The Daily Crescent.

NEW ORLEANS:

THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 28.

☞ Many important items of news, together with the seventh day's proceedings in the case of the ship Rosita, will be found on the first page.

☞ For proceedings of the Louisiana Legislature, Local Items, etc., see next page.

☞ Several articles in type have been crowded out by the California news. They will appear to-morrow.

☞ Mr. Gist will find an answer, as requested. We shall be happy to receive other favors.

☞ The mail came through yesterday to late for us.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.—By a gentleman direct from the capital we learn that Mr. Clay positively declines being a candidate for the Presidency. This is the ground we have expected he would assume. It adds vastly to his moral influence. No improper motives can be attributed to his action, and hereafter he will belong to his country and not to a party. We wish that Mr. Cass would take the same position. The country would give two great statesmen. They would cease to be regarded as chiefs of different parties, and their appearance or disagreement would be construed into the effect of honest conviction, and not of a selfish ambition. From their talents, experience and position these two great statesmen stand prominent in the councils of the nation. They both practice and teach moderation, and it is singularly fortunate, that the tendencies of each is in opposition to his sectional position. Thus Mr. Clay evidently leans to the Northern side, while Mr. Cass's speech on the Wilmot Proviso is one of the ablest delivered on the Southern.

THE LEVEE OF THE SECOND MUNICIPALITY.—The immense vacant space formed by the batture lost here during the winter a nuisance. A gentleman whose business is connected with the steamboat trading, and whose opinions are entitled to much consideration, suggests a feasible plan for its improvement. He proposes to lay off three streets through the batture, the rest of the land to be graded and covered with shells, so as to make it dry. The produce from the boats can be placed on this elevated land, and be removed to the warehouses at leisure. The ordinances require the cargoes to be removed from the Levee within forty-eight hours. This is a necessary rule, to prevent the accumulation of merchandise immediately on the edge of the water. But in the present condition of the streets, a compliance with the law is a *physical impossibility*. By adopting the proposed plan, the vacant portions of the batture can be converted into temporary depots. The same gentleman suggests the plan of planking the new streets. He says that plank pavement (if the term is a correct one) will last seven years, and is a much cheaper material than either wood or square stone. In Savannah the plank road has been adopted. The lands are more than double and the labor of the houses diminished. As a matter of economy, as well as humanity, the plan is worthy of examination. The item of paving is the heaviest in our municipal expenses, and any feasible mode of lessening it will be a public benefit.

☞ Mr. A. H. Hayes, the originator of the "Delta" and the "Crescent," considered the veteran of the Press of New Orleans, has left our city for California. We cannot find terms sufficiently strong to express the respect felt for him by all who know him. If you want a man's true character inquire of those who have been in his employment. Tested by this rule our predecessor has no superior. *He is a* gentleman in the true sense of the word—not only in theory but in practice—in heart as well as in mind. We learn from others that he will be connected with the Press in California, and do not doubt of his success among his countrymen on the Pacific. We can say with truth that no man has left New Orleans for years more sincerely regretted, or to whom more heartfelt wishes for his prosperity are vouchsafed than A. H. Hayes.

MOVEMENTS OF CALIFORNIANS.—Mr. Thos. B. Winston, formerly of this city, is to leave here in a few days for Washington City....Capt. Bezar Simmons, of the house of Simmons, Hutchinson & Co., San Francisco, was in Washington at last dates....Mr. S. Smith, of the house of Ward & Smith, San Francisco, is stopping in this city. He has a 1 actual View, said to be most correct, of Martinez and Benetia, on the Bay of San Francisco. It can be seen at Hall's, Canal street....Mr. David Jobson leaves here to-morrow for Washington City, en route for his home—California. He has been received with the warmest welcome by his old friends, who wish him every success in his new location.

☞ Prof. Pepsley delivers three more lectures. We regret to learn that this number does not permit him to complete the course of subjects he had intended to illustrate. If the arrangements of the Committee do not preclude the plan, why not continue his lectures a few more evenings?

☞ Dr. Miles's Lectures on Physiology are attracting much interest among the ladies. Physical education is one of the most important duties which can devolve on the mother. Though the subject is a delicate one, Dr. Miles comes so highly recommended, that we are confident he can be entrusted with its proper discussion.

THE SOUTHERN SENTINEL.—We call the attention of our advertising friends to the card of the editor of this excellent journal.

☞ We are indebted to the courtesy of Mr. David E. Rising, of New York, a passenger on the Alabama, for San Francisco and Panama papers of the latest dates.

☞ Our thanks are due the officers of the steamer Iberia for late St. Louis papers; also to the steamer Oregon for like favors.

☞ We are indebted to Mr. N. Gibson, clerk of the steamer Harry Hill, for Nashville dates of the 23d inst.

☞ Capt. Tennis, of the schooner Oregon, will receive our thanks for Tampico papers.

