER PLANTS—*At Auction.*—Beard, Calhoun & Co. sell this day at 11 o'clock, at Banks's Arcade, a large and fine collection of Flower Plants—all acclimated, and in the best possible condition.

J. B. STEEL, 14 CAMP STREET.—From the establishment of this gentleman we have received a copy of "The War and its Warriors," (meaning the Mexican War, published by Hogan & Thompson, Philadelphia. The work is illustrated with wood engravings, and a colored title-page. It seems to form a pretty clear history of the war, and of the principal actors in it. Of course, on such a subject, it cannot fail to be interesting at this time.

BUTTER.—Our friends who wish to supply themselves with good family butter, cheese, etc., would do well to look at the advertisement of George Jaques, who takes much pains in the selection of these articles.

☞ There was a heavy frost yesterday morning, which we fear has almost entirely destroyed or seriously checked the young fruit and vegetables. *Mobile Tribune, 15th.*

☞ The beautiful new steamer *Edward Bates*, leaves on her first trip, to-day for New Orleans. She is a fine specimen of steamboat architecture, of which our St. Louis mechanics may well feel proud, and her cabin arrangements for the accommodation of passengers are of the first order.—*St. Louis Republican, 8th inst*

☞ The town of Elizabethtown, Ky., appears to be infested with a gang of scoundrels. During last week attempts were made to rob the stores of Mr. T. Duncan and Mr. E. H. Haycraft, but fortunately the rascals made poor hauls.

☞ The Fancy Ball, at the Astor House, in New York, on Monday evening, 6th inst., was exceedingly brilliant and beautiful, though not so numerously attended as had been expected. There were, probably, a thousand or twelve hundred persons, two-thirds ladies, in fancy dresses. In the gallery were some hudreds of spectators. Some of the dresses were said to be very rich and beautiful.

Louisiana Legislature.

SENATE.—*Thursday, March 16.*—There were no new bills presented in the Senate yesterday, nor did any come up which have not previously been noticed. A large number of bills and resolutions were passed, and amendments concurred in, and at 8 P. M. the Senate adjourned *sine die.*

HOUSE.—The House met pursuant to adjournment, Mr. Moïse in the Chair.

The House took up the bill providing for the payment of the contingent expenses of the House of Representatives, for newspapers, clerk hire, etc., which was passed.

Mr. Larue offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, accompanying them with the subjoined remarks:

Resolved, That the thanks of this House are due, and they are hereby tendered to the Hon. PRESTON W. FARRAR, the Speaker thereof, for the diligence which he has shown in the despatch of the public business, for the impartiality which has characterized his conduct and his decisions, and for the uniform courtesy and dignity with which he has presided over our deliberations.

Resolved, That he bears with him in his return to private life our warmest wishes for his personal welfare and continued success in every laudable undertaking.

Mr. Speaker—The resolution which I have just offered for the consideration of the House, is not intended as a mere empty and formal compliment, but as a mark of deserved respect to a meritorious public officer. I am young, sir, in the business of practical legislation, and I have learned much within the last sixty days, and among the lessons which I have learned, one of the most useful is, that gentlemen of very opposite political opinions, may even in times of high party excitement like the present, assemble together and deliberate and decide on questions of the first importance to the welfare of the body politic, without any marked exhibition of personal feeling, or any manifestation of party bitterness. The small cloud which obscured the brightness of our dawning day has been happily dissipated, leaving behind no more disastrous consequences than a wearied committee and an amusing report. The party politician has by general consent been dropped in the character of the legislator, and we have endeavored, if not always with wisdom, at least with diligence and sincerity, to discharge the important obligations imposed upon us. This state of good feeling has been, in no small degree, produced by the manner in which duties of the Speakership have been performed by the gentleman selected to preside over our deliberations, and I desire, on my part, though I did not contribute to his election, to express, with frankness, that approbation which I believe his conduct has deserved.

A message was received from the Senate announcing that that body had concurred in several bills from the House, and requesting the concurrence of the House with several bills originating in the Senate.

The Senate bill to facilitate the liquidation of the affairs of the Union Bank was taken up and read once.

The Committee of Conference appointed upon the internal improvement bills, reported that the Senate should recede from several of its amendments, and the House from a portion of its amendments. The report was adopted.

Several bills were taken up and read once.

Mr. Bodin, from the Committee on Finance, reported a special appropriation bill, which was passed.

A resolution was offered requiring Messrs. Myles and Baldwin to pay the Clerks of the House for attendance upon the Myles Committee. The Chair having decided that the motion was out of order, after some debate it was withdrawn.

The bill to regulate the salaries of certain officers of the State was taken up and passed.

A resolution providing for the liquidation of the affairs of the Clinton and Port Hudson Railroad, was taken up and passed.

A resolution complimentary to Mr. Pilié, for the faithful and impartial manner in which he had discharged the duties of Chairman of the Myles Committee, was offered and adopted. Mr. Pilié returned thanks in a few appropriate remarks.

A vote of thanks was then passed to Mr. Cuvillier, Chief Clerk, and to Mr. Layet, Assistant Clerk of the House, for the faithful discharge of their duties.

A number of resolutions granting additional compensation to divers officers of the House, in consideration of extra services, was offered and adopted.

The House was then thrown into some degree of excitement by the introduction of the following preamble and resolutions, by Mr. Wilder:

Whereas, The constant usurpation of power not guaranted to him by law, and overbearing, vindictive and arbitrary character of John McHenry, Judge of the 1st District Court of New Orleans, not only towards counsel that appear before him, but also to juries, witnesses and the persons that appear before him, renders him unqualified for the high and responsible duties of the office of Judge, and believing that such a course of procedure if not immediately checked will result in destroying our Judiciary, therefore—

Be it Resolved, By the House of Representatives, the Senate also consenting, that the Governor of the State be, and he is hereby requested to remove from office John McHenry, Judge of the 1st District Court of New Orleans.

After considerable discussion the resolution was laid upon the table subject to call.

Several Senate amendments and bills were then concurred in—among the rest, one providing that the session should be extended to 8 o'clock.

After some further unimportant business the House took a recess until half-past 3 o'clock.

At 4 o'clock the House again assembled.

Numerous relief bills were called up and passed, when Mr. Calongne presented a resolution, which was unanimously adopted, granting unlimited leave of absence to John McHenry, Judge of the First District Court of New Orleans.

The House, after disposing of various local bills, appointed a Committee of three to wait upon the Governor and inform him that the House was about to adjourn, *sine die.*

The Private Secretary of the Governor, Mr. Ledoux, informed the House that His Excellency had appended his signature to several acts.

Mr. Pilié presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the State Librarian be authorized to purchase the following works for the use of the State, viz.: Pilie on Breach of Privileges; Carrigan on Swonls and Processions; Wilder on Water Works and Exemptions; Smith, of Orleans, on the Carrollton Railroad and Pope Pius IX; Bodin on Finances; Bullitt on the Canal Bank; Guirot on Municipal Affairs; Larue on the Mexican War and Corporations; Moise on the Pilot Laws; J. B. Smith on Evidence; Duncan, of Orleans, on Tutelage by Corporations and Petitions of Discovery; Drew on the Female Seminary of Minden and the Elective Judiciary; Caldwell on Quarantine and the Laying out of Streets; Stark on the City Bank; Farrar on the University; Warfield on the Formation of the General Council; Mills on Myles; Zacharie on Additional Compensations; McVae on Lunacy; Hodges on the Militia; and Brewer on the Sarbonian Bogs and Swamp.

The following was presented by Mr. Watkins:—

Resolved, That the appointment of Mr. Coco on the Agricultural Committee, has led the people to expect some project for the destruction of the plant of the same name.

At 8 o'clock the House adjourned *sine die.* Before separating, however, the Speaker—Mr. P. W. Farrar—in taking leave of the House, addressed to it the following eloquent and appropriate remarks:

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives:

The time prescribed by the Constitution fixing the duration of the sessions of the Legislature having expired, it only remains for me to dissolve, by adjournment, the deliberations of this assembly.

Before doing so, however, allow me to return to you my profound acknowledgements for the exceeding kind, and I fear unmerited compliment you have voted me by the adoption of the resolutions I find on my desk.

From the commencement of the relations between us, I have sedulously endeavored to do my duty to you, and to the country. My constant aim having been to direct your deliberations with steadiness and with good temper—keeping invariably before me the parliamentary rights of every member, and respecting those rights, regardless of the differences of parties here, or the influence of partialities, which too often arise to misdirect public councils.

