The Daily Crescent.

NEW ORLEANS:

SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 5, 1850.

☞ The Mission mail the yesterday, was also at a total failure. We received nothing from beyond Montgomery, Alabama.

The Extra-Mammoth Weekly Crescent

Appears to day at 1 o'clock.

It will contain a large amount of useful and interesting reading, and will be filled with the facts and incidents which make the history of the Present. The age in all its movements and will all its tendencies—social, literary, artistic, political, philosophic, and religious—may be seen in the Weekly Crescent. The present number has the President's Message in full; abstracts of the Reports of the Secretaries of War, of the Navy, of the Treasury, and of the Interior; together with the detailed account of the manner by which a Speaker of the House of Representatives was elected. But it would be useless to attempt to give the contents in full.

SIGNORA BISCACCIANTI.—The first Concert of Sicakosch and Biscaccianti was given last night to a large and appreciative audience. It is hardly necessary for us to say that Mr. Sinkosch retains all the command over the high keys of the piano which has enchanted the American public wherever he has appeared. In the air from the last act of *Lucrezia Borgia*, all the passion and dramatic incidents of the drinking scene seemed to appear. There was the clashing, and at times the crashing of glasses, and the mirrings of the table danced along the keys of the piano. The pieces which followed were given with the same brilliancy and effect as the air from *Lucrezia*, and Mr. Sinkosch proved throughout that he was the same the amazing pianist whose performances so delighted us last year.

Madame Cassini has improved since she was here before; and some of her combinations last night showed more power than we had given her credit for. Signor Biscaccianti on the violoncello, wrought a skill which is rare even to fever in instrument; and the audience felt and responded to the excellence of his performances.

But the great triumph of the evening was that of Signora Biscaccianti. A countrywoman, and coming among us with a high reputation, we were naturally disposed in her favor. Nor was the interest of the New Orleans public at all diminished by the harsh criticisms which had been passed on the Signora by certain foreign New Yorkers. Accordingly a hearty welcome was given to Biscaccianti as she appeared for the first time to sing the Rondo, from *Gazzaniga d'Arco*. The lady had not proceeded far in the brilliant, and at times rather glittering music of Verdi, before the audience felt her power, and acknowledged the influence of her house. It is impossible to resist the vocalism of Biscaccianti, or deny the brilliancy of her notes and the force with which she makes the music of the composer strike upon the soul. Especially is she superb when she mounts into the higher notes with an ease that indicates there to be her natural and peculiar element. With an energy that seems nothing the contains herself through the most difficult and prolonged combinations, and appears never to weary with the effort. And her strength was equal to the utmost her taught. Several times the enthusiasm of the audience insisted on her reappearance; and every one left disappointed when she stopped singing. To critics of Biscaccianti's order, such oppressive displays of popular pleasure may not be a serious inconvenience; but there are singers who would not patiently pass through the ordeal of several reappearances.

In the piece from Donizetti we were impressed with the idea that Biscaccianti's voice was probably not flexible enough for a great variety of operatic character. But when we heard the Rondo from *La Sonnambula* and parts of the duet from *Norma*, we were disposed to attribute the inflexibility more to Verdi's music than to Biscaccianti's voice.

We hail our young countrywoman as the first fruits of Italian music in America. She is, we believe, the first American woman who has sung in Italian with any success; and we hope that her triumphs will tempt others into the same path. She will have a brilliant series of Concerts in New Orleans.

TRANSIT.—We are indebted to the steamer Mobile, and the mail steamer California, for Mobile papers of Wednesday morning; to the Melodeon for St. Louis papers; to the Embassy for very late Cincinnati papers; and to the Yorktown for late Western papers.

APPOINTMENT BY THE GOVERNOR.—The resignation of Gen. Walker as State Treasurer, says the Baton Rouge Advocate of the 30 inst, having taken effect on Monday, his Deputy, P. E. Livesdahn, was commissioned by Gov. Johnson to fill the unexpired term. Mr. Livesdahn was yesterday sworn into office by P. A. Walker, U. P.

CALIFORNIA LETTER.—We copy from the New York Evening Post a very interesting letter from San Francisco and about California.

ACCIDENT AND LOSS OF LIFE.—On the 27th ult., as the ship Rosalie, Capt. Rogers, was being towed up over the bar by the steamer Hercules, when in the act of rounding to the forward check gave way, by which accident the mizzen boom entangled around the leg of Mr. Baggett, the first mate, breaking his leg; a seaman belonging to the ship named Christopher Columbus, of St. Johns, N. B., also had his thigh broken, which caused his death in a delirious fever.

QUICK TRIP.—We are informed that the steamboat Yorktown, on her recent trip from Louisville to this place, made her passage in 7 days 16 hours, drawing 10 feet water. Such a trip, with so large a load, has never, we believe, been made by any boat.

PORK IN NEW YORK.—A telegraphic dispatch has been shown to us, dated New York, Jan. 3, in reply to a question as to the price to be obtained in that market for Pork for future delivery. The answer is—"Mess Pork, deliverable 30 days hence, can be sold at $16 50 per bbl."

