Hampton, to appropriate $14,000 for the payment of salaries of clerks employed in Mr. Ewing in the Department of the Interior.

It was charged by Democratic members that Mr. Ewing had acted in violation of the law creating the department; he was defended by Whig members.

Without disposing of the amendment, the committee rose and the House adjourned.

Amusements—This Evening.

St. Charles Theatre.—"Thersites."—"The Waterman."—"La Avalanche."—"Cockneys in California."

Placide's Varieties.—"The Retiree Family."—"Diversissimo."—"Grist to the Mill."

Armory Hall.—Extraordinary Experiments.

The Daily Crescent.

NEW ORLEANS:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 27, 1850.

Political Advertisements.—We must hereafter refuse to publish notices of meetings, etc., etc., unless a responsible name is set with such. We have set aside several hundreds of dollars for want of this hint, which we never expect to collect—the national office of the last campaign. We cannot afford to lose any more.

☞ Mr. Charles S. Badger is our Traveling Agent for the Daily and Weekly Crescent. We bespeak for him a liberal reception in all portions of the country which he may visit.

☞ The Letter of "Justice," from Baton Rouge, on the subject of the Orleans Navigation Company, will appear to-morrow; having been crowded out by the unusual press on our columns.

Consolidation.

The Delta, in its leader of yesterday, reiterates the old arguments in favor of the measure. It would seem that the re-union would bring about a little millennium—all prejudices of nation are to be removed—the credit of the city is to be restored, and the government is to be carried on with wonderful economy. As to the doing away of national prejudices, we can only say that it was in consequence of their virulence that the city was divided; and that separation of municipal interests had the effect at once of allaying these differences. Why disturb an arrangement which has been attended with such happy results?

As to the improvement of the credit of the city. The credit of the Second Municipality is at par. If the credit of the others is not as good, it is really no reason for our citizens to renew the partnership with those who cannot, or will not, meet their engagements. Why should the industrious and enterprising citizens of the Second Municipality adopt measures to enhance the value of depreciated bonds? We are not aware of any sympathy between working men and stock-mongers, which should lead the former to play into the pockets of the others. It should be borne in mind, too, that the recent law providing for the payment of the old debts, places that subject out of the control of the city authorities, either under the present or the proposed charter. Consolidation cannot, therefore, affect the price of city debt stock.

But then the economy of the new government! Will the Delta point out, under the new charter, what saving there is to be in the affairs of the city? The statement that the government of this city costs as much as that of New York, has been demonstrated by us to be altogether a mistake.

The Delta says that the surplus revenues of each Municipality will be expended within its limits. This is true, but neither Municipality wantes General Council to decide how it shall expend its own funds. The Second Municipality—we beg pardon—*section* does not wish the third section to determine what improvements shall be made up town. One great benefit from the separation is, that each part of the city decides for itself the amount and mode of local expenditure. This power will, under the new scheme, be transferred to the General City Council—the people of the Second Municipality will cease to have the exclusive control of their own affairs. They will, however, have the satisfaction of interfering with the affairs of their neighbors. If the old Third can dictate to us how we shall expend our money, we shall have the pleasure of dictating to them. But we think the present plan of letting each Municipality take care of its own local interests decidedly the best.

The Fire Department.—I. N. Marks, President of the Firemen's Charitable Association, has handed us the following for publication

An Act for the Relief of Persons Acting as Members of Engine Companies in the Parish of Orleans:

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That all persons, members of the Fire Companies in the Parish of Orleans, who may have served as members for a period of six years, after the age of eighteen years, and who, while thus serving, are the members of the Firemen's Charitable Association, shall be exempt from all future duty of such service, and thereafter, be exempt from any jury or militia duties within the State of Louisiana, except in cases of invasion or insurrection, provided, that in any case in which any person may claim the privileges specified in this Act, it shall be the duty of the President and Secretary of the Firemen's Charitable Association to certificate or certificate of time of service and honorable discharge, signed by the President and Secretary of the Independent Fire Company or Companies in which he has been enrolled; and if said President and Secretary shall find that he has served, singly or collectively, in the aforesaid period, to the amount of three of incorporated Fire Companies, and been a member of the Firemen's Charitable Association during the term of six years, it shall be their duty to furnish each of such persons with a certificate in duplicate accordingly, and receive from each of such persons a contribution of five dollars, for the benefit of said Firemen's Charitable Association; one of which certificates shall be filed in the archives of the Sheriff of the parish of Orleans.

Sec. 2. That all Acts, or parts of Acts, contravening the provisions of the foregoing, be and the same are hereby repealed.

Sec. 3. This Act to take effect from and after its passage.