To do one's duty is a simple task—a self-approving act—easily accomplished and sure of its reward. I have done nothing more—but have, perhaps, reaped too bountifully from an over kind harvest. To have succeeded in winning the good opinions and friendship of so many gentlemen, particularly such as compose this assembly, is a proud consideration with me, and full enough to satisfy the loftiest wishes.

The terms of your resolutions, gentlemen, go something beyond the usual boundaries of similar courtesies, and are more than a just recompense for any services that I have rendered, and are expressive of sentiments towards me calculated to a greater degree to increase the difficulty and embarrassment rather than the facility and power of making an appropriate return.

As the agents of the people in shaping the policy of the State in these momentous times, doubtless you will look with interest to the consequence of measures, the fruit of the present Legislature, in the hope that you have not labored for the country uselessly; and while meditating on these results, memory, will perhaps, sometimes cast back a glance on this somewhat characteristic session; and features and character observed here, with many a striking incident, like a moving panorama, will pass in review before the mind. And then, I hope that he whose honor it was to occupy this chair, and who now thanks you a thousand fold for a long list of sterling favors, will still be found entrenched in your confidence and good will.

Your duties have been difficult and arduous, and almost without intermission, either in the Committee-rooms or in the Hall—often tasking patience to its utmost endurance, and even exposing health to severe trial. A crowded docket of public matter and consequence was early thrown before you, and occupied your almost entire time. And it it has not been clearly established that the business of the country can be accomplished within the period pointed out by the Constitution, our statute book and journal will at least show how a vast deal of impotant legislation may be perfected in a limited time, when, following your example, members devote themselves to quiet labor, rather than to tedious debate.

Your constant attendance, and indefatigable and harmonious action on matters of State interest, deserves to be noticed in terms of the highest commendation. Indeed, Louisiana has set an example to her sister States in the history of her legislation, by always discarding party action on home questions, worthy of all imitation and praise.

The several parishes of the State may well be contented with the assiduity of their delegates, and the zeal and capacity they have displayed in their service; and while I thus bear this willing and just tribute to the members, it must not be forgotten how much is due to our excellent chief clerk, his assistant and corps, and the other officers of the House, whose industry and politeness have contributed so much to the dispatch of business and to the convenience and comfort of the whole.

There is one feature, gentlemen, in the present adjournment, and while I would not lengthen these moments, yet, to me, a representative from New Orleans, it wears a heaviness which pride alone congeals and represses at this hour.

This is the last meeting of the Legislature of the State in its ancient and renowned capital. By the fiat of the people this noble city, founded and inhabited by the fathers of Louisiana, and of all other spots more boldly allied with her chivalry and her romantic history—whose name is associated with a victory that electrified all Europe with wonder and admiration for the valor and prowess of American arms. A city whose "fame sits on a high hill" and attracts the confidence and respect of the world, and on this flourishing commonwealta reflects so much honor and glory, has, by those who are its natural guardians and who should have been its protectors, been decreed unfit to even dispense its commonest hospitalities to the representatives of the people. And this Hall, in which so long the sons of Louisiana have counselled together on the dearest interests of the State, shall resound no more with their eloquent voices, or be graced by their presence:—beneath these panelled ceilings, and around these clustered columns other and meaner occupations will hereafter retreat.

Perhaps it has been aptly though fortuitously ordained that the last Speaker in this Chair should himself be a citizen of New Orleans, and that *he* should surrender to the iron will of the Convention the keys of the old Capitol.

It is done. And now we bid it "God speed," and entreat that the new "mistress of the people" may resemble our own proud city in all things, except its ability to serve, and its fortune to please the people.

Gentlemen, many, many good wishes for each and all of you—farewell. This House stands adjourned *sine die.*

The Contempt of Court.

At an early hour yesterday morning the First District Court was crowded with spectators, as it was understood that Judge McHenry was to deliver his opinion concerning the contempt of Court alledged to have been committed by Mr. Soulé the day before, and to which reference has already been made. The Court delivered its opinion upon the case in substance as follows:

The Court remarked that it had not the slightest difficulty in interpreting the offensive expressions of Mr. Soule, but it had had some doubts in regard to the statute. During the examination of the witness, Carter, on the trial of Manly, the day before, the counsel for the prisoner had objected to the answering of certain questions put to witness, on the ground that the evidence would be merely hear-say. The objections urged by the prisoner's counsel were answered by the Attorney General, and the Court decided that the question might be put, provided it was afterwards ascertained whether witness had any knowledge of the fact. The decision of the Court virtually sustained the objection of the counsel for the defendant, and the Court had hoped that its decision would have been satisfactory. A bill of exceptions was, however, taken by the counsel, which bill of exceptions did not state the facts as they had occurred. In thus misstating the facts, the counsel had not conformed with his duty. The bill of exceptions did not state the whole matter. Witness afterwards admitted that he possessed no knowledge of the fact, which admission at once cut short his testimony. When this occurred, the Court remarked that the bill of exceptions was unnecessary—that is going to the Court above it would place this Court in a ridiculous position—and the Court, therefore, ordered the Clerk not to file or sign the bill of exceptions. Was the Court in error in ordering the bill not to be signed? The Court considers that it has a perfect right to make such an order. What did the bill of exceptions contain? By the decision, the evidence objected to had been excluded, and the Court would ask every impartial lawyer if it had not a right to act as it did? Notwithstanding the decision of the Court, the counsel for the accused insisted upon arguing the question. The Court informed the counsel that its decision had already been given, and ordered Mr. Soule to take his seat. Mr. Soule having refused to comply with this order, the Court deemed it necessary to interpose the police regulations of the Court in order to enforce compliance. Upon taking his seat, the counsel fixed his eyes sternly and fixedly in the eyes of the Court, evidently with the intention of browbeating and intimidating it. The Court then propounded the following questions to counsel: "Does counsel intend to look the Court out of countenance; did you intend disrespect to the Court by the look which you fixed upon it?"

Answer.—"The Court ordered the Clerk not to file my bill of exceptions. I rose to address the Court, who ordered me to take my seat, and on looking at the Court I discovered it looking at me with the same expression it has imputed to myself."

In this answer there is no disclaimer of disrespect. There is no insult more gross than to attempt to browbeat and look a person down, excepting laying violent hands upon him. The Court never would do such a thing, but it is its duty to protect itself against any insult which may be offered to it.

The Counsel for prisoner in afterwards addressing the jury, in the course of his remarks spoke to the jury concerning the incident which had occurred between himself and the Court. The Court told Counsel that it was improper to discuss the matter with the jury. Mr. Soule said that he intended to leave the subject, but the Court soon discovered that such was not his intention. The Court then propounded the following questions:

"Did you intend by your remarks, when the Court informed you that it was not necessary to discuss the matter with the jury, any disrespect to the Court?"

Answer.—"My language is clear and explicit. The words I made use of to the jury are the candid expression of my sentiments. I have nothing to retract, and I reiterate the charge, that no gentleman can do justice to his client under the existing state of things in this Court."

It would seem that the Counsel has become so great in his own estimation, that he considers the Court has no power to defend itself against any insults he may offer to it. It is true that the Court has no press at its command to make *ex-parte* statements, etc., and it must therefore rely upon its own sense of right to protect itself. The Court afterwards asked Mr. Soule this question: "Were your remarks made with reference to the Court?"

Answer.—"The remarks were made by me in order that it might be known how members of the bar are treated in this Court."

It has been stated that more occurrences of this kind take place in this Court than in any other. It is true, that in one or two instances, the Court has found it necessary to punish members of the bar for contempt; but it was done through no unkind feeling, but to vindicate the rights and honor of the Court. There are more causes of excitement existing in this Court than in any other. In other Courts, matters of dollars and cents are decided; here life, liberty, etc.

The Court here continued with some remarks, vindicating its character, etc., and denied that it had ever treated any member of the bar in an ungentlemanly manner. "It is unfounded, unjustifiable and malicious calumny." Mr. Pierre Soule should review his acts in this Court, and reflect whether he has always treated it with respect and decorum. In the words of Blackstone, it would be unhappy for a prisoner to entrust his cause in such hands.

The Court considers contempt of Court a crime, and therefore required the opinion of the Attorney General; but the Court has relieved the Attorney General from giving his opinion, and will assume all the responsibility of its acts.