PACING MATCH.—*Memphis Enquirer.*—There will be fine sport on Sunday at this Course. A purse of $100 is offered to pacing horses, mile heats, best three in five, in harness. *Tippecanoe, Sheriff, Turquin* and *Butcher Boy* have been entered, and, should the weather prove favorable, a large attendance may be expected. The pace are well known, and each has a number of friends. The track, we understand, is in very fine order.

☞ The Montgomery (Ala.) Atlas complains of the loss of money from the mails, between that city and Sparta, in Conecuh county.

☞ Grassot, a celebrated French painter, died recently at Aix, his native city.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—This evening is announced at the St. Charles to the benefit of the young Baron Family. This charming troupe of gals have been delighting the audience during the week by their extraordinary versatility of talent, their brilliancy, archness and humor. We look to see them greeted with a thumping house for their benefit.

BENEFIT OF MR. LEMAS.—*St. Charles Theatre.*—This talented gentleman and good actor offers to morrow evening for his benefit the new and original American comedy, "The Millionaire, or the Politician's Bride." The Southern papers have spoken in high terms of this production of Mr. Lemas—and the author himself taking a prominent character, adds additional interest to the play. He deserves a thumper, and we doubt not will receive it.

AMERICAN THEATRE—*Fifth Night of Mr. Bagby.*—Last evening the tragedy of "Othello" was performed to a crowded house, and Mr. Booth, in the character of Iago, was applauded to the echo. He performed with even more than his usual ability, and in many parts powerfully carried away the audience with his powerful delineation of the treacherous villainy of the Moor. Mr. Jamison admirably sustained Othello, and the company all appeared to advantage in the piece. This evening will be performed the fine tragedy of "The Apostate"—Pescara, Mr. Booth; Malec, Mr. Jamison. After which a Dance, by Mr. Thompson. To be followed by the farce of "Thirty-three John Street." On Sunday evening Mr. Booth appears for the last time.

PLACING'S VARIETIES.—The splendid spectacle of "Fortunio" will be again presented this evening; after which, a Grand Divertissement; to be followed by the farce of "Slasher and Cracker;" after which, the "Espagnol" of La Jota Aragonesa, by all the principal dancers, assisted by the corps de ballet; to conclude with the farce of "Perfection," *Kate O'Brien*, Mrs. Howard.

THE LEARNED CHARGES.—Signor Spinetti will exhibit his 500 talented Canary birds at the National Gallery, 42 St. Charles street, on Monday next—giving two exhibitions per day. These little choristers are worth seeing.

SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCUS.—Last evening the acts of Sonnambulism, and Juke of the Clowns, were peculiarly good, and called forth loud applause from a large and fashionable audience.

New Mexico.

A delegate from New Mexico is in Washington City. He claims, we are told, to be admitted to the House of Representatives on the same terms as the delegates from the territories of Oregon and Minnesota. But we apprehend there will be little support to these pretensions, unless the anxiety of certain interests in Congress to affect the slavery controversy shall induce them to espouse the cause of the delegate, because it assumes the want of title in Texas to the Santa Fé country, and may thus help to fortify the question against the demand of Texas to the Rio Grande as the Western boundary. As the immediate admission of California with the immense territory which the new State claims, is plainly to be under serious consideration with the North, in order to diminish the area for which the parties on the slave question are struggling, by securing as much as possible, at once, to the restrictionists, or the recognition of the territorial limits claimed by New Mexico to the exclusion of the asserted rights claimed of Texas, is, we fear, to be another perilous question of the same sort, confounded with the same values. Texas will be opposed, and so much because she does not make a good title as against the United States in this territory—and because it would not upon general grounds be expedient to admit her title as the best, if not absolutely good—but principally because Texas is a slave-holding State, and it suits the plans of the free-soilers to limit her territory as much as possible. Such considerations as these may induce members of Congress to recognise the delegate from the Santa Fé region as the Representative of a territory of the United States; but the good sense of a great majority will, we trust, forward such unworthy motives for deciding a serious and important subject. There can be no objection that the inhabitants of any portion of the United States should appoint an agent to attend at Washington, to represent their views on subjects that concern themselves. It is a right which is freely enjoyed by all persons within the United States. The lobbies at Washington are full of agents for claims and committees to represent the wishes of different classes of men. These have as just a right, in our opinion, to ask to be admitted on the floor as members of the House, as the Santa Fé, Texans or Mexicans, whichever they are, have to make themselves a territory and demand to be represented as such. The right of sovereignty which Texas claims, and the power of Congress to control over the organization of all such territory as is not comprised within the limits of some known political community, are not to be disposed of so summarily as they would by the recognition of the new delegate in his representative character as a member of Congress from a territory.

EXPRESSING THE MESSAGE.—The Cincinnati papers publish a correspondence which passed in Washington between the Ohio and Indiana members and the Postmaster General, in relation to the expressing of the President's Message to the West. The members now requested of Mr. Collamer an explanation of the reasons which led to the distinction between the Eastern and Western sections of the country in this arrangement—to which the Postmaster General replied at length that railroads alone are and have been employed for this purpose, and that the extent of 700 miles between Washington and Cincinnati, over which there are no speedier means of conveyance than horse power, precludes the practicability of this transmitting documents which can readily be sent by telegraph. The Cincinnati people, however, are not at all pleased with this arrangement—insisting that the express should not have been run Westward on the 120 miles of railway to Cumberland, with an increased rate of horse speed from that point. The Message was telegraphed from Baltimore to Pittsburg complete in six hours and twenty minutes, in ample season to be published in the morning journals of that city, simultaneously with its appearance in those of Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York.

THE ALABAMA RESOLUTIONS ON SLAVERY.—We have published the recommendations of the Joint Committee of the Alabama Legislature, in response to the Governor's letter and the joint letter of the Alabama Members of Congress, in relation to the slave question in Congress. The Senate, it will be remembered, adopted them unanimously, with the exception of the last resolution—to which there were some nays—in which the Representatives were directed to withdraw from Congress on the passage into law of the Wilmot Proviso, or other kindred measures. The House of Representatives, on Saturday last, re-committed the report and resolutions to the same committee, with special instructions "to report in accordance with existing circumstances."

TOO LIBERAL FOR BARGAINING.—By their advertisement, it will be seen that Alfred Munroe & Co. have marked down their immense stock of Seasonable Clothing, and are determined to close it out immediately. Now is the time to equip your wardrobe with everything you need, and you can't help doing it at the corner of Magazine and Gravier streets, where the enterprising proprietors are transacting business. Messrs. Munroe & Co. have a quantity of superior clothing on the premises, and can supply all sizes and conditions—whether for the purpose of promenading on Camp street, or digging in the mines of California.

"THE FAIR DINAH."—It is to be regretted that this little *Gem* so well edited, did not pay the expenses of print, say. We think our editress have paised very unwisely in not getting up an holiday present for their children. We know children, who said to the "Fair Dinah," as a gentleman remembered of the nearest day, to look it in after years, if any of the issues of the Gem be in print and old. Children are so, with an eye to a copy of this little content. They are fine not to be left behind. It is inquisitive of the Island of Pittania street Church.

☞ What the members of the Circus under Madam Niesa a figurant—in such a manner which held her while in the performance of her—we understand will prevent the fair equestrian before the public for a time, if not longer. We think it time they, and certain we are that some are more ready to lend a helping hand in a brotherly way in the profession if in this light hearted sing of dancing.

☞ See third page for City News, etc.

☞ The pupils of the Louisiana Institute, at New River, Ascension Parish, have issued a paper called the "Scholar's Treasury." They have got as far as the tenth number, though they charge the enormous price of two dimes per copy. Literature, at this rate, ought to pay well in Ascension.

☞ John M. Delhery has been elected President, and Thomas McGraw Secretary of the Fulton Insurance Company of Mobile, which has just been organized for business.

HISTORY OF TENNESSEE.—It is said that Dr. J. G. M. Ramsey, of Knox county, Tenn., will issue from the press, during this year, the first volume of his History of Tennessee.

DISPATCH.—A portion of the rails upon the just finished Cayuga and Susquehanna Railroad were made from iron, the ore of which, thirty days before they were laid down, was taken from the bed in its virgin state.

☞ The Superintendent of the Coast Survey has left Washington for Charleston, to measure a base line on Edisto Island, for the survey of the coast of South Carolina.

HATCHIE RIVER.—The Memphis Eagle of last Monday, says: "Hatchie river is we learn, unusually high, being now average two miles broad. Our packets, we understand, cannot make the larger number of their regular landings, and passengers desiring for intermediate points, have been unable to land elsewhere than at Memphis or Bolivar."

FRAUDS ON THE BANK OF MOBILE.—An old trick on the currency has been practised by some cunning rogues against the Bank of Mobile, Notes, principally of the denomination of $20, for some of $10s and $5s, have been fraudulently cut, so as of the parts extracted from five or six notes to make one note additional. A reward of $1000 has been offered for the detection of those who practised this singular fraud. The Bank refuses to redeem the notes thus mutilated. We doubt the justice of this—if not the law. It seems to us that as the genuineness of the original notes is not questioned, the Bank ought to pay *pro rata* for the pieces to the innocent holder.

LIFE PRESERVATION.—The Government Life Saving Apparatus is now deposited at ten different points on the Long Island coast of the Atlantic. It consists of 10 "Francis' Metallic Life Surf Boats," with oars and buckets, from the Novelty Iron Works; 10 Stoves, with wood, etc.; 10 Mortars, with shot having spiral springs attached, for throwing the line; Powder, in canisters; Blue-Lights and Quick-matches; Port-fires, Match Rope, Lanterns, Oil, Hawsers, Hashing Lines, etc. A house is also provided for each station, together with a wagon for each boat.

NEW ENGLISH FESTIVAL IN NEW YORK.—A very pretty effect of the confectioner's skill was placed in front of the President. It was an exact *fac simile* in sugar of a New England Meeting House, and a New England School House. These beautiful components were greeted with loud cheers by the assembled sons of New England, as the most dear and familiar objects of their affections. There was also in front of the President a large piece of Plymouth's Rock, and over his head hung the "Flag of New England," designed by George H. Moore, Librarian of the Historical Society, from a Dutch work on Ship-building, published in 1703, where it is given as the Maritime Flag of New England. It is described in that work as "Blue, with a white free quarter, divided by a red cross, having in one compartment a divided sphere, emblematical of America as the New World."

TEMPERANCE FEAST.—Lately, at the installation of a Masonic Lodge at Tampa Bay, in Florida, after the ceremonies were performed, and a large company assembled at dinner, the landlord of the hotel where they were refreshed brought out a quantity of champagne wine, under the idea that it would be the most acceptable feature of the entertainment. But to his surprise, all the guests, with a single exception, declined to partake of it, declaring that the pure beverage of nature was amply sufficient, with the other refreshments, to gratify their appetites.

ART UNION, NEW YORK.—At the late annual meeting of the American Art Union, Mr. Wetmore, the President, took occasion to remark upon certain anonymous charges made against the committee of management in some newspapers, and replied to them very satisfactorily. Among other allegations, was one that the supper given at the opening of the new gallery cost $1400. He assured the members that it cost only $220, and the committee supposed it to be a very legitimate mode of calling public attention to the institution. He appealed to the members to say if they approved of that expenditure. A loud and universal "Aye" was the response. "It gives me sincere gratification," said Mr. Wetmore, "to hear that decision, but still more pleasure to inform you that the committee *paid for the supper out of their own purses.*" This was received with hearty laughter.

MASONRY IN MALTA.—The "Mystic Art" is warmly cherished in the old castellated home of the "Knights Hospitalers of St. John of Jerusalem." The Blue Lodge, No. 585, (under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of England,) is in a most flourishing condition, and adds much to the pleasure of "brethren" who are visiting the Mediterranean. Alvin Winthrop, Master of this Lodge, is a Bostonian by birth, and has for several years been our National Consular Representative at Malta. The fact of his having been called to preside over a Lodge, composed in a great measure, of English army and navy officers, shows the high estimation in which he is held abroad. Franklin was deeply indebted to Free-Masonry for his success while negotiating in France, and other diplomatists have since derived great benefits from the "bond of brotherhood," which brings them into friendly associations with those who would otherwise be strangers.—*American Sentinel.*

FROM THE CHEROKEE NATION.—The Tahlequah Advocate of the 19th ult. has the following paragraphs:

Our Agent is temporarily located at Fort Gibson—for the sake of good winter quarters. We hope he may be permitted to establish an Agency more convenient to our seat of Government.

We understand that a Cherokee, by the name of Jesse Reynolds, was killed by a soldier at Fort Gibson in a drunken frolic—and the soldier is under arrest, and will be delivered over to the proper authority for trial. It is said to be an unprovoked murder.

Our Assistant Principal Chief, George Lowrey, was lately married to Mrs. Lucy Hildebrand, by the Rev. Stephen Foreman.

☞ A fanatic resolution, said to have been adopted at Oberlin, in Ohio, by an anti-slavery meeting, has been extensively republished by the Press of the Union. It expressed great joy at the declining state of religion, the drooping condition of popular churches, and attributes it to the want of honest zeal in behalf of Abolitionism. The Oberlin Evangelist pronounces it a malicious hoax, and says that no such meeting was ever held, and no such sentiment originated in Oberlin.

EXCITEMENT IN THE MOBILE THEATRE.—The Mobile Herald says that the audience on Tuesday night for the benefit of Miss Dean was immense, and continued: "The sea of heads, (and some of them, too, as pretty ones as a man might desire to see,) was multitudinous, and once during the performance a little tumultuous. Some scamps threw certain small missiles on the stage, for the purpose of annoying one of the actors. The spirit quite pardonable under the provocation, he resented it by asking if there were no officers in the house to protect the company, and also threatened, if he could ascertain the offenders, to give them a cowhiding. We only wish that this threat could be carried into effect, for none of the public nuisances better deserve a sound thrashing than these ill-bred fellows."

WANTING NEW CONVICT LAND.—The English Government is in want of a new convict land. Australia, so long a depot for outcasts, has become so strong and aristocratic, that she refuses to receive more convicts. The same feeling exists at the Cape of Good Hope so that Britain must hunt up some other corner of the globe, for a new penal colony. Australia not only refuses to receive convicts, but with her nearly three millions of inhabitants, begins to talk about independence from the mother country. We may yet see the transported vagabonds of England rise into a competing and rival empire.

Late from Salt Lake Valley.

We learn from the St. Louis Republican that Mr. J. H. Kinkead a few days ago arrived at that place from the Salt Lake Valley. He left that valley, in company with thirty-five others, on the 5th October. Of this number some twenty-five were Mormon preachers, sent out by the Church to preach their faith in various quarters of the world. The Mormon colony at the Valley of the Salt Lake was in a prosperous and happy condition. The crops had been abundant, and they had carried on an excellent traffic with the emigrants, receiving from them many articles of which they stood in need, and supplying them with various articles of produce. The Mormons uniformly treated the emigrants in a hospitable manner. Mr. Kinkead contradicts the report of difficulties between the Mormons and Mr. Pomeroy of Lexington, and Gen. Wilson, growing out of old feuds between the Missourians and Mormons. It is probable that the report had its origin in difficulties between Mr. Pomeroy and his teamsters, who were discharged from his employ at Salt Lake City. They made charges against him, and he demanded an investigation. A complete examination was had before the Court in the Mormon Church, and the result was a full acquittal of all charges against him. Mr. Pomeroy remained there some time, in the enjoyment of the confidence of the Mormons. Gen. Wilson was not only not badly treated, but he was recognized as a Government officer, and was consulted as to the best plan of obtaining a political government for that territory.

The Mormons were forming a new colony in the Sand Pitch Valley, about two hundred miles south of Salt Lake City. It is represented as remarkably fertile, and the climate as being very fine. About one hundred wagons were dispatched hither, with provisions and property, and from fifty to one hundred families accompanied them.

Capt. Stansbury was prosecuting his surveys, and met with every assistance from the Mormons. He will make a complete survey of the Salt Lake, and of the whole country around it, and his report, it is believed, will possess great interest.

All persons offering merchandise for sale at Salt Lake City are required to take out license—the exorbitant amounts to fifty per cent. of the original cost, and was really intended to prohibit the sale altogether.

In coming in, Mr. Kinkead's company first met with snow about a hundred miles on the other side of Fort Kearny, and afterward it covered the ground from six to eighteen inches.

Major Dougherty's train of wagons, returning from the transportation of stores to Fort Kearny, was overtaken by the snow, and great numbers of his animals perished from the cold. Wagons were abandoned on the Plains, and many of the teamsters were frost-bitten. We have already mentioned the serious accident to one of Major Dougherty's transportation trains, by the burning of the prairies. So suddenly was the fire brought upon the encampment, by a change of the wind, that 150 head of cattle were burned to death or died very soon afterwards.

The Indians were quiet all along the route. At Fort Laramie, the barracks for the accommodation of the troops were progressing with great rapidity, and began to assume a very handsome appearance. A treaty of peace had been concluded between the Pawnees and the authorities of Fort Kearny, and the Indians had gone out on a hunt.

TO JULIA. (For the Crescent.)

Briefly the morning pays the mountain gold,
Waking to life each fragrant bud and flower,
Changing to diamond-drops the dews distilled
From nature's tears in sighing it's holy love.
Thus, lovely maid, this genius thought embower,
In glowing beauty, and the poet's dream,
Call'd into life the fair ideal sweets shower
The Dreamer's gem, realized, we deem,
While flashes from their eye, that sweeter glance
Lovelier enchanting! in thy angelic tones
The words of Love and Joy are doubly sweet!
And when the voice of Grief and Sorrow comes,
The tear of Truth thy sighs'd ones fondly greet.
But when the heavier passions coldly meet,
And speak in lightning from the flashing eye,
The tide of life, stay'd in its pulses beat,
Within its ruby fountain frozen lies,
Chilling the soul-stroke and thy look electrifies.
All hail, fair mistress of an art that flings
Historic light where'er its rays are cast,
And look from buried age brightly bring
The phantoms forms and features of the past.
Mount in thy glorious flight, and hail the
Fame's glittering pinacle, that yet remains
Above the head, beneath the first star-gem,
Blazed o'ish all that love and life entwine. (Jesus.
And sweet is the Dryad's pride, fair queen of smiles and
New Orleans, Jan. 4, 1850. B. D.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA.—California would make *forty-two* States of the size of New Hampshire! The sea-coast extends nearly a thousand miles, and the territory extends in the interior twelve hundred miles.

PROFITS OF PLANK ROADS.—The Waterville and Utica road, nineteen miles long, and costing $34,000, has just declared a dividend of ten per cent. laid by for repairs. The Utica and Bridgewater road, twenty miles long, and costing $40,000, pays 25 per cent.

ANOTHER SLIP OF THE PEN.—The fourth paragraph of the President's Message commences as follows:

"While enjoying the benefits of amicable intercourse with *foreign nations*, we have not been insensible to the distractions and wars which have prevailed in other quarters of the world."

MICHIGAN.—At the recent election in this State, a proposition was submitted to the people as to whether the Constitution should be revised or not. The result shows a vote in favor of the proposition of 26,120, and against it 4095. The majority for a Convention is, therefore, 29,009.

☞ The danger to the health of persons engaged in the manufacture of white lead has been in a great measure obviated by improved processes invented in France. A report on the subject has been made to the Academy at Paris, in which the improvements are minutely detailed.

JAMAICA.—The local Legislature of Jamaica has passed an act exempting the American steamers from the payment of tonnage dues, and also exempting vessels arriving at Kingston with coals for those steamers from those dues—in point of fact, extending to them all the immunities granted to the Royal Mail Company's Steamers. These steamers are expected to be regular in their calls at that port, and to benefit the trade and commerce of Kingston very materially.

MISSOURI AUGUST ELECTION.—The St. Louis Republican says that the first open movement in regard to the election next August, has been made by the Bentonians, in the Third Congressional District. Gen. Sterling Price is proposed as a candidate for Representative by a writer in the Brunswicker. He is to be the Benton candidate. The position which Mr. Green, who now fills the place, has assumed, makes it necessary that he should ask a reelection at the hands of his constituents, as, otherwise, his declension would be an admission that the people had withdrawn their confidence from him. Both the gentlemen will, it is probable, be the candidates on the democratic side. Of course the Republican is glad of the division in the democratic ranks, and hopes for the election of a whig Representative.

☞ The Legislature of Indiana has unanimously passed a law authorizing the Governor to make temporary loans to supply any deficiency there may be in the treasury for the payment of the January and July interest on the public debt. These loans are not made necessary by actual deficiency in the revenues of the State, but because the heavy payments into the treasury are not usually made until about March and September. As soon as the scrip of the State, which is redeemable for taxes, shall have been all subscribed, say eighteen months hence, the necessity for any loan for the purpose of paying interest will no longer exist. The State Bank of Indiana, upon the passage of the law, immediately tendered to the Governor the amount needed. Indiana has acted nobly in the matter of her public debt. She has persevered through many discouragements in perfecting the arrangement, and has exhibited a determination to do everything in her power for her creditors.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD.—We suppose from the following extract from the Glasgow (Mo.) Times that Congress is to be called on for a grant of land to the proposed Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad:

We learn from the Hannibal presses that the survey of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad has been completed, and the result will be laid before Congress at an early day, in order to facilitate grants of land along the route, so that its construction may be commenced at an early day.

The report of the engineer was highly satisfactory, and the citizens of Hannibal, as well as along the route, are in high spirits at the prospect of an early beginning of the work. The Journal gives the opinion of the engineer, to the effect, that there is no line of the same length in the United States having so few impediments, so many natural advantages for construction, and which may be made so cheap. The general fertility of the country, the abundance and fine quality of stone coal, with evidence of other valuable minerals, on the route, is a gain that is fully endorsed.

The friends of this road—those immediately connected with it—deserve great credit for their energy and liberality, in having the route surveyed at their own expense, and, we trust they will be fully rewarded. Let the press and the people urge early and liberal action upon the part of Congress in behalf of the work.

A MISTAKE.—A young business man, a friend for whom we have a high regard, was called on some days ago by a young woman, with a nice little baby in her arms. She took a seat in his office, and after some moments' pause, informed him that "Mary" was well, and hoped he would not call on her at present, for certain reasons. Mr. W. was a little perplexed to know who "Mary" was, or what he had to do with her state of health. He made some inquiries, to which the young woman replied archly, and with an evident belief that he was only affecting ignorance. Finally he asked, "Whose baby is this?" "Why Mary's, to be sure—you know very well!" He protested his innocence of all knowledge on the subject, when she exclaimed, "Come now, Mr. T——r, you can't fool me. He finally, with great difficulty, succeeded in convincing his visiter that his name was not T——r, and that he had no reason to know either "Mary or the baby.—*Pittsburg Dispatch.*

SINGULAR INCIDENT IN A MAD-HOUSE.—Some months since, an incident occurred in the Boston Lunatic Hospital, of a very peculiar character. A mother and daughter both became inmates, and were placed in the same story of the building, where they had access to the same hall. They met and recognized each other, though one had left the other years ago in Ireland. Both had crossed the ocean, became residents here, and lost all knowledge of the other's history or fate; both became bereft of reason and came upon the public for support, and in a madhouse, surrounded by those who were hopelessly insane, the child and parent met, and though reason was dethroned, and each was there with a "mind diseased," yet nature triumphed over the clouded intellect, and for a brief moment the parties talked of the land of their birth, and when they had separated from each other. This incident is of romantic interest, sufficient to suit the most anxious inquirer after extraordinary adventures.

FALL OF PLASTERING IN A CHURCH.—On Christmas Eve, just as the preacher commenced speaking in the Episcopal Church in Honesdale, Pa., a large circle or scroll of plastering, four feet in diameter, fell with a crash down to the floor, a distance of about twenty feet. It was miraculous that no lives were lost, as the Church was crowded in every place, except exactly where it fell, directly in front of the pulpit.

DREADFUL CALAMITY IN WASHINGTON.—On Christmas morning, between four and five o'clock, a frame tenement in the eastern part of Washington, not far from the marine garrison and navy yard, was discovered to be on fire; and such was the rapidity with which the flames extended, that a colored man and three colored children (five, eight and twelve years of age) perished before they could be extricated from the burning mass. The house was entirely consumed.

THE BEAUTIES OF ENGLISH ORTHOGRAPHY.—A man is considered a fool who keep a dog and barks himself, but with English Orthography at your command you have to bark yourself; that is, after writing a proper name, new to your reader, you must pronounce it, to him, or he is none the wiser. About English Orthography there is nothing fixed, so fixed, it is chaos congealed. It is one of the phases into which Babel *happened* to settle. Witness the following curious extract from the last Literary World:

A correspondent at Harvard furnishes us with a curious bit of Shakespeariana.—"While turning over Halliwell's New Life of Shakespeare, I noted the various ways in which the poet's name was spelt in the different documents therein quoted, and given, of the editor prefixed, *interlirin.* I excerpted not particular orthpack, but selected the forty-six varieties given below. Perhaps the list may be interesting to the readers of the Literary World." The enumeration is as follows:—

1 Shakespeare, 16 Shakeszpere, 31 Sickspere,
2 Shakspere, 17 Shaxspere, 32 Shaksper,
3 Shakspere, 18 Shaxsper, 33 Shaxsper,
4 Shakespeare, 19 Skippere, 34 Sonkspere,
5 Chaxsper, 20 Shapspere, 35 Shakspere,
6 Shakspeare, 21 Shakesper, 36 Sackspere,
7 Scinkspere, 22 Sackspur, 37 Sackspere,
8 Sekakspeare, 23 Shkspere, 38 Shakspere,
9 Sekakspere, 24 Shakesper, 39 Shakspere,
10 Shakspere, 25 Shaksper, 40 Shagspere,
11 Shakspere, 26 Shakspere, 41 Shaksper,
12 Sekakspear, 27 Shakspere, 42 Shakespeare,
13 Shakper, 28 Shakspere, 43 Shackspere,
14 Shakspere, 29 Shakspere, 44 Shakspere,
15 Shaxper, 30 Shakspere, 45 Shakspere,
16 Shakspere, 31 Shakspere, 46 Shackspere.

Such forms as *Chaxper, Sackesper,* and *Shagspere,* (which occurs elsewhere) ought not, perhaps, to be called varieties of *Shakspeare.*

RELIGIOUS ULTRAISM.—Is subversive:—1. An ardent temperament; 2. Mistaken views of religion; 3. A restless desire of change; 4. The love of distinction; 5. The force of external circumstances. Its elements are:—1. Self-righteous; 2. Censorious; 3. Disingenuousness; 4. Inconsistency; 5. Fanaticism. Its manifestations—it manifests itself: 1. In respect to that which is wrong, by opposing it with an improper spirit; 2. In respect to that which is comparatively indifferent, by urging it beyond its real claims; 3. In respect to that which is right, by promoting it at the expense of integrity and charity. Its tendencies:—1. It has a tendency to throw open the flood-gates of error; 2. To drive many into the opposite extreme of inactivity and formality; 3. To weaken the moral energies of the Church; 4. To supply to the careless world an apology for the neglect of religion; 5. To absolute infidelity. The remedies:—1. Careful discrimination; 2. Moral courage; 3. Eminent piety.

STEAM ON THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL.—An experiment has been made on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, which proves to the satisfaction of all parties concerned, that canal boats may be propelled by steam. The boat was propelled at the rate of one miles in seventeen minutes, or three and a half miles per hour; and in regard to the action of the wheels, the inventor has expressed himself as perfectly satisfied.

☞ Mrs. Feversham dined a few days since in company with an English sea-captain, who gave her an account of his voyage. "I did not speak a single thing," said he, "from the day on which I left, until the day on which we entered Boston Harbor." "Dear me, Captain," said the old lady, "what a sulky man you must be when you're to sea, not to speak a word the whole time. But perhaps you had up speaking trumpet with you?"—*American Sentinel.*

A HINT.—A young lady once hinted to a gentleman that her thimble was nearly worn out and asked what reward she should receive for her industry. He made answer the next day by sending her a new one, with the following lines:

"I send a thimble to a singer nimble,
Which I hope will be when you try it,
It will last you long if it be not too strong
As the hat which you gave me to buy it."

Auction Sales This Day.

THOMAS J. SPEAR will sell, at half past 10 o'clock, at the corner of Commercial and Rampart streets—Horses, Brass Rims and Cattle.

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

PEART DIVISION, No. 8, at Temple Hall, 58½ Canal street, at half past 7 o'clock.

WASHINGTON FOUNTAIN, No. 1, at the Hall of Crystal Fount Division, 323 Tchoupitoulas street.

S. of T. Meeting....Sunday Morning.

LIBERAL DIVISION, No. 17, at Pelican Hall, corner of Common and St. Charles streets, at 10 o'clock.

Washington Division No. 3.

☞ Members of this Division are informed that the Regular Meeting will take place THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock.... The members will please be punctual, as there will be an election for officers.

DUTTY, R. S.

Second Grand Concert.

☞ Signora BISCACCIANTI and Mr. STRAKOSCH have the honor to announce that they will give their second BRILLIANT MUSICAL FESTIVAL,

On Monday Evening, January 7, 1850.

At the Commercial Exchange Hall.

☞ Signora BISCACCIANTI and Mr. STRAKOSCH have engaged the Celebrated Italian violinist, Madame BOLOGNESI, Signor BISCACCIANTI, the Violoncellist, will also appear.

☞ Price of admission—One Dollar. Tickets to be had at the principal Music stores and Hotels. jas

Great Reduction in the Prices of CLOTHING!!

Bargains! Bargains!!

OWING to the lateness of the season, and with an immensely large stock of Winter Clothing on hand,

ALFRED MUNROE & CO., 34 Magazine st., would inform their friends and others, that they have marked down all their heavy Winter Clothing to such very low prices as cannot fail to please those who have yet to supply themselves.

Among other bargains, they offer Black and Colored Cloth PALETOT COATS, ranging from $12 to $20; will now be sold at $10.

Black and Fancy Cassimere PANTALOONS will now be sold at $12; former price $20, and cheap at that price.

Black and Fancy Satinett PANTALOONS, at a corresponding reduction.

Fine black Satin VESTS, at $3 50; former price $5.

Colored Cashmere, Cassimere and Cloth VESTS, very cheap.

☞ We would respectfully invite the attention, just would remind persons to call and examine for themselves.

☞ Our Prices—No Deception!

jas 2dp

Red Gloves!

THE undersigned have just received per ship Rosencrantz, from Havre, 500 dozen best quality RED GLOVES, manufactured expressly to their own order.

jas 3dp. P. & E. REILLY, cor. Canal and Royal sts.

FOR SALE—Two Portable COTTAGE HOUSES, made expressly to order, and finished in a superior manner. Inquire of Mr. McDONALD, Robertson street, between Canal and Jackson streets. jas 4t

POTATOES—125 bbls. Nonesuch Potatoes (Mixers), for table use or for seed, for sale by

CHAS. STOUGHTON, 34 Camp st.

NOTICE TO DRAYMEN.—$20 REWARD.—THE Drayman who hauled 10 boxes SPERM CANDLES from our store, on Friday last, will receive the above reward by calling on the undersigned, or informing where or to whom said candles were delivered.

jas 3dp. F. COHRAN & CO., 27 Tchoupitoulas st.

LOST—Yesterday evening, while in Circle, near the corner, or on Hevia street, between Carondelet and Baronne, a $50 BILL—bank not recollected. I will be under fifty obligations to the finder, if he will return him (or in addition to the proportion of it which will compensate him for his trouble, etc. LEWIS A. MIDDLETON,

jas 2t 136 Carondelet street, or 84 Magazine street.

TO THE PUBLIC.

A STATEMENT appeared in some of the city papers yesterday, somewhat reflecting on the character of SAMUEL GIRLEY, and in no wise creditable to himself. It is true, that the statement appeared in the form of comment of excitement, I was induced to use the 3 days since; but on more mature reflection, I have cause and duty to be thankful for the publication. JAMES A. CALDWELL.

WINES, LIQUORS, etc.

SUPERIOR CHAMPAGNE—H. Piper & Co's Jonquinoux & Fils' CREME DE BONZY;
Jonquinoux & Fils' FLEUR DE SILLERY;
PALE SHERRY—Old Sanlucar;
COGNAC BRANDY—Old Hennessy,
" Old Grand, Dupuy & Co.;
" Pale, Dupuy & Co.;
MONONGAHELA & BOURBON WHISKY—Old;
Scotch and Irish WHISKY—in demijohns and bottles;
WASHINGTON BRANDY—Old;
SARDINES—Infant brand, for the lot.

jas 3 A. E. RINGGOLD, 82 Gravier st.

DOLCE CAMPANA ATTACHMENT TO THE PIANO FORTE.

THE following letters from the most eminent artists, will show the estimation in which the Dolce Campana Attachment is held by the musical profession:

Messrs. Boardman & Gray—Sirs: I can but congratulate you upon your remarkable invention of the Dolce Campana Attachment to the Piano Forte, which I played on at my lodgings. Pleasant I may without flattery say, for simplicity of construction and ease application to the Piano Forte, that it is the best Attachment for the purpose with which I am acquainted. Its peculiarly sweet and delicate quality of tone makes it admirably adapted to sentimental and pathetic music, thereby enhancing the pleasure of the listener. Very and the most sincerely,

Accept, sirs, the assurance of my consideration.

MAURICE STRAKOSCH.

*Messrs. Board