Lieut. Henry, Government emigration agent, has selected eighty girls, of the ages from fourteen to eighteen, out of the female inmates of Neagh workhouse, as eligible emigrants for Australia.

The Salisbury Journal of January 20, 1849, contains an announcement respecting "the Exeter FAST coach," which left London every Monday morning, and arrived at Exeter the following Friday at 1 o'clock, P. M., stopping four nights on the road. The distance is now accomplished in five hours.

A gentleman invited out to dinner was looking at a book of miscellaneous pictures, and observing to the lady of the house, "You asked me to dine, and Eve are nothing but scraps."

The Daily Crescent.

NEW ORLEANS:

FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 11, 1850.

☞ The Eastern mail failed yesterday from beyond Baltimore. Three New York mails are due to-day.

SECOND MUNICIPALITY LYCEUM.—Another Lecture on Astronomy will be delivered by Professor Mitchel at the Lyceum this evening, commencing at half-past seven o'clock. It promises to be exceedingly interesting, his topic being the Planets Saturn, Jupiter and Mars; the Phases of the Moon, and the Solar System. We commend this Lecture to all who would wish to hear unfolded the wonders of the Heavens.

☞ We are indebted to the California for Mobile papers of Wednesday morning; also to the officers of the Tennessee for late Nashville papers.

MISS DAVENPORT.—This actress, who has created such a sensation in the Northern cities, will, we understand, appear in this city in a few days. She will probably appear at the American theatre on Monday evening next. The delineations of *Julia* in the "Hunchback," and of *Meeta* in the "Maid of Mariendorpt," are the particular characters of Miss Davenport, and we shall have an opportunity of seeing her in these during her engagement here.

MR. HUDSON.—Mr. Hudson, at the St. Charles, is a sure card for the Managers. If he do not draw well, there is no virtue in a graceful form, a fine voice, a roguish eye, a free, dashing manner, and a delicious brogue. Since the days of Power we have seen no Irishman like him on the stage, and we heartily commend him to those who can enjoy really good acting.

SPECIE.—The schooner J. P. Smart, arrived yesterday from Tampico, brought $23,985 65 in specie, consigned as follows: J. E. Beylle & Co., $9525; J. M. Caballero, $8000; Schmidt & Co., $4000; L. Bernie, $1000; J. W. Zacharie & Co., $960 65; A Cramer, $500.

NEW ORLEANS PATENT.—Among the patents issued from the U. S. Patent Office for the week ending December 25th, 1849, and bearing date on that day, is one granted to John Wiley, of New Orleans, for improvements in machinery for boring window blinds.

☞ The Washington correspondent of the Charleston Courier states that the resolutions calling on the President for the instructions given to the agents of the General Government, whereby the inhabitants of California were induced to form a State Constitution inhibiting slavery, will be promptly responded to. The papers were ready for transmission and were to be laid before Congress on the 3d inst. Thomas Butler King was the principal agent of the Government, and he acted under written instructions.

SIGNIFICANT.—In a quiet corner of the Washington "Republic" we find the following paragraph transferred, without comment, from the Boston Journal. The italics are ours. It would seem to be the cue of the Administration papers to make out that there was no abduction, and the democratic papers to insist that there was, and both *for* party objects more than for the truth:

The Rey Affair.—The true history of the Rey affair is yet to be written. There is more in the alleged abduction than meets the public eye. *The belief is gaining ground that the whole affair was a cunningly devised plan to create an excitement and to forward the objects of the famous Cuban expedition.* The complete discomfiture of the Cuban plotters has stimulated them to turn their batteries on the Administration, and the greedy ears of the opposition editors are ever open to catch up and redeliver and every charge, however preposterous, which will bring the Administration into contempt.

HEBREW LITERATURE.—The Rev. Morris J. Raphall, Rabbi Preacher at the Synagogue, Birmingham, England, who has been delivering Lectures at the North on the "Poetry of the Hebrews," as contained in the Sacred Scriptures, is on his way South, where it is his intention to give Lectures.

☞ The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun writes: "The non-intervention ground [on the slavery question] will be maintained by Congress and the Executive, and with the approbation of the people." Gen. Cass, then, will have the gratification of knowing that his doctrine prevails, even though he was defeated.

FINANCES OF MARYLAND.—A considerable portion of the message of Governor Thomas is devoted to a review of the financial affairs of the State, which are represented to be in a prosperous and improving condition. He shows that the sum of $375,000, at least, after paying the annual interest, may be safely appropriated annually to the extinguishment of the principal of the debt. This sum is based on the lowest possible estimates, and the Governor, upon the hypothesis that no attempt will be successfully made to disturb the existing system of taxation, predicts the payment of the whole debt in less than thirteen years from the present time.

☞ The Panama railroad is attracting attention at Paris and London, and the position in relation to it is taken, that to fulfil its object, it must be made a neutral passage for all nations, without distinction and on equal footing, even in case of war, and a diplomatic convention for this object is suggested, to which the contracting parties should not only be New Grenada and the United States, but France, England and Russia, whose territories are bounded on the West, as well as on the East, by the Pacific ocean. The hope is expressed that all parties interested, will occupy themselves with the question without delay.

We do not see that his sooty majesty, the King of the Musquitos, is invited to be present at the conference. Great Britain surely cannot go into such arrangements without the consent of its dear friend *Sambo*; whose title to the most important part of the territory Lord Palmerston has asserted so earnestly.

Amusements.

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The Boundary of Texas.

The following resolution was offered in the Senate of the United States on the 27th ult. by Gen. Houston, of Texas. It is a very important inquiry, in view of the slavery question, the formation of a separate government, represented at Washington by a delegate from a part of her territory, and the proposed legislation by Congress over the territory:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to the Senate all the official correspondence since the 4th of March last, between the Government of the United States and the military authority assumed at Santa Fe; also, all the correspondence between the State of Texas and the United States Government, relating to the boundary or the occupation of the territory of Texas by the troops of the United States; also, the reasons why the judicial authorities of the State of Texas have not been recognized by the military authorities at Santa Fe.

On the 31st, Mr. Root, a free-soil member from Ohio, introduced into the House of Representatives a resolution of instruction to the Committee on Territories, directing them to report, with as little delay as possible, "a bill or bills providing for a Territorial government or governments," for all the territory acquired from Mexico, lying eastward of the Sierra Nevada, and prohibiting slavery therein; the resolution has not passed yet. A motion to lay it on the table, made by Mr. Stephens of Georgia, was lost, 83 to 101—and action was then staved off by a motion to adjourn, which prevailed. Congress would not meet again until the 3d inst., and then the effort would be renewed. The free-soilers are evidently determined to put the Wilmot Proviso test to the House.

The Committee on Territories has four Southern and five Northern men. In the vote to lay this resolution on the table, Mr. Richardson, of Illinois, voted with the Southern men—thus giving the majority to the opponents of the Wilmot Proviso.

These movements give immediate importance to the question of the Texas boundary. Texas has since her Declaration of Independence, and throughout the whole process of annexation, demanded the Rio Grande as the Western boundary. This claim has covered—as belonging to the rightful sovereignty of Texas—a populous part of what was the Mexican State of New Mexico. An instruction to bring in a bill to organize a Territorial government for New Mexico, directly involves this question, and brings forward, in its most objectionable form, the controversy about the rightful boundary of Texas. It is blended at once, openly, adversely and mischievously, with the slavery question. The Territorial Committee is made the mouthpiece of the House to declare a foregone conclusion, that slavery shall be prohibited in the territory of New Mexico; and the whole anti-slavery feeling is thus enlisted against any calm investigation of the rights of Texas. Opposition to Texas is thus invited, on the ground that whatever territory is taken from her area will be made free-soil territory by the power of Congress. Within the limits of Texas, the sovereignty of the State excludes the application of this law of legislative restriction; hence all the zeal of anti-slavery fanaticism is to be roused, in order to cut down as much as possible, the limits of Texas, and extend the area over which the power of Congress may be asserted. Mr. Root's proposition is clearly a free-soil movement to bring about a direct and immediate conflict between the North and the South; and as such we hope it will be laid on the table, and the subject of the rightful boundary to which Texas is entitled be considered on its own merits, and with the gravity belonging to the inquiry into the territorial rights of a sovereign State.

The call of Gen. Houston is eminently proper, in aid of such a fair and candid inquiry. A full reply will develope not only the views of the Cabinet, but the history of the action of the Government, under the former as well as the present Administration. We wait the official reply to the call, with all the official papers bearing upon it, to enable us to treat the question understandingly, and separate it, if practicable, from the distracting connections with which such issues as Mr. Root and his fellow free-soilers undertake to embarrass it.

Our own convictions are strong that nothing can shake the equitable, if the legal title of Texas, to the territory east of the Rio Grande, as against the only adverse claimant, which is the United States. A great deal of argument, and some of much plausibility might have been urged by the United States in a negotiation with Mexico, for conceding something to the claim of New Mexico against Texas. There were, before the late war, some knotty difficulties in the way of insisting upon the absolute title of Texas to the left bank of the upper Rio Grande against Mexico, had the United States entered into a negotiation with that power for the settlement of boundaries, as empowered by the annexation resolutions. But whatever difficulties were about that question, subsist no longer in behalf the United States as against Texas. If the title of Mexico were a hundred times better than it is, the United States could not set it up, after having assumed during the whole war, the rightfulness of the title of Texas, and maintained it by arms. The acquisition of the territory must, in good faith, be treated as a purchase for the use of Texas, not for the use of the United States.

This general view of the case is fortified by the strength of the legal title in Texas herself, and the recognitions of it, made, at various times, by Mexico and the United States—the details of which will probably appear in the answer of the President to the resolution of Gen. Houston. The circumstances by which the question is surrounded, make it one of the most critical which will engage the attention of Congress, and in that view we intend to give all the material facts and documents, or the substance of them, which are within our reach.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.—Wm. L. Gaither (whig) has been elected President of the Senate of Maryland, and John R Franklin (also whig) Speaker of the House.

KENTUCKY CONSTITUTION.—Gov. Crittenden has issued his proclamation, in pursuance to the direction of the Convention, directing and enjoining it upon all the sheriffs and other returning officers of the several counties of Kentucky, to cause to be opened *on the first Monday and Tuesday in May*, 1850, a poll for the purpose of taking the sense of the people of the State in regard to the new Constitution, which has been ordered to be submitted to them for approval or disapproval. All persons who are entitled to vote for members of the General Assembly under the present Constitution will be permitted to vote in the election ordered.

☞ Baron de Roenne, the Minister to the United States from the German Government at Frankfort, is still in Washington, and much perplexed at the step taken by our Government, in discontinuing the American mission to that Government.

NEW YORK—*The Governor's Message.*—The annual message of the Governor of New York has been delivered, and is published. The telegraph gives us some items. At the close of the fiscal year, ending on the 30th of September, it appears from the message, that the debt of the State, including all liabilities, was $22,895,000. The aggregate revenue during the past year was $4,235,000. The message represents the circulation of all the Banks as sound, but argues that the supply of State stocks is insufficient for a banking basis. The message also urges the necessity of having a mint established in the city, for purposes of convenience to the State and the whole country.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—The following passengers for California, left last evening on the steamship Alabama, Capt. Wright, for Chagres:

Mrs. E. Smith, A. Flag and lady, Thomas Callahan and lady, James W. Parkhurst, Captain Lathrop, Patterson, Charles Stewart and servant, F. Bludgee, W. Laden, P. Laden, J. Thorp and servant, H. B. Mosley, W. P. Tayman, J. G. Walker, W. Chamberlin, J. L. Silvey, T. Callahan, John Dolling, James Murray, M. E. Dereck, W. S. Olney, C. Gulbates, Thomas A. Garrett, W. E. Garrett, J. M. Noble, M. C. Noble, W. E. Leonard, S. Russell, W. R. Buford, A. C. Perry, J. D. Williams, V. J. Simpson, H. L. Blackwell, H. Wake, John Fisher, John Chapman, A. Donaldson, Thomas R. Buford, W. C. Archer, J. Maher, W. M. Anker, James Bernsford, C. Jackson, James Mahan, Wm. Mc Corn, John Morgan, M. Pridgeon, James Morgan, James McCreary, Samuel Martin, L. Morgan, W. T. Walker, G. Riddle, S. Bidwell, G. P. Swone, William Wallace, A. Vaiun, N. A. Sewell, J. A. Sewell, J. Potts, C. H. Taylor, J. G. Gray, J. E. Clayton, J. E. Richardson, J. M. Barney, W. W. Taylor, Mrs. Cothburn, R. Fisher, F. Blackbell, G. Foster, N. Davis, F. R. Plunkey, C. Gerry, R. Lemore, G. Smith, J. Cass, A. McGladon, M. H. Elliott, J. N. McClendon, A. C. McClendon, E. H. Burgess, M. Jones, John Wadsworth, William Duncan, A. Early, J. A. Blassingame, J. T. Agnis, William Sterling, H. B. Lee Kort, M. Mason, James A. Hall, H. H. Johnson, Philip Miller, Thomas J. Winter, A. J. Bell, R. B. Burnside, W. Hudson, J. B. Thomas, J. Campbell, W. F. Kelly, A. C. Rumbel, A. W. Sinclair, James Brutlee, James Denton, F. M. Dunkins, Jas. Temple, J. Levy, J. Gillons, J. R. Walker, J. J. Crymes, S. B. Child, James Taylor, W. Daly, B. W. Vanghn, R. Leon, William Wright, S. T. Burns, Dr. J. S. McIlhenny, W. B. Oliphant, John Bridges, F. Perwell, James Miller, John Lore, James Foot, F. B. Dickinson, A. W. Naylor, N. Ashman, H. F. Wason, A. Nelson, T. A. Harrington, W. B. Moore, F. M. Moore, James Banks, R. Banks, A. A. Burrows, E. F. Smith, John Dawson, James Ryan, John Valentine, A. Cruger, P. McGaffin, N. Brolaud, Ed. Smith, A. O. Perkins, J. F. Jaiks, John Bolton, F. Nugent, M. Sharfer, J. C. Comer, R. L. Hunter, John Mouyer, R. Nell, S. Chapman, S. Caruthers, G. B. Coy, W. B. Robinson, R. G. Tompkins, James Fanning, Hy. Berryman, Chas. Laird.

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Meeting to Promote the Better Observance of the Sabbath.

A large and respectable meeting was held last evening, at the Commercial Exchange Hall, for the purpose of promoting the better observance of the Sabbath by our citizens. The meeting was called to order by James Saul, Esq., and the following officers appointed:

President—Hon. THEODORE H. MCCALEB.

Vice Presidents—Hon. J. N. Lea, Hon. J. C. Clark, Hon. John M. Wells, Hon. J. L. Robertson, Rev. Dr. Leacock, Capt. S. Hastings, R. L. Robertson, P. Conroy, Jr., Alfred Hennen, Wm. Kendenen, Thomas K. Price, James Dunn, Day, Nathan Jarvis, Gerrit Smith, George Sloan, H. B. W. Hill, Dr. C. Carr, James Greenleaf, J. A. Maybin, David Hadden, J. W. Stanton, James Wright, Thomas A. Adams, Peter Maxwell, Capt. Junius Beebe, R. W. Powell, Moses Greenwood, Robert Black, Dr. E. H. Barton.

The officers having taken their seats, the President explained the object of the meeting in a neat and appropriate address, and concluded by calling upon the Committee of Arrangements for their report.

Thomas Allen Clark, Esq., from the Committee, presented the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we recognize the Sabbath as a Divine institution, founded long anterior to the distinction between Jew and Gentile—namely, at the creation of the world, when God rested on the seventh day from His work, and set it solemnly apart as a day of rest.

Resolved, That we regard as of imperative obligation the commandment received from Sinai—"Remember the Sabbath, to keep it holy"—and that the universal obligation of the Sabbath, implied by the circumstances of its original institution, is confirmed by our Saviour's declaration, that the "Sabbath was made for man"—that is for the whole human family, and by the concurrent testimony of the Christian Church in all ages.

Resolved, That experience has proved the Sabbatical institution to be highly promotive of the social, moral and physical interests of mankind.

Resolved, That while we retain our individual opinions of the manner in which the Sabbath should be observed, we disclaim all intention of dictating to our fellow-citizens, and only ask that the day be observed by all in such manner as not to infringe upon the rights and privileges of others.

Resolved, That while we waive all discussion of the relative claims of the First and Seventh days of the week as the Sabbath, we regard the observance and maintenance of the country in the closing of public offices, and suspending judicial and official labors thereon, and other evidences as conclusively establishing the Christian Sabbath as a national institution.

Resolved, That we earnestly and respectfully urge upon our fellow-citizens the use of such efforts and the abstinence from such employments as in their enlightened judgment may most conduce to the proper observance of the Sabbath, and especially that they may not interfere with the efforts of their neighbors to that end.

The resolutions being read, the Hon. Thomas H. Lewis moved their adoption, and accompanied his motion with an appropriate and eloquent address. He was followed by Col. J. W. Crockett, in support of the resolutions, whose zeal and eloquence in the cause was loudly responded to by the audience. Thomas Allen Clark, Esq., then followed with very pertinent remarks