It will treat Mr. Soulé in precisely the same manner as it would any other person; for no member of the Bar, from the highest to the lowest, from the humblest to the most exalted, has ever treated this Court with such uniform disrespect as Mr. Pierre Soule—no, not one!

The Supreme Court, in the case of the State *vs.* Soulé, has decided what should be the mode of proceeding.

The Court then went on to give the law upon the subject of contempts of Court, quoting Blackstone, the Civil Code, etc., and remarked—

That not having the public press at its command, the Court must appeal to its own conscience to support it. The Court was of opinion that two contempts had been committed—first, in refusing to sit, &c., and secondly, by the use of offensive remarks. The Court cannot express any regret at the unpleasant duty it is about to perform; it has unpleasant duties every day; and therefore sentence Mr. Pierre Soule, for contempt of Court, to twenty-four hour's imprisonment and one hundred dollars fine, and to be imprisoned until the fine be paid—the Court being willing to consider that only one contempt has been committed.

After the conclusion of Judge McHenry's remarks, Mr. Soulé arose and attempted to speak, but was ordered by the Judge to take his seat.

Mr. Soulé—"It is the first time that a man has been condemned without a hearing. I should have had much to say."

Court—"Will Mr. Soulé take his seat?"

Mr. Soulé—"I shall go to the Sheriff, and there will be no necessity for my taking my seat."

Mr. Soulé then delivered himself to the Sheriff, and was conducted out of Court.

THE DIFFICULTY WITH GEN. SCOTT.—The Union of Monday evening, 6th inst., in reply to an article in the National Intelligencer, charging sinister motives to the administration in suspending Gen. Scott, says: "We defer all comments upon these gratuitous and insiduous insinuations until the correspondence, which has been called for by a resolution of the House of Representatives, shall have been submitted to the world. We understand it will be transmitted to Congress in two or three days. Then it is presumed, the impartial tribunal of public opinion will do justice to those who have been rudely accused before the public, without the necessary evidence to convict or even to charge them with such transgressions.

☞ The Greek Slave belongs to James Robb, of New Orleans, who liberally allows it to be exhibited for the benefit of the artist.

Northern Correspondence.

NEW YORK, March 6, 1848.

Mr. Clay's Visit—Funeral Honors to Ex-President Adams—Sleighing—Newspapers, the Sunday Press—Theatricals—Fancy Dress Ball at the Opera House—Harpers' Publishing House—Art Union Rooms—Opening of the St. Charles.

EDITORS CRESCENT:—One of the engrossing topics of interest here now is the approaching visit of the great Statesman of our Republic—(I still think him "Excelsior") HENRY CLAY, who is expected to be here on Tuesday, to-morrow. Another matter of interest is, the passage through our metropolis of the corpse of Ex-President Adams, on its way to the tomb of its fathers, at Quincy. These two arrivals, of course, afford a strong contrast to each other; and if one be disposed to moralize, he will be furnished, during the early part of the current week, with first rate material. Both the living Clay and the dead Adams have many admirers in New York. Indeed, the Ashlander is, without doubt, the "first choice" of the Whigs here for the Presidency; and if Gen. Taylor is nominated, a very powerful element of dissatisfaction, (not loud, perhaps, but deep,) will be infused among them in this quarter. You only need mention the name of Clay at a political meeting in New York to draw forth such cheers as only a New York audience can give. I have even heard Clay's name cheered in a Democratic meeting; for it must be confessed by all parties that Mr. C. possesses the highest order of talent and personal integrity.

Mr. Adams's remains, of course, will be received with every token of respect and decorum. The Common Council of New York have always been noted for doing the courtesies of the city, even when the claims were only from third and fourth rate parties. They intend, now that the *highest* appeal is made to their feelings, to make their arrangements on a scale where expense and trouble are of no account.

Last week we were treated to quite a nice little taste of sleighing. All sorts of vehicles "turned out," and Broadway was merry enough, I can assure you. Six and eight horse teams, attached to magnificent omnibusses, were frequent; and afforded the democracy a sixpenny chance of competing with those who owned carriages—among which are Mr. Bennett of the Herald.

Speaking of the Herald, I suppose you have noticed the very important fuss that has been going on (mostly in the columns of that print itself) respecting circulation. You must take all these statements with many grains of allowance. For among the newspapers of New York, the game is a game of cunning and diplomacy altogether; they stick at nothing, (fibs are mere bagatelle) when their interest is involved, or when they would decry a contemporary. It is disgraceful to see the personalities and impudence frequently allowed in their columns! We have a lesson to learn from your city in this respect. Among our best papers here are those issued on Sunday. These are invariably interesting; all of them are "independent in politics," and I know of none that is not pervaded by a moral tone. The *Sunday Times*, under the editorial charge of Major Noah, the veteran of the New York press, and whose heart is fifty times bigger than his body, is one of the best prints issued at the North. It always contains some original sketches or tales of high merit, with fresh and good extracts—and a large budget of well digested editorial articles, and reliable accounts of local occurrences. Mr. Deans, one of the proprietors, is as fine a fellow as there is in Gotham. Mr. T. W. Meighan is connected with the editorial department of the Times. Besides this paper, there is the *Dispatch*, a large and flourishing print, of extensive circulation, edited by Mr. Wm. Burns—and well edited too. The *Mercury* is ever distinguished for critical and rather satirical parts, and for its own "fun;" Messrs. Paige and Nichols are the writers. The *Atlas* is the oldest of the New York Sunday press; and, though pushed close by its competitors, it holds its own right well, and will doubtless retain its position in the public favor for many a year: Herrick, West & Ropes are the Atlas men.

Our Theatres are in full winter blast, yet. At the Park, Mr. Booth is playing one of his erratic engagements. To-night he appears as the *Apostate*, supported by the old stock company and Mrs. G. Jones, as *Florinda*. Mr. and Mrs. Brougham are also playing in conjunction with Booth at the Park. It answers pretty well—the box admission being reduced to fifty cents. Every body wishes that poor Mr. Simpson could make money; for he has worked hard in the old establishment for a score of years or more. At one time he had quite a fortune; but has sunk it all since. At the Broadway Mr. W. R. Blake, and the stock company, are the attractions. "London Assurance," (that vapid piece!) is to be presented to-night, Blake playing *Sir Harcourt Courtley*, and Fanny Wallack *Lady Gay Spanker*. At the Bowery they are doing the patriotic, in a piece called "The Battle of Mexico, or the Capture of the Halls of the Montezumas." At the Olympic, Miss Mary Taylor, Holland and the other members of the stock company, hold forth as usual. The Chatham has been doing "London Assurance," too; to-night A. A. Adams appears in "Hamlet." They have Miss Clarke here—one of the best and most artistical performers on the American stage. Besides the foregoing, we New Yorkers have one or two Circuses—any quantity of Model Artist exhibitions—a "Temple of the Muses," a show of "Brunswick's Statuary," Banvard's Panorama of your mighty Mississippi, the "Learned Canary Bird," etc.

But above all, I must not forget to mention the Fancy Dress Ball, which comes off to-night at the Astor Place Opera House. This is, of course, a New York Almack's, only more so. Thousands and thousands of dollars will be spent—*are* spent—in dresses for this ball. All that wealth and taste can do to make the room beautiful, the ornaments complete, and the music superior, have been done; but I doubt whether our American fashionables have practice enough in such matters to make them go through the ordeal without missing a single mark. The great deficiency at a ball of this kind, is, not in the splendor and completeness of appointments produced by wealth—for the Americans have money enough, Heaven knows—but in the proper sustainment of the characters taken, so as not to fall behind truth, nor "overstep the modesty of nature." However, we shall see what they will do to-night.

In the literary world nothing very important is going on. The Harpers continue to issue more or less of their books every week—they are the only publishers who seem to be inexhaustible. If you have never been over their establishment, you have no idea of the immense extent of work going on there. Rows of steam presses in one range—long rooms of young women, engaged in the stitching and binding department—interminable labyrinths filled with books, upon all subjects in literature—several large *houses* crowded with busy compositors; even these make up only a part of their immense establishment. The Harpers themselves are all plain, good-hearted, unassuming men; and their chief clerk, Mr. F. Saunders, is *the* man of publishing knowledge in America. Besides, Mr. S. has no mean literary acquirements of his own.

That beautiful lounge, the room of the Art Union, in the upper part of Broadway, will re-open this week with a new collection of paintings by American artists. The association deserves the patronage of every body; and it is every body's advantage too, to join it; for each member can't help getting more than his money's worth in pictures, medals etc., besides standing a good chance of getting pictures worth hundreds of dollars.

I see I have overlooked, thus far, the mention of the new hotel, *our* St. Charles, at the corner of Broadway and Leonard streets. A dinner party was given on the day of opening, lately, at which toasts, songs, and so on were delivered. The ball of the Rocket Club, (the "fixings" for which ball cost $5000,) was not very fully attended. The company was "respectable," not "large."

Wishing the gentle Crescent every success, I must now bid you farewell until "next time." SUNSHINE.

U. S. LEGISLATION FOR THE SOUTH-WEST.—On Wednesday, 8th inst., in the Senate of the United States, the following resolutions were submitted by Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, and agreed to:

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a Custom House at the port of Biloxi, in the county of Harrison and the State of Mississippi.

Resolved, That the same committee inquire into the expediency of providing for the erection of a Light House on the west end of Ship Island, situated in the Gulf of Mexico, off the coast of Mississippi; also, for a Light House on said coast, at Mississippi City.

Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a Navy Yard at the harbor of Cat and Ship Island, off the coast of Mississippi, for the protection of our merchat marine engaged in the commerce of the Gulf of Mexico, and for the repair and construction of public vessels.

[By Telegraph to the Louisville Courier March 9.]

ST. LOUIS, MARCH 8—7½ P. M.—*Riot in St. Louis—Explosion of the Steamer Frolic—Several Lives Lost—Illinois Election, etc.*—A riot occurred last night in the upper part of this city, by the mobbing of two houses of ill-fame. The ringleaders in this affair have been arrested. Another outbreak is expected to take place this evening.

The steamer Frolic blew up in the Illinois river, near the town of Hennepen—several lives were lost. This is the current report at present in the city, and from its source, it is probably true.

The election in Illinois, so far as heard from, has resulted in a large majority in favor of the new constitution. The weather here is very pleasant.

VINDICATED.—Col. Burnett is triumphantly vindicated by the finance committee of the New York Council, against the imputation of mis-spending the $6,000 granted by the city to the volunteers in Mexico.

MAKING IT UP.—It seems that if Chloroform is the cause of sending people out of the world, it is also instrumental in bringing them in. Witness the following:

Births as well as deaths are published in England. The English papers now contain singular notices. A late London Times has:

"On the 27th of Jan., in Soho Square, (under chloroform,) Mrs. Lewis C. Hertslet of a son."

In one case also the following appeared:

"On the 19th ult., at Rotherhithe, (in the unconsciousness of mesmeric sleep, induced by Mr. Chandler,) the wife of Mr. Thomas Moss of a son."

☞ The Oberlin Evangelist establishment, (O.) and all the buildings thence to Main street, were destroyed by fire on the 3d inst.

For the Crescent.

WHEN THE NOISY DAY IS DONE.

BY THEODORE A. GOULD.

When the noisy day is done,—
And the twilight shades appear;
And the stars come, one by one,
Glittering in their tranquil sphere;

Fancy brings thee to my side,—
A bright and fair and gentle vision;
And the moments swiftly glide,
Fraught with hopes and joys Elysian!

And I clasp thy yielding form;—
In mine eyes thine own are shining;
Our lips are pressed in kisses warm—
Close thine arms are 'round me twining.

And I hear thy trembling sigh.—
Like the zephyr, soft and fleeting;—
See thy blushes mounting high—
Feel thy heart to my heart beating.

Are these *prophetic* dreams—denoting
Sun-bright pleasures, yet to beam?
Or like the transient bubbles, floating
O'er a summer stream?

New Orleans, 1848.

FATHER MATHEW.—Resolutions in favor of extending to this benevolent ecclesiastic the hospitalities of New York city were unanimously agreed to by both boards of the City Council on Monday night, the 6th inst., and are to be forwarded to him by the ship in which it is expected that he will embark for America next month.

☞ The degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred on the 3d inst., by the Faculty of the Institution at Augusta, Ga., upon *fifty-two* graduates who have completed their studies there.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.—The next Cunard steamship will be the Cambria, which was to have left for New York on the 26th of February. The steamship United States, for Liverpool from New York, will sail on Saturday, April 8. The Hermann, second in the Bremen and Southampton line, will take her departure on the 20th inst.

We understand that our fellow citizen, George Martin, has been appointed by the British Minister at Washington, Consul of Great Britain at the port of Mobile *ad interim*, in the place of Rob't Gregg, deceased, late consul.—*Mobile Reg. 15th.*

NEW YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—The trains on this road have commenced running twice a day, each way, leaving this city by steamboat (from the foot of Duane street) at 7 A. M. and 4 P. M., and leaving Port Jervis at 6 A. M. and 3 P. M.—*N. York Express, 8th.*

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels Yesterday.

ST. CHARLES EXCHANGE—E. H. Robbins, Ala.; H. Chouteau, Mo.; Mitchell, Miss.; G. W. Henderson, W. R. Hill, Miss.; A. Booth, Vt.; S. Smith, R. Gray, G; B. Dewing, C. W. Lee, R. O'Reilly, Ala.; Dr. A. Brigham, C. A. Mann, J. F. Purdy, N. Y.; Mr. Farrar and lady, S. Griswold, A. D. King and lady, Ga.; H. Sindner, Germany; P. H. Masi, J. Barret, Va.; A. N. King, F. B. Billingslee, J. Warner, J. N. Pelton and lady, Miss Lawrence, E. H. Gregory and lady, R. Sykes and lady, O. Dorey, J. Newell, Miss.; H. W. Peyner, J. Handing, jr., Tenn.; Col. Manning, R. G. Mayraut, J. Barnkley, Miss Hayne, R. N. Philpot and lady, Dr. A. J Green, S. C.; C. L. Mathews, W. P. Gill, P. A. Wedderstandt, G. W. Johnson, La.; J. D. Coalter and lady, Miss Bates, Mo.; W. Nelson, U. S. A.; W. B. Reynolds, Ky. R. R. Barrow, La.; W. J. Irwin, Cin.; H. F. Myers, Md.; R. G. Beale, U. S. A.; T. G. Robinson, Pa.; N. G. Smith, H. Stidger, Ark.

VERANDAH HOTEL.—A. Wheelock, Miss.; E. Mudge, Ohio; C. H. Allen, Md.; E. H. Skaggs, J. L. Day, J. R. Jones and lady; R. Featherston, L. M. Boyce, La.; G. J. M. Davis, New Brunswick; L. Thompson and lady, N. C.

PLANTERS' HOTEL.—Col. E. Woodward, Tenn.; J. Darning, D. R. Bell, Ala.; J. C. Holmes, A. M. McDonald, A. M. Green, C. Cutter, M. Bodin, C. G. Senton, J. Walker, J. M. Covington, W. Frith, R. McGinty, Miss.; W. M. McGehee, La.; O. L. Fort.

HEWLETT'S EXCHANGE.—H. Perritt, W. Bass, J. M. Hodges, A. Tawle, Mobile; G. Syrian, U. S. A.; N. Forney, Fa.; S. D. McCutcheon, La.; J. D. Knox, Miss.; Walker.

ARCADE.—J. P. Putigmot, Mexico; Mr. White, R. A. Townes, Thos. Lockhart, S. Botters, E. Wilson, M. Fmerson, Miss.; E. M. Green, Miss.; D. Morrison, W. H. Baylis, Peyton S. Bethell, Dr. Wm. Bethell, James Wethers, L. Ross, Ark.

☞ **Brown's Gold Pens.**—These unrivalled GOLD PENS possess all the flexibility of the best Quills. The following extracts show the estimation in which they are held by the best judges:

From the Picayune.

Messrs. Guinness & Bush have received a lot of Brown's Gold Pens, one of which we have tried. Those who can write at all with a metallic Pen will admire these. They run glibly and smoothly, and possess a good degree of elasticity. We cordially recommend those wishing for Gold Pens to the establishment of Messrs. Guinness & Bush, No. 12 Camp st.

From the Delta.

Splendid Pen.—We have received from Guinness & Bush, of No. 12 Camp street, a specimen of a most excellent kind of Pen, made of gold, and suited to be carried in the pocket. These Gold Pens, remarks an Irish friend, are the best steel Pens that have been manufactured. It is actually a pleasure to write with them.

From the Times.

Gold Pen.—We are inditing this paragraph with a