AMUSEMENTS.—This Evening.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—"Evangeline"—"Actress and Cheapside"—"Little Magnet"—"Sleep—Death."

PRENTISS'S VARIETIES.—"The Sisters Family"—"The Model Queen."

ARCADE HALL.—Spiritualistic Experiments.

CONVENTION BUILDING HALL.—Concert.

The Daily Crescent.

NEW ORLEANS:

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 26, 1850.

POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENTS.—We must hereafter refuse to publish notices of meetings, etc., etc., unless a responsible name is sent with each. We have on our books several hundred dollars for work of this kind, which we never expect to collect—the scattered rules of the last campaign. We cannot afford to lose any more.

☞ Mr. CHARLES S. BADGER is our Traveling Agent for Including and Weekly Crescent. We bespeak for him a liberal reception in all sections of the country which he may visit.

☞ In our remarks of yesterday on the subject of reconstitution, we expressed the opinion that a decided majority would oppose the measure. We are more and more confirmed in our opinion, but at the same time, would caution the opponents of the scheme not to be so sanguine as to expect its defeat without their votes. If they are lukewarm and inactive, a result may follow which will not only force this most obnoxious measure upon them, but entail other evils, of which, perhaps, they little think. It is also important that a full and decided expression of public sentiment should be given, for the reason that a bare majority will only scotch the snake and not kill it, and will incite the advocates of the measure to renewed efforts for its accomplishment. But if the people will rise en masse, and every man feel that the responsibility rests on him, we are confident such a majority will be shown, that the measure will be put to rest for the present generation. There are some cases where "a miss is as good as a mile" may be true, but the present is not one of them.

THE CASE OF THE RUSSIA.—For a few days past we have allowed the old lumber craft to drift out of sight. Arguments have been made by Messrs. Winthrop and Benjamin. Mr. Prentiss commenced late on Saturday and continued yesterday and will probably conclude to-day, when he will be followed by Randell Hunt, for the defence. In consequence of the absence of Mr. Frost during the arguments of the prosecution, he declines participating in the discussion. Mr. Hunton, the District Attorney, will close.

Mr. Prentiss is making one of his finest speeches, replete with wit, sarcasm, eloquence and reason. Those who have never heard this distinguished orator should not lose this opportunity.

THE CASE OF THE NOTARIES.—A mandamus was issued by Judge Buchanan, at the instance of Bandoin, commanding Percy, a late Notary, to deliver over the archives of his office to Mr. Bandoin. Mr. Percy, for answer, contended that he was appointed Notary in 1839, under the act of 1813, and that he holds his office during good behavior, or at least until the Legislature passes a law giving the Governor authority to appoint Notaries. Messrs. Grymes and Roselius appeared for the defendant. Judge Bullard, on behalf of the plaintiff, maintained that the article of the Constitution—article 96—limited the term of the office: "The duration of all offices not fixed by this Constitution shall never exceed four years." The plaintiff exhibited a commission and evidence that he had taken the oath. The defendant exhibited his commission and oath. These documents showed that the defendant had held the office since the adoption of the new Constitution, for a term beyond the four years. That instrument was explicit and precise in its terms; it did not require the aid of the Legislature to carry out its command. The law of 1813 was abrogated only in so far as it conflicted with the Constitution. This was only in regard to the duration of the office. The act of 1813 made it for life or good behavior. The Constitution repealed this by limiting the term, but left the other provisions of the act in force. Thus, the office being vacated by the lapse of time, the Governor appointed a new officer. The room was filled by members of the Bar, and by the friends of the old and new Notaries. The cause was ably signed by the eminent advocates, who consumed the entire day in the discussion. A decision will be rendered this morning.

☞ We observe in the list of newly appointed Notaries the name of our friend, Maj. Wm. L. Poole, as the successor of J. B. Marks. The latter gentleman, in the discharge of his official duties, gave great satisfaction to the public and to the bar. Mr. Poole will be equally fortunate. He is a gentleman of many amiable and excellent traits, and possesses, we should think, every requisite qualification. He went through a regular training for the legal profession, during his early manhood, in which he would no doubt have become eminent, but for the fact that during the crisis of nullification in South Carolina he was drawn off into political life. From 1830 to 1833, if we are correctly informed, he was the conductor of a spirited newspaper, and as he bore himself nobly during his connection with the press, we consider it quite sufficient proof that he will make a first rate Notary Public.

ARRIVAL OF THE FALCON.—The steamship Falcon, Lieut. Hartstene commanding, arrived yesterday morning from Havana. She left that port on Wednesday last, the 21st, but on Thursday night and Friday encountered a severe norther, which delayed her arrival. The steamship Ohio, for New York, and the Georgia, for Chagres, were to leave on the 23d inst. The Georgia had about 1000 passengers, of whom 375 were transferred from the Falcon. The Isabel, for Charleston, was to leave on the same day.

There is no news of interest. The Falcon brings $8,652 in gold dust, for Manuel White & Co., and 73 passengers, of whom the following is a list, for which we are indebted to the courtesy of the purser of the boat:

From Havana.—S Rice and lady, Mr Vieu and 3 children, B Brooks and lady, J A Robinson, lady and 2 daughters, Mrs Lane and 2 children, Mr Dashesnaud and 2 sons, Mrs R Kynoch, J R Lowe, D M Cruzat, Mr Delisle, T A Delano, Mr Kielsen, Spanish Secretary of Spanish Legation; P Campos, Mr Derbesiles, D E Jack, Mr Cadoret, Wasson and child, De Gass, J F Carter, Mr Trenich, R White.

From Chagres, per Ohio.—Mrs Tully and 4 children, A J Webster, H B Gold, W R Buttender, W Terry, G H Clark, W Smith, J S Sayre, T A Babcock, Dr Oatman, C Oatman, E S Kyle, W F Kerr, R S Benoit, J B Jackson, S F Jackson, W Yeaker, J Yeaker.

From New York, per Georgia.—P M Gaschoyer and son, J Adams, W Scott, Thomas, Fall Cook, A D Carr, J Call, G H Minot, M Howell, W W Rusk, Mrs Peace, J Conson, Mr Armstrong, Mrs Armstrong, Mr McDonald, Miss Cummings, M Clark, Mr Burns, Mr Bell, W Otles, Mr Hinshaw.

☞ In an apparently authorized statement in the New York Herald, as to the number of concerts Jenny Lind is to give in our different cities, reference is also made to the price of tickets. The writer of the article, however, is not able to state the price; but from the following in the statement we may guess how much Jenny's song are to cost: "In London, the price of tickets ranged from five to fifty dollars; in the Providence of England, from three to fifteen; on the continent the same; but have very often been sold at auction for enormous sums; and we have now before us an account of two concerts given by her in the town of Norwich, in England, a place of about eleven thousand inhabitants, where 4,143 tickets were sold, which realized £1,859 11s., or about $9,300, in a mere village, which concerts were to enable her to establish a fund for the purchase of fuel for the poor of that place in winter."

ORLEANS THEATRE.—The grand opera of "Jerusalem" will be performed this evening. It should be heard by every lover of music. The scenery and tableaux are striking and effective. Rehearsing thing brought out at the Orleans, all the details are as perfect as art can present them.

☞ Prof. Garland will deliver his third Lecture on Meteorology at the Lyceum Hall this evening, commencing at half past 7 o'clock. The subject will be the Habitudes of the Atmosphere in respect to Heat, and will be illustrated by brilliant experiments.

THE ATTRACTION AT ARCHERY HALL.—Mr. Fiske's lectures and experiments have become the town talk. Those who at first were decidedly sceptical are beginning to have their doubts removed, and are investigating the subject with candor and attention. We are requested to say that Mr. Fiske will form private classes, of not less than ten, at any hour during the day.

☞ M. de Bois le Comte, the new Minister to our Government from the French Republic, has arrived at Washington.

☞ The President of the United States has officially recognized Alfred Gudeffroy as Consul of the Free and Hanseatic City of Hamburgh for California.

The New Charter.

Though this law is on our first page, its great length will prevent many of our readers from attempting to read it through. We shall therefore undertake to present in brief space its numerous details, reserving any comments until we have placed our readers in possession of the merits of the cause.

Section 1. Gives the boundaries of the city.

2. Divides the city into three sections, corresponding with the present municipalities.

3. Divides the sections into nine districts, for the election of aldermen.

4. Provides for the government of the city. The officers are to be one Mayor, two Recorders, one Surveyor, one Street Commissioner, one Chief of Police, and a Board of Aldermen, to be styled the "City Council of New Orleans," and as many subordinate officers for preserving the peace and good order of the city as the Council shall deem necessary.

5. The qualifications of these officers are the same as those required of Representatives in the General Assembly.

6. These officers are all to be elected every other year, by the voters of the city. The election is to take place on the fourth Monday of April, and their duties to commence on the second Monday of May.

7. Aldermen are to be elected on the same day and for the same period.

8. And are to have the same qualifications.

9. A poll is to be held as near the center of each district as practicable.

10. Elections are to be conducted by three inspectors, one appointed by the Mayor, the others by the City Council. Two clerks appointed by the Council.

11. Inspectors must make returns to the Mayor, who, in the presence of the Recorders, and within three days from their reception, must open and examine them, and publish the result in the official journal.

12. In case of the death, removal, or resignation of any officer, the Council will make a temporary appointment, and a new election be immediately ordered.

13. All officers are to take the oath prescribed by the Constitution.

14. Representation shall be regulated and ascertained by the number of the *qualified electors* in each district—but each district shall have at least one member.

15. The City Council shall, at their first session, cause a census to be taken. A representative number shall be fixed and each district shall have as many aldermen as its free population shall entitle it to, and an alderman for every fraction exceeding one-half of the representative number.

16. These aldermen shall constitute the City Council, over which the Recorders shall preside in turn for the space of one month.

17. Provides for the organization of the Council and its mode of transacting business.

18. No member of the City Council shall be appointed to office during the term for which he was elected, nor for six months after, and no one in the employment of the city shall be interested in any contract, or in the purchase of property sold by the city.

19. Invests the Council with the ordinary powers necessary for the police of the city.

20. Invests them with all the powers of the General and Municipal Councils over the property belonging to the city, or to the different sections; but the revenues, or the price of property sold, shall be expended for the benefit of the section to which it belonged.

21. A majority of all the members elected are necessary to pass ordinances or resolutions; but all ordinances for a specific improvement, the sale or disposition of any property, or making any appropriation of money, or laying any tax, shall be published for two days, with the yeas and nays, before the vote is taken on its final passage.

22. The Council is forbidden to emit bills of credit, notes or paper currency, or to create any debt. All contracts must be for cash, and all contracts or purchases must be by auction after advertisement.

23. Empowers the Council to raise a tax for the support of the city; providing, however, that no more money shall be expended in either section for the purposes of local improvements, than the balance which may remain to its credit after having deducted the proportion of such section in the general expenses of the city.

24. Authorizes the assessment of uniform rates of wharfage, and taxation on drays, carriages, theatres, etc., etc.

25. The Council, before they fix upon the amount of taxes to be assessed for each year, shall publish a detailed estimate of the various items of expenditure, for at least thirty days.

26. The same powers and rights now existing in relation to the taxes in the Municipalities, shall be exercised by the City Council.

27. That all bonds in criminal cases forfeited, shall be recovered for the use of the City Treasury.

28. All money shall be drawn on warrants based on specific appropriations and detailed statements.

29. The Mayor must be at least thirty years of age. His office must be in some central place in the city. He shall exercise the powers usually conferred on the office, and is to be ex-officio an examining magistrate in all cases involving a punishment exceeding seven years.

30. Gives him the veto power, to be overcome only by a vote of two-thirds of the Council.

31. The salary of the Mayor is to be fixed by the Council, but is not to exceed $5000, and he is prohibited from receiving fees for his own use.

32. The Recorders must be at least thirty years of age. They must keep open their offices from 9 o'clock A. M. till 2 o'clock P. M., on every day except Sundays. They are to keep records showing the names of persons accused, etc., etc. The salary to be fixed by the City Council, and not to exceed $3000.

33. The Recorders are to fulfil the duties now performed by the present Recorders.

34. The Comptroller's salary shall not exceed $3000.

35. It shall be his duty to make out on the first Mondays of March and September, a detailed statement of the receipts and expenditures and of the condition of the Treasury, which shall be published in the official gazette.

36. The Treasurer shall receive as his compensation, commissions not exceeding 2½ per cent on all sums received by him. He shall collect the revenues at his own expense, and pay all warrants of the Comptroller.

37. There shall be one City Surveyor, whose salary shall not exceed $3000.

38. Creates the office of Commissioner of Streets, whose salary shall not exceed $3000.

39. The Chief of the Police shall not receive more than $3000.

40. The Attorney for the city shall receive a salary not exceeding $3000. He shall be appointed for two years and shall receive no fees. No assistant counsel shall be employed except by a vote of three-fourths of the council.

41. This charter is to be in full force if the people of the city should desire a reunion of the three Municipalities. And the city council elected under this act shall proceed to organize the government of the city under this charter.

42. That all the rights and power of the General Council are vested in the City Council.

This synopsis occupies so much space that all observations on the law must be deferred.

NEW FASHIONABLE MOVE.—The New York Daily Times mentions a *matinee dansante*—a new species of entertainment which the bolder and more enterprising of New York fashionables are beginning to engraft upon the already vitiated stock of good old fashioned Knickerbocker simplicity. A *matinee dansante* means a morning devoted to dancing. The custom is, of course, borrowed from abroad. It seems to have hit the fancy of the gayer portion of the aristocracy, who are making vigorous efforts to establish it as a permanent institution of New York good society.

☞ The President has issued an order to the Secretary of War, directing that the full uniform now worn in the army, a blue dress coat with white buff linings, band-box hat, etc. etc., shall be thrown aside, and the undress frock now worn shall be the full uniform, with the addition of epaulettes, sash, etc., the removal of which makes an undress uniform. The dress coat worn by the privates is substituted by a sack.

☞ The President of the United States has officially recognized Henry Wilson as Consul of the King of the Belgians for Boston.

Father Mathew.