[Signed] Walker Molony,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
[Signed] J. B. Prauche,
President of the Senate and Lieutenant Governor.
Approved March 25, 1850.
[Signed] Joseph Walker,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

☞ Some days since a gentleman of respectability in this city handed us a paragraph clipped from the Columbus (Ga.) Sentinel, with the request that it should be published in this paper. The paragraph was headed, "An Impostor Unveiled," and referred to "a man, styling himself the Rev. Dr. West." We republished it accordingly in our Monday morning's paper.

Yesterday morning we were called on by Dr. West, who represented himself as greatly aggrieved by the paragraph in question, and asked for publication, in defence of himself, several papers which he submitted to us, and which, but for their great length, we should gladly publish. Embraced in these papers are resolutions which purport to have been *unanimously* adopted at public meetings of the citizens of Columbus, Ga. We quote the following from them:

"That since Dr. West's first arrival in this city he has demeaned himself in every respect as become a gentleman and a Christian; that the reports and allegations on which the offensive article in the Sentinel was founded reached this city from remote parts, and rested entirely on verbal and ex-parte statements;" that the unpretentious testimonials of which he is the bearer, his personal appearance in this country, his conduct, speech, bearing, and gentlemanly bearing, entitle him to the fullest confidence of the public, while his rich and invaluable lectures are vastly calculated to promote the best interests of the community;" that this large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Columbus stamps with unqualified disapprobation the offensive article referred to, as unusual, far, harsh and unchristian," etc.

Among the papers mentioned is a resolution adopted at a meeting of citizens at the Marean street (M. E.) church, in this city, on Monday evening, which seems to have been called forth by our republication of the paragraph from the Sentinel. The resolution attributes to the Rev. Dr. West piety as a minister, talents as a lecturer, and excellence as a man.

Beyond the foregoing, we know nothing of the controversy between the Columbus editors and Dr. West. We are unacquainted with the facts on which the charge was based, and of course are unable to form any opinion in reference to it. We should regret to do any man injustice, and we now freely and with pleasure present to our readers the substance of the evidence relied upon as a refutation of the charges.

New Orleans Manufactures.—It always affords us pleasure to speak of the rapid improvement of the mechanical arts in our growing city, and we often point, with pride, to specimens of the skill of our workmen in the different branches of manufactures. We were shown yesterday a remarkably neat affair in the shape of a Pinetum, at the extensive carriage warehouse of Hale & Lum, Nos. 118 and 120 Gravier street. It was built in the English style, of the best materials, and the whole finish was in perfect taste. It was a sample of New Orleans work and would successfully compete, in appearance, with the handsomest "turn out" of other cities. Messrs. Hale & Lum have a great number of vehicles on hand, comprising carriages and buggies, tilburies and coaches, Pinetums and cabs. Here can be seen the light wheels, almost moved by a touch, which is intended to whirl behind some mated "fast nag" on the shell road; the comfortable family carriage for the plantations of the interior; the dashing carriage of our merchant princes, the plain and substantial gig for the practitioner, the serviceable buggy for the man of business, all arranged in room above room until our eyes could scarcely count the number and prices that each man could afford to ride in his own carriage. This handsome establishment is well worth a visit, and citizens and strangers are invited by its courteous proprietors to call and examine their extensive stock.

☞ Passengers may now go from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia in 50 hours without *staging* at all—taking the railroad at Jacksonville. So says the Pittsburgh Mercury.

Skies Brightening.

The phantom of disunion is retiring before an awakened healthful public sentiment. The skies are already bright; and brighter they will become until there shall not remain above the horizon a single speck of the vanished storm-cloud.

There is now no mistaking the evidence which comes to us from every quarter of the country. The sentiment of "*liberty and union, one and inseparable,*" is at length thoroughly aroused in the capitol of the nation, and is springing up, with giant force, from the body of the people in every portion of the country. The fanatics of the North and of the South, led by Seward and Calhoun, stand rebuked. Their power is gone. Our blood-bought glorious Union is not in danger when it has such champions in the North, East, South and West, as Cass, Dickinson, Webster, Houston, Foote, Bell, Clay, Douglass and Benton. The patriot may dismiss his alarms—doubt has given way to certainty. *The Union is safe.*

Before the assembling of the present Congress, and for some weeks after it had been in session, the fears entertained by the country, as to the result of the slavery question, were not unreasonable. The wild, fanatical obstinacy of the Provisionists and abolitionists of the North, the equally determined attitude of the South, shut out almost all hope of compromise; and it was not until the venerable patriot and statesman of Kentucky introduced, in the United States Senate, his plan of compromise, and we witnessed the effect of his great speech on the minds of members of Congress and of the people in every section of the country, that our fears gave way to hope—gladness to gloom. Contemporaneous with the introduction of Mr. Clay's resolutions and the delivery of his great speech, in the Senate, we noticed, on two successive occasions, an empathic refusal by the House of Representatives to act, in any manner, upon resolutions embracing the principle of the Wilmot Proviso—thus plainly preparing the way for the free admission of California, as a State, as recommended by the President. These occurrences were sufficiently indicative to our mind that the crisis had passed. Subsequent events—the elevated and patriotic positions assumed by Senators Houston and Rusk, from Texas, by the clear-head, practical Bell, of Tennessee, by Douglas, Benton and Cass, of Ohio, Missouri and Michigan, and by Dickinson and Webster, of New York and Massachusetts—have been but confirmatory of our previously formed opinion.

The fears, at first entertained, were not the result of any want of confidence in the patriotism and devotion to the Union of a very large majority of the American people, but of an apprehension that some fanatical, rash and designing men, from the North and the South, might precipitate Congress into the enactment of some measure, whose evils might prove irreparable, before the conservative, patriotic, Union-loving portion of the people's and States' representatives should be fully aroused to prevent an act so direful in its consequences. The past history of the country should have quieted our fears. The Union has repeatedly survived shocks, which, at the time, were equally portentous; but it is difficult entirely to cast away fears as to the consequence of evils which threaten the existence of objects we love. And should we endeavor to cast from our minds such fears? Because the Union has gloriously survived the shocks which its enemies have heretofore prepired for it, are we, therefore, to conclude that it is impregnable—that nothing can move it from its firm foundation? There have been governments, whose histories furnish a melancholy and forcible warning to the contrary.. A statesman cannot be too vigilant; a true patriot cannot too sedulously guard the institutions of his country from every evil from whatever quarter it may approach. It is this sentiment of vigilance, this care for the Union, its permanence and prosperity, which has now aroused the great minds of the nation to come to its rescue. They are aroused; the tide of disunion is rolling back; *the Union is safe.*

California.

The address of the California delegation to Congress is one of the most interesting public documents of the day. It is drawn up most admirably, both in temper and style. It will be seen from our abstract, that the formation of a State government was the inevitable result of circumstances, and in no way attributable to the action of either the administration or the "Wilmot Proviso." It is the most beautiful illustration ever presented of the operation of democratic principles, in creating order and harmony out of chaos. We observe the formation of the government, as we would watch the industrious bees working in a glass hive. A few months ago and California was inhabited by a few herdsmen, whose wealth was in their cattle. A foreign foe takes possession of the barren soil, and retains the apparently worthless conquest, by the treaty of peace. Suddenly it is discovered that the mountains are filled with veins of gold, and the valleys covered with the rich deposite. At once a population rushes to the desolate regions. One would suppose that collisions and bloody contests must follow; but now is seen the greatest of these wonders—a government springs into existence and restores peace and order. None but an American community could have achieved this miracle in politics. This has been the greatest triumph of liberal principles. Let us hope that no spirit of faction at home shall be allowed to destroy this grand result.

The address explains away the objections to the admission of California, viz: that improper influences have been used in excluding slavery; and secondly, in the great extent of territory embraced within the proposed boundaries.

It is, too, somewhat remarkable that the opposition to the admission of California comes chiefly from the party which has elected the Senators and Representatives, while the friends of the present Administration urge the measure, though the effect will be to add to the strength of the opposition. It should not be made a party question. It rises above party politics. We now proceed to give a brief abstract of the address:

Upper California was occupied by the American forces, under Col. Mason, on May 11th, 1849, who established a military government. While the war was yet continued, and the country was only held by right of conquest, the American citizens who were crowding into the country, began to agitate the subject of establishing a more democratic government. The laws of Mexico were unknown, and, so far as known, were unengenial to the habits of thought and action of the victors. The military officers themselves saw the necessity of a change. Translations were prepared of all the Mexican laws in force in the State. In October, 1847, the military constitution tariff, promulgated by the President, went into operation. The desire for a change of government continued to increase and strengthen with the influx of the American population. In April, 1848, the gold mines were discovered, and at once all the ordinary pursuits of industry were abandoned. But in a short time many returned to those avocations, rendered more necessary by the sudden and vast increase of population from Oregon, the Pacific Islands, Mexico and the States. On August 7th, 1848, news of peace was received, and the military tariff abolished. The Governor, however, continued to collect imposts, but transferred the collection to civilians, and received the fund as the Civil Fund of California. Even at that time, many thought it the duty of the government to take steps for the formation of a provisional government, instead of retaining the laws and regulations necessary during the time of war. The collection of the revenue, too, in coin, caused a great depreciation in bullion, and gold actually was sold for seven dollars per ounce. At last the government was compelled to receive gold as collateral security at ten dollars per ounce. The fact that four-fifths of the male population were engaged in the mines, was doubtless the only reason that the general dissatisfaction did not sooner show itself. So passed the summer and fall of 1848. On the return of the miners, loaded with gold, they were pained and distressed by the unthrifty appearance of the country. Congress had adjourned without establishing any territorial government, and the utter usefulness of the *de facto* government was apparent. Public meetings were held in the towns, which were largely attended, and recommended the establishment of a provisional government, to remain in force until Congress should legislate. The first attempt to hold a convention failed; but the few delegates who met, recommended the assembling of a new convention in August, 1849, to frame a *State* Constitution.

News soon arrived that Congress had refused to establish a Territorial Government, while it had passed laws for the collection of revenue—thus imposing burdens, but withholding benefits. It was seen that this was owing to the great question which was agitating the Union, and the feeling for the formation of a State Government became universal. The Legislative Assembly of San Francisco, early in June, 1849, recommended the meeting of a Convention on the third Monday of August, to form a State Constitution. Gen. Riley issued a proclamation on June 3d for the same purpose, and fixing on September 1st for its meeting. Such was the feeling of hostility to the *de facto* Government that it was with difficulty the people would meet under the proclamation issued by the Governor. The action of the people was not at the instance of the Governor, but of their own will and motive. Neither the former nor the present administrations are responsible for this movement. They then present the following four propositions:

"1. That a Territorial Government, under the revisory power of Congress, would, so far from promoting the interests of California, so circumscribe its energies, prevent the development of its capacities and impede its general advancement, as to be a source of discontent, difficulty and ultimate ruin, either to the government or governed.

"2. That the wonderful increase of the country in population, in wealth, and consequently in commercial, social and political importance, renders imperatively necessary the adoption of such a system of measures as can only be matured by a native Legislature, to suit them, and enforced by a State Government.

"3. That the neglect and oppression of the United States Congress forced California to form a State Government, if she desired to avoid civil strife and anarchy.

"And, 4. That the people of that country did not adopt such form of government in defiance to disunion from the United States, as alleged by some, through Gen. Riley there; but, on the contrary, actually took the initiative in the movement, and only concurred in the suggestions of the *ex facto* Governor as a matter of convenience, to avoid discord, and with a patriotic resolution to merge all minor differences of opinion in one unanimous effort to avert impending ills and remedy existing evils."

The subject of slavery is one never discussed in their public meetings. The conviction is settled that Nature itself determines the question. The Convention excluded slavery by a unanimous vote; yet fifteen of the members were Southern men, twelve were Californians, and twenty-one were from the North. A suggestion was made by the Northern men to submit the question to the people, distinct from the Constitution, but it was voted down. The charge, therefore, that the question had been forestalled is erroneous.

The boundaries, as defined by the Constitution, are explained, and we think it is fairly shown that they are not unreasonable. The territory is certainly extensive on paper; but it must be borne in mind that it is not extent of territory which is to be considered; but its productiveness—its capacity to add to the strength of the State. Two chains of mountains run through the State North and South, and a large portion of the remainder consists of deserts. Two-fifths only of the soil is fitted for the uses of man.

None but American citizens were allowed to vote. No complaint was made at the time that any others did vote. Of the 12,000 votes cast, 1300 were Californians, 10,780 Americans. The Convention was conducted with great deliberation and remarkable unanimity. The Constitution was adopted without any effort being made in its favor. Out of the 15,000 votes cast, only 811 were against it. The population in January, 1849, is supposed to have been 26,000; in January, 1850, it is about 107,000.

The address concludes with an eloquent vindication of the people of California from the charges brought against them of lawlessness and disaffection, and with a touching appeal for the admission of the State into the Union.

☞ We have been furnished with the following correspondence between Mayor Crossman and Father Mathew, which will afford much gratification to our readers:

Mayorality of New Orleans, March 20, 1850.

Reverend and Dear Sir—It is with no ordinary feelings of pleasure that I transmit to you the enclosed copy of a resolution passed by the General Council of this city, appointing a committee to receive and to tender to you the hospitalities of New Orleans.

The great work in which you have been engaged for years, and the furtherance of which has induced you to visit distant countries, I feel, many in strange lands advanced generously in our land, and I have no doubt the presence of your good self will give it an immediate impetus.

Felicitating the people of Louisiana and the societies of my city in the happiness awaiting them in the arrival of their chief, and assuring you of the welcome awaiting your advance to city, I have the honor to be, with distinguished respect, your obedient servant,

A. D. Crossman, Mayor.

Rev. Father Mathew.

New Orleans, March 23, 1850.

To His Honor, the Mayor:

Honored Sir—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your very kind communication of yesterday, enclosing the highly complimentary resolution of the General Council, passed at a recent meeting, and take the earliest opportunity of expressing my grateful acknowledgements to the municipal authorities of New Orleans for the honor thus liberally paid me—an honor, I assure you, my dear sir, in no small degree enhanced by the very delicate manner in which it has been tendered by the respected Chief Magistrate of this, "the Great Southern Metropolis."

I thank you, I deeply thank you, and the other distinguished members of the Council, for your kind estimate of my labors, and I fully reciprocate your congratulations on the unimpaired health, strength, I am yet cheered on to the completion of my arduous, though, I trust, not useless task, and been crowned with unexampled success. That the work in which I am engaged meets the approval of every friend to humanity, and that whatever may be the sectional differences of the people of this mighty republic, all are agreed in extending and courteous reception to one whose only ambition is that of an humble laborer in the great vineyard of Moral Reform.

Again I thank you, honored sir, for your truly fraternal welcome to New Orleans. I beg leave to say that my reminiscences, since my arrival in America, have evoked feelings of gratitude that will only cease with life. The kindness I have experienced from all sections of its press and people, will be ever fondly cherished and appreciated. I adore that mantle of charity which has already served to cast into oblivion my past history, and heralds a glorious future; and on surveying the rapid growth of your prosperity, which has so justly earned for your city the appellation of the Queen City, with as much enthusiasm and sincerity as the most zealous of your citizens, "*Esto perpetua.*"

I have the honor to be, with profound respect, honored, dear Mayor, your grateful and devoted servant,

[Signed] Theobald Mathew.

☞ We take pleasure in announcing the appointment of John Claiborne, Esq. as a Notary Public in place of Lucien Hermann, who, we understand, declined a reappointment. We consider this one of the best appointments Gov. Walker has made. Mr. C. is an excellent lawyer and a man of fine business habits. These qualifications give him a strong claim to the public confidence. He has received from his predecessor the records of his office, and has already entered upon his duties. We cordially wish him success.

☞ Capt. Monaghan, it will be seen, has entered on the duties of his new office. He has associated with him the chief clerk of Ricaudo, and the old incumbent, instead of holding on to the office, has very gracefully inducted his successor into the low-backed chair. Old Ric. recommends the new firm to his friends—and he ought to know their qualifications.

Mr. Benton and Mr. Calhoun.—It is reported that Mr. Benton has ordered a considerable number of Mr. Calhoun's speech, for distribution in Missouri. He will not reply to it. When asked if he should answer, his response was—"No, sir, it proves all I said of him, sir. I predicted the whole thing, sir, in my Jefferson City speech, sir; all explained in my speech, sir; here are two copies, sir; find the whole explained there, sir."

Father Mathew.—Notwithstanding the unfavorable state of the weather yesterday, Father Mathew has had large audiences and increased accessions to the temperance cause. He intends to remain at the residence of the Pastor of St. Therese's Church, Camp street, it being more convenient than that of the Bishop Blanc, with whom he had been sojourning since his arrival.

The Slave Trade.—The French Government has announced to Great Britain its intention of withdrawing from the treaty stipulations of 1845, by which it is required to maintain a fleet of twenty sail on the coast of Africa, to aid in preventing the slave trade. The treaty in question was binding for five years, and expires in May next, at which time either party has the option of retiring from the compact.

For Louisville.—The fine passenger steamer Magnolia, commanded by that popular gentleman Capt. Thomasson, leaves this port for Louisville on Thursday next. The Magnolia is well known as a crack boat, and her accommodations are unsurpassed on the river. We commend her to the traveling public.

For Montgomery and Wetumpka.—The Daniel Pratt will run during the balance of the season as the Saturday packet from Mobile to Montgomery and Wetumpka. The Pratt is considered the best boat on the Alabama, and Capt. Johnson, her commander, has acquired an enviable reputation as an experienced officer, and one who pays every attention to the comfort of his passengers.

☞ 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, Tubercles, Worms, Abscesses, Sores of long standing, Rheumatism, Mercurial and Syphilis at the worst form, without the use of the knife or mercury, and all Diseases of the Skin.

☞ Office, No. 17 Chartres street, between the new Custom house and the Bank.

He offers the following certificate from the physicians of Memphis:

"Dr. R. Gilbert.—We have been intimately acquainted with Dr. R. Gilbert's practice for four years; we have often visited his extensive infirmary, and attended to his patients; we have closely observed his successful 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 judgment in the successful management of such diseases as he professes to cure. He has, in our judgment, been far more successful in the treatment of that class of diseases his professes to cure than any other physician in the world.

"M. Garrett, M.D. Wm. Dewit, M.D.
J. Isler, M.D. John Wilson, M.D.
J. Martin, M.D. N. W. Sray, M.D.
J. S. Curtis, M.D." mh8 tp1

Prof. Garland's Lectures.—The third of the series of Prof. Garland's Lectures was last evening delivered at the Lyceum Hall: his subject, *The habitudes of the atmosphere in respect to Heat.* We are not able from our brief notes to give a report of it, which could be satisfactory to ourselves or others. To appreciate the lectures of this eminent Professor they must be heard, and those who hear them could not be satisfied with any thing short *of literal* reports of them. The language he employs, though not ornamental, is classical, compact and forcible; his manner is unassuming and pleasing; his matter is logically arranged, and presented so clearly that no mind can fail to take hold of it and to be deeply interested in it. No one of discriminating judgement can leave Prof. G.'s lecture room without feeling fully satisfied that he is a thoroughly scientific man, a logician and a scholar.

We were gratified to notice that his audience was larger than on former occasions; though this was to be expected from the increasing interest now being taken in his lectures, and, we may add, in himself, from the forcible and pleasing manner in which he elucidates the subjects of them.

He will hereafter deliver three lectures on each week, so as to enable him to finish his course of twelve before he will be compelled to leave the city to resume his duties as Professor of Natural Science in the University of Alabama. His next lecture will be delivered on Thursday evening: his subject—*The mode of measuring the Atmosphere.*

Nullification in Virginia—*Fugitives from Justice.*—Gov. Floyd, of Virginia, has sent a message to the Legislature of that State, in relation to the refusal of Ohio to comply with a requisition for a free negro, charged with crime. Gov. Floyd makes some well-timed remarks upon the imperative duty of each State to comply with such requisitions, and then goes on to suggest a remedy, or rather a mode of retaliation on the States which thus violate the provisions of the Constitution. He says:

"I am of the opinion, that a system of taxation under the license law can be so arranged as to transfer entirely the trade from those States which have trampled under foot the Constitution of the United States, to those which are still willing to abide by its compromises, and recognize our rights under it. This would be a peaceful and efficient remedy, doubly recommended to us because it is under our own exclusive control and the work of our own authorities. The present session is too far advanced to perfect the details of the plan, and therefore I only suggest it that your minds may be turned to the subject, so as to enable you to act with promptness and efficiency immediately upon your return next winter. A concerted and united action on the part of the South in this matter will either redress our grievances at once, or transfer the direct European trade to the Southern ports, or build up manufactures of all sorts in our country, which would ultimately tend greatly to our strength and independence. We now tax a tin peddler ten dollars, while a clock peddler has to pay fifty dollars. The venders of all articles manufactured in the recusant States could be taxed one hundred per cent. and the vender be required to show where the articles were made. Pains and penalties could be easily attached to any evasion of the law which would insure the due enforcement of it. The details could be made to embrace live stock and the products of the soil."

Mr. Badger's Speech.—In relation to the speech of Mr. Badger, the Washington correspondent of the Charleston Courier writes as follows to that paper:

The state of feeling in Congress is quite calm just now, but events have shown that there is plenty of inflammable material among the members, which a single spark may at any time explode. Mr. Badger's speech was listened to with some interest. His colleagues of the House attended to hear him. Mr. Badger laid great stress on the necessity of a faithful execution by the North of the compact for the arrest and surrender of fugitive slaves. There would be no permanent harmony between the North and South unless this be done. If the sentiments uttered by the Senator from New York, (Mr. Seward,) were those of the Northern people, or any considerable portion of them, he should despair of the Union. He went into a historical and scriptural statement to show, in reply to Mr. Seward, that slavery, though it might be an evil, was not a sin.

Mr. Badger has little confidence in the bill now before the Senate for the recapture of slaves. If the States do not execute the law, it cannot be done at all.

I notice that the feeling in Maryland, Virginia and Kentucky is very strong on this subject; and it is to be hoped that Pennsylvania and Ohio will use means to avoid civil strife and anarchy.

Neither Mr. Calhoun nor Mr. Webster have attended the Senate since Thursday last. Mr. Foote is still much indisposed; his health has been very feeble for some time. To-morrow is the day to which his resolution was postponed, but I presume it will not be pressed until every Senator has spoken on the main question. Mr. Benton, Mr. Corwin and Mr. Hale are to speak, as soon as they can get the floor.

Nicaragua Canal Stock.—The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia North American states that a sale of one-eighth interest in the Nicaragua grant has been made for $30,000 cash, and three-eighths of it resold for $15,000.

Benefit of Mrs. J. M. Field.—There will be a brilliant house to-night at the St. Charles, and the fair beneficiary richly merits this token of public esteem. The entertainments are very attractive; the charming troupe of dancers from Placide's will appear, and other artistes have volunteered their valuable aid. Mrs. Field has claims upon the play-going public, which should be acknowledged by a host of admirers, and from the note of preparation, we anticipate a bumper benefit.

Farewell Benefit of Mr. Stark.—Thursday evening is set apart at the St. Charles Theatre for the farewel benefit of Mr. Stark. He is a talented actor, who bids fair to attain a high rank in his profession.

Leati's Concert.—The Concert of Mr. and Madame Leati, which was postponed last evening on account of the weather, will take place on Thursday night next. These talented artists deserve a good house.

Benefit of Mr. Leman.—This gentleman takes a benefit at the St. Charles Theatre on Friday evening, which will be the last night of the season. In time we shall speak at length of his merits.

Married:

On the 19th inst., by the Rev. Mr. De la Croix, R. Hilton Kerr to Miss Priscilla Maccarthy, both of New Orleans.

Died:

On the 24th inst., at the residence of Oliver Palmer, Mr. Andrew M. Reeeau, aged 29 years and 6 months, native of Utica, N.Y.

On the 25th inst., Mr. Thomas Dickson, (of the firm of Ward, Dickson & Co. N.Y.) in his 34th year.

On the 23d inst., Albert Theodore Middleton, aged 22 months, son of Lewis A. and Mary E. Middleton.

On the 23d inst., John Paul, aged 27 years, a native of Glasgow, Scotland.

On the 25th inst., Mr. David W. Renberger, a native of Lancaster county, Pa.

At Monroe, M. McCharrie, Representative from the Parish of Jackson, aged about 75. He started from Baton Rouge on Friday, apparently in perfect health, was attacked by Cholera on his way home, and died within 15 miles of his residence.

☞ Attend a Special Meeting on THURSDAY EVENING, the 28th inst., at half-past 7 o'clock. Business attendance is requested.—By order.

mh27 Henry J. Hyams, *Secretary.*

Masonic Notice.

☞ A Stated Meeting of GEORGE WASHINGTON LODGE No. 65 will be held THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock, at Masonic Hall, corner of Barone and Perdido streets. Members will be punctual in attendance, as business of importance requires to be transacted.—Brethren of sister Lodges are invited.—By order of the W.M.— F. A. Dentzel, *Secretary.*

Masonic Notice.

☞ The KNIGHTS TEMPLARS who signed the petition for the formation of an Encampment in this city will meet at the hall corner of Barone and Perdido streets, on WEDNESDAY, March 27, at 7 o'clock, P. M.—A full attendance is requested, as Orbs will be bestowed. Legerdemain to be transacted.

☞ Notice.—The Rev. Dr. West will deliver a Lecture THIS EVENING in the Lecture Room of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Poydras street, in demonstration of his

"Ten Golden Axioms,"

and "Moral and Corporeal Physiology," after which he will reply to an article reflecting on himself, and published in the *Crescent* of the 25th inst.....Admission *Free*, and a voluntary collection after the Lecture.....The pamphlet containing a compendium of his Lectures will then be ready for delivery. Price 25 cents.....The public are respectfully invited to attend, and judge for themselves.....Lecture to commence at half-past 7 o'clock. mh27

☞ 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, on THURSDAY AFTERNOON, March 28. Mr. F. pledges himself to enable all who attend to perform these wonderful experiments successfully, and also how to apply this remarkable remedial agent to the cure of disease, or the for charged life preservation ($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. Ladies' Tickets, $5. mh27

INGUINAL NOTICE.

☞ Notice.—The undersigned, having united together for the transaction of Notarial Business in all its branches, beg leave to inform their friends and the public that they are prepared to execute with correctness and dispatch whatever business may be confided to them, at the old stand of D. I. Ricardo, late Notary Public, No. 79 Gravier street.

Wm. Monaghan,
Successor to D. I. Ricardo.
Geo. Barnside.

☞ Notice.—The undersigned, on retiring from the Notarial Station, would respectfully recommend his successor in office, Mr. Wm. Monaghan, and his late managing clerk, Mr. George Barnside, to the favorable notice of his old friends, and the public in general, with the assurance that all affairs which may be intrusted to them will be faithfully and efficiently attended to.

mh27 Daniel I. Ricardo.

Telegraphed to the "Daily Crescent."

[BY THE SOUTHERN LINE.]

The Markets.

New York, March 25, 6 P. M.—The sales of Cotton to-day amounted to 500 bales, at a decline of ⅛c. and closing dull. Flour has declined 6c. White and yellow Corn is selling at 55c. Provisions remain unchanged. Groceries are dull, and Coffee has experienced a further decline. Government Stocks have advanced a half per cent.

Further News by the Niagara.

The circulars from the Barings and Shipleys agree with the reports previously received and forwarded. The stock of Cotton in Liverpool amounted to 524,000 bales, of which 353,000 were American. Coffee, in London, had declined 10s. per 112 pounds from the highest point.

From Boston.

The trial of Professor Webster was progressing. The testimony still continues unfavorable to the prisoner.

From Washington.

The health of Mr. Calhoun is better.

Destructive Fire at Richmond, Va.—A fire occurred in Richmond on the 19th inst., which destroyed two of the fine warehouses on the dock, between Twentieth and Twenty-first streets, built in 1845, and owned by Mr. John Enders. The flames were discovered issuing from the basement story of the tenement occupied by Messrs. Royster & Gentry as a tobacco factory, which was entirely consumed, with the adjoining one, occupied by Messrs. Rankin & Whitlock, commission merchants. The Tobacco factory of Messrs. Turpin & Yarbrough sustained some damage to stock by water. A large stable of Messrs. Tompkins & Royston was also destroyed. One vessel in the dock slightly scorched. Messrs. Royston & Gentry had an insurance for $8,000. Messrs. Rankin & Whitlock an insurance for $2,000 only—loss much greater—a quantity of guano, lime, flour, etc., on storage and consignment. Messrs. Haxall, Bros. & Co., had four thousand and sixty barrels of flour stored in the same tenement, which were destroyed. Their loss is about $14,000—insurance for $10,000 only. The two buildings were of about $4,500 value each, and were insured for $6,000.

☞ A recent letter from Jamaica states that the poverty and industrial prostration of that island are almost incredible. It says that since 1832, out of the six hundred and fifty-three sugar estates then in cultivation, more than one hundred and fifty have been abandoned and the works broken up. This has thrown out of cultivation over 200,000 acres of rich land, which, in 1832, gave employment to about 30,000 laborers, and yielded over 15,000 hogsheads of sugar and over 6000 puncheons of rum.

During the same period over five hundred coffee plantations have been abandoned and their works broken up. This threw out of cultivation over 200,000 acres more of land, which, in 1832, required the labor of over 30,000 men.

☞ We see the following paragraph published in many of the Eastern papers:

Anti-Bentonism.—An anti-Benton paper is to be established in St. Louis, (Mo.,) and the editorial charge is to be undertaken by Judge Walker, of the New Orleans Delta.

Telegraph to Europe.—Mr. Chase has presented a memorial to the U. S. Senate, in relation to the establishment of a line of telegraph across the continent, and through Behring's Straits, to connect with Europe. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Crevasse.—The Pointe Coupee Echo of the 23d says: "Another crevasse occurred in our parish on Monday last, on the plantation of Madame Jarreau, in the Island of False River; all efforts to stop it proved unavailing. This crevasse has caused much damage to the inhabitants of the island, and has caused the False River to rise at a rapid rate. In fact, it is higher than ever was known before. A number of inhabitants on the island and on False River are now constructing levees, so as to prevent the banks overflowing. This is the first time it was necessary to construct levees on the False River or Island."

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels.....26th.

Veranda—A Robinson, J Price, J A Trice and lady, W Devlin and lady, J Rochel, A Rochel, J Gibnis, N Webster and family, L Sutton and lady, R Hunter and lady, Eliza Allen, John Nelson, Miss Perkins, Mrs Keller, Lai C Barnes, Alex U Vosburg, J J Patrick and family, Mrs R Roncoroni, Miss Ann Roncoroni, M Morgan, Esq, W O Hodge, Adj, W M Evans, Esq, Maj Gen Worth, U S A, Lieut Col Hardee, U S A.

St Charles—W Hall, C Adams, Jr, J Dwight, Ls; W H Fellows, Dr R Crane, Mr Chidlow and family, Mobile; W S Archer, Va; F Tulane, N J; W B Mason, Phil; W B Fenn, Ct; E Wist, Ala; W S Voe, N Y; D Holman, W P Simmons, Mass.

Planters'—A Warwick and family, H B Ormsby, N A Knight, Dr Johnson, La; H O Sears, Ala; J Luther, W L Sears, Ga; J Mason and lady, R Hubert and lady, Ellen Allen, John Nelson, Miss Perkins, Mrs Keller, Lai C Barnes, Alex U Vosburg, J J Patrick and family, Mrs R Roncoroni, Miss Ann Roncoroni, M Morgan, Esq, W O Hodge, Adj, W M Evans, Esq, Maj Gen Worth, U S A, Lieut Col Hardee, U S A.

St Charles—W Hall, C Adams, Jr, J Dwight, Ls; W H Fellows, Dr R Crane, Mr Chidlow and family, Mobile; W S Archer, Va; F Tulane, N J; W B Mason, Phil; W B Fenn, Ct; E Wist, Ala; W S Voe, N Y; D Holman, W P Simmons, Mass.

Commercial—R Longhry, N O; G W Weed, Ill; Chas Gunicker; H Weston, Ohio; John Mays, T Gardner, La; L R Reynolds, Ky; J A Remy, J A Mott, B F Stephens, Ky; J A Ferra, Mo.

Auction Sales This Day.

Florance & Taylor will sell, at 11 o'clock, at the corner of Tchoupitoulas and Benjamin streets—Family Grocery.

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

Pelican Division, No. 1, at Pelican Hall, corner of Common and St. Charles streets, at half-past 7 o'clock.

Ocean Division, No. 2, at Unity Hall, Marigny Buildings, Third Municipality, at half-past 7 o'clock.

Mississippi Valley Division, No. 6, at Unity Hall, Marigny Buildings, Third Municipality, at half-past 7.

Jefferson Division, No. 10, at Gretna, at half-past 7.

☞ Cholera.—Dr. GILBERT, having had an extensive practice in the Cholera since its first appearance in this country, and with as much success as any man living, has been induced by the earnest solicitation 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 Worms, Tetters, Scald Head, etc. etc.... Office, No. 17 Cusomon