DAILY CRESCENT.

NEW ORLEANS:

FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 2, 1849.

LOCALS.—*See third page for City News, &c.*

☞ We are indebted to Capt. Smith of the Palmetto for late Galveston papers.

☞ We are indebted to the officers of the Pride of the West for St. Louis papers.

☞ The officers of the steamers Boreas, Belle of the West, Martha Washington, Charles Hammond and Wm. Noble, have placed us under obligations for late papers.

Important from Mexico.

Trouble Anticipated at Tampico.

By the arrival of the U. S. steamer Telegraph yesterday from Tampico, which place she left on the 23d ult., we have important intelligence concerning difficulties which have arisen between the American Quartermaster and the authorities at Tampico. Capt. Carr, Q. M. U. S. Army, it will be recollected, was left at Tampico in charge of a quantity of Government stores. According to the treaty of peace with Mexico, a certain time was to be allowed for the removal of these effects. Whether the time had expired or not, we cannot say; but at all events the Mexican commander, General Garay, ordered Capt. Carr to leave within a specified time, and if the order was not complied with voluntarily he was given to understand that force would be used. Under these circumstances, Capt. Carr, Capt. Chase, and the Commander of U. S. sloop-of-war Saratoga, then lying at Tampico, held a conference, at which it was decided that the Quartermaster should not recede from his position. Capt. Carr left for Vera Cruz in order to see Commodore Wilkinson. It was thought that the whole squadron would shortly be at Tampico, prepared to enforce respect to our flag.

These particulars we gather from Capt. Ryan of the schooner Arispe, who came passenger on the Telegraph.

We cannot account for these proceedings, excepting from the fact that Gen. Garay was always an anti-treaty man, and may wish to renew the difficulties between the two countries. Gen. La Vega, recently appointed Commandant-General of Tamaulipas, was at the last accounts at Vera Cruz, on his way to Tampico. His arrival was expected to restore harmony and good understanding.

TEXAS.—By the steamship Palmetto, arrived yesterday, we have received a Galveston paper of the 29th ult. It contains scarcely an item of interest.

The steamboat De Rosset, concerning the safety of which vessel rumors and apprehensions appear to have been indulged, arrived at Brazos St. Jago without accident. Some of the passengers have returned to Galveston.

The goods seized on the schooner Star, in 1847, for an attempt to escape the payment of duties at the Rio Grande, when our army was in possession of Mexico, were sold at Galveston on the 26th, and brought pretty good prices considering the description of the articles and the time they have been on hand. The sales amounted to several thousand dollars.

Passengers per Palmetto—J. H. Phelps and family; Mrs. McGill; Mrs. Bass and children; Miss Grey; Mrs. Bitby; Mrs. Mays, children and servant; Lieut. Tree; Mrs. Buza; Dr L. Jones; Messrs. Palmer, W. J. Hutchings, J. T. Doswell, A. Cass, H. Mann, J. W. Alexander, E. Brock, J. K. Brown, A. H. Nixon, Fitzgerald, A. T. Burnley, S. Jacobs, Whitehead, J. W. Ves y, J. K. Sewell, McFrayatar; 16 on deck.

Correspondence of the Crescent.

CORPUS CHRISTI, Jan. 25, 1848.

Eds. Crescent—The Fanny was hardly out of sight before the California fever had completely used me up, and I am a sute enough case, ticketed for that country where the excitabies most will congregate. In a few days I will leave for El Dorado, and the way I feel just now I would go if I knew it was only a soap mine.

The company here will be off in a few days, and as they need some one who has seen the elephant, I was on hand and without coaxing, and I'll put them through, or be put through the ribs or stomach. If I like that section of country better than Corpus—and it must be a fine place if I do—I'll ride some of those California horses Fremont praises so much, back to the Gulf in a jiffy, bid adieu to my Atlantic friends, and speed back to Uncle Sam's great gold plantation. It's only fourteen hundred miles, and what's that to a boy that's growing, as Mrs. Fitzwilliams would say?

We go by the Presidio Rio Grande, then travel up parallel with that stream to El Paso, leaving Presidio del Norte to the left; then a little north of west, to and down the Gila to the Gold Diggins, and all the way on Uncle Sam's new grounds.

C. H. Bears will arrive in your city with this, and will bring down with him a few of the anxious, who will trail us up, having made all necessary arrangements. There will be plenty of animals in from the Rio Grande and the ranchos about here, and parties need not be detained here any length of time.

Urge parties not to go through Mexico, for I have every reason to believe their detention will be great, and their expenses enormous.

I shall write again before I leave, and until then *adieu*.

CHAPARRAL.

FROM CORPUS CHRISTI—*California Party.*—We have been informed by Mr. C. H. Beares, who arrived yesterday from Corpus Christi, that the company which left this city on the steamship Fanny, some ten days since for California, have made very satisfactory arrangements at Corpus Christi for continuing their journey. Every attention and courtesy was extended the party by Col. Kinney. They were to leave on the 27th.

We learn also that our friend and correspondent, Mr. John H. Peoples of the Star, and Mr. Everson, accompany the party. Mr. E. has travelled the entire route to El Paso del Norte, which, of course, is a full guarantee for the safe conduct of the expedition.

Mr. Beares is now raising a company for the Gold Region, to follow in the trail of the preceding party. Any one wishing to make a quick trip had better call on Mr. B.; or they can be furnished with all requisite information about the facilities and advantages of the Corpus Christi route by calling on Messrs Edgell, Mulford & Co., Poydras st.

FROM THE BRAZOS.—We have received a copy of the Brownsville (Texas) Flag of the 17th ult. It contains no news. It will be recollected that some time ago the Flag mentioned the discovery of gold by a gentleman in that neighborhood. It turns out that, though the stuff glittered, it was n't gold, after all.

MILITARY ARRIVALS.—Lieutenants Wm. L. Crittenden of the 1st Infantry, A. Crozet of the 8th Infantry, and Arthur D. Tree of the 2d Dragoons, arrived here yesterday from Texas. All these gentlemen distinguished themselves through the war. Lieuts. Crittenden and Tree were conspicuous for good conduct in the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, and the 8th Infantry bled in every battle during the war except Buena Vista. We greet their return to "the settlements" with pleasure.

HAVANA LOTTERY.—The following were the principal prizes drawn in the Royal Lottery of the 23d January: Nos. 17,262, $30,000; 18,874, $16,000; 34,113, $12,000; 6,769, $6,000; 5,544, $2,000; 21,731, $2,000; 28,788, $2,000; 31,825, $2,000; 1,266, $1,000; 12,231, $1,000; 13,639, $1,000; 16,094, $1,000; 21,927, $1,000; 22,134, $1,000; 25,778, $1,000; 37,343, $1,000. We would refer our readers for a detailed list of the official drawing to *La Patria* of this morning.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—A number of gentlemen have organized a company for the purpose of proceeding to San Francisco *via* the isthmus of Tehuantepec. They hold their meetings each night at half past seven o'clock at the Commercial Exchange. Gentlemen wishing to join the company, can do so by giving satisfactory references and signing the constitution.

VALENTINES.—See J. B. Steel's advertisement in another column.

NEW SPANISH READER, from J. B. Steel—a very excellent book for those who wish to acquire a knowledge of the noble idiom of Castile—and who in this age of adventure does not desire to know a language spoken in three-fourths of the American Continent?

Pacific Railroads.

Now that the discoveries in California hold out the prospect of unbounded wealth from mining operations alone, the number of disinterested persons who are willing to undertake the construction of railroads or other means of communication with the Pacific, if it can be done at the expense of the government for the sole profit of themselves, is rapidly increasing. The project of Mr. Whitney to build a railroad from Lake Michigan to the mouth of the Columbia, for the trifling consideration of sixty miles of the public lands on each side of the road, through its entire length, has been followed by another from a Mr. Bayard, who proposes to make a road from St. Louis to San Francisco, for only twenty-five miles of public land on each side of his route, offering furthermore to deposit five millions of bonds with the government, on which it shall pay him an interest of six per cent., as security for the completion of the road. These two rival projects have hardly come before the public, when up spring Messrs. Aspinwall & Co., and ask for the exclusive permission, or something like it, to make a railroad across the Isthmus of Panama, and ask the government only for a contract which will pay them five per cent. on the capital which they expect to expend, or restore the whole of that capital to them in twenty years, for the transportation of troops, stores, etc., of the United States across a space of thirty miles—and they have found a committee, at the head of which is Mr. T. Butler King, to report in favor of the scheme!

It is not our intention to enter into any elaborate review of the advantages or disadvantages of these different routes, although we think that proposed by Bayard the best, and that about to be adopted by Aspinwall & Co., as the worst of the three, for a permanent arrangement. From St. Louis to San Francisco, or from some point between New Orleans and St. Louis to the mouth of the Sacramento, will doubtless be the route which will be finally adopted for a railroad. It is the shortest—it runs through the most fertile and easily traversed portion of the country—it runs entirely within the limits of the United States—its latitude renders the climate healthy, and exempts it from the ice and snows of a more northern and the virulent diseases of a more southern route. Of the Panama scheme, but one thing can be said in its favor—it is a good present "make-shift"—the distance of the land carriage is trifling, can be easily overcome, and will shorten greatly the passage when compared with the voyage around Cape Horn. But to the Panama Railroad, as a work which is to be built by or under the patronage of the Government, there are insuperable objections. It is not within the limits nor under the permanent control of the United States, and even the right of transit by our citizens may at any time be interrupted. It lies within the most pestiferous climate in the world, the interior of Africa perhaps excepted. It is, as compared with the others, the longest and most expensive route. Chagres is ten days from New Orleans, fifteen days from New York; and Panama, the other end of the road, is fifteen or twenty days from San Francisco, with the cost and delay of reshipment and transportation across the isthmus. The distance from New York to San Francisco, by the way of Panama, would, therefore, under the most favorable circumstances, be for a passenger from thirty to thirty-five days, and for merchandise in any quantity, not less than an average of fifty days—for it is by days and not by miles that we must count these things—while the distance by railroad across from St. Louis, or the mouth of the Ohio, or Memphis, would not be more than eight or nine days. This would be the gain of a national railroad, in time; the gain in expense of transit and profits of Commerce would be incalculable.

But, as we said before, we do not intend to review in full the advantages of the different routes, but to enter our humble protest against every one of the schemes proposed. The Government of the United States has no right to give its public domain, nor to pay gratuities in money, under the form of contracts, to build up companies or individuals—to foster monopolies, for private advantage, at the public expense. A communication is wanted with the Pacific—the necessity of intercourse with our people in Oregon and California, the obligations to govern them in peace and to protect them in war, demand such a communication—and demand that it should be entirely under our own control, and by the most direct and rapid route. It becomes, in this view, a great national work—one which a great nation should, for its own safety, and with a proper regard for its duties, undertake itself, and not be trifling or huckstering with Mr. Whitney or Mr. Bayard, or the Messrs. Aspinwall & Co. If these individuals can make it profitable to build a road, let them build it—ten or a dozen, if they will—but let them pursue their own course, availing themselves of their own enterprise and capital—but if the roads cannot be built without the direct or indirect aid of the Government, common sense would dictate that the party in the transaction who took all the responsibility and bore all the expense should not do it for the exclusive advantage of others. If the Government must build the road, after all, let it take the honor of the work, and secure to the whole people the benefits thereof. This is the most dignified, honorable, patriotic, and, what may not be without its influence, the cheapest way in which the desired end can be attained. Such a work would become the people and the age—it would enable the Government to discharge its obligations, and open a vast field for the enterprise, industry and intelligence of our people; would unite the different parts of this great country in the closest bonds for ever; and would place us at once indisputably at the head of the nations of the earth. Rome could build the Appian and Flaminian roads, to bind her provinces together, yet Rome had neither our power, means, nor motives for the undertaking of such great works—and here is one which would cost less than either of Rome's famous highways, but which would far outdo, in utility and real greatness, all the monuments of her power and splendor. It would give us the command of two oceans, and make Europe and Asia alike tributaries to our people, and sources of our wealth and power.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—The exercises yesterday at the Presbyterian Church opposite Lafayette Square, were of a highly interesting nature. The building was crowded to its utmost capacity with delighted spectators, all of whom seemed to view the proceedings with much pleasure. The order of exercises was completed in the manner laid down in the programme, with the exception of two pieces which were necessarily omitted. The young gentlemen all delivered themselves well, particularly W. A. Hall, whose manner and emphasis were unexceptionable. The two addresses by C. L. C. Dupuy, both original, were also very good.

After the addresses had been delivered, the ceremony of presenting the diplomas to fourteen young ladies and two young gentlemen, was performed by Mr. Baldwin, assisted by several members of the Board of School Directors. The whole affair passed off pleasantly. The music, under the direction of the talented Mr. Müller, was especially good.

☞ Mrs. Gen. Taylor, wife of the President elect, Col. Bliss and lady, and Major Hunter and lady, arrived at Mobile on Monday from New Orleans, and took passage in the steamboat Emperor on the same evening for Montgomery, on their way to Washington.

MEMOIR OF C. A. LUZENBERG, M. D.—We have received of J. B. Steel a neatly printed pamphlet with the above title. The writer of the memoir is Dr. Thos. N. Logan, from whose intimate acquaintance with the late Dr. Luzenberg, as well as from his admitted ability, the public had a right to expect a good memoir of his distinguished friend; and we presume there will be no cause for disappointment.

☞ Fire riots between the Carroll Hose and Globe Engine companies occurred in Philadelphia on the 23d. Several persons were arrested.

Correspondence of "The Daily Crescent."

NEW YORK, Jan. 20, 1849.

Eds. Crescent—The fine winter weather that we have enjoyed for a week or so past, is leaving us, and the gloomy sky betokens snow—more snow—and perhaps more sleigh-riding.

All sorts of stories continue to be told and believed with regard to the gold harvest of California. One of the morning papers states, that "Letters from an official source at Washington state that private accounts to the Government fully confirm the *most exaggerated accounts* of gold finding in California." Such paragraphs as this increase the fever greatly.

The following, from the Boston Transcript, is stated by that paper to be an extract from a *bona fide* letter, just received from a genuine Celestial at Canton, to a brother in a tea store in Boston. It shows that the epidemic has spread to China:

"Good many American men speak of California. Oh! very rich country! I hear good many American and Europe men go there. Oh! they will get gold very quick, I hear. Oh, some people say, get money very quick; every day, two or three pounds of gold each. I feel as if I should like to go very much. I think I shall go to California next summer. After going to America first, suppose I not keep store. Oh, California is very pleasant place—new place—it is warm, however, just the same as Canton. That is good for China men. I fraid our mother won't like us to go there. People tell me that two months' sail is the distance from here there. I wish you would come back to China soon, and I wait here for you. This you can count upon. I am afraid you will laugh."

