Amusements....This Evening.

PLAYER'S VARIETIES.—"Paul Pry"—Divertisement—"Mr. and Mrs. White."
ORLEANS THEATRE.—"The Peoples."
ODDFELLOWS' HALL.—Extraordinary Experiences.

The Daily Crescent.

NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 6, 1850.

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

☞ Mr. CHARLES T. 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.

☞ On our first page will be found an ably written article signed "Censor." Our columns are open to any temperate well-written article expressing opposite views.

☞ We are indebted to the magnificent steamer Autocrat, for late St. Louis papers.

OUR FIRE DEPARTMENT.—We never refer to our Fire Companies but with singular pleasure. There is no portion of our citizens whose services deserve to be more highly appreciated. They are the guardians of our dearest interests—our lives and property—against the most destructive of elements, and it is a source of proud satisfaction to us to be able to say that they discharge the duties of their responsible positions with honor to themselves.

We are led to the above remarks from the efficient and extraordinary services rendered by them yesterday in preventing the destruction of the Gas Works, Charity Hospital, etc. We have it from the most reliable source that but for the fortunate arrival of engines at the very point of time when the shed covering the coal belonging to the Gas Works had caught on fire, there is no calculating what would have been the extent of the calamity. The explosion of the Gas Works, the destruction of the Charity Hospital, and a large amount of property in that portion of the city, would have been inevitable. The danger to which the firemen exposed themselves in working their engines in the immediate vicinity of the Gas Works, and with water drawn from the cisterns of the Works, were of a character to appal the stoutest hearts; but, as on all similar occasions, personal dangers were forgotten in their eagerness to render the needed protection. Such services cannot be too highly appreciated by our citizens.

PRESIDENT LINDALEY, OF THE NASHVILLE UNIVERSITY.—Dr. Philip Lindaley, President of the University of Nashville, has, we notice, been recently elected to the Presidency of the University of Pennsylvania, and also of this State.

It is very questionable whether he will accept either of the situations; indeed, in our opinion, it is almost certain that he will not. For about twenty-five years, if we mistake not, Dr. Lindaley has labored to build up, in the University at Nashville, an institution of an order which would entitle it to be classed among the highest, both in this country and in Europe. During this time he has won a reputation for learning which is scarcely surpassed by that of any man living on either continent. The name of Philip Lindaley is as familiar to the literati of Europe as of America, and is unknown to those only, on either side of the Atlantic, who are totally ignorant of the world's great luminaries of science and learning.

There is scarcely an institution of standing in any of the Middle, Southern or Western States, the Presidency of which has not been tendered to Dr. Lindaley. Many of them have offered the strongest inducements by which the minds of men can be influenced—higher salary, greater fame, more extended influence. He has persisted in uniformly declining all; and has continued to labor, with the zeal of a fond and anxious father in the education of his offspring, to build up and give permanence and fame to the institution of which he is the founder and the head. If he had been suitably aided in his efforts by the citizens of Tennessee, and by judicious legislative enactments, the University of Nashville would now be regarded as one of the first institutions of learning in the Union. As it is, its reputation is of the most solid and substantial character; and we will venture to say that there is no institution in this country, which has turned out no larger a number of graduates, among whose alumni there can be found an equal number of distinguished men.

We hope and believe that President Lindaley will not resign his present situation. We hope and believe that Tennessee will yet see the importance of putting the institution—which purports to be the University of the State—upon a basis which, with the devoted exertions of its learned President and Professors, will place its future existence beyond the possibility of doubt, and its future fame among the first institutions of the country.

NOTARIAL.—We learn that we were in error in saying that Mr. Christy is the deputy of Mr. Canas; and, also, in stating that he had delivered his records to Mr. Starke. This delivery will depend upon the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Mr. Percy.

FOR CALIFORNIA via CHAGRES.—We would call the attention of persons going to California, to that very fast sailing brig NILE, to leave this evening. She has been fitted up expressly on account of her fast sailing qualities, and has every comfort desirable for a sea voyage. Persons going on her may depend on her arrival at Chagres in a very short time. She has accommodations for a few more passengers, and we would advise them to secure their opportunity. Tickets may be had of her agents, R. M. Hanson & