The Daily Crescent.

NEW ORLEANS:

THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 17.

THE MAIL.—The Eastern mail failed again yesterday from beyond Charleston, S. C. We do not learn with what equanimity the announcement was received at the Postoffice yesterday by the merchants. Habit inures us to many things very disagreeable, and that of being greeted almost every day with the notice of mail failures, may have begot a species of apathetic resignation, a hopeless submission to what seems to be past cure. The editors, however, cannot get reconciled to receive it with absolute silence, notwithstanding the warnings of the Washington Republic, that newspaper complaints are useless when not malicious. It is a comfort to get rid of some of the irritation by giving it vent in the form of words, even though relief to the grievance should not follow.

☞ We are indebted to the steamers St. Joseph, New World and Iowa, for late river papers.

CONCERT AT THE LYCEUM HALL.—The Concert last evening, for the benefit of the Library, was one of the most brilliant affairs of the season, more than realizing the most sanguine expectations of the Directors. The Hall was in truth crowded to overflowing, and the array of beauty and fashion presented proved the warm interest taken by our citizens in the object for which this attractive entertainment was given. The performance throughout was enthusiastically received, from the opening overture of the effective orchestra, under the direction of the talented Hoffler, to the final grand concerted piece by Miss Schoenbrunner.

Mrs. Howard sung with much sweetness, charming the audience by her graceful and bewitching manner. The Misses Fanny and Louisa Raymond also made a very favorable impression, and their songs and duets were well received. Miss Schoenbrunner performed with much taste upon the piano, executing several difficult concertos with great skill. The Grand *Fantasie et Variations*, by Miss Emily M. Raymond, was the gem of the evening; it was brilliant, and called forth rapturous applause.

The gentlemen all acquitted themselves well. Mr. S. Bishop sung with great effect the plaintive melody of "John Anderson My Jo, John;" he has a fine voice, well cultivated, and producing a "concord of sweet sounds." Mr. Holland made the house echo again with plaudits, by his inimitable comic songs; and the other performers all received their due share of approbation from the gratified audience.

The proceeds of this concert must be of substantial benefit to the Library fund; and the entertainment certainly afforded a very pleasant evening to the citizens of the Second Municipality who participated in its pleasures.

☞ Gen. Taylor has revoked the *exequatur* by which Don Carlos de Espana was recognised as Consul for Spain at this port. The cause for this act does not appear; nor, if it be on account of his supposed connection with the late Key case, why it was delayed until after the grand jury had dismissed the charge as not proved. Possibly there may be an explanation of which the public are unapprised, and perhaps it will be furnished in the response of the President to the resolution of Gen. Downs, calling for all the papers in this case.

☞ By the arrival yesterday of the ship Elsinore, from Boston, we learn from Capt. Riley that on the 30th of December he fell in with the British bark Economist, Capt. Perry, of Yarmouth, in lat. 37°, long. 70°, from Norfolk, Va., bound to Demerara, capsized in a gale and water-logged. Capt. Riley took off the crew and crew and brought them to this city.

SHIP NATHANIEL KIMBALL.—We learn from Capt. Howes, of the ship Revere, arrived yesterday from Boston, via Tampa Bay, that he saw the ship Nathaniel Kimball running for Nassau, N. P., on Sunday, the 23d of December. At the same time spoke a wrecker, who reported that the N. K. had been on fire between decks, but they had succeeded in extinguishing it, and were making Nassau as the nearest port for repairs; after which she would sail for this port. The wrecker was to accompany her into port.

MACHINE FOR TAKING THE YEAS AND NAYS. A pamphlet has been handed to us for examination, containing a description of a new machine, which the inventor calls "*Vox Populi*," for taking the yeas and nays in legislative assemblies. It is patented by Mr. R. E. Monaghan, of Chester county, Pa., and has been put up in the Hall of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives at Harrisburg. Appended to the description is a certificate signed by the Clerks and a large number of the Members of the House of Representatives, certifying to the accuracy and velocity with which the machine works. The yeas and nays are recorded in a minute—while in the usual course at Washington the process requires from twenty minutes to a half hour, and is repeated several times a day. One-fourth of the time of Congress is employed in taking the yeas and nays. The machinery is very simple, consisting of a metallic register at the Clerk's desk, arranged in as many divisions as there are members, each division armed with sharp indexes, and these communicating by wires with the seats of members, who mark "yes" or "no" by means of levers attached to their desks. The idea is no novel one. It only remained to be shown that it would work satisfactorily and be kept in repair; and that, it seems, has been tested satisfactorily at Harrisburg.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—Miss Davenport has made quite a hit, and we have no doubt that her acting will draw the *elite* of the city to this theatre. She is indisputably a great artiste, and no one who witnessed her *Juliet* last night will deny that it is not since the best days of Fanny Kemble that he has had so rich a treat. She looked the character to perfection, and there was a reality about every thing she did that made us feel that it was not Miss Davenport but Juliet of Verona that we saw before us. The garden-scene was very beautifully acted, so were all the scenes with the nurse; but the scene where she drank the poison was exquisite; and when the curtain fell the audience with one acclaim called her before them. Her elocution is excellent, and there is a drawing-room elegance about this accomplished actress that we have not seen surpassed. There is not the slightest attempt to rant. By a simple look, or a single word, she creates effects that mark her as possessing true genius. ...To-night she plays her favorite character of the *Countess* in "Love," which will be sure to attract a crowded house.

OPERA OF JERUSALEM.—This grand Opera, by G. Verdi, will be presented, for the first time, at the Orleans Theatre this evening, with great splendor of scenery, dresses, and decorations.

We are indebted to M. Lamothe for the libretto of the Opera in French and English.

ABNORMAL SUBJECT.—One of those freaks which Nature sometimes indulges in came to notice the other day in the Charity Hospital of this city. The body of a patient who died of chronic dysentery was found, on examination after death, to have all the viscera of the chest and abdomen transposed: the parts which in the normal state occupy the right side were here found to occupy the left. He seemed to be about 45 years of age; as nothing is known of his previous history, we cannot say whether or not he was noted throughout life as one of those rare fellows who have their hearts in the right place; if so, conjecture in this case would seem, as we fear it often is, to have been not a little at fault. The parts will, we understand, be preserved in the Museum of the Medical College as a natural curiosity, for such it undoubtedly is.

Amusements.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—Miss Davenport appears this evening as the Countess, in Sheridan Knowles' play of "Love." *Hasse*, Mr. Jamison. After which a Dance. To conclude with the "Swiss Cottage."

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—The performances this evening commence with the drama of "The Knight of Arva;" after which the farce of "The Irish Post."

PALACE'S VARIETIES.—This evening will be performed the comedy of "Faint Heart Never Won Fair Lady;" after which a popular Divertissement; then the play of "Kate Kearney." To conclude with "La Jota Aragonesa."

ORLEANS THEATRE.—This evening will be performed Verdi's Grand Opera of "Jerusalem," in 4 acts, 6 tableaux.

HISTRIONIC ASSOCIATION.—By reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that this popular Association has determined to give a series of benefits for the treasury, and that the Hall will be opened to the public on Saturday evening next, when the comedy of "The Rivals" and the farce of "A Pleasant Neighbor" will be performed.

Rajah Brooke.

By the late arrivals from Europe we learn that there is great excitement in England, in consequence of what are called the wholesale murders of Sir James Brooke, Rajah of Sarawak, and Governor of the British Colony in Borneo. "Four times," says the London News, "has the country of the Sarrebas and Sakarran tribes of Borneo been laid waste by fire and sword at the instigation of Rajah Brooke. No specific act of piracy has yet been proved or alleged against them. Twice have the war vessels of Great Britain been made parties to the devasting excursions of the native tribes, accomplices in the plunder and dead hunting described by Capt. Keppel. Many gentlemen of influence and of the highest respectability have taken up this matter in earnest, with the intention of bringing it before Parliament."

This is unexpected news to us, and ought to be taken with some grains of hesitatch. It is difficult to conceive of wanton or unnecessary cruelty practised by such a man as this Rajah Brooke has shown himself to be in all his associations with the natives of Borneo. If it shall prove true that he has played these high pranks of wholesale conquest and murder, it will be another example of the influence of unrestricted power in corrupting the most gentle natures, and perverting the most benevolent aims. Rajah Brooke, as he is called, is a man whose history is remarkable for the dedication of life and fortune to an object of pure benevolence. It will be painful to hear, if the career, commenced with so much self-denying courage in the cause of humanity, should be sullied towards its close by the enormities here charged upon him. He is an Englishman of fortune, now about forty-five years of age, who was in his youth in the employment of the East India Company, and served in the English army in India. It was while on a voyage for his health, that he conceived the idea of attempting with his own means to form a settlement on the island of Borneo, with a view of introducing civilization and Christianity among the islands of the Great East India Archipelago, inhabited by the Malay races, which have been considered to be the most perfidious, blood-thirsty and untractable of the native tribes. Mr. Brooke was occupied a number of years in making preparations, and at great expense started on an expedition for the establishment of his colony, about twelve years ago. The skill, courage and moderation, with which he managed his intercourse with the natives—his success in obtaining their confidence—its softening their ferocity by kindness and scrupulous good faith—and his courage in meeting and repressing their hostile movements, gained for him a wide-spread name for the purest philanthrophy, directed by a marvellous clearness of intellect and strength of mind. When we last heard of him before, he had attracted the support of his own Government to his success in acquiring territory and influence; and with their customary sagacity, they adopted him and his colony, and extended their flag over him. It is in this character that his rumored expeditions against the pirates have been conducted, and we must add that his nature must have changed sadly if he has committed any act of wanton cruelty or of violence that could have been avoided.

The extinction of the piracies in the East Indies was one of the main objects which Mr., now, we believe, Sir James Brooke, proposed in his attempt at colonization. The pirates there are not a few murderers or outlaws, as in the rest of the world. They are organized into powerful communities, as openly known as any other recognized communities of men, governing themselves by their own laws, such as they are. Subject to no restraints by any superior Government, they make piracy a national trade, pouring out in vast numbers for their expeditions, to which the recruits are sometimes summoned by a gong, as openly as to a lawful prosecution of war. An account we have seen describes expeditions, setting out for plunder, two or three thousand strong, in as many as a hundred boats, and these roving fleets stay abroad sometimes for several years, robbing and destroying everywhere. These communities are very numerous, and are generally in alliance with native chiefs, and thus assist in the constant wars between the little powers for the opportunity of plunder on both sides.

The extirpation of these communities was the anxious desire of Brooke, and his main hope from the support of the British Government to his plans. We shall not believe, until better testimony reaches us, that he has proved himself the murderous despot which these reports say.

☞ We owe thanks to the steamers Mobile and California for Mobile papers of Tuesday.

☞ The following letter from "Simon Suggs," of the Chambers Tribune, East Alabama—to his contemporaries at Tuscaloosa, in West Alabama—being directed to our care, we re-mail it, according to instructions, in the hope that it will reach its destination:

"*Tuskaloosa.*—The old Metropolis seems to be getting, more than ever, off the road. The two excellent papers printed there reach us infrequently—and when they do come, are miserably "behind the times." By good luck extraordinary—Mr. Collamer, "slow coach" as he unquestionably is, must be brightening up—both the Monitor and Observer reached us day before yesterday. We are most happy to renew our acquaintance with our esteemed coatemporaries; and lest this should not meet their eyes *in the Tribune*—which is a weakly "bit of a" paper, and ill competent to bear the attrition of a thousand miles of "miscellaneous" wandering in mail bags—we must beg our friend Langdon, of the Mobile Advertiser, or Wilson, of the New Orleans Crescent, to "assure" these, our friends, "of our distinguished consideration."

☞ Some of the New York papers express doubts whether Col. Webb, about whose reported nomination to Austria there is so much controversy, has been appointed at all. The official paper has never given the usual notice. The Evening Day Book says "the probable truth is that Webb went abroad with the promise of a nomination." This must be an affectation or a blunder. The accounts of Webb's appointment were too precise, at the time, to be doubted at all, and the language held by Senators who certainly knew what they were talking about, makes it certain that the appointment was made as stated. Mr. Seward, who is in the confidence of the administration, would certainly not have undertaken to defend an appointment which had not been made.

GEN. CASS AND MR. LETCHER.—In the proceedings of Congress, of the 7th, in the Senate, Gen. Cass made the following remarks in relation to Gov. Letcher:

"Mr. Cass said that in his remarks a few days ago, he had alluded to a distinguished gentleman from Kentucky who had departed on a foreign mission as late as the 22d December. He now ascertained from an authentic source, that the departure of that gentleman was not of his own motion, but was required by an imperative order of the Government."

From this explanatory statement we infer that Gen. Cass will vote for the confirmation of Mr. Letcher as Minister to Mexico, especially as after all said, Mr. Letcher has not gone yet.

☞ The anniversary meeting of the democrats of St. Louis for the celebration of the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans, was a scene of confusion and contest between the Bentonians and anti-Bentonians, in which the Benton men appear to have carried the day all hollow, although the opposition was angry and obstinate. We see it stated that the meeting passed a resolution calling for a police officer to remove the chief of the anti-Bentonians. They then adopted a series of political resolves—among which was one condemning the Legislative instructions against the Wilmot Proviso, and thanking Mr. Benton for opposing them; lauding his whole political career; and broadly putting him forward for the Presidency in 1852.

About that time it will have been discovered that all the old political chiefs whose names have been used as the rallying cry of parties for the last quarter of a century, are finally set aside for a new generation of politicians and statesmen.

U. S. MAIL STEAMER.—We are still without tidings of the Royal West India Mail steamer which was due here on the 1st inst. This failure has served to strengthen some of our citizens in the belief that Mobile has been abandoned by the company as a future stopping place. Our own opinion is that some accident has occurred to her since her departure from Southampton. That she was up for this port as late as the 28th of November is certain, for invoices and bills of lading of goods to be shipped on her were received here several days ago, and some of them bearing that date.—*Mobile Tribune.*

Debates in the U. S. Senate, on the Calls for Information.

On the 7th inst., W. J. Clemens, Senator from Alabama, called up his resolution, previously offered, (on the 27th ult.,) calling upon the President to communicate to the Senate copies of all correspondence between the Government and its agents in California, touching the holding of a convention in that place to frame a constitution; whether any person had been appointed civil or military Governor of the territory, and his compensation, and the date of appointment; whether any person had been sent there by the President or any of the departments, with instructions or authority to organize a State government; whether the Government has taken any steps to organize a State government there; and further, that he state his reasons for stating in his message that the people of New Mexico will "at no distant period present themselves for admission into the Union."

Mr. Dawson moved to amend by inserting—and the acts of the late administration in the same matter; which amendment was accepted.

Mr. Miller hoped the resolution would be allowed to lay over for a few days. He was opposed to the last clause, calling upon the President to give his reasons for the statement in his message.

Mr. Foote hoped the request would not be acceded to.

Mr. Clemens would like action upon the resolution now. He had no objection to strike out the last clause.

Mr. Rusk saw no reason why the clause should be stricken out. The information asked for was important. There were great questions involved in the matter. From reports in the papers and otherwise, it had been learned that the people of New Mexico and California had by express direction of the President moved for admission into the Union. The questions of boundary between Texas and those territories were unsettled, and the great question whether one branch of the Government can by its direction urge the people to rise against the authority of a sovereign State was involved in the issue.

Mr. Douglass expressed a desire that the resolution, leading to debate, might lay over.

Mr. Clemens said the resolution was now before the Senate, and he intended to have a vote upon it if possible. The subject was one in which his constituents felt an interest; it had been specially called to his attention by the Governor of Alabama. There was nothing in the resolution to which the President could object. There was nothing asked for by the resolution but what should have been in his message; and if the President had put in his message all that should have been there, this resolution would not now be on the table. The resolution had not been got up for partisan purposes. It was offered to obtain information which his constituents desired. He wished to have no disguise. They were told that they should not have the Wilmot Proviso forced upon them; but he wished that that proviso should not be presented in an indirect way. If they were obliged to take a medicine in the shape of the Wilmot Proviso, very well; but don't take the medicine and roll it up in sugar candy, and ask us to swallow it. Let it come openly. Would any Senator get up here any say that California would be ready to be admitted into this Union if it had not been for the slavery question? Would any Senator vote for her admission, save on the ground of avoiding the slavery question? Well, he was opposed to doing that indirectly which could not have been done directly. He intended no war on the President nor on the whig party; all he desired was to defend the rights of the South.

Mr. Douglass said, in moving to postpone the prior orders, it was his intention that only those resolutions which would lead to no debate should be taken up. He moved that the resolution lie on the table.

Mr. Mason hoped the motion would be withdrawn; there might as well be a vote upon it now as at any time.

Mr. Douglass was explaining his reasons for the motion, when

Mr. Butler called him to order.

Mr. Douglass asked why he had not called the Senator from Virginia to order?

Mr. Butler again called to order. The rules of the Senate were his answer to the question.

The question on laying the resolution on the table was taken by yeas and nays, and resulted—yeas 29, nays 29; and the Vice President voting in the affirmative, the motion was adopted.

The resolution offered by Mr. Dickinson some days ago, calling upon the Postmaster General to communicate to the Senate whether he has removed or attempted to remove any person whose appointment or removal properly belongs to the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, etc. etc., then came up.

Mr. Phelps would like to have time to examine this resolution. He hoped it would be passed over informally.

Mr. Dickinson asked if it was the intention of the Senator to oppose the inquiry into the official acts of the Postmaster General?

Mr. Phelps meant to oppose the resolution if satisfied it was unconstitutional.

Mr. Dickinson.—If anything is unconstitutional it is in the acts of the Postmaster General.

Mr. Dawson said if he correctly understood the Senator from New York as charging that the Postmaster General had undertaken to discharge duties which properly belonged to the President; and that the President has allowed another to perform duties properly belonging to himself. If this be what the Senator charges, why direct the inquiry to the Postmaster General, and not the President? Why not ask the President if he has allowed another to assume his duties? Or, is this a resolution containing an attack upon the Chief Executive of the nation, indirectly charging him with yielding his authority to a subordinate. If so, it is very far from being that course of action calculated to produce harmony between the different departments of the Government.

Mr. Dickinson said the resolution would speak for itself, and the Senator from Georgia could examine it. In his experience in the legislation of the country, he had found that the best way to obtain information was to direct inquiry to the person whom it is presumed knows something about the matter. He would not ask the Postmaster General for information in possession of the Secretary of the Treasury, and would not ask the President for information in possession of the Postmaster General. If the Senator from Georgia presented himself as a champion in advance for this Administration, it was probable he would have plenty to do during the session.

Mr. Dawson was no champion, but when he was, his mode of attack was to march right up to the point of attack, and not make an indirect charge. The Senator has announced that the Postmaster General has exercised executive authority, and that the President has permitted it. Now, he submitted whether it was not better, if it was not more in accordance with propriety, to ask the President himself if he has permitted a subordinate officer of the government to discharge duties belonging to the Executive. He thought this the most proper mode of getting the information.

Mr. Seward had examined the resolution, and saw nothing in it objectionable. It might have been so framed as to specify the particular cases; but, if his colleague thought it proper to leave it in its present shape, he was satisfied.' As to the question of passing it to-day or to-morrow, he thought it might be passed now.

Mr. Hale saw something in the resolution highly indecorous. He had no feeling of sympathy with the Administration or its assailants, but it was probable that shortly there would be an administration with which he could feel sympathy; and he wished to have no such precedent established. It was not a proper matter of inquiry in the mode proposed. The Senate had no right to ask a public officer if he had violated the Constitution—if he has exceeded his powers—if he is not guilty of an impeachable offence. He was in favor of all movements for information. A little information would not hurt the Senate. But he wanted it to come in a proper way. He would be glad to have the information, and he thought the Senate should have it, that they might impeach the guilty officer. He was opposed to establishing such a precedent. He begged pardon of the champions of the Administration for volunteering in their cause—as he was sure they had in their ranks men who would not quail even before the gigantic powers of the Senator from New York. He entered his protest against the resolution, because it might be attempted to do so under a new administration with which he would feel sympathy.

Mr. Dickinson said it was rather difficult to fight two Administrations, one *in esse*, and the other *in posse*. He did not fear, however, the result; and, when the time came, would be ready to tilt a lance with the De Bois Guilberts on the other side.

Mr. Phelps agreed that the inquiry should properly be made of the President. If there was any misconduct on the part of the Government officers, he had no objection to its being investigated. But the information should come from the President. The Postmaster General should not be called upon to answer charges against himself. He would vote for no resolution asking that officer to plead guilty, or not guilty, to a charge made against him here. What would result? Why, the other side would reply, and the Postmaster General would be called upon to rebut, and then would follow sur-rebutters, and we would be involved in a controversy which our own dignity should forbid.

Mr. Dickinson said there were one or two reasons why the resolution should not go to the President. One of these was, that it was said that the President leaves all such matters to his Cabinet; and the other, that the President can know nothing of the matter except through the Postoffice Department. The President's answer would be a blank.

Mr. Dawson said the Senator from New York had given utterance in the Senate to the charge that the President left all affairs of Government to his Cabinet. Now, he hoped the Senator did not wish to become the authority for such a charge.

Mr. Dickinson—Certainly not.

Mr. Dawson said the President was not a man likely to yield to others authority vested in him. His whole course since he had been in the public service, both at home and abroad, was evidence that he acted in all things for himself, and never surrendered to others what he should possess himself. He was a man who was competent to judge for himself, and determined in the execution of his public duties. He was a man who knew the importance of his trust, and who would carry out to the fullest extent all the duties assumed by him when he took upon himself the high office of President of the United States. This was said not as a champion of the President, but as a man who entertains a proper respect for the Executive of the nation. He hoped, therefore, the Senator from New York would not repeat such a charge in the Senate.

Mr. Dickinson—If the Senator desires it, certainly not.

Mr. Dawson submitted it to the taste of the Senator whether it was proper.

Mr. Dickinson—As it does not suit the taste of the Senator—

Mr. Dawson—Your own taste.

Mr. Dickinson—Any way, to please the Senator. He agreed, and the resolution was passed over for the present.

☞ Gov. Crittenden, of Kentucky, has appointed the first Monday and Tuesday of May for the holding of an election to vote upon the new Constitution.

☞ The Board of Health of Fayetteville, N. C., announce, under date of the 7th inst., that there has been no case of small pox in that place during the last twenty-five days, and that they believe the disease has been entirely checked.

☞ The instructions now pending before the New York State Legislature, call upon their Senators "to resist all attempts to yield to slavery any part of such treaty, *however small, and by whatever pretence of compromise.*"

☞ Opposition is made in the papers of Mississippi, to the re-election of Jefferson Davis to the U. S. Senate, on the ground that both of the present Senators reside in the southern part of the State, and that North Mississippi is entitled to one of the Senators.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.—The six vacancies in the Senate, two each from Berkshire, Franklin and Hampden counties, were filled on the 4th inst. by the election of the whig candidates.

NOMINATIONS.—The Washington correspondent of the Charleston Courier writes: "A few nominations are sent in to the Senate daily, and are simply referred to the Committees. No principle of action in regard to them has yet been adopted. It is well known that many of the whig Senators are hostile to some of the nominations."

☞ The new Common Council of the city of New York, were sworn into office on the 7th inst. After the close of the present year, the sessions of the body will, under the new charter, be held at three stated periods of the year, not exceeding one month each, commencing on the first Mondays of January, May and September.

GOOD DIVIDENDS IN GEORGIA.—The Augusta Constitutionalist of the 8th inst. says: "The Board of Directors of the Augusta Insurance and Banking Company have declared a dividend of *twelve and a half per cent.* out of the profits of the past six months, which is payable on demand. This is at the rate of 25 per cent. per annum....The Directors of the Iron Steamboat Company have also declared a dividend of *seven per cent.* out of the profits of the past six months, payable on demand."

SMALL NOTES.—The House of Delegates of Virginia has passed a resolution, 63 to 47, allowing the banks of the State to issue bills of a less denomination than five dollars, which they had previously been forbidden to do. The principal argument used in debate in favor of the resolution was, that it would drive out the small bills of other States, which constitute the principal circulation in Va.

AN INTERESTING GATHERING.—Apollos Woodward, of Lycoming, Pa., provided a Christmas dinner, on the 25th ult., for his children, grand-children, and great-grand-children, and had at his table on that day a family rising of fifty to cheer him with their happy countenances. Few persons at the age of seventy-five years can boast of as numerous a progeny. The Lycoming Gazette says he has also a daughter scarcely three months old!

A MEXICAN PRIVATEER.—We read in a Madrid journal (says *La Cronica* of New York) that the trial in relation to the American corvette Carmelita, seized by the steamer Unico, was commenced before the supreme tribunal of war and marine in that city. The Mexican republic, in their late war with the United States, had ordered the corvette to be fitted out as a privateer. According to late papers, the trial was still progressing. The counsel for the defence being the licentiates Don Manuel Perez Hernandez and Don Pedro Lopez.

☞ A better merchant, of Rande street, New York, came very near being boiled alive the other day while taking a hot bath at French's Hotel. He turned on the hot water while in the bath, and overcome by the heat and steam, fainted. Meanwhile the boiling fluid flowed on, scalding him dreadfully. He succeeded at length in kicking out the waste plug at the bottom of the bath, and thus escaped being absolutely parboiled; but we are sorry to say that his recovery is considered doubtful.

A SMASH QUICKLY REPAIRED.—A *few* days since, (says the New York Tribune,) a building in Greenwich village, occupied as a brewery by Mr. McLachlan, broke down under a heavy load of grain, throwing 12,000 bushels of barley into the cellar, about 3000 bushels of which were damaged by water. The building, 85 by 27 feet, was reconstructed of brick in the remarkable short space of seventeen days.

THE REMAINS OF A. P. SHULTZ FOUND.—The editors of the Augusta (Ga.) Republic, who were present at the investigation of the facts, relative to some clothes and human bones that were found a few days since about one mile from Hamburg, says: "A jury of inquest was impanelled by Justice Hill, Coroner ex-officio. The jury found the bones to be the remains of A. P. Schultz, and that he came to his death by means unknown to the jury. Mr. A. P. Schultz very strangely disappeared from this city on the 23d of April last. Various opinions were circulated in relation to the matter. It is, at least, satisfactory to know that his remains have been found—and we believe the general impression of the public mind to be, that Mr. Schultz wandered off to the place where some of his remains were found, and committed suicide."

MURDER IN QUINCY, MO.—We learn from the Quincy Whig, that Major Henry L. Prentiss, a well-known citizen of that place, was murdered on Christmas eve by a rowdy named Austin West. The weapon used by West was a "colt." The cause of the murder is said to have arisen at a game of cards. The occurrence created great excitement in Quincy. West has been committed to jail.

ANOTHER CRIME.—Mr. Joseph Brooksbank was waylaid and shot by his brother-in-law, Thos. Trull, in Fayetteville, N. C., on the 5th. The wound of Mr. Brooksbank is considered dangerous, and Trull has not yet been arrested.

☞ The Marion (Ala.) Review announces the death of Kirkland Harrison. He was in Shelby county on a deer-hunt, and a gun accidentally exploded and killed him instantaneously.

MELANCHOLY BEREAVEMENT.—The Mountain (S. C.) Banner states that two lads, one of them nearly grown, sons of the Rev. Mr. Page, residing nine or ten miles from Rutherfordton, were killed on the morning of the 22d ult., by the falling of a tree. They were chopping in the woods, when a tree near them, which it is supposed had been fractured by the storm of the previous night, fell and killed them both instantaneously.

Another.—A few days since, says the Yorkville (S. C.) Miscellany, Sarah Williams, daughter of E. P. and Elizabeth Williams, aged about 6 years, while playing in the yard, by some mischance caught fire, and ere assistance could be afforded, every vestige of her garments were entirely consumed. The unfortunate victim expired in about twelve hours afterwards.

MURDER.—A man named Myrick was murdered in his own house, near Bolton's depot, in Hinds county, Miss., by his own son, on the night of the 25th ult. It appears that both father and son were intoxicated and had been quarrelling some time, when a younger son became disgusted and left the house. In a short time afterwards he was called back by the negroes, and found his father fatally stabbed, and the elder son standing near, holding the knife with which the deed had been committed.

Louisiana Interior.

The Rivers and Levees.—The Mississippi is yet rising, and is now nearly even with its banks. The levees from Williamsport down are in tolerable order. Many portions, being new, must necessarily be weak, should the pressure of the water continue against them for any considerable length of time. The accounts from above indicate the upper rivers to be in a similar condition to what they were about this period last year. The winter has been equally mild, and there is but little hope that the waters will recede before the months of July or August. It is said that the present winter more nearly resembles that of 1828 than any other since. The levee below Waterloo, on Maurel's, formerly Marcelin Major's place, is but just begun. The force employed to build it is too small; the water had broke its feeble barrier on Monday last, as we passed it, and was pouring through in a considerable volume. Col. Stephen Van Wickle has been at an expense of $3000 this year in building new levees. He has them all completed, and in good condition. There are several dangerous holes in the levee of the Preston plantation, which should be attended to. A strict watch should be kept along the whole line, and especially upon the Grand Levee, for fear of the caving banks.—*Pointe Coupée Echo, 12th.*

Sugar-house Burnt.—The sugar-house and purgery of Messrs. Pitre & Rose, near Thibodaux, was entirely consumed by fire on the night of the 23d ult. These gentlemen, we understand, have lost all their crop.—*Ibid.*

Destructive Fire.—The splendid sugar-house of Mr. Ruffin Barrow, of West Feliciana, was destroyed by fire on Monday morning last. His total loss is estimated at about $80,000 or $100,000, $40,000 of which was covered by insurance. The fire is supposed to have been communicated by lightning during the heavy thunder storm on the morning of the 7th inst. The Rillieux apparatus was used for making sugar by Mr. Barrow, which renders the loss so great.—*Ibid.*

☞ The report, circulated by some officious person, that the small-pox was in our town, is utterly without foundation. We know of no sickness in this neighborhood, of any description.—*Lake Providence Republican.*

Brilliant Meteor.—On the evening the 11th inst. we were fortunate enough to witness the passage across the heavens of an unusually brilliant meteor. Its course was nearly due east. It appeared in the shape of a ball of white fire, from which fragments of a bright blue color were continually falling. It was in sight for more than a minute, before its distance rendered it invisible. Numbers of our townsmen witnessed the phenomenon. It occurred at 15 minutes before 6 o'clock.—*Ibid.*

☞ Cholera is raging on Bayou Boeuf. As usual the Prairie is healthy, and it is to be hoped that the dreaded scourge will not extend beyond the bayous.—*Markesville Villager.*

☞ The commissions of the newly appointed officers, directed to Marksville, are lying at this Post-office: if not taken out within this week the Postmaster intends forwarding them as letters missent.—*Ibid.*

Sugar Crop of Pointe Coupée.—The Pointe Coupée Echo of the 12th inst. gives a detailed account of the amount of sugar raised in that parish in 1848 and 1849. The tables sum up 8190 hhds. in 1848, against 7541 hhds. in 1849. The Echo adds: the real difference between the crop of the parish in 1848 and 1849, is 1000 hhds. It will be seen that there were twelve new sugar plantations in operation in 1849; which will show the yield of the past year about one-third less than in 1848. The overflow did not destroy more cane than would make 200 hhds. The transpiration, the late cold spring, the rains and the Cholera, were greatly injurious. Had not these accidents happened to the planters, the total amount of the crop would have been, at least, 10,000 hhds.

☞ The river at this point still continues to rise. Many of the citizens of our sister town, Bayou Sara, are making arrangements for comfortable lodgings above high water, in this place. They seem determined to make a timely escape from snakes and other reptiles, which infest Bayou Sara in high stages of water. Welcome to them, say we. The people of St. Francisville will do all they can to add to their comfort and dispel for the time being, the gloomy feelings occasioned by an overflow.—*Louisiana Chronicle, 12th inst.*

THE WEATHER.—We have had a most unusual season, so far, during what are denominated the winter months. Even the alternations of the weather have not been such as to give us much evidence of winter, so far as the changes of the thermometer are concerned. A record of the figures, taken from an instrument in our own establishment, shows nothing below 40°, at any time since the opening of the new year, from 7 o'clock, A. M., to 3 P. M., during the day, and that, on the very first day of the year, at 7 and 9 A. M., while, at 3 P. M., the same day, the mercury stood at 50°. The general range of the thermometer, for the past ten days, has been seldom in the forties, while it has been frequently above what is recorded as "temperate," and reaching 65° at times, being 10° above that mark. Truly we have had an extraordinary season, and most unseasonable weather.—*Charleston Courier, 11th inst.*

☞ It is reported that Lord Elgin is about to be superseded as Governor General of Canada by Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer, the new Minister to the United States.

A FORTUNATE ACTRESS.—Miss Cushman is rapidly accumulating a fortune by her histrionic efforts. It is said that she realized $5000 by her first engagement in New York; $5000 by her engagement in Philadelphia, and $5000 by her engagement in Boston.

NEW MUSIC.—We have received from the author, Mr. T. Nell, an Anniversary Ode, composed for, and dedicated to the Pupils of the Public Schools of Lafayette, on the occasion of their first celebration of the approaching Anniversary of the Birth-day of Washington. Mr. Nell is one of the teachers. The Ode can be purchased at Tyler's or Mayo's Music Saloon.

CATALOGUE SALE OF DRY GOODS.—F. H. Pettipain sells this day, at 10 o'clock, at his auction room, No. 8 Canal st., 125 packages of foreign and domestic dry goods, affording a fine opportunity for merchants from the country, and city dealers, to purchase merchandise at very low rates.

Masonic Notice.

☞ A Special Meeting of HERMANN LODGE No. 175 will be held at Masonic Progress, on THURSDAY EVENING, 17th inst., at half-past 6 o'clock.

By order of HENRY SIMONS, W. M.

I. O. O. F.

☞ HOWARD LODGE NO. 13.—A Regular Meeting of this Lodge will be held THIS EVENING, Thursday, at the Grand Lodge Hall, at 7 o'clock. Fraternal attendance is requested.... By order of the N. G.

C. H. SAMPSON, Secretary.

Notice.

☞ The subscriber, having leased the large store No. 73 MAGAZINE STREET, for the purpose of transacting a

GENERAL AUCTION BUSINESS,

begs leave respectfully to notify to his friends and the public in general that he will be happy to receive on consignment Dry Goods, Groceries, Furniture, etc. etc., when, by prompt attention and quick returns, he hopes to merit a liberal patronage.

The subscriber will still continue his sales of Real Estate and Negroes at his old stand, No. 20 Banks Arcade.

jal7 3t J. M. DEFARS.

Great Reduction in the Prices of CLOTHING!

Bargains! Bargains!

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

ALFRED MUNROE & CO., 34 Magazine st.,

would inform their friends and customers that they have marked down all their heavy Winter Clothing to such very low prices as cannot fail to please those who may get to supply themselves.

Among other bargains offered, are the following:

Black and Colored Cloth PALETOT COATS, ranging from $12 to $20, will now be sold at $10;

Super French Cassimere Beaver SACK will now be sold at $18; former price $25, and cheap at that price.

Blouse SACKS and PALETOTS, at a great reduction.

Tweed " " " " " "

Pilot cloth " " " " " "

Large stock of Colored Cassimere PANTS, at a great reduction;

" " Satinet " " " "

Colored Cashmere, Cassimere and Cloth VESTS, very cheap.

☞ The following is a more extended list of articles and prices:

Dress and Frock Coats.

Black Cloth Dress and Frock Coats	from $12 00 to $20 00
Brown, olive brown, golden brown, olive green, tweed-color Dress and Frock Coats	14 00 to 20 00
Black, blue, brown and olive Polka and Lamartine Coats	13 00 to 18 00

Sac Coats and Paletots.

Black French Cloth Sacs and Paletots	10 00 to 20 00
Rich goulian brown, olive brown, olive green, royal blue and mixed drab Cloth Sacs and Paletots	10 00 to 20 00
Brown, blue and drab Pilot Cloth Sacs and Paletots	12 00 to 17 00
Brown, blue, olive, black, green and silver Drab Beaver Sacs and Paletots	5 00 to 8 00
Rich goulian brown, olive brown, blue, olive green, mulberry and drab French Castor Cloth Sacs and Paletots	16 00 to 25 00
Plaid Cassimere and Heather Plaid Sacs and Paletots	7 00 to 8 00
Blue, green, drab-colored, green and white Blanket Sacs and Paletots	6 00 to 14 00

Cloaks and Boulevards.

Superfine black and blue English and French Cloaks	16 00 to 25 00
Superfine black Pilot & Beaver Cloth Boulevards	8 50 to 14 00
Superfine blue Pilot Cloth Cloaks, heavy	15 00
Black and fancy colored Tweed Boulevards	3 50 to 5 00

Pantaloons.

Black French and English Cassimere Pants	4 00 to 9 00
Best quality black French Doeskin Pants	5 00 to 11 00
The richest assortment of fancy Cassimere, Doeskin and Satinet Pants in New Orleans	4 00 to 8 00
Superfine Satinet, Tweed, Cordurey and Pilot Cloth Pants	3 25 to 4 00

Vests.

Black and colored Cloth Embroidered Vests	5 00 to 11 00
Colored Cassimere Vests of all qualities and styles, the universal favorite of gentlemen or dandies	2 00 to 6 50
Black Cloth, Cassimere, Roulaine, and Marine Vests	2 50 to 5 00
Best quality black Silk Velvet Vests	6 00 to 8 00
Rich fancy figured Silk Velvet Vests	6 00 to 8 00
Black plain Satin Vests	3 50 to 6 00
Rich fancy figured Silk and Satin Vests	3 50 to 7 00
White Marseilles, White Silk and Tinsel Ball Vests	3 00 to 5 00

A large assortment of

Boys' and Children's Clothing.

Boys' black, blue and brown Cloth Polka and Sac Co