Amusements....This Evening.
Placide's Varieties.—"Pet of the Petticoats"—Dance—"The Model Queen."
St. Charles.—"Abroad and at Home"—"The Sun Bar."
Orleans Theatre.—"The Prophet."
Armory Hall.—Extraordinary Exposure.
Commercial Exchange Hall.—Ball

The Daily Crescent.

NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 4, 1850.

Political Advertisements.—We must hereafter refuse to publish notices of meetings, etc., etc., unless a responsible bond accompanies the order, which we never expect to find duplicate for work of this kind, which we never expect to collect—the money value of the late campaign. We cannot afford to lose any more.

☞ Mr. Orleans T. Baker 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.

Health of the City.—At no time has the city been more free from disease. It is true that the chillers did for a few days make its appearance. It has, however, entirely disappeared. We did not deem it necessary to publish the fact in advance of the Board of Health. But there has been no suppression of the weekly reports. It is useless to attempt to conceal the truth; the only result of such a course is to encourage the circulation, through the country, of the most exaggerated reports. Should the cholera make its appearance in an epidemic form, we shall consider it our duty to make it known.

The Jackson and New Orleans Railroad. The Mississippi papers complain of the indifference manifested toward this measure by the citizens of New Orleans. Undoubtedly this road will be of much advantage to the city, but of infinitely more benefit to the region through which it runs. Capitalists will not divert their money from commercial pursuits to invest in railroad stock, unless an equal return is realized. It is very easy to talk about public spirit, etc., etc., but it is rare to find men any where acting up to this. There is plenty of wealth in the counties through which the road passes, to construct it. If it is not for their interest to make the road, it had better be unmade. "There is no friendship in trade." The citizens of New Orleans are called on to make this road. They say, We can use our money more profitably. Is this any cause of complaint? It is a mere matter of business. The great benefit is to be to the country, not to the city. We wish to throw no discouragement on the project, and would be glad, if capitalists could be convinced it is for their interest to take stock; but we are disgusted with all this cant about the niggardliness and selfishness of New Orleans. The fair, legitimate commercial business of New Orleans absorbs all of its active capital, and this is really the reason for the seeming indifference of the citizens to this work. Money cannot be withdrawn from commerce without deranging the operations of business.

The subject of the Railroad, however, does interest our citizens. The Picayune has published a series of papers, bringing to the notice of its readers the advantages of the road. We commence to-day a series for the same purpose; and, in spite of the previshness of the Mississippi village press, we shall continue to keep alive public attention to the measure.

☞ No person questions the truthfulness of the Delta's assertion respecting its friendship for and advocacy of the Public School system of this Municipality; the usefulness, and consequently popularity of that system, is so generally conceded that opposition to it would wither and palsy all who made it. Yet we are constrained to say, their advocacy of the proposed new charter that places these popular institutions at the discretion of men residing out of the Municipality, very singularly manifests that friendship! Still, not a whit more astonishing than the evidence they adduce to prove the assertion. In 1847, when the friends of that paper had control of these schools, a prominent democrat attempted to lessen their sphere—which the Delta denounced—indeed published a report against the proposition! Not, however, by authority of the Board—they might have added—for which they were paid according to the highest rate of advertising, although it was a mere part of the duty of the municipal printer to print it. Glendy Burke retired from the Council in 1841, before these schools were organized, hence could not have been entrusted for the cause alledged!

Father Mathew.—The labors of Father Mathew in the sacred cause of Temperance have been, up to this period, crowned with signal success. Upwards of six thousand have already taken the total abstinence pledge in New Orleans. He will continue to attend at St. Theresa's Church until Saturday afternoon, when he is to remove to the Church of St. Joseph, Common street, where he will be the guest of the Rev. Mr. D'hauw.

Second District Attorney.—In our notice of Mr. Warfield, we stated that there was another gentleman shortly to be in the field. We now announce Mr. E. S. Rees. This gentleman is well versed in the criminal law, both in theory and practice, as he proved during the term he acted as District Attorney, in the summer and fall of 1848. Like Mr. Warfield, he is an active, industrious and attentive lawyer, and a very respectable advocate. Voters cannot go amiss in voting for either of these candidates.

California Emigrants.—By reference to the advertising columns, it will be seen that the Government contractors for the transportation of stores to El Paso, wish to hire a large number of Teamsters. Persons wishing to take the land route should avail themselves of this opportunity. Some three or four hundred armed men will escort the trains to the Pass, half the distance to California, and through the most dangerous part of the journey.

Package Sale of Dry Goods.—150 packages of well selected seasonable goods will be sold this day at 10 o'clock, on four months credit, by F. H. Peirson, at his auction sales room, No. 8 Canal street. City and country merchants are requested to call and examine the goods before the hour of sale.