Abraham Halsey, Esq., has been appointed Cashier of the North River Bank, in place of Mr. Hays, of whose resignation I have spoken before.

The recent decision of the Supreme Court in relation to the tax on passengers and seamen will probably do much harm. It is hardly to be expected that cities which are flooded with emigrants and sea-faring men will make the necessary provision for their support in distress, unless they have some proper source of revenue for such an object. If the decision be made to apply to all money paid, whether under protest or not, the loss to New York will be very great—I should think at least a million of dollars—but of course a large proportion will never be called for.

I mentioned, a short time since, the arrest of one of a gang of church robbers in Brooklyn, and am happy now to chronicle that of the remainder of the gang. These consist of four wretches whose names appear to be, Henry Earll, William Earll, Isaac James and William Tease. The depredations of these villains for a month past in the upper part of Brooklyn, have created much alarm, and there is great rejoicing on account of their apprehension. During the time named six or seven churches have been stripped of their carpets and every thing valuable, and many other robberies committed. Pawn tickets for nearly all the stolen property of the various churches, stables, etc., were found in William Earll's house in New York.

The exempt firemen and citizens of Brooklyn are fast enrolling and organizing as fire companies for service until a new fire department can be built up.

Respectfully yours, INDICATOR.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21, 1849.

Eds. Crescent—The editor of the Herald professes to have received letters from his correspondent at Monterey, California, dated November the 16th, which are to be published tomorrow. He says this correspondent has been a resident of California for many years, and his name, "if known, would command the belief of the most incredulous community the sun ever shone upon." His letters "confirm in every particular the accounts hitherto received, privately or officially, from this wonderful region."

He says that Governor Mason and all his officers, men, mules and wagons, except two or three men who were obliged to remain at headquarters, have been three times at the gold diggings, engaged in the most active manner, collecting gold, which has been found in the greatest abundance. He is of opinion that if operations continue as they have begun, upwards of a hundred millions of dollars will be collected annually in California. Col Stevenson's regiment is disbanded and all its members are digging gold. Such are some of the statements of this responsible correspondent, who may be a resident of California or of New York—I will not pretend to say which. Some very excellent and well-informed California letter-writers live in Wall and South streets, and from them we derive much valuable information as to the facilities and cheapness of transportation, and especially the productiveness of the mines. These letters will probably fill up a half dozen of the ships now waiting for their complement of passengers, and bring forward some hundred doubtful cases that have been hanging back.

Letter postage seems to be a small matter, and really is a small matter to people who write or receive a letter every week or two, which costs them ten cents; or to those whose income does not require them to count dimes, but to a large majority of the community it is felt as a heavy tax at the present rates, particularly when it has to be paid several times during a week. Many people who feel thus under the operation of the ten cent. rates would not think of it if the postage were reduced to one-third of that amount, although their weekly postage bill might be doubled. These facts are getting to be obvious to our legislators, and it is to be hoped that some of them will forget their indignation at the exposures made by the demagogues with whom they are surrounded, long enough to favor the country with a vote for a low-postage bill.

Neither of the bills now before Congress is such as the country really requires. The difference between prepayment and after-payment—forty per cent.—is too great, and the newspaper branch of both bills shows a want of judgement in the projectors of them. Mr. Niles, following Cave Johnson's bright recommendations, wants a law that will keep wet newspapers out of the mail bags, and Mr. Gogin requires that all newspapers be pre-paid, but which can only have the effect of putting clogs on newspaper circulation. New York is the only city that has seemed to take any practical interest in this matter, as a general thing. In several places a petition or two has been got up and forwarded, and then forgotten. Here we get up the petitions, have people to collect signatures, and then send them with somebody to jog the memory of Congressmen, to Washington. If every city had done so we should now have a good postage law. I take it to be a matter in which the welfare of the country is deeply involved, and think it hard to say too much in its favor.

It is to be hoped that Gen. Taylor will give us a Post-Master General who will not have the habit of regarding the interest of the Post-Office Department as separate from and superior to, that of the country at large.

Much interest is felt and expressed here with regard to the failing health of Mr. Calhoun. He is said to be very seriously ill, and there is no exception to the expression of sympathy in in his case. Deep, indeed, would be the sorrow of the country at his loss, for even those who are the most ready to denounce his course on some of the leading questions of the past and present day, are equally ready with their admiration of his eminent qualities as a man and as a statesman.

Our weather has undergone another change. A light snow fell during the past night, and the coming one promises to bring rain. The rivers continue clogged with floating ice, but not so much so as to produce any especial damage to shipping or steamboats.

Very respectfully, yours, INDICATOR.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22, 1849.