BALL AT ALGIERS.—This evening a ball will be given at the St. Charles Hotel, Algiers, for the benefit of Columbus Lodge, No. 24. Our friends there have made every preparation for the large number of guests that are expected from our city, and we understand that the managers are determined to make the entertainment a very brilliant affair.

MASONIC MEETING.—We call attention to the advertisement, in another column, of a meeting of the Knights Templars.

TEMPORARY SALE.—By reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that very valuable property, situated on the sea-coast, between Pass Christian and Mississippi City, near the latter place, will this day be sold at auction by J. A. Bloyd. As this property is located within six hours travel from the city, we imagine that merchants would find it convenient for summer residences. It is well known that at these places the cholera was unheard of during its prevalence in this city—in 1832 and 1849; and the number of families passing the summer there, attest its freedom from yellow fever. Most of the sea-coast land is covered with pines, but we are told that the lots to be sold to-day are to a great extent covered with live oak and other ornamental trees. As lake lands are becoming every day of greater value, it would be well for those desiring to purchase, not to permit this opportunity to pass.

SALES BY F. H. PETITPAIN.—We call particular attention to the sales, to-day, by this popular house. At 10 o'clock a large lot of umbrellas and parasols will be sold at the auction room, No. 8 Canal street; also, 5 bales super heavy French cottonades; also, 125 packages of fresh and seasonable dry goods, consisting of every variety of merchandise in that department. Country and city dealers will find it to their interest to attend. Terms liberal.

☞ Murphy's tumpling bill of fare to-day is worthy the attention of everybody.

☞ The Holbrook Saloon offers a list of rare and choice viands for the entertainment of its patrons to-day.

☞ Another lunch at the Pelican to-day. Woods's oysters, etc.

NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA!

Sacramento City Submerged—$1,000,000 in Property Destroyed—Full Participulars of the Disturbances between the Americans and Chilians at the Mines!

By the arrival of the Alabama, Captain F. J. Wright, we are placed in possession of San Francisco papers of the 9d, 8th, 12th, 14th and 15th of January; also, the Panama Echo of the 31st. We have made liberal extracts, giving an account of the submergement of Sacramento City, the murders committed by the Chilians at the mines, legislative proceedings, etc. An application has been made by Judge Collier, to the authorities of Stockton, for legal action in the case of the Chilian miners. The *Pacific News* says:

It is probable that the unjustifiable and sanguinary measures taken by the Chilians, will arouse a feeling in the hearts of the Americans which will lead to the forcible expulsion of the former from at least the southern mines. It is hoped, however, that the well-known law-abiding disposition of our countrymen will save us from being compelled to chronicle any illegal or sanguinary steps taken to effect their end.

The statement of Dr. T. Gill, which we have given in full, narrates the whole affair.

Capt. Wright, reports that the brig Belle del Mar, Auld, 17 days from New Orleans, had arrived at Chagres—all well. Also, the brig Larch, and schooner Louisiana....The schooner Boreas, from Philadelphia, wrecked—vessel total loss—cargo saved in a damaged condition....There was no American steamer in port when the Alabama sailed....The brig Tasso, Benson, of New Orleans, was condemned at Porto Bello....The brig Octavio, for New Orleans, left Chagres on the 18th inst., and the schooners Eagle and American left several days previous to the arrival of the Alabama.

Col. J. D. Stevenson has presented the flags of the 1st Regiment of New York Volunteers to the House of Assembly of California. A vote of thanks was passed by the House.

Henry H. Robinson, of the firm of Marcy, Robb & Robinson, has been unanimously elected State Printer by both Houses.

Joint resolutions of thanks have been passed by the Legislature to Capt. Sutter for his kindness and generosity to emigrants.

An election was held in San Francisco on January 8th, for one Senator and one member of Assembly to fill vacancies. There were "regular" and "independent" nominations. There was also held an election at the same time for two Alcaldes and 12 members of the Ayuntamiento. The following gentlemen were elected:

Senator—David C. Broderick....*Assembly*—Sam'l J. Clarke....*1st Alcalde*—John W. Geary; *2d Alcalde*—Francis Turk....*Ayuntamiento*—Jas. S. Graham, Franklin Tilford, F. C. Gray, A. J. Ellis, James Hagan, T. H. Green, W. H. Davis, Wm. M. Stewart, Sam'l Brannan, Matthews Crooks, H. C. Murray.

The Pacific News, speaking of affairs in California, says: "The rainy season set in early, before a quantity of provisions sufficient for the support of the miners had been introduced into the Gold Region. The consequence was that a panic spread through the mining district, and the miners flocked in crowds to the cities, where they are now spending the winter. But fortunately, the rain ceased for a time—the roads became passable—and quantities of provisions were rapidly transported from Sacramento City throughout the northern mines, and from Stockton throughout the southern. Trade was brisk for a while—many of the miners thought of returning and wintering in the dry diggings, but the rains set in once more with redoubled violence, and have continued, at short intervals, up to the present time. The consequence is that trade is dull, and we are now but little intelligence from the Gold Region. From all that we can learn, however, the miners are doing a very good business in the dry diggings."

We copy the following from the Pacific News of January 12th:

"An act has been passed, and has received the signatures of the Governor, authorizing a loan of money until a permanent fund can be raised to meet the expenses of the State. The loan is not to exceed two hundred thousand dollars, and is to be raised for a time not more than twenty nor less than six years. The interest upon it is to be paid quarter yearly, and the principal is payable at the pleasure of the State, at any time after six years. The Treasurer of the State is authorized to receive proposals in writing, until the twenty-fifth day of January, 1850, at 12 o'clock, M."

"We have been informed, from an intelligent and reliable source, that there are hundreds of letters now lying scattered on the road between Chagres and Panama. We do not know whether these letters have been lost from the public or from private mails. Either all, or the greater part of them, at least, will never reach their port of destination. There has been gross, culpable and altogether inexcusable neglect in this matter somewhere. It is impossible, of course, to tell who are the sufferers, but probably many of those who deem that their letters are now lying in our post-office, would be more likely to find them in the mud of the Isthmus of Darien."

The Pacific News of January 8th, says: "As regards articles of manufacture, prepared expressly for California, we see that an undertaker of New York is making a large assortment of coffins, and shipping them for San Francisco. We well recollect a case somewhat similar to this. In the course of one season, when the yellow fever was raging violently in New Orleans, a shrewd Yankee, thinking that a fair field for speculation was open to him, shipped a load of coffins for the New Orleans market. On the arrival of the vessel, some of the good citizens of that place, looking upon the whole transaction as a tacit insult, formed themselves into a species of 'Boston tea-party,' went on board of the ship, and threw the coffins into the stream."

[From the Panama Echo, January 17.]

The Mail which leaves to-day for the Oregon for San Francisco, is composed of more than 300 bags, of which 60 were brought at Chagres by the Falcon, and arrived in this city on Tuesday last, under the care of Mr. Baily, the postal agent.

Among the passengers on the Falcon, are Maj. Blake and Maj. Merrill, of the U. S. Army; also, Amos B. Corwine, Esq., American Consul for Panama. Mr. C. is invested with ample authority from the Post Office Department to expedite the mails across the Isthmus, and pay all expenses attending the transit.

The Isthmus of Panama is about fifty miles in breadth, less than any other part of the continent of America, and from the falling off of the great range of Cordilleras, running from the Rocky Mountains to the Andes, it has always been considered as the region in which, if any, an easy communication would be effected, either by canal or road, between the two seas. The route over it is probably worse now than in the early days of Spanish dominion, when the gold of Peru passed over it to freight, with almost fabulous wealth the argosies of Spain. No wheel carriage has ever attempted to cross it. The present mode of doing so is by canoe, up the Chagres river, set, for a great part of the distance, by poles, against the current, and requiring twenty-eight to thirty hours to Cruces. Thence to Panama there is a mule road, difficult at all times for women and children, particularly with the effects of a moving or emigrating party, and the rainy season almost impassable.

[From the Polynesian, of December 15.]

TREATY WITH THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—A treaty of commerce and navigation has been negotiated at San Francisco, by Charles Eames, Esq., Commissioner of the United States, and J. J. Judd, Plenipotentiary Extraordinary of the Hawaiian Government.

The brig Patapsco, Capt. West, 150 days from Boston, was driven ashore during a heavy South-west storm, on the night of the 13th. She was at anchor outside when the gale commenced. In the morning she was discovered bilged upon the reef.

The study of the Rev. Mr. Thurston of Ruinu, Hawaii, has been consumed by fire. Translations and other written memoranda, which have cost immense labor, and which can never be replaced, together with the accumulated papers of thirty years, have been destroyed.

The propeller Massachusetts, and the sloop-of-war St. Mary's, were lying in the port of Honolulu on the 7th of December.

[From the Pacific News of Jan. 12.]

FLOOD AT SACRAMENTO CITY.—What we have long anticipated has at last taken place. The waters, after threatening for weeks, have performed their work at Sacramento—the city is inundated. We learn from a passenger by the steamer Sensator, that the average depth of water there is four feet. There are, however, some few knolls yet above water, on the tops of which hundreds have collected as a last resort. We regret to learn that several instances of death by drowning have occurred. One gentleman informs us of a case of four men, in a state of intoxication, who fell overboard from a boat and perished. The loss of property in the city alone must be immense. In addition to this, herds of cattle in the country have been swept off in great numbers and drowned. The lowest estimate of loss which we have heard is one million of dollars. The current running through the streets is very strong, and a great proportion of the property lying loose has, of course, been swept away; houses and tents have also been swept away. One brick house, in course of erection, had the walls cracked, and the foundations of others loosened. Many, in endeavoring to save themselves, were forced to leave the sick, and even the helpless, to the mercy of circumstances. A gentleman informs us of an instance that came within his knowledge, of a man who was almost dying for want of water to quench his thirst, and yet who, although the water was flowing within a few inches of his berth, was so sick that he could not reach out and help himself.

In addition to the loss of life and property, in addition to the blighted prospects of hundreds, what shall we say of the immediate distress which the inundation has produced? With many of the houses only one story high, with the rushing water covering almost every spot of land in the city, with no conveniences for making fires, for sleeping, and for cooking, it is difficult to see how the inhabitants of Sacramento manage to exist at the present time.

The elements seem to be against us. Fire has swept through our own city; the same calamity has visited Stockton, the central point of the south; and now, to complete the circuit, the floods have poured down with devastating power upon Sacramento, the metropolis of the north. With a miracle of elasticity, San Francisco has recovered from its shock. Stockton is rapidly regaining its former appearance, and we cannot think, with many, that this overwhelming flood from the mountains of the north, will destroy the prospects of Sacramento. We understand that a hundred thousand dollars have already been subscribed by the citizens of Sacramento towards the construction of a levee.

This is a matter which long since should have engaged the most earnest attention of the population of that city; and, if attended to in time, would probably, in a great degree, have ameliorated, if not totally prevented, the late catastrophe. We hope to see it carried into thorough effect, and Sacramento shortly resume her usual position as an inland commercial city, notwithstanding the severe ordeal through which she is now passing.

The following persons came passengers on the Alabama:

Messrs R M Price and servant, U S N, Dr J H Fuller, A F Hedges, Wm P Bedant, W L Crow, J Lyons, B Genin, S W Bates, A A Dalton, J M Caughlan, W McNulty, W M Murray, J Bunnell, W Moore, W R Miller, E J Bonton, J H Miller, J Langer, J McAlpin, J Forster, Dr Gaulard, E W Osgood, S J Miller, A Young, J Stubbs, W Murray, D B Reiter, Mrs Waite and servt, J Bell and lady, J Vaughn, T S Mather, T J Hoellberger, J Hunter, R Newbern, R D Johnson, C Ames, S Turner, E C Smith, G Morris, D Grant, A Abbott, J G Haden, J J Gardner, L Grogham, L Gibson, R R Slater, R L Williams, De W H Silver, S A Berry, W Leland, R C Crane, L Baker, Dr Bl ..., G S Isham, J J Ornsby, T C Couch, D W Schmit ..., H Wolther, C Gass, J H Christison, Capt Paul Benoist, J H Baird.

The Chilian Murders.

The following is the statement of Dr. R. T. Gill, who was one of the prisoners taken by the Chilians:

In some of the numerous gulches of the Calaveras, where there were supposed to be rich diggings, several Americans were making their winter quarters. While engaged in building their cabins, a Spaniard came and settled near them, bringing with him about fourteen pesos. But knowing himself to be an intruder, and feeling insecure with the small number he had with him, he obtained more of his countrymen to come and settle with him, numbering from sixty to one hundred in all. The Americans took the matter into consideration and gave them a peaceful but firm notice to leave the place, allowing them eight days for their departure. They not complying with the notice, the Americans went to them in a body, and gave them notice to leave immediately, notifying them at the same time, that if they did not, they would be fined two ounces a day, a piece, for as long as they remained afterwards. The person in authority over the foreigners replied that he would not leave if a thousand Americans were to come, or something to this intent. His reply was in Spanish, and not perfectly understood. He, however, went to see Judge Collier, the American Alcalde, and asked if it was absolutely necessary for them to leave, and requested time to inquire into the legality of the requisition, and have time to remove his goods. Fifteen days were given him for this purpose, on condition that no more work should be done until this question was settled. A few days after, some Americans going to work, found them digging. The Spaniards, presenting pistols, declared that they would shoot any American who attempted to work there. The Judge then ordered a force to arrest them and bring them before him. The peons were then fined one ounce each, and the time extended. In a few days they were found again at work, and again abused the Americans working near them.

On the evening of the 27th, about half-past 7 o'clock, they went to the various American tents, commencing with those nearest, and without presenting any authority, seized and bound the inmates. The writer was chatting in an adjoining log-cabin at the time. His attention was arrested by the opening of the door; and seeing, indistinctly in the dark, a number of persons presenting fire-arms, he inquired what they wanted. They immediately seized and bound him, and exclaimed, "Vamos for Stockton." He complained of the pain caused by his bonds, when one of them presented a cocked pistol to his head and threatened to shoot him if he continued his complaints. The Americans in the adjoining cabins were also seized and bound. One of these was an old man 64 years of age. Another individual hearing them coming him, turned in time to dodge from the pistol which was aimed at his head. The ball entered the breast of one of his captive comrades.

They then inquired where the Judge's cabin was. They were told that it was several rods below. Seizing an axe, they went to the cabin which they supposed to be the Judge's, stove the door in, and immediately fired upon the inmates, killing one old man on the spot. Another person received a ball in one side, which lodged in the opposite; another received a stab in the breast, and also a pistol ball through the cheek; and another was shot through the arm and stabbed in the ribs. He was then examined, and finding that he was unarmed, they dragged him from the cabin and knocked him down with a gun, cutting his head to the skull and rendering him senseless by the blow. At another cabin, a boy was cut in the head by a knife. The wounded men were then brought to the other cabin above; and the writer had by hard, very hard entreaty, prevailed upon the Chilians to let him examine the man shot in the breast, when the other wounded men were brought in, and he had only time sufficient to see the probable mortality of the wound, when he was ordered out and again bound. He then urged that they should send for a regular physician, who had gone, they said, for an Alcalde named Scullins. Soon, however, they marched the prisoners to the place where Scullins lived, distant about eight miles. They halted about two hundred yards from his tent, and went after the Alcalde and physician, who refused to come, and we were forced to return, crossing and recrossing the Calaveras on a log, with hands tied, some of us falling in, others choosing to wade at once, about middle deep.

They then marched us to their camp, and then down through mud and water towards Stockton; passing the Double Springs they declared that they would shoot the first that spoke. On our journey next morning we came to a tent six miles this side of the Double Springs, kept by an Englishman and an Irishman, who gave the Chilians hot coffee, etc., but gave us nothing. But on our begging for something the miserable wretches gave us two or three cups of coffee, a few small pieces of cold pork, and a handfull of musty hard bread, about enough for three men, and we numbered sixteen. They then marched us twelve miles to the Calaveras, and were not intending to let us stop a moment—they having provided themselves with crackers, cheese, and jerked beef. But we begged hard, and some men coming up and speaking in our favor, we were given some crackers and cheese, the Chilians grumbling at our being permitted to have food.

Here we crossed the river again, and the Chilians debated whether they should pay our ferriage or drive us through the water, (about five feet deep.) After crossing we passed along by Mr. Rainey's tent, at which place they had promised to stop, in order to dress the wounds of the four men who had been brought along. They did not stop. Further they passed a tent where a man was loading a gun; they at once became suspicious. Soon after this man passed us on horseback at full gallop, and said, "take care of yourselves boys." The Chilians inquired of one of our party what he said. He replied, "he gave a compliment." They then inquired of the writer, who replied that he could not tell them in Spanish. They then told the writer that should they see any evidence of an attempt at rescue, they would first shoot him, and then the others who could speak a little Spanish They marched us about half a mile further on the road and turned off to a Mexican tent, where, I believe, they were told that there was a party of eighteen Americans waiting to rescue us on the other road. Having tarried but a short time at this tent, they left the road and struck for the Calaveras and marched us along its banks, through bushes, long grass and mud, looking for a place to recross and strike another road. Every little noise would frighten them, and they would stop and change their direction. We finally reached the road, at which they were much frightened and turned for the east. They then marched hither and thither undecided, their numbers continually falling off from fatigue. Three or four of their mules had given out. About 10 o'clock they halted at a ravine, completely exhausted, made a little fire for themselves, and permitted us to lay down, releasing the hands of some of us, whose lower they began to court. Not having even a blanket a piece, we lay for two hours in our clothes. So cold and wet was the ground, that when we arose we found ourselves stiff with the rheumatism, our feet blistered and our clothes wet and frozen.

There were only three men on guard awake. We awoke the rest and asked them to start on, which they reluctantly assented to. Soon, however, the old man began to fail from cold and hunger, and at last he sat down telling them to shoot him, if they wished, for that he could go no further. He had asked them in the evening the privilege of riding one of their mules, which they refused. Finding that he could not walk and fearing to leave him, they let him ride; but he was so weak that he could not ride far and had to be taken off—a fire was then made to warm him. The Chilians were so stiff with cold and fatigue that they also made a fire; being so far from the road they did not fear detection. Upon resuming our journey they again struck the road, but immediately left it, and marched far from it in a direction contrary to Stockton. When coming to a lagoon they tried to pass it by going S. E., (Stockton lying S. W.) Finding they could not, and their company continually diminishing, we told them they must go directly to Stockton, and that if they were afraid to take us we would take them. On proceeding to secure them from harm, if possible, they continued. We struck for the road, and their leader, who the day previous had walked by my side with a pistol constantly presented, now said that he could go no further, but feeling that he was necessary we got him on a mule and *marched him along in our custody.*

Finally reaching a tent on the road, we found, to our great surprise, that we were *nine miles from* Stockton. We supposed we were within two miles of the place. Going up to the tent, we found a company who had come to rescue us, and had been searching all night for us. They insisted that the Chilians should deliver up their arms and be bound; this the Chilians resisted, but in vain. We were then informed that we could not take them to Stockton, which were very desirous of doing, and they were taken from us and *marched back to the mountains to answer to the charge of murder!*

We came on to Stockton, and delivered ourselves up as prisoners. Here we ascertained that the warrant for our arrest, which was exhibited on the afternoon of the previous day, for the first time, had been obtained by illegal means; and no one appearing against us, although the complainant was in town, we were honorably discharged.

Two men were left behind in the cabin—one was very sick with fever, the other badly wounded—yet the Chilians refused to leave any one to attend them. One of their own number, whom they had shot accidentally, while firing upon the inmates of the cabin in which they perpetrated their most serious butchery, they left unburied. Mr. Starr, the person badly wounded in the cabin, was found dead the next day. He was an inoffensive man, and leaves a family of ten children to mourn his loss. The other person shot dead was also aged, and leaves five children to lament his loss. The occupants of this cabin—where the bloodiest part of the scene took place—never had any thing to do with the matter in question. They evidently supposed that it was the *Judge's* cabin, and undoubtedly thought they were venting their rage upon him and his friends.

R. T. GILL, M. D.

List of Vessels Arrived at San Francisco.

January 12—Sarah Parker, Codi, 190 days from Nantucket.
Ship Citizens, Howland, 154 days from Nantucket.
Ship Prince de Joinville, Adams, 186 days from New York.
Brig John Parker, Dow, 177 days from Boston.
Bark Bostonian, Gardiner, 178 days from Boston.
Bark Harmeon, Starr, 158 days from New York.
Bark San Francisco, Remmonds, 140 days from Beverley, Massachusetts.
Bark Alice Tarleton, Hall, 48 days from Valparaiso.
Bark J R Wain, Percival, 65 days from Tuckahoma.
Bark Columbus Tompson, Tilson, 178 days from Philadelphia.
Bark Eliza Ann, Carvin, 65 days from Panama.
Bark D Walcott, from Oregon.
Bark Adelide, Eyre, 160 days from Philadelphia.
Bark Rue, Arnold, 69 days from Benicia.
Bark Fortunatia, Gordon, from Portland.
Brig Belfast, Jordon, 12 days from San Diego.
Brig David Hedshaw, Newhall, 26 days from Oahu.
January 13—Bark Science, Howland, 135 days from Bangor, Maine.
Bark Burmah, Mumford, 196 days from Portland, Me.

THE HISTRIONICS.—Unluckily, in attempting to gratify our friends of the Histrionics, we have run afoul of one of our brethren of the press. We shall learn by-and-by that types are edged tools. We can only say to the editors of the Delta, and in fact to all the gentlemen of the press, that though we may have, and *hope* to have, many "a pretty quarrel" with them, we don't intend to let any body do the fighting but ourselves. The moderate reproof of our contemporary, only makes us the more regret the occasion which calls it forth. We think *Bertram* might have been criticised without commenting on a gentleman who does not belong to the stage. As to the Histrionics and their critics, we now give this public notice of our august intention of attending the next performance, and they must be on their best behavior; for, to tell the truth, these two or three little mistakes have soured our naturally amiable temper, and we intend to let it out and thus make ourselves agreeable—settle off *old* accounts and begin a new *one*.

THE ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—Last night *Meg Merrilies* was performed; it will be repeated tonight. The unearthly acting of Miss Cushman in this character will fill the house for nights to come. The other night a little incident occurred at this theatre out of which the imagination of our friends of the Delta manufactured quite an item. As we saw the whole affair, we will give our version. A young gentleman who had given up his seat to a lady, during the interval between the acts seated himself on the balustrade, leaning against a column. He was in conversation with some ladies, when the pit, feeling itself insulted by the act, set up all sorts of noises, hisses, yells, etc., etc. It was sometime before the young gentleman ascertained he was the cause of the uproar. It was too late to retract, so he continued his conversation with perfect self-possession, as if unconscious of the noise, which only grew louder. An officer politely requested him to remove; just at the moment the curtain rose, and thus gave him a good excuse for withdrawing. The affair is too trifling for a newspaper notice, but as it has thus been dignified, it is but fair the facts should be correctly stated. We never saw a man bear himself better when unexpectedly placed in an awkward predicament. An exhibition of the same coolness and control will be of great service to him in the practice of a profession which requires these qualities for success.

THE PLACIDE VARIETIES.—To-morrow evening we expect will witness this place of entertainment crowded to bid farewell to its excellent stage manager, Mr. Bass, who makes his last appearance on that occasion. All Placide's patrons will regret to part with him who has done so much to promote their gratification, and we have reason to know the feeling is reciprocated, but prior engagements compelling Mr. Bass to return to New York to open his own theatre there, he has no resource. He leaves a multitude of friends behind him, who we are sure will assemble to-morrow to bid him Godspeed, and testify by their presence their appreciation of his worth.

THE GRAND OPERA OF JERUSALEM.—This fine opera, by Verdi, will be presented this evening at the Orleans, with all the accompaniments of beautiful scenery, superb wardrobe, and striking tableaux. Owing to other arrangements, "Jerusalem" will not be again produced for some time, and we advise every one who has not witnessed the fine display made on the stage of the Orleans by the production of this opera, to go to-night and spend a truly delightful evening.

THE MODERN HOUSEWIFE.—We have received from the publishers, D. Appleton & Co., through the politeness of our friend J. B. Steel, "The Modern Housewife; or, Ménagère," a very neatly bound volume comprising 1000 receipts in the science of cookery, by the celebrated Alexis Soyer. Every married lady should be in possession of this work.

☞ Some of the papers are discussing the feasibility of stretching the wires—a cable of thirty-six strands—from Halifax to Ireland, and "along the banks of Newfoundland, which extends to within 160 miles of the Irish coast, below all currents." Estimated cost $3,000,000.

☞ A disastrous fire broke out in Richmond, Va., on the 18th inst., in the large four-story brick building occupied as a Cotton Factory, and owned by a Company known as the "Planter's Factory." Loss $40,000—insured.

☞ The Naval Court Martial now in session at Brooklyn Navy Yard, is occupied in the trial of a sailor by the name of Stewart, for attempting to throw an officer overboard.

☞ Nottingham presents the most crowded population of England. In one particular part, 4200 people dwell in a space not measuring 220 yards square.

☞ During the recent gale off the Yorkshire coast, England, a large number of vessels went down while at anchor, the crews in all cases perishing.

Died:

At her late residence in Caddo Parish, on the evening of the 20th inst., Mrs. EMILY HOLT.

☞ **The Knights Templars** who signed the Petition for the formation of an Encampment in this city, will meet at the Masonic Hall, THIS EVENING, February 28, at half-past 8 o'clock, for the purpose of appointing Officers on said petition. A full attendance is earnestly desired. (y28 1t

I. O. O. F.

☞ HOWARD LODGE NO. 15.—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.
(y28 1t R. SAMPSON, Secretary.

Philadelphia Fire Co. No. 14.

☞ The Officers and Members of the above Company are please attend a called meeting THIS EVENING, February 28.
(y28 1t A. KELLY, Chief Director.

☞ **John Toole,** Commission Merchant, Emigrant and Steamboat Agent, is prepared to engage tickets to the old countries, at Bank Place, near to office the bar.
(y28 1t JOHN TOOLE, at Bank Place.

Telegraphed to the "Daily Crescent."

[BY THE SOUTHERN LINE.]

NEW YORK, Feb. 23, 1850.—Cotton is firm, awaiting the arrival of the steamer. The sales of the week are 17,000 bales, closing at 13¼ to 13½c. for Fair—other articles unchanged.

The silk store of Stevens & Co., Pearl street, has been destroyed by fire. Loss $100,000, with an insurance for $50,000.

The steamer Antelope, of Philadelphia, is totally wrecked near Norfolk. No lives lost.

SECOND DISPATCH.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 24.—The steamer America arrived on the 23d. Cotton had fluctuated during the previous fortnight, and after various alterations the market settled down to the quotations by the Europa, viz: Fair Orleans, 7¼d.; Mobile, 7d.; Fair Upland, 7d. The sales of the two weeks reached 99,500 bales, of which 26,000 of American were taken on speculation....The Grain market was depressed. Indian Corn had receded 0d. per quarter on Yellow, and Flour had declined 1s. for good brands, with a downward tendency....The market for American Provisions has improved. Good Western Bacon has advanced 1s. to 2s. per cwt. Pork is in demand, but prices unchanged. Lard has declined....New qualities of Cheese are in demand....Tallow, 6d....Freights are steady and in demand....Money depressed. Interest, 2 to 2½ per cent. The Bullion in the Bank slightly decreased. Consols closed at 95¼ to 95¾ for money. American Securities are in fair demand at steady prices....The intelligence from the manufacturing districts and later accounts from India warrant the belief of increased orders.

THIRD DISPATCH.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 24.—The Queen's speech on the opening of Parliament was favorably received. The news from the Continent is of great importance. There have been great riots in Paris and some bloodshed. The ports of Greece are blockaded by the English fleet.

The two Houses of Parliament were opened on the 31st by commission. The Lord Chancellor delivered the Queen's speech, which stated that England was at peace with all the world. The explanations which had taken place with Austria and Turkey had lessened the necessity and disposition of England to interfere.

FOURTH DISPATCH.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 25.—Paris was in a state of siege. The President had ordered all the revolutionary liberty-poles to be cut down, when the mob rose and protested against it. One hundred thousand military were ordered out, and the mob was finally subdued and dispersed. The city continued under military rule, at the last dates, and much feeling had been excited against Louis Napoleon....Cotton was dull, and had slightly declined at Havre....There was a serious rupture between England and Greece, and a total suspension of intercourse between the two Governments. The difficulty arose in consequence of some dispute about the Ionian Islands. Five Greek vessels of war had been captured by the British squadron, and the Greek merchantmen were prevented from entering or leaving their ports by the blockade. The Greek Government would wait the action of the French and Russian Cabinets....The French papers say that Louis Napoleon wishes to imitate the example of his uncle, and that this was his object in causing the riots in Paris.

FIFTH DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—The Cotton market is unsettled....Buyers are unwilling to offer prices previous to the arrival of the steamer....Flour dull and depressed....Corn declined 2c....Sales of 1000 bbls. Mess Pork at $10 50; Prime, $8 50. Lard steady....Sales of New Orleans Sugar at 4¾ to 5c....Molasses 27c....Tobacco firm....Coffee dull....The America reached Boston this morning....In London Coffee was advancing—Laguayra 56s; St. Domingo 55s....White Corn declined 1s. 6d....There had been a terrible storm at Liverpool, with much damage to the shipping. The packet ship Stephen Whitney, of New York, was lost....The Prussian Constitution has been adopted....The Pope will return immediately to Rome....The Circassians have gained a great advantage over the Russians in a recent battle....Austria and Russia have demanded the expulsion of the Polish refugees in Switzerland. Nothing else of moment.

☞ The Mayor of Pittsburgh has declared his determination to break up all houses of ill repute in that city.

☞ Henry Quinn, two years of age, and John Devlin, six years of age, were burned to death in New York, on the 18th. The mothers of the children had locked them in a room, and gone to a church near by.

☞ The London Dispatch says that the Russian is greatly superior to the English navy in numbers, and is manned to a certain extent by the intrepid Finlanders.

Amusements....This Evening.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—"Gay Mansoring, or the Gipsy's Prophecy"—"Thirty-three John Street."

PLACIDE'S VARIETIES.—"The Serious Family"—"The Nereid Queen."

ORLEANS THEATRE.—"Jerusalem."

ST. CHARLES HOTEL.—Ball for the Benefit of Columbia Lodge No. 24.

ARMORY HALL.—Brewer's Panorama.

Auction Sales This Day.

F. H. PETITPAIN will sell at 10 o'clock, at No. 8 Canal street—Dry Goods by catalogue, Umbrellas, and Cottonades.

J. A. BEARD will sell, at 12 o'clock, at Banks Arcade—Real Estate.

SYKES, LYNE & Co. will sell, at half-past 10 o'clock, at 51 Magazine street—Groceries, Provisions and Liquors....At half-past 12 o'clock, at the corner of Magazine and Canal streets—Tic Plate....At half-past 1, on the Levee, opposite Post 14, Third Municipality—Coal.

WM. P. SCOTT will sell, at half-past 10 o'clock, at 87 Camp street—Furniture.

S. GEYMULLY will sell, at 4 o'clock, at the corner of Jackson and Franklin streets—Grocery Store.

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

CRYSTAL FOUNT DIVISION, No. 4, at Crystal Fount Hall, No. 222 Tchoupitoulas street, at half-past 7 o'clock.

WASHINGTON DIVISION, No. 5, at Younger Brothers' Hall, Lafayette, at half-past 7 o'clock.

Daughters of Temperance.

OLEANDER UNION, No. 5, at No. 8, Maringy's Buildings, Third Municipality, every Thursday, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

The Placide Varieties.

☞ FAREWELL BENEFIT of Mr. BASS, and Last Night of his performing in New Orleans.

On *FRIDAY EVENING, March 1, 1850,*

The performances will commence with the admired Comedy of

THE SOLDIER'S DAUGHTER.

Governor Heartall.....Mr. Bass
Frank Heartall.....
Timothy Quaintmeadow.....Mr. Holland.
Widow Cheveley.....Mrs. Stuart,
—who has with great kindness volunteered her services.
Susan.....Mrs. Johnston.

To be followed by a new

GRAND DIVERTISSEMENT,

in which Mlle. Antonia Hilarion, Emilie Dunn, H. Waite, J. Vallée, Mons. Maeglin, Bennery, Pinquery, and Sig. Vegas, will appear.

To conclude (by desire) with the Comedy of

CHARLES THE SECOND.

Capt. Copp.....Mr. Bass
Mary Copp.....Mrs. C. Howard
In which she will sing "The Old Arm Chair," and with Miss Melville the Duett, "I've Wandered in Dreams."

During the evening Mr. Duffield will sing "The White Squall."

☞ Boxes and Parquette, $5 cents; Upper Boxes, 50 cents; Gallery, 25 cents.
(y28 1t

☞ **Commercial Exchange Hall**—THIS DAY, Wednesday, and FRIDAY, 1st of March, Dr. HOLLICK will lecture on *Personal Physiology and Hygiene of Life*, for GENTLEMEN only. (Youths not admitted.) at half-past 7 o'clock, P. M.; and for LADIES only at 1 P. M., on *Female Health.*

Both Lectures will be illustrated by his splendid Series of Sixteen Anatomical Models and Preparations.

Admission Fifty Cents, for Gentlemen—Ladies, *Free.*
(y27

☞ **To the Benevolent.**—In consequence of the late fire on Perdido street, a family and certain individuals are thrown on the world's cold charity....Any one on whom fortune yet smiles can learn particulars from Dr. Messing, Carondelet street, and Dr. Jenkins, Barone street