Complimentary Benefit Ball.—The grand complimentary Benefit Ball, given by the young men of New Orleans and Lafayette, to Mr. Frederick E. Bruns, is to come off at the Commercial Exchange this evening. We understand that all the arrangements for the occasion have been made on a scale quite magnificent. The Hall has been fitted up in a style of great taste and elegance. Hoppe's celebrated brass band have kindly tendered their services. Arrangements have been made with the cars running to Lafayette for a free transportation, in each direction, until 4 o'clock in the morning, of persons attending the ball from the upper part of the city and Lafayette. Indeed, nothing, so far as we have learned, has been left undone that could contribute to the splendor and the enjoyment, of the occasion. It is intended as a complementary benefit to Mr. Bruns, chiefly on account of his late serious loss in the destruction by fire of the Terpsichore Hall. The benefit is as well deserved as it is generally tendered.

Travels in Minnesota—*By E. S. Seymour.*—This territory is rapidly filling up with a substantial population, and will soon be claiming admittance into the Union. Any work, written in a readable style, which gives a description of this interesting country will be read. This book gives spirited sketches of scenery and life in Minnesota, and descriptions of its physical geography and political and social progress. For sale at Steel's.

Minnesota is the region of romance. Here yet lingers the Indian—his light canoe yet glides over the lakes—the beaver yet dams up the ponds. We think of it as the land of rich furs. Amid its wilds the hunter pursues his game, and after months of hazard and privation, floats down its streams with his boat laden with the costly fruits, to be squandered in a few days. It is a singular phenomenon that men who have toiled for months, cut off from all social pleasures, should plunge into reckless dissipation. But so it is with the sailors—with the mahogany cutters—with the gatherers of the Paraguay herb—with the Minnesota hunters—with the gold diggers. The town of St. Paul is one of these wonder towns which spring up by force of circumstances—and its history is a fair example of the rise and progress of the towns of the West. From its lively paper, (for the bee and the printer are the pioneers of civilization,) we make an extract, bringing news from the frozen North. We commend the book to those who wish to inform themselves about this magnificent country.

Humboldt's Cosmos. — Mr. J. B. Steel has seen us an American edition of this valuable work. It will bear a comparison with Bohn's edition, of which no copies can be bought in the city.

Washington, March 25.—David Little, a newspaper agent here, has been arrested and committed to jail in default of $1000 bail, for vending a paper called the "Viper's Sting."

The Federal Judiciary in Louisiana.

The organization of the Federal Judiciary in this State has long been a subject of complaint with the members of the Bar and the people, and we observe recently in Texas it is made in like manner the ground of emphatic animadversion. We feel it to be due to the highly respectable District Judge of this part of Louisiana, to state that no share of the popular censure reaches him, nor does it properly attach to the Circuit Judge of this Circuit, farther than circumstances that he cannot control forces it upon our attention. The age, infirm health and peculiar habits of thinking, that belong to Judge McKinley, shield him from any other reproach than a sincere expression of outregret that a more vigorous and efficient member of the Bench was not assigned to this important Circuit.

No mass of intelligence can reflect upon the extent and magnitude of the business in this Circuit, without perceiving how entirely inadequate the present Federal Judiciary is to answer the manifest wants of the public. The business pending in the Circuit Court at New Orleans is of large amount, and embracing numerous cases, in which citizens of nearly all the States in the Union are interested. For several years these cases have either been generally continued, or tried before the District Judge. In this manner the usefulness of the Circuit Court has been altogether destroyed. The arrangement in the adjoining States is such that the inconvenience can only be remedied by creating a new Circuit and appointing an additional Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States.

It would be unreasonable to expect that this provision should be confined to Louisiana alone, especially when it is recollected that the State of Texas is in the same destitute condition. We are assured that in the Federal Court, at Galveston, a very large amount of business is pending, indeed, so immensely large as to almost stagger our credulity. We are told upon good authority, that cases are there instituted, or about to be, involving the titles to some *millions of acres* of valuable land, besides others, touching the ownership of some thousands of slaves. We know, of course, that most of the questions arising under the late treaty with Mexico must arise and be determined in that State, and that the questions cover the real and personal property of a vast region on the South-western frontier. In these questions, also, some of the citizens of most of our sister States, of Mexico, and of several European Governments, are deeply interested. These questions relate to the law of Nations, the laws of Spain, of Mexico, the common law of England, and the statutes of Texas and of the National Government. They are intricate and complex, in a most extraordinary degree, and may well tax the highest efforts of the human mind. They may be regarded as analogous, in several respects, to the questions that arose at an early day, and are now occasionally arising in this State. There is no other section of the Union where such varied learning, such comprehensive judgement and such knowledge of National peculiarities is required, to fit a judge, for even a *tolerable* performance of his duties. Men, who under ordinary circumstances, might pass well enough as judges, sink into pitiable imbecility under the magnitude and weight of these great cases; they wriggle and shuffle, when they should stand erect and steadfast, and mistify what is beyond their feeble comprehension by misquoted authorities, or vague generalities, in which they clothe themselves as "with a garment." It is difficult to guard against the selection of such judges, or to get rid of them when appointed. No substantial alternative is left, but to provide appeals, from their judgements, to tribunals of a somewhat more trustworthy character. These appeals should be from the District to the Circuit Courts, and from the latter to the Supreme Court at Washington. If redress is denied to a man, in all these tribunals, he should sit down, satisfied that he has had, at least, a fair chance for justice. In this world we can expect but little more at the hands of our fellow-men.