Eds. Crescent: Wonderful, delightful and alarming, are the gold stories that the newspapers are telling us to-day, and many are the hesitating and doubting that now pass forward to enrol their names on the California lists. Lumps of the metal weighing twenty-five pounds, seven pounds, three pounds—raw-hide bags weighing a hundred ounces—coat-pockets full—four thousand dollars a month—gold half a dollar an ounce—who can write grammar on such a subject? I am decidedly feverish. Awful, is n't it? Every body's crazy.

Gotham is "up in arms" at the expectation of meeting Gen. Taylor this evening, as some wag has started the rumor that he left New Orleans in the Falcon for this port. The wharves are crowded with expectants awaiting the arrival of the steamer, and anxious for a peep at the old hero.

Neither the Falcon nor the United States are yet in sight. The latter has now been out—unless she has been again detained—fourteen days.

We have nothing of the legislative proceedings to-day from Albany, on account of some difficulty with the wires From Washington, we learn that Mr. Dix laid before the Senate the resolutions recently passed in the Legislature of this State, instructing our representatives to go against the extension of slavery in the new Territories, against the Texan claim to New Mexico, and against the slave traffic in the District.

Mr. Dix very properly moved to lay them on the table, where they might have slept in peace with the files of similar documents already (constructively) there, but Mr. Rusk, apparently fond of discussions of this character, made a motion to print them, upon the strength of which he based a speech of denunciation. Mr. Levy, or Yulee, as he now calls himself, took up the strain, and in the course of his invective pronounced the resolutions an insult to fifteen States of the Union. Mr. Foote, also, of course, had to "speak his speech," and there was nobody to venture a word in favor of the insolent Yorkers, except Mr. Dickinson. It is to be hoped the resolutions are now buried beyond all reach of resurrectionists from North or South.

It is not well to designate the proceedings of the Legislature of New York as insolent. The State certainly must possess the right to express her opinion on matters of public policy, and to instruct her representatives to carry out that expression in passing upon the great questions of the day.

Messrs. Dix and Dickinson are the representatives of three millions of people in the house of which they are members—very nearly, or quite half as many as are represented by the thirty in behalf of whom Mr. Levy, or Yulee, assumes to speak; and certainly they and their constituents ought not to be chargeable with insolence until their importance is diminished, or the circumstances of their offence very carefully weighed.

The representatives of the State of New York do many things wrong. Many laws are passed without due deliberation, or through undue influence, but for all such cases a remedy is devised, and, in most cases, within reach.

There is now an unconstitutional measure before the State Senate, which may pass and become a law, but if it should so issue, there is a constitutional remedy—the Supreme Court—at hand. I allude to the proposition to impose a fine of one thousand dollars upon every officer of the State who shall aid or assist in capturing runaway slaves. The bill, I think, will not pass, but should it do so, it would only place the State in the same category with Virginia or South Carolina, on the statute books of which unconstitutional laws have stood for years past. All those things, however, I repeat, are easily remedied.

It has been decided upon to have another Fancy Ball at the Opera-house. Time not yet set. The last was pretty nearly a failure, but not quite. If the same number of patrons can be gathered at the next attempt, Messrs. Fry & Co. will save themselves in pecuniary matters, as the old decorations will answer as well as new.

A new weekly paper is in embryo. Editor, Mr. J. W. Bryce,—known in your city—title, "Spirit of the Union."

The last act of the Firemen's outrage takes place formally this afternoon, when a majority of the engine companies of Brooklyn hand in their resignations to the Common Council.

About two hundred citizens have, so far, enrolled themselves as temporary members of the Fire Department, and there is but little danger of the city suffering from the course of the rowdies who have heretofore formed that important body. The new charter of the city, now before the Legislature, contains a clause giving the right of election, etc., to the Firemen, and they know it: and yet have taken this course.

A laughable occurrence took place yesterday in Fulton street, (Brooklyn,) and afforded rare sport to all sorts of vagabonds who preferred the street to the church. A poor old crazy woman had possessed herself of a pitchfork, a pistol and a razor, and going to the house of her daughter in Gowanus, some two miles from the city, ordered her to proceed to Brooklyn forthwith. The daughter demurred, but the old woman had the wherewith to enforce obedience, and making good use of the fork tines, the poor girl found herself hurrying towards the town in short order. In this manner she marched until clearly within the city, when she was rescued by an officer; but not before a "pitched" battle had decided her lot. The old pitchfork gored the officer's hand, and the contents of the pistol might have bored his head, if they had not consisted of oak leaves. The crazy woman was placed in confinement, and the daughter, after seeing her comfortable, returned to her home.

Brooklyn has sustained a great loss in the death of Mrs. Samuel A. Willoughby, which took place on Saturday last.

Yours respectfully, INDICATOR.

Telegraphed to the "Daily Crescent."

Arrival of Steamship Canada.

ADVANCE IN COTTON.

Large Sales—Encouraging Aspect of Commercial Affairs—Breadstuffs and Provisions Firm—France Quiet—Trade Improving in that Country—Carlist Troubles in Spain.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 30.—The steamer Canada arrived at New York this day (30th) at 2 o'clock, P. M., having taken her departure from Liverpool on the 13th. The Cotton market has improved. For the week ending January 5th, it exhibited an advance of from ¼ to nearly ½ of a penny. There was considerable speculation in American descriptions during the week.

The next week, ending the 10th, speculation abated, and prices receded a little. Compared with the prices of to-day, the highest price last week was ¼ in advance of the quotations of two weeks before. Fair Orleans, 4¾d. to 4¾d.; Mobile, 4¼d. to 4½d.; Georgia, bowed, 4¼ to 4½d. The sales of the first week amounted to 44,000 bales, and of the second week to 26,600 bales. Rice, market steady; good to fair Carolina dressed, 19 to 21 shillings. Spirits of Turpentine in better demand. American, 32 shillings. American sweet Flour 27 shillings to 27 shillings and 6 pence per barrel. Indian Corn 29 to 33 shillings per quarter. Corn Meal 14 shillings to 15 shillings and 9 pence. Iron brisk, at full prices. American Lard firm. Leaf keg Lard 35 to 36 shillings; barrels 34 shillings. American barrel Pork 5 shillings; New Mess Pork, 40 to 50 shillings; old, 40 to 52. Bacon, long middlings, free of bone, 40 to 43. The aspect of commercial affairs is very encouraging, and a good business is anticipated during the ensuing Spring. Money Market easy—Rate of discount 2½ to 3½ per cent. Consols 89½. The Bank of England discount continues satisfactory, and the stock of bullion is slightly increased.

FRANCE.—In France President Louis Napoleon is principally occupied in giving receptions to the populace, who show the greatest enthusiasm in his favor. Some disturbances of a trifling nature had occurred near Paris, but they were soon quelled. French funds were rather lower. Trade had improved.

SPAIN.—In Spain Gen. Concha has resigned his office as Captain of the Catalonian Guards. Calcina is blockaded by the Carlists.

BOOKS.—J. C. Morgan has for sale "Salvador, or the Adventures of a Marquis;" "Anger, or the Firebrand," by Eugene Sue; "The Marrying Man;" "Graham's Magazine," for January; and the "North British Review."

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.—The December number of this able periodical, has been received by Weld & Co. Now is a good time to subscribe, as the next number completes a new volume.

OHIO RIVER.—The river was on a stand at Louisville on the evening of the 25th, with 9 feet 3 inches water in the Indiana chute on the falls. It was rising at Madison on the 25th, from the Kentucky river, which was swelling. At Cincinnati it was falling slowly.

The Cumberland was high and falling on the 24th.

☞ The English mail steamer Dee arrived at Mobile Point last Wednesday.

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels Yesterday.

HEWLETT'S....D S Kaudlett, John Whiteman, James C North, N O; Henry Simons, N Y; J W Alexander, Jas S Brown, John Fitzgerald, Texas; Ed Yarbrough, N C; Wm J Hutchinson.

VERANDAH....D A Love, Miss; E L Hyams, E B Smedes, Jas Hay, N O; Rich'd Lewis, Ohio; E Ordes, lady and family, Republic; Mrs E Levy, Miss C C Wilson, Mrs E Holmes, Plaquemines; Wm H Chick, St Louis; Richard J Hater, Wm Markham, La; E Range, Bremen; Henry S Marvin, Va.

ST. LOUIS....H N Rayburn, Geo G Larrard, James J Corsen, W W Wood, W E Seymour, J T Fowler, W A Heaney, H Buchanan and family, N O; Braxton Bragg, U S A; C Witton, London; J B Proctor and lady, A R Dupuy, Col Bailey, E C Gibbs, J A Van Bierens, La.

ST. CHARLES....Judge D F Randolph, W H Stockwell, A T Barnley, N O; W P Montgomery, Dr Timothy Fay, La; R L Watkins, R P Bullard, Ala; Maj Chase, Capt McCount, Geo E Cooper, A Cadot, A D Tree, U S A; A Kelly, Wheeling; Hugh Nelson, Ky; L D Hutchinson, Pa; W A Tennera, U S R M; Mrs Ross and daughter, Ga; Dr L Jones, Texas; S C Cox, Col Hebert and lady, Mex V Hebert and daughter.

PLANTERS'....J C Chrisman, Miss; Wm Hamilton, Ky; W A Hull, D Austin, Ala; J A Dunn, E W Grady, California; Thos Marden, La; Wm Seller, S Woodbridge, N Y; Wm Montgomery, Galena; Henry P Martinez, F M Baker, Thos H Purrell, J Gardner, David Goodale, Mo; Gen C Lisk, Ill; J Swarmon, C Farro, Wisconsin; R B Brown, Ohio; Henry Brown, Ala; James F Richards, Wm H Palmer, John W Veasey, John K Scandl, Wilton Brown, Texas.