The Reverend Father is continuing the good work in our city with great success. At the close of his labors on Sunday it was estimated that he had administered the total abstinence pledge to 1000 persons at St. Patrick's Church. Last evening he addressed the people at the beautiful chapel of St. Therese, on Camp street, which was thronged with an attentive auditory, all anxious to hear the man whose name has been a household word with us for years, and for whose coming many a prayer has been offered up by his countrymen. There is a practical eloquence in the plain, common sense appeal of Father Mathew that all the flowers of rhetoric could not improve. It tells upon the heart, rivets the attention of those to whom it is addressed, and every word has time to impress itself upon their memory. No attempt is made to soar away from the subject, or to introduce high wrought fancies; but like a father addressing his children the words of advice are kindly given and feelingly delivered. Father Mathew has not come among us to play the orator, and whoever attends to hear him will be disappointed if he expects to listen to a fine address. He stands before assembled thousands in the garb of an humble priest—a good old man—whose aim is only to reform the inebriate and advance the cause of Temperance. No set discourse dwells upon his tongue, but in homely phrase he pleads in behalf of the object of his mission; he presents in faithful colors the bright and dark sides of the picture, and asks the inebriate to turn from the bowl which will eventually drown hope and bubble to the brim with misery and despair.

The pledge was administered last evening to a great number, and we are informed that it is the intention of Father Mathew to continue his labors at the chapel of St. Therese for several days. He will attend at half-past 9 every morning and at 7 in the evening. It is earnestly hoped that the state of his health will enable him to accomplish this.

Supreme Court.

MONDAY, March 25.—Present: Ch. J. Eustis, Judges Rost, Slidell and Preston.

EUSTIS, Ch. J.—1. *Lowry* vs. *Erwin*. This case comes up from a judgment in the District on the return of a mandate of the Supreme Court of the United States, reversing the judgment of the Supreme and District Courts of this State. Judgement for the plaintiff reversed, and judgement given for defendants, with costs in both courts.

2. *Courtney* vs. *Perkins*. Verdict and judgement for defendants affirmed with costs.

3. *Fletcher* vs. *Fletcher*. Judgment of plaintiff reversed, and judgment rendered for defendant. The Court say there can be no revision of the sale, for there has been no default established on behalf of the defendant; and the plaintiff can only recover the price of the land, with interest.

4. *Turnbull, Administrator, etc.*, vs. *Hesse & Hepsitem*. Judgement of plaintiff for the sum claimed affirmed; sequestration dismissed for insufficiency of affidavit, which reads—"That plaintiff has reason to believe, and finds, that the defendant will sell or dispose of said crop, or cause to be removed said slaves from the State, during the pendency of the suit." The Court say this affidavit is objected to as insufficient, because the plaintiff does not aver to the ownership of the land or slaves. It is evident that without this assertion there is no cause for the sequestration, and that the plaintiff has not brought himself within art. 276 of the Code of Practice, etc. The District Court therefore erred in maintaining the sequestration.

ROST, J.—5. *Story's Heirs* vs. *Story's Succession*. Contesting a decree homologating partition among the heirs. Judgement homologating partition reversed and partition set aside. Case remanded for new proceedings.

6. *Langlois & Perry* vs. *Brown, Administrator, etc.* Judgement for plaintiff affirmed.

SLIDELL J.—7. *Lanoue* vs. *Bozeg*. Appeal dismissed.

8. *Perkins* vs. *Bank of Louisiana*. Judgement of Plaintiff affirmed with costs.

9. *Dwight* vs. *Richard*. Judgment reversed; and it is ordered that the property described in the deed of sale from Richard to Dwight be seized to pay the price, etc.

10. *Chastine* vs. *Chastine*. Plea of prescription interposed and sustained. Judgement of Defendant affirmed.

11. *Sloan* vs. *Menard*. Action of nullity of several judgments obtained against Sloan, in his absence, by citing his general agent. Held, that the agent had no authority to stand in judgment. Verdict and judgement of defendant reversed, and judgement rendered for the plaintiff declaring the judgements attached to be nullities.

12. *Forest & Crocker* vs. *Caldwell & Hickey*. Judgement of plaintiff affirmed with costs.

13. *Barbet* vs. *Hodgson et al.* The *right* to enter a bank commission to land, which had accrued before marriage, but the land was not entered and paid for until after marriage. *Held*, that it was the separate property of the husband and did not belong to the community of acquets and gains. Judgement of defendants affirmed.

14. *Bonafé* vs. *Lanc et al.* Suit by order of seizure and sale, on a judgment from Mississippi. Held, that the recording, in the mortgage office, of the order of the judge making the judgment executory, operated as a judicial mortgage on the defendant's property in this State. Judgement reversed so far as it condemns E. M. Lane personally, and the case remanded for new parties and new proceedings, etc.

15. *Patton* vs. *Patton*. Creditors intervening. Suit for separation of property. The wife, when she renounces the community and resumes the administration of her paraphernal property, becomes a debtor to the community for the value of the improvement made on her separate property during its existence; but the young of slaves born during the community of the paraphernal slaves are paraphernal and belong to the wife, and the expenses of rearing them must be borne by the community. Judgement of the wife affirmed and amended so as to make her liable for the amount of certain debts owing by her and paid out of the community.

16. *Moseley & Co.* vs. *Wieter*. Judgement of plaintiff affirmed.

17. *Canal Bank* vs. *Wallaker et al.* Judgement of plaintiff affirmed with costs.

18. *Sloan* vs. *Same*. Affirmed for plaintiff.

19. *Morgan* vs. *Morgan*. Judgement for defendants affirmed with costs.

THE LAWS OF 1850.—As soon as these are published, we shall give a brief abstract of each statute of a general nature. Some three hundred and fifty bills were signed by the Governor—only about fifty are of general interest. So much for local legislation. The revenues of the State will not furnish any sum for the payment of principal or interest on the public debt; and the thousands appropriated to the works of internal improvement will remain where they now are—in the pockets of the people.

The Legislature is like the old knave in the fable, who willed immense fortunes to his sons, when he had not a dollar to his name. It is very liberal in appropriations on paper, but it is very careful to provide no means of getting the money.

COSMOS—*A Sketch of a Physical Description of the Universe, by Alex. Von Humboldt*—2 *vols.* 12 *mo., H. G. Bohn*.—At this time, when so many of our citizens with their families, are attending the lectures of Prof. Garland on Physical Science, it may not be spare thrown away to introduce many of them to this, "*the great work of the age*." In it are embodied the results of a long life devoted to the study of science, not at second hand, through books, but by actual observation in all parts of the world. This work is a perfect treasure house of knowledge. We doubt whether an equal amount of information can be found in the same compass.

It is beautifully got up by Mr. Bohn, the enterprising and public spirited book publisher, who is doing so much good by his elegant, yet cheap editions of the most valuable works. We shall speak hereafter more at large of him and his editions. The book is to be found at Morgan's and White's, price $1 25 per volume. Those who are attending Prof. Garland's lectures will find this work of great advantage at the moment, and one which will lose none of its value nor interest by time. The other English edition costs twelve dollars and is really not worth any more than this.

INDIAN DEPREDATIONS.—We condense from the Western Texian of the 7th inst., the following items concerning late Indian depredations, for which that paper is indebted to Gen. Brooke: A party of six Indians killed a Mexican near Laredo, on the 23d ult. Lieut. Viele started in pursuit, but was unable to come up with the marauders. About the same time Lieut. Hudson pursued a party of Indians at Fort McIntosh, and had a running fight with them for several miles. He rescued a Mexican boy, whom the Indians had taken above Laredo. The lad stated that another boy, taken at the same time, was killed and scalped. The Indians, he said, belonged to the Tah-wah-co-nee tribe, and were about sixty strong, but had divided, one party going into the lower country. An escort returning from the Eagle Pass was attacked by Indians twenty-five miles west of Leona. One of the soldiers was killed, and the others (some four in number) escaped. A soldier's wife, in company, and the driver of a carriage, are supposed to have fallen into the hands of the Indians. There are now four scouts out between San Antonio and the Rio Grande, in hot pursuit of the savages.

"NED BUNTLINE."—The New York Tribune contradicts the rumor to which we were induced to give belief by seeing it in many of our exchanges, that E. Z. C. Judson, *alias* "Ned Buntline," has been pardoned. The Tribune adds that it knows no reason to suppose that he is likely to be pardoned.

☞ The National Medical Convention is to assemble in Cincinnati in May, and already the profession in that city have held a meeting and resolved to give the delegates a cordial welcome and entertain them at a supper, from which spirituous liquors shall be excluded.

Bingaman Course Races.

Yesterday was the last day of the meeting of the Mississippi Jockey Club. The day was dark and lowering, and the attendance rather thin. *Fanny G.* was the favorite at odds, but the knowing ones caught a high fall. The following is the result.

SIXTH DAY, *Monday*, March 25.—Proprietor's purse, $250. Best three in Five—Mile heats. Entries:

A. W. Small's ch. c. *Mary O'More*, by Glencoe, dam by Sumter.....1 1 1

Wm. J. Minor's (J. Tomlin's) ch. f. *Fanny G.*, by imp. Margrave, out of Lancet.....2 2 2

D. P. Kenner's b. f. *Zephyr*, by Gray Medoc, dam by Leviathan.....3 4 2 ds.

James Kilpatrick's ch. h. *Don Henrie*, by Trustee, dam by Margrave.....4 3 ds.

Time, 1:56—1:52—1:54½—1:54.

MR. SEWARD'S SPEECH.—Mr. Seward's speech was thoroughly Northern—we may say Abolition—and think in bad taste, especially at the present time, when it is so necessary that there should be forbearance.

According to the report of his speech published in the Republic, he is opposed to all the compromises which have been offered, and in fact to all legislative compromise. In reference to the compromise of Mr. Clay, he said:

"What did this compromise offer to him? For forbearance as to slavery in the District of Columbia—for forbearance as to the fugitive slave—for forbearance as to slavery in the Territories—for forbearance as to slavery everywhere—he was offered freedom in California, where freedom was already established. For a small portion of human rights, this compromise required him to use forbearance towards slavery everywhere."

This, says the Baltimore Clipper, is not the language of a patriot—of a man desirous to preserve the Union, but of a fanatic who is resolved to enforce his opinions, even at the hazard of everything which is valuable to the country. But he does not give a fair statement of the case. He assumes that he has the right to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia—to protect fugitive slaves—to exclude slavery from the Territories—and to interfere with slavery everywhere; and that he is called upon to forbear on these several points, in consideration of California being admitted into the Union. He is mistaken. The South does not ask his forbearance on these subjects, but denies his right to act; and it is threatened action of Northern men on them that has produced the present excitement and caused the existing spirit of resistance at the South.

FRENCH AFFAIRS.—An important step (says the Baltimore American) has been taken by the French Government. The whole of France has been included in a military organization under five Lieutenant Generals, each having a particular section under his command. This arrangement does not displace the Generals heretofore in commission; it only promotes some of them to higher and more extensive authority, and is designed to give unity and concentration to the military power. There were seventeen Generals of division under the former system, and there are as many now. The new organization, however, groups several divisions under a Lieutenant General, so that the five chiefs of that grade now represent and wield the military power of France.

This movement may be supposed to have a twofold purpose. First, to preserve order against the disturbing influences of the socialists and red republicans; secondly, to afford the means of consolidating and strengthening the executive power. These two purposes, in the present condition of France, are not considered diverse or at variance with one another. It seems to be indispensable, considering the habits and characteristics of the French people, that they should have a strong government, that the military element should enter largely into it, and that the exercise of sovereign power should be in the hands of an efficient executive. All analogies between liberty in the United States and liberty in France, between our republicanism and French republicanism, must be viewed with many allowances, many differences.

How the administration of Louis Napoleon is to terminate; whether he is to retire quietly from the Presidency at the end of his term and leave the choice of his successor to the people; or whether he will succeed in a purpose too clearly apparent to be doubted—the purpose of establishing himself and his family at the head of the government and converting the Republic into an Empire—these are contingencies which the circumstances of the times, just now, involve in much uncertainty and doubt.

A great deal depends upon the personal character of the President. The Constitution is against him; and in this country no man, whatever might be his popularity and personal qualities, could stand against the Constitution. But in France they do not regard Constitutions as sacredly as we do.

CALIFORNIA GOLD.—There has been received, up to the 15th inst., at the U. S. Mint in Philadelphia, $9,475,000 of California gold; at the Branch Mint in this city, same time, $1,904,129; total, $11,379,129—to which may be added, say $750,000 worth of gold dust still remaining in private hands. It would thus appear that the total amount of California gold received into this country from the first consignment, in 1848, up to the present time, exceeds the truly enormous sum of $12,000,000; but, enormous as it is, it is still much below the popular estimate.

☞ Mr. Henry Grinnell has succeeded in purchasing one of the two vessels required in his projected exploring expedition in the Arctic seas. It is a small brig, of about eighty tons burthen, which is now lying for repairs in the East river, nearly opposite to the Tobacco Inspection. These vessels are to be sent about the 1st of May next, directly for the shores of Wellington's Inlet and Cape Walker, where a rigid search after traces of Sir John Franklin will be set on foot. One of the brigs will be called appropriately the "Advance."

ELOPEMENT.—Our readers will probably recollect of a course of lectures which was given at Odd Fellow's Hall, a few days since, on the subject of Electro-Biology. The lecturer was a man by the name of Gaylor. We have learned since that he eloped from Louisville with Mrs. Sanders, an actress of some note, who formed one of the stock company of the theatre of that city. She leaves a husband, we believe, in Louisville, and he a wife and several responsibilities in Cincinnati. The interesting duet left the city in company yesterday for Quincy, Ill.—*St. Louis Reveille*, 19th.

☞ A bill is now before the Legislature of New York prohibiting, under severe penalties, the interment of dead bodies within the limits of cities in that State.

Married:

On Saturday evening, 23d instant, by the Rev. Father Pinchet, Mr. PATRICK HOLLAND to Miss MARY M. McDONALD, both of this city.

☞ Mobile, New York and Boston papers please copy.

Died:

On the 25th inst., of Consumption, JOSEPH UZEE, of the firm of Hart, Thomas & Co.

Auction Sales This Day.

SYKES, HYDE & CO. will sell, at 10 o'clock, at 82 Bienville street—Jamaica Rum and Holland Gin.....At half-past 10 o'clock, at 51 Magazine street—Groceries, Provisions and Liquors.

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

☞ **Dr. Gilbert**, formerly of Memphis, Tenn., offers his professional services to the public in the treatment of all forms of Chronic Diseases, especially Cancers, White Swellings, Scrofula, Tumors, Wens, Abscesses, Sores of long standing, Rheumatism, Mercurial and Syphilis of the worst form, without the use of the knife or mercury, and all Diseases of the Skin.

☞ Office, No. 17 Carondelet street, between the new Custom house and the River.

He offers the following certificate from the physicians of Memphis:

"*Dr. S. Gilbert*—We have been intimately acquainted with Dr. S. Gilbert's practice for four years; we have often visited his extensive Infirmary, near Memphis; have closely studied his unusual treatment of the most difficult cases; and we feel it to be a duty we owe to the community at large to express our entire confidence in his skill and judgement, in the successful management of such diseases as he professes to cure. He has, in our judgement, been far more successful in the treatment of that class of diseases he professes to cure than any other physician in this world.

"M. GARRETT, M.D. WM. DENNY, M.D.
J. ISLER, M.D. JOHN WILSON, M.D.
J. HARMOND, M.D. S. W. BEAT, M.D.
J. S. CURTIS, M.D." mh8 1yr

☞ **Cholera.**—Dr. GILBERT, having had an extensive practice in the Cholera since its first appearance in this country, and with no small success at very early dying, has been induced by the earnest solicitations of his friends to offer the remedy, which is purely vegetable, for sale. He has, also, a vegetable medicine for Syphilis of all kinds. He can purify the system from all Mercurial diseases; also, he has an invaluable remedy for Piles, Tetters, Scald Head, etc., etc. Office, No. 17 Carondelet street, between the New Custom-house and the River.

☞ **Cure of Disease by Electro-Biology.**—Mr. FISKE respectfully informs his friends and the public that Dr. C. A. STEVENS, of Buffalo, N.Y., a popular and highly successful practicing Physician, will give his attention to those requiring his medical services, on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, from 9 until 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for Gentlemen, and on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS for Ladies, at the same hour, at Armory Hall. Specimens are solicited. The charge for examination and treatment for each time the patient may be operated upon will be $1 00, when visited at their residences, an extra charge will be made. mh31 tf

FOUND—A small sum of MONEY, which the owner can have by applying to
mh30 S. WOLFF, 25 Gravier st.

WM. WALLACE W. WOOD, *Attorney at Law, Notary Public*, is prepared, with *very facilities*, to execute all *Marine and Commercial Notarial Business*, etc. Office No. 26 Camp street, (with J. L. Levy.) New Orleans. mh25 1y

TO SPECULATORS in Natural Curiosities and Traveling Destitutes.—Dwarf, TOM THUMB, the well known English Dwarf, has arrived in this city, and is open for engagement, from one week to three years, to travel to any part of the world. The General is 19 years old, weighs 25 pounds; is perfectly symmetrical in all his portions, and in perfect health. His beautiful, black sparkling eyes and rosy cheeks have gained the admiration of thousands of ladies in Europe and America. Any gentleman with capital, wishing to travel, will gain all particulars by addressing a letter to me (post) to
HENRY SHARPE, New Haven Post-office.

☞ An early application is wished, as the General will be on his route to Havana. mh26 1t

J. K. REY. C. A. BULKLEY.
M'KEE, BULKLEY & CO., *Cotton Factors and General Commission Merchants*, No. 82 Common street, New Orleans. au11 6mW

TO A LADY.

They say thine eyes, like sunny skies,
Thy chief attraction form;
I see no sunshine in those eyes,
They take me all by storm.

NEW YORK FREMONT CALIFORNIA ASSOCIATION.—A letter has been received in this city from a member of the above named company, giving information that they had arrived in San Francisco in the latter part of January, after experiencing many hardships. It will be recollected that they left San Antonio in June last, and went by way of El Paso, the Rio Gila and Colorado to San Diego. They travelled with wagons and oxen until within 250 miles of San Diego, when they were obliged to dispose of their stock, pack their backs and start a foot. The writer, a gentleman of this city, states that he travelled this entire distance, 250 miles, over deserts and mountains, alone, carrying his provisions and sleeping on the ground in his cloak. His messmates were detained, some by sickness, &c., but it is believed they all got through safely. On their journey from El Paso they followed Cook's trail until it turns South, when they took a new route laid down in a map which accompanies Emerson's Report, as supposed to be good if water could be found. He says: "We left Cook's trail here, and explored this hitherto unexplored region, and found a sufficient supply of water, crossing on our passage several chains of mountains. We again struck Cook's trail at Tueson, a Mexican village in the wilderness, 100 miles from the Gila."—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

FACT FOR THE LEARNED.—The Mobile Herald of the 20th inst. says Mr. Johnson, one of the clerks on the steamer Eliza, brought to town the other day from Greene county, the most striking natural curiosity we have seen for many a day. It is a pair of birds, evident hybrids—from a wild turkey cock and a guinea-hen. Mr. J. is perfectly satisfied of the fact, as the turkey and guinea fowl had been observed for some time on the most intimate terms in an adjoining wheat field, and when the hen hatched her eggs the pair of birds in question was brought forth. They partake essentially of the characteristics of both species. The head, bill and eyes resemble those of the turkey, so also do the legs (though not so long,) and the feet. The neck is short and mostly glossy black with whitish feathers on the throat. The body is as large as that of an ordinary sized turkey, but of the plump rounded form of the guinea-fowl and of a dark shining color, beautifully marked with gray and black. The tail is not so long as the turkey's, nor so short as the guinea-fowl's. In a word, they are handsome and showy birds, with clean glossy feathers and very docile. They are now two years old.

TELEGRAPHIC ABUSES.—The National Intelligencer of the 14th inst. says: A worthy Representative in Congress from New York, has moved an inquiry into the expediency of regulating by law the transmission of intelligence by Telegraph. The subject is one well worthy of inquiry; and if it had no other object than to prevent the Telegraph from daily deluging the country with wilful and mischievous falsehoods, it would be well worth a week's time of Congress to accomplish it. Our attention is at this moment drawn to the subject by the following, which we have just read in a New York paper:

"LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.

"OUR SPECIAL TELEGRAPHIC CORRESPONDENCE.

"WASHINGTON, March 11, 1850.—The President, it is said, has issued secret instructions to the commandants of the various military stations to hold themselves in readiness for action, in case the proceedings of the Nashville Convention should require it."

This will be seen to be false on the face of it, by any one who will reflect for a moment upon it. "*It is said!*" By whom is it said? *Where* was it said? Yet many people will not think of these questions. No individual has probably ever conceived such a thing but the person who transmitted it to New York for the purpose of deception, and of making mischief with no deeper motive, perhaps, than that he might make a merit, per next day's "special correspondence," of contradicting a story which is a sheer fabrication of his own.

The next story will be, as likely as not, that it is said that the President has ordered a hundred or two barrels of gunpowder to be placed in the basement or cellars of the Capitol, in order to blow up both Houses of Congress!

☞ **Commercial Exchange**, corner of St. Charles and Perdido streets—This elegant establishment continues open, and the proprietor extends a continuation of the patronage of his friends. mh26 3t WM. GRAY.

Masonic Notice.

☞ THE KNIGHTS TEMPLARS who signed the petition for the formation of an Encampment in this city, are requested to meet at the Masonic Hall, Perdido street, on WEDNESDAY, March 27, at 7 o'clock, P. M.....A full attendance is requested, as there will be business of importance to be transacted. mh26

Louisiana Grand Lodge of Ancient York Masons.

☞ An Adjourned meeting of the above will be held at the Masonic Hall, corner of Perdido and Magazine streets, on TUESDAY EVENING, March 26, at half past 6 o'clock.....The Officers and Members are ordered punctually to attend. JOHN GEDGE, Grand Master.
Albert D. BLAKE, Grand Secretary, pro tem. mh25

Grand Lodge of the State of Louisiana.

☞ The Officers and Members of this Lodge are requested to attend an Adjourned Meeting of the "Louisiana Grand Lodge of Ancient York Masons," on TUESDAY EVENING, March 26, at half past 6 o'clock, at the Masonic Hall, corner of Perdido and Baronne streets.....By order of the Grand Lodge.
Albert D. BLAKE, Grand Secretary. mh25

Temple Meeting.

☞ A Stated Meeting of ODAIN TEMPLE OF HONOR No. 1 will be held in Crystal Point Hall, No. 84 Tchoupitoulas street, on TUESDAY EVENING, March 26, at 7 o'clock.
W. W. McGARITY, W. R.
mh25 2t

☞ **Classes in Electro-Biology.**—Mr. FISKE, in compliance with the general request, will form a Class for complete instruction in the newly discovered Science of Electro-Biology, at Armory Hall, as early as his health will permit. Mr. F. pledges himself to enable all who attend to perform these wonderful Experiments successfully. He will also have to apply this remarkable remedial agent to the cure of disease, or no fee charged for instruction ($10) will be returned. A Complimentary Ticket will be given (gratuitously) to all who join the Class, which will admit a lady and gentleman to all the public Lectures and Experiments. A Ladies' Class will be formed at an early day. mh23

Almost Mad.

☞ Thousands of high cases as described in the following certificate, are continually handed in to our office, and at the unanimous signature, Dr. S. P. Townsend's SARSAPARILLA has cured more cases of disease the last three years, than all the other advertised remedies put together. This is big talk, but true. Read the following certificate:

OCTOBER 8th, 1849.

About some months since I was taken with a severe pain in my back, and it kept growing worse, till I was almost bent with pain, but, by three bottles of your invaluable Sarsaparilla, I could not sleep or walk. I had to sit up and full myself, or walk the floor, for I was in a state of agony. I now feel as well as ever, and am gaining more in flesh. At first I thought I would try a bottle of your Sarsaparilla, and before I had finished one bottle, the pain had entirely left me. I slept well every night. I go to bed about eight or ten o'clock every night, and sleep soundly till morning, without waking during the night. And I receive another great benefit from it. For the last five years I have been troubled with a cough, which I thought would terminate my days, but it has now become regular. I can say, with a clear conscience, I feel better at this present time than I have for the last five years.

DANIEL MURRAY, 70 Chatham st., New York.

☞ Sole Agents in New Orleans, J. WRIGHT & CO., mh19 6t 151 Chartres st.

MURPHY'S HOUSE.....100 St. Charles street.