A new circuit should be created for Louisiana and Texas, and a Judge appointed to preside in it, of character not unworthy of his high vocation. He should be a good Spanish scholar, well versed in the law of nations—the civil law—the common law—the laws and theory of our Government, and should be, above all, a man of a solid, enlarged and independent mind. He should be above the little prejudices that render men the slaves or antagonists of particular systems, and beyond the reach of all influences in or out of court, that might not have touched the ermine of a Washington or a Marshall. Such a Judge would be a public blessing. His judgement would quiet litigation, and silence the voice of complaint in these districts so far removed from the appellate tribunal at Washington. He could administer justice with an even hand, facilitate the termination of law-suits, and restore the Federal Judiciary to the exalted station in the public estimation which it held before modern degeneracy had dragged it down.

In States like this, or Texas, where the parties who are drawn into court can appeal to the State tribunals of the highest grade, in nearly all cases, it is not to be expected that the public will be content to see the judgement of the Federal Courts rendered by a single Judge, final and conclusive up to the extent of $2000, when the opinions of that Judge have no other claims to our respect than the happy accident of his station. The contrast between State and Federal justice, then, becomes too glaring to be overlooked by the most purblind. Men ought to complain—silence is pusillanimous and contemptible.

There is a good reason for uniting Texas and Louisiana in one circuit. It is the similarity of laws, usages and species of property, that prevail in both. They lie contiguous, and are in all respects suited to this union, and they alike need such a tribunal to administer the law. This circuit would embrace more interesting and important business than any other circuit in the Union, and present a field for the exertion of the highest abilities in the country. We trust the President would seek for those abilities, and call the possessor into this place, without regard to politics, or any other consideration, than that of talents, fitness and integrity. The members of the bar in these two growing States are deeply concerned in this measure, and should take prompt steps to urge it on the attention of Congress.

Boldly Avowed.—Whatever may be said by *some* of the advocates of the Nashville Convention, as to its ulterior objects, the desire and necessity of holding it to save the Union, we have, in the article taken from the Fairfield (S. C.) Herald; which we give below, the bold assertion of the editor, that *an overwhelming majority of the people of South Carolina are in favor of disunion!*

Disunion.—"We cannot credit the rumor," says a correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, "that Mr. Calhoun, having recovered his health in a measure, has expressed himself decidedly and warmly in favor of a dissolution of the Union at every and all hazards. It is said that he regards the dissolution as inevitable, and consequently expedient and desirable." If Mr. Calhoun did express himself thus, he has said nothing less than what an overwhelming majority of the people of his State anxiously desire.

Specie.—The schooner Sylvester Gesner, which arrived yesterday from Campeachy, brought $4100 in specie, consigned as follows: $1700 to J. M. Lapeyre & Co., $1400 to S. Fernandez, and $1000 to F. Camerden.

Destructive Fire.—By the arrival yesterday of the schooner Sylvester Gesner, from Campeachy, which port she left on the 25th ult., we learn from Capt. Rowe that a large fire occurred in the town of Laguna on the 27th of March, destroying nearly one half of the place. The amount of property consumed was estimated at from $40,000 to $50,000.

Disunion.—A correspondent of the Augusta Republican, among other rash things about the Union, says: "It is time, sir, that we should all begin to familiarize ourselves not only with the possibility, but with the necessity of a dissolution. But why should not the people of Georgia and the South advocate disunion? We have said a thousand times that we would dissolve the Union before we would submit to further aggressions. The time has come when we must make good our threats or forever hold our peace. What man is there who entertains any belief that the North will do us justice? Who is there that believes that any compromise (as they call it) that can be made, will be any more than a yielding on our part, merely to encourage large demands for the future? Now is the time to settle the question—there are only two ways to do it; the one is to acknowledge ourselves the vassals of the North for all time to come, the other is to dissolve the Union, and it is time for the South to choose between them."

The Tehuantepec Route to the Pacific.

We are pleased to see by the following resolutions that our Legislature have called the attention of the Government to a survey of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. We consider this survey more important to the Western States than to our own, for, the road once opened, the emigrants from those States would reach California with their families with great facility. We were informed, a few days since, that from one county alone in Ohio, more than a thousand persons had gone or were going to cross the Plains, and we believe no subject can be more interesting, at present, to the people of the United States, than the discovery of a cheap and expeditious manner of traveling to California:

Extract from the Journal of the Senate, Tuesday, 12th March, 1850.

Mr. Bryce, President of the Senate, obtained leave to introduce the following resolutions, without giving previous notice thereof:

Whereas, The recent development of riches in California, in our newly acquired possessions bordering on the Pacific, and the unprecedented increase of commerce which will flow therefrom directly in the South and South-western States through the Gulf of Mexico, by the Isthmus routes; and *Whereas*, from the geographical position of Louisiana, and the States bordering on the Gulf, the immediate and most continuous routes from the Pacific to the States should be ascertained and determined upon, and the fostering hand of Government given thereunto, which increase commerce; and *Whereas*, it has been ascertained that freight, passengers and the mails can be conveyed by steamers from New Orleans to the Pacific by the Tehuantepec route, in the short space of six days;

Be it resolved, etc., That our Senators be instructed, and Representatives in Congress requested, to use their exertions to obtain the passage of such a law by the Government of the United States to be given to any company of citizens of the United States, and others having the right of way across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, and to place the mail contracts of the United States which are to be conveyed to the Pacific and the East Indies, to the shortest and most expeditious route, which, from position, is clearly the route designated, the Gulf and Pacific, via Tehuantepec; and the Coatzacoalcos river, which empties into the Gulf of Mexico, about one hundred and forty miles below VeraCruz, distant from New Orleans about eight hundred and twenty miles, whereas the distance from New Orleans to Chagres is about fifteen hundred and fifty miles.

Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives ask for an appropriation from the National Treasury, and a Commission appointed for a survey of the route from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific, in Tehuantepec, in order to decide which route is the shortest, most healthy, and most profitable, of all the routes across the Isthmus.

W. WARREN MOISE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
J. B. PLAUCHE, Lieutenant Governor.
Approved: JOSEPH WALKER, Governor.
New Orleans, 21st April, 1850.

Memorandum.—The distance from the Mouth of the Mississippi to San Francisco, by the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, is 2850 miles; by the Isthmus of Panama, 5075 miles—making a difference in favor of Tehuantepec of 1925 miles. The distance from New York, by the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, is 3250 miles; by the Isthmus of Panama, 4600—thus saving between New York and San Francisco, by the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, 1400 miles of sea navigation.

☞ The Courier advocates consolidation upon the ground that it would render our police more efficient, by being under one head! We are much surprised that the enlightened editor of the Courier should betray so little acquaintance with our police regulations.

Does not the unity of the police system exist now? Is not the Mayor the head and fountain of all power over it? The power to make such regulations respecting the management and discipline of the police, as may be necessary, is not vested in the general council. We are the more surprised at the suggested reason of the Courier for consolidation, when the venerable editor's reminiscences upon the power and efficiency of a united city police must have taught him precisely the reverse. No one knows better than himself that neither life nor property were protected under it; indeed, that it was so utterly impotent that the people in this part of the city resumed their original sovereignty, organized and supported a special police to protect themselves; and this necessity was so obvious that it afforded one of the chief reasons for a division.

As the municipalities became organized under the division act of 1836, this ulcer upon the body politic disappeared, and we are sure it will never discover itself again, so long as our present polity subsists.

The Courier, moreover, says it is a daily occurrence for offenders to escape justice, because of the police of one municipality being ignorant of the haunts where fugitives ran to and hide in another! Now to this assertion we reply, we have taken some pains to ascertain its correctness, and our inquiries have fully convinced us it is entirely gratuitous, as a case of the kind has seldom, if ever, occurred since the division of the city, in 1836; and if such did, it was not the fault of the law, as a Recorder's warrant is not only effective in the municipality where issued, but is co-extensive with the whole city. With the police, there is now a direct accountability to the appointing power, and we affirm, a more vigilant or efficient police than that of this municipality cannot be found in any city—go when and where you list, your life and property are well protected; indeed, the efficiency of the police is so generally known and highly appreciated that it has elicited remark and commendation from intelligent visitors. And yet, in the face of these well known facts, it is recommended to re-establish a system, that has only excited contempt and opposition by its worthlessness, but absolutely devolved upon our citizens the necessity of organizing a police, at their own cost, to protect their lives and property, which the paid city police refused or neglected to do!

Law Department of the University.—The session at this institution is about being brought to a close. On Monday, Professor Randell Hunt delivered his closing lecture. Professor Bullard also closed his series on the same day. On Tuesday, Judge McCaleb, Professor of Admiralty Law, with appropriate remarks, bade the class adieu; and yesterday morning, Prof. T. B. Monroe delivered the last lecture of the season. He concluded by briefly recapitulating and cursorily touching upon the various heads over which he had passed in his series of lectures. He dwelt with much feeling upon the destiny of this country, and expressed a belief that its preservation and success depended more upon the profession of Law, than all the other professions and trades combined. He exhorted his students to always bear in mind the power and influence of their profession, and by knowledge and integrity to render themselves worthy of the confidence had in them. He impressed upon them the necessity of properly understanding our government and its principles, and hoped they would ever be ready, in every situation in life, to proudly and fearlessly defend them. The learned Professor leaves to-day for his home in Kentucky, and carries with him the best wishes of all that have had the pleasure of his instruction and acquaintance.

The class this year is about as large as that of the past year. It is understood that most of the applicants for diplomas will be admitted.

British Steamer.—The royal mail steamer Medway, Capt. Symons, arrived at Mobile Point on Sunday morning at 10 o'clock, three days from Havana. She left Southampton on the 2d ult.; Bermuda, the 19th; Nassau, 23d, and Havana the 28th, from which places she brings mails.

The Mobile Register of Tuesday says:

Mr. Bankhead, her B. M. Minister to Mexico, is a passenger on the steamer, and 35 others. She brings 2000 bottles of quicksilver on freight.

The gentleman who furnished us with the above, has placed us under further obligations for the following shipping intelligence:

The U. S. schooner Flirt arrived at Havana on the 27th. The frigate Raritan was off the harbor when the Medway left. The steamer Georgia sailed on the 24th with 1200 passengers for Chagres.

The Medway left this morning at daylight for VeraCruz and Tampico.

Steamboat Disaster.—Just as we are going to press, we learn that the steamer H. S. Smith, which left here on Sunday evening for Apalachicola, took fire about thirty miles below this city, and was entirely consumed. She had on board about one thousand bales of cotton, all or the most of which was burnt. Our informant, who escaped from the boat, was not able to state whether any lives were lost, owing to the fact that some of the crew and passengers escaped to the coast, and some to the west bank of the river, and there had been no communication between them up to the time of his leaving. We will, when we learn them, give full particulars.—*Columbus (Ga.) Eng., 26th ult*

Removal of Free Negroes.—The legislature of Virginia, just adjourned, made an appropriation from the treasury of $30,000 annually, if so much shall be required, for the purpose of aiding the Colonization Society to remove to Liberia as many free black residents of the State as are willing to go, the sum granted for the aid of each individual being limited, however, to $26.

☞ 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 Piles, Tetters, Scald Head, etc.. Office, No. 17 Crossman street, between the New Custom-house and the River.

He offers the following certificate from the physicians of Memphis:

"Dr. J. Gilbert.—We have been intimately acquainted with Dr. B. Gilbert's practice for four years; we have often wished his extensive infirmary, near Memphis; 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 judgement in the successful management of such diseases as he professes to cure. He has, in our judgement, been for more successful in the treatment of that class of diseases he professes to cure than any other physician in the world.

"M. Garrett, M.D. Wm. Denny, M.D.
J. Isler, M.D. John Wilson, M.D.
J. Lanier, M.D. N. W. Sray, M.D.
J. S. Curtis, M.D."
mh6 1y1

Telegraphed to the "Daily Crescent."

[BY THE SOUTHERN LINE.]

New York Markets.

New York, April 1.—The Cotton market is quiet to-day, with sales of 500 bales, at prices slightly in favor of buyers....Flour and Grain unchanged....Mess Pork $10, Prime $8 37.... Lard steady....Molasses quiet....Coffee dull—2000 bags fair Domingo have been sold at 8¼.... Sterling dull.....Stocks improving.

Sailing of the Crescent City.

The steamship Crescent City sailed to-day for Chagres with 370 passengers.

Sentence of Professor Webster.

At Boston, to-day, sentence of death was passed on Professor Webster, convicted of the murder of Dr. Parkman.

Funeral of Mr. Calhoun.

Washington, April 1.—In the Senate, to-day, Mr. Butler pronounced an eloquent eulogy on the Hon. John C. Calhoun. He was followed by Mr. Webster and Mr. Clay, who also paid a beautiful tribute to the memory of the illustrious deceased.

The funeral will take place to-morrow, in the Congressional Cemetery.

The Benton and Foote Difficulty.

Our report, in yesterday's paper, of the proceedings of Congress, on the 26th, was taken from the St. Louis papers, which, for some reason, did not give the proceedings of the Senate on that day. In this manner was omitted an account of the serious and, we will add, disgraceful altercation between Messrs. Benton and Foote. It is lamentable and should be felt as humiliating to the American people that the chamber of the highest and usually most dignified branch of the National Congress should be the scene of so coarse, wanton and despicable an outrage upon parliamentary decorum, to say nothing of common decency.

The character of the altercation is such that we are strongly led to the opinion that we have not heard the last or the worst of it. We give the report, referred to, below:

Washington, March 26—6 p. m.

In the Senate, Mr. Clemens presented a petition from citizens in Alabama, praying that the blessings of slavery may be extended to every State in the Union.

Mr. Foote moved that the bill organizing territorial governments in Utah and New Mexico, be taken up, for the purpose of making it the special order for an early day.

A most exciting passage between Mr. Benton and Mr. Foote ensued.

Mr. Benton, as a friend to California, gave notice to those who desired her admission, that they must now stand by her. California was entitled to the consideration of the Senate, and her rights were not to be postponed.

Mr. Foote replied with warmth, indulging in a personal attack upon Mr. Benton, impugning the motives of his action, and intimating that his newborn friendship for California was not for the sake of the people, but because of the presence here of her Senator, whose admission, to back him up and sustain him in the Senate, he was looking for with the most feverish anxiety. He also contended that the California question had, of right, no precedence.

Mr. Benton. I believe this is the American Senate. I believe that, by the laws of the Senate and rules of decorum, personalities and attacks upon motives are forbidden. The attacks which have been made upon my motives are false and cowardly.

Mr. Foote, after some remarks, replied to the charge of cowardice, and said: I feel bound to say now, that when the Senator removes certain stains which cling to his escutcheon, of which I know the history as well as any man in Christendom, (allusions to which ought to cause his cheeks to be suffused with blushes and shame,) or if the Senator remains in his present attitude with but that special discredit with which he knows I am familiar, and which that paleing acknowledges, as well as the terrific fear which he knows I have witnessed—whenever he comes out frankly and boldly, instead of shielding himself behind his established cowardice—whenever he is prepared t'hold himself amenable to the laws which govern gentlemen, I am prepared to meet him on that footing.

Mr. Benton. I pronounce it cowardly to give insults where they cannot be chastised. [Loud cries of "order."] Is a Senator to be blackguarded?

Mr. Foote. He is a blackguard.

Mr. Benton. Is language to be used here which could not be used in an oyster cellar or tavern?

Vice President. The Senator is called to order.

Mr. Benton, continuing—It is time to stop such language here in a place where a cudgel cannot be applied to him.

The *Vice President* repeated the call of "order."

After some further colloquy, *Mr. Foote* said he would stand by all he had said, and if Mr. Benton was willing to proceed in the matter, he would meet him.

Mr. Dickinson moved to lay the pending motion on the table, which was agreed to.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of Mr. Clay's resolutions.

Mr. Chase having the floor, spoke upon the general question of slavery; vindicating the course pursued by the great body of slavery agitators. He had not concluded when the Senate adjourned.

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.

☞ Among the features of the last meeting of the Horticultural Society of Philadelphia, was a patch of strawberries, 3 feet by 4 in size, exhibited by Benjamin Daniels, the gardener of Caleb Cope, Esq., the President of the Society. The collection was luxuriously attractive in appearance, and consisted of six varieties.

Childish Murder.—"Mother, I guess the baby won't cry any more, for I've killed it and thrown it out doors." The Dedham (Mass.) Democrat relates that these are the words which a little girl in that town, only four and a half years old, addressed to her mother, upon her return from a short absence; and that the baby was found under the sink spout with a cut upon its wrist, from which it had bled almost to death.

☞ The Lowell (Mass.) Vox Populi says that the Rev. Mr. Hardy, formerly of that city, is now the successful proprietor of a monte table in San Francisco, and reputed to be worth $100,000.

Wetumpka.—The State Guard, of Wetumpka, Ala. says that a very marked improvement has already taken place in the business aspect and prospects of that city, in consequence of the plank road enterprises being so promply and energetically entered upon. New buildings going up and old ones in progress of repair, more stores opening, population increasing, etc. etc.

Married:

On the evening of the 27th ult., at Baton Rouge, by the Rev. W. H. Crenshaw, Mr. Andrew Jackson Black to Miss Caroline Kinner, all of that city.

On Tuesday the 26th ult., at Baton Rouge, by J. R. Dufrocq, Esq., J. P., Mr. Cleruile Daisole to Mrs. Carmelite Diaz.

Died:

On the 31 inst., Peter Thomas Rickey, son of Mr. F. Rickey and Julia Hortmann.

On Tuesday evening, 31 inst., Cora, youngest daughter of W. Segley and Ellen Johnson.

On Tuesday morning, 31 inst., Cecelia Joice, a native of Athlone, county Roscommon, Ireland.

On Sunday, 31st ult., Florence Adela, youngest child of Caroline A. and Napoleon B. Kneass.

At St. Francisville, Col. Robert Layson.

At Baton Rouge, Mr. W. H. McGaughey.

Auction Sales This Day.

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

Syers, Hyde & Co. will sell, at 11 o'clock, at 51 Magazine street—Window Glass.....At half-past 10 o'clock, at 51 Magazine st.—Groceries, Provisions and Liquors.....At 5 o'clock, at the Factory, Shippers and Alabama Process—Cotton.

I. O. O. F.
☞ BOWARD LODGE NO. 13.—A Regular Meeting of this Lodge will be held THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock, at the Grand Lodge Hall, at half-past 7 o'clock. Personal attendance is requested.—By order of the N. G.
E. SAMPSON, Secretary.
apl

Warren Lodge No. 67, A. Y. M.
☞ A Meeting of the above Lodge will be held at Masonic Hall, on FRIDAY EVENING, April 5, at 7 o'clock, for the Business of importance being before the Lodge, members will be punctual, and visiting Brethren are invited to attend. By order of the Worshipful Master.
L. M. LANE, Secretary.
apl

Jackson Fire Co. No. 18.
☞ The Officers and Members are requested to attend a called Meeting at the Engine House, THIS EVENING, (Tuesday,) April 4, at half past 7 o'clock. Personal attendance is requested, by order of the Foreman.
apl

Irad Ferry Fire Co. No. 12.
☞ The Officers and Members are requested to attend the Regular Monthly Meeting on THURSDAY EVENING, April 4, at half-past 8 o'clock.
WM. C. TOMPKINS, Secretary.
apl

☞ Singaree Club.—Notice.—The regular monthly Meeting of the Club will be held at "Dan No. 2," THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock. Members will please be punctual at the hour.
By order of the M. O. G.
MOD. S. T. Sells.
apl

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

Crystal Fount Division, No. 4, at Crystal Fount Hall, No. 86 Thompsonville street, at 8 o'clock.
Washington Division, No. 5, at Younger Brothers' Hall, Lafayette, at 8 o'clock.

Daughters of Temperance.

Orleans Union, No. 5, at No. 6 Marigny's Buildings, Third Municipality, every Thursday, at 5 o'clock, P. M.

Steamboat Departures This Day.

☞ SEE ADVERTISEMENTS ON THIRD PAGE.
Mandeville.....OLIVIA, Hudson, 11 A. M. exts.
Mandeville.....LEWISA, Dumont, 11 A. M. exts.
Mobile.....OREGON, Stone, 5 P. M. Cors.
Cincinnati.....GULNARE, Line, 4 P. M.
Wheeling.....BEACON, Shaw, 4 P. M.

☞ The ship SHEFFIELD, Capt. Lewis, from Boston, is now ready to discharge her cargo, at Pier 1, Second Municipality.....Consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods on the premises, or they will be stored, at their expense and risk.
J. W. ANDREWS & CO., 91 Common st.
apl4

☞ The U. S. Mail steamer GULNARE will leave for Cincinnati, Wheeling Pittsburgh, and all intermediate ports, THIS DAY, Thursday, at 4 o'clock, P. M. precisely, from Poydras st. wharf.
HYDE & COLESBY, 18 Poydras street.
apl Sdp

☞ Passengers and shippers will please be ready.
apl4

☞ The U. S. Mail steamer BEACON, will leave for Cincinnati, Wheeling and Pittsburgh, THIS DAY, Thursday, 4th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., from Poydras st. wharf.
HYDE & COLESBY, 18 Poydras street.
apl4

☞ St. Charles Theatre—The Raymond Family, having been strongly solicited to give ONE MORE OF THEIR EVENINGS, similar to that on Monday last, and being under the necessity of delaying their departure, in order to obtain certain letters from Europe, they will have the honor of appearing again before their friends in the city, on THURSDAY EVENING, April 4, in a new Entertainment, entitled

ABROAD AND AT HOME;
or, Sketches on the Road.

Particulars in the Bills of the Day.....The Evening's Entertainments to conclude with the Farce of

THE ETON BOY,

in which Mrs. Malone Raymond will appear as Fanny, and Tom, the Eton Boy.....Mr. Dollar as Captain Popham.
Prices of admission same as on Monday, 50 cents and 25 cents.
☞ Performances to commence at half-past 7 o'clock.....Doors open at 7.
apl

Grand Complimentary Benefit Ball to Mr. Frederick E. Bruns.
By the Young Men of New-Orleans.
At the COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE HALL, 76 St. Charles street,
On THURSDAY EVENING, April 4, 1850.
COMMITTEE OF INVITATION.

Col. J. R. Claiborne,	S. N. L. Jerolman,	W. W. Leinbeiter,
Hon. W. J. Bayne,	Julius Magagnos,	T. G. Mackey,
W. W. McGinty,	Samuel Lilly,	O. P. Fisher,
W. A. Arms,	Wm. Barnett,	St. John B. Vaughan,
Jesse Holmes,	Charles H. Pine,	John T. Coffey,
George Peraglese,	Arthur Wye,	John G. Wise,
J. W. Ramsay,	Henry Grace,	W. W. Case,
S. P. Pink,	H. O. Ingham,	J. W. Busby,
Adolphe Trinchard,	Wm. C. Terrell,	Thomas Rea.
Thomas C. Poole,	E. A. Atkins,	

FREDERICK E. BRUNS, Director.
☞ Cars will be provided (free of charge) for visitors returning to Lafayette.
mh25 tf

Hoeffner Concerts.
☞ The subscriber takes leave to inform his friends and the public that he is giving, by subscription, at the COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE, St. Charles st. a series of Twelve Concerts, on the night of the 8th of those of Musard and Strauss, in Paris and Vienna, adding some Classical Pieces and Solos—the first to take place on FRIDAY EVENING the 5 inst. The Musical artists in this country have been engaged for the Orchestra, as well as for the Solos. Price of subscription $5, for the whole series—admitting a Lady and Gentleman. ☞ For particulars apply at the Exchange, or E. A. Tyler, 39 Camp st., who is authorized to receive subscriptions and deliver tickets.
[apl 2t] M. HOEFFNER.

☞ The Philosophy of Witchcraft.—This evening MR. FIRKE proposes to explain the true philosophy of witchcraft and ghost seeing. This lecture has attracted crowds in other cities, and will no doubt excite the same degree of interest here. Mr. F. will form a new class for the instruction of gentlemen, this afternoon.
apl

☞ Bumpo-Biology.—Professor FOANS has just arrived, and will shortly appear at CARSEDY'S SALOON. The Professor will endeavor to explain upon Physiological, and Physiological Principles, the peculiar Idiosyncrasies of the Mind. Not through (strictly speaking) the influence of Electro-Magnetism, but from a combination of the sciences of "Bumpo Biology," Phrenology and Mesmerism. The Professor may be consulted in reference to diseased action, at his room, from 7 o'clock to 12.
apl 6

☞ Cure of Disease by Electro-Biology.—Mr. FISKE respectfully informs the ladies and the public that Dr. C. A. STEVENS, of Buffalo, N.Y., a popular and highly successful practising 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 not admitted. 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

☞ 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, April 4.—Mr. F. pledges himself to enable all who attend to perform these wonderful Experiments successfully, and also how to apply this remarkable mental agent to the cure of disease, or the 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 on Tuesday morning. Ladies' Tickets, $5 only.
apl

NOTARIAL 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 promptness and dispatch whatever business may be confided to them, at the old stand of D. I. RICARDO, Notary Public, No. 76 Gravier street.
WM. MONAGHAN,
Successor to D. I. Ricardo,
GEO. RARESHIDE.

☞ Notice.—The undersigned, on retiring from the Notarial Business, would respectfully recommend his successor in office, Mr. WM. MONAGHAN, and his late managing clerk, Mr. GEORGE RARESHIDE, 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.

M. GERNON, *Notary Public*, 16 Royal street, (office lately occupied by H. B. Cenas, Esq., Notary Public,) near the Postoffice. apl3 3m Imdip

H. B. CENAS, *Notary Public*, has removed his office to No. 21 St. Charles street. apl 2w

F. H. BADGER, *Dentist*, (of Tennessee,) (formerly of Alabama and Georgia,) No. 123 Julia st., between Camp and St. Charles streets, (Thirteen Buildings,) N. O. apl 1m

REMOVAL—D. T. DONOVAN, Agent of Owen & Johnson, *Coal Dealers*, has removed his Coal Office from 297 Tchoupitoulas street, to the BULL'S HEAD, two doors from the corner of St. Mary street, Lafayette, and opposite Steamship Landing, where all orders left will be punctually attended to, as heretofore. apl 1m

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