☞ Grand Division S. of T., State of Louisiana.—An Adjourned Quarterly Session of the Grand Division S. of T. State of Louisiana, will be held on MONDAY NEXT, the 5th instant, at half-past 7 o'clock, P. M., in the Hall of Pelican Division No. 1, corner of St. Charles and Common streets....By order of ROBERT W. POWELL, G. W. P. EDWIN L. LEWIS, G. S.

☞ *NOTICE.*—James Gulick Fire Co. No. 17.—Attend the Regular Monthly Washing on SUNDAY MORNING, the 4th inst., at 8 o'clock; also, Monthly Meeting immediately after Washing. JOHN REYNOLDS, Secretary.

☞ *NOTICE.*—Jefferson Fire Co. No. 15.—The Officers and Members of the above Company are hereby notified to attend Monthly Washing on SUNDAY MORNING, February 1, at 8 o'clock; also, Monthly Meeting on MONDAY EVENING, at 7 o'clock....By order. ROBT. E. QUINAN, Secretary.

☞ Fire Department.—At a meeting of the Foremen of the different Companies composing the Fire Department, held at the House of Mississippi Fire Co. No. 2, on the 30th of January, on motion, S. G. RISK, of Mississippi No. 2, was appointed Chairman, and T. B. HEARTT, of Philadelphia No. 14, was appointed Secretary.

On motion, it was "*Resolved*, That the Fire Department celebrate their Anniversary on SUNDAY, the 25th day of March."

On motion, it was "*Resolved*, That the Secretary invite the Fire Companies of Lafayette, Green and Algiers, to unite with the Department in the celebration of the day."

On motion, it was "*Resolved*, That the Secretary notify the different Marshals, through the newspapers, to meet on TUESDAY, the 6th of February, at 7 o'clock, at the Hall of Mississippi Fire Co. No. 2, to elect a Grand Marshal, and make such other arrangements as they may deem necessary. SAML. G. RISK, Chairman.
T. B. HEARTT, Sec'y Board of Foremen. fy1 3t

☞ Second Municipality High School.—On MONDAY, the 5th day of February, there will be an examination of candidates for admission to the High School for Boys, Municipality No. Two. Should the vacancies not be filled from the intermediate departments of the Public Schools, applications will be received until that date, from the Municipality at large. Candidates are to be examined in Arithmetic, Geography, English Grammar, and History of the United States. The examination will be held in the Council Chamber, at 10 A. M., and continue from day to day until completed.
(Signed) J. M. W. PICTON,
N. R. JENNINGS,
ja31td Committee on Boys' High School.

☞ Our Readers are requested to notice the advertisements of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY and JEW DAVID'S PLASTER, on the first page of our paper. These excellent remedies are sold only by SCOVIL & MEAD, 113 Chartres street. ja31tf

☞ Preventive.—The Picayune says that Cleanliness is one of the best Preventives of Cholera. Clean UNDER-SHIRTS and DRAWERS, SOCKS, etc., can be obtained, both good and cheap, at LEIGHTON'S Gentlemen's Furnishing Store, No. 5 Royal street. d18

☞ H. Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor.—The original and only genuine, always has the written signature of the proprietor, "H. DALLEY," on the wrapper of each box. Southern Depot, 121 Chartres street, New Orleans. d29

☞ Strangers in the City, see Dr. B. F. MULLEN'S advertisement in the column of this paper. He is one of the very best in his profession now in the United States. All that stand in need would do well to give him a call, at 36 Customhouse street. n120

☞ NewOrleans, Dec. 5, 1848.—Dr. J. MENSING, Sir—The Set of Teeth you inserted for me I consider to be the best job I ever saw. They are equally serviceable to me for use as the natural teeth. Those needing work done in your line are at liberty to call on me, at No. 14 St. John street, between Perdido and Gravier streets, and inspect it for themselves. Yours,
d8 3m A. G. TUCKER.

ORIGIN OF SAN JUAN DE ULUA.—The origin of the name of the celebrated fortress of San Juan de Ulua, is involved in some obscurity, and has of late years been made the subject of much investigation. The following, which is probably correct, is the account given by Humboldt:

"The island upon which, at an enormous expense, the fortress of San Juan d'Ulua was constructed, (according to vulgar tradition, at an outlay of 200,000,000 francs,) was visited by Juan de Grixalva in the year 1518. He gave it the name of de Ulua, because, having found there the remains of two unfortunate victims, he asked the natives why they sacrificed men? To which they replied, it was by order of the King of Acolhua, or Mexico. The Spaniards, who had no other interpreters than the Yucatan Indians, misunderstood the reply, and believed that de Ulua was the name of the island." (See Humboldt, "*Nouvelle Espagne.*")

AMERICAN THEATRE.—This house continues in the full tide of prosperity, and deservedly so, for every effort is made to provide entertainments which must prove attractive and acceptable to the audience. To-night "Julius Cæsar" will be performed by a cast of characters which may fairly challenge comparison with any theatre in the Union, including as it does, such names as Messrs. Addams, Jamison, Eytinge, Charles and Greene, Mrs. Pope, and Mrs. Greene, besides those of every member of this excellent stock company. Such a performance cannot fail to be worth seeing, particularly when we bear in mind how admirably this was arranged a few weeks ago. "Mose in New Orleans" loses none of its attractions, and will be performed again to-night.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—*The Opera.*—The fine troupe now at the St. Charles produce this evening that sweet opera of Auber, "Fra Diavolo," which, with the *Mad Scene* in "Lucia di Lammermoor" and a capital farce—all for the benefit of the tenor, Mr. Manvers—must attract an overflowing house.

STOCKWELL'S PANORAMA.—This exhibition continues to attract the lovers of Art in great numbers to Panorama Hall. But a few nights remain, and those who wish to see the "Father of Waters," as represented in this great picture, must improve the time.

STICKNEY'S CIRCUS.—The bright particular star at the present time is the great Levi North, whose performances are nightly witnessed by crowded and delighted audiences. Sam Stickney has taxed his inventive faculties to the utmost in providing all the equestrian talent available, and his success thus far has proved that the public has not been unmindful of his efforts in their behalf.

S. of T....Meetings This Evening.

UNION DIVISION No. 3, Crystal Fount Hall, 222 Tchoupitoulas street, at half-past 7.

LOUISIANA DIVISION No. 11, at Unity Hall, Marigny Buildings, Third Municipality, at half-past 7.

STAR OF HOPE DIVISION No. 26, at Y. Brother,s Hall, Lafayette, at half-past 7.

Auction Sales This Day.

MORPHY & NEVIUS will sell, at 10 o'clock, at No. 57 Magazine street, Hats, Boots, Shoes, Dry Goods, etc.

H. F. SMITH will sell, at 11 o'clock, at the New Orleans Bazaar and Auction Mart, corner of Perdido and Carondelet streets, Carriages, Wagons, Drays, Horses, Harness, etc.

R. M. ARMFIELD will sell at the store of Jasper F. Smith, 7 Canal street, Dry Goods, Hats, Boots, Shoes, etc., without reserve. [☞ See Auction head.]

Steamboat Departures This Day.

☞ *SEE ADVERTISEMENTS ON THIRD PAGE.*

Mobile.....OREGON, Horn, 2½ P. M. cars.
Pittsburg.....PIKE NO. 2, Montgomery, 5 P. M.
Mobile.....MOBILE, Sutton, 5½ P. M.
Tensas River.....DUCK RIVER, 5 P. M.

☞ U. S. Mail Pike No. 9—For Louisville, Cincinnati, Wheeling and Pittsburg—THIS DAY, Friday, at 5 o'clock, P. M., positively, from Poydras street wharf.
HYDE & OGLESBY, 12 Poydras st.
Passengers will please be on board at the hour. fy2

☞ For San Francisco, California.—The bark TOURO, Capt. W. H. Low, has accommodations for four more passengers, and will leave as above on SATURDAY MORNING, at 9 o'clock, from Post 4, 2d Municipality. Passengers are requested to have their baggage on board THIS DAY. fy2

VALENTINES—VALENTINES—VALENTINES.
14th of February.
At the "New Orleans Stationers' Warehouse,"
No. 14 Camp street.

☞ With their accustomed exactness and promptitude, the Ladies and other Artists of the Northern and Eastern Cities have sent forward their exquisite and beautifully-executed VALENTINES, which are now opened for the inspection of the Gay Beaux, the Old and Young BACHELORS, and all those who bear in remembrance their LADYE LOVE. One and all, you are most respectfully requested to keep before you the 14th of February—Valentine's Day.
J. B. STEEL, No. 14 Camp st.
—ALSO—
A beautiful assortment of VALENTINE ENVELOPES and VALENTINE LETTER-WRITERS. fy2 2w2ds2p 2tw

ESTABLISHED FAMILY GROCERY STORE
For Sale.

THE undersigned, anxious to engage in another business, offers his well-known GROCERY Establishment for sale. The location is one of the best in the city, and presents a rare chance for any person wishing to engage in the business. Terms—CASH. JOHN P. DOHAN,
fy2 6t* Corner Canal and Trémé sts.

SMITH'S HOTEL....Bayou Sara, La.
Immediately fronting the Steamboat Landing.

TRAVELERS going up Ouachita or Red River, or coming out of said Rivers, will find it to their advantage to stop with him, as all the Boats stop at Bayou Sara. Omnibuses, Carriages and Baggages always to hire.
fy2 1y T. B. SMITH, Proprietor.

C. YALE, JR., & CO.
No. 27 MAGAZINE street.

ARE now receiving their Spring stock of New FANCY SILK AND STRAW GOODS, among which are the latest importations of Dress Goods, Barages, French Lawns, Jaconets, Muslins, Ginghams, Plaid Swiss Muslins, etc.; Vernon, French Lace, Gimp, Tuscan Braid and Straw BONNETS, latest fashion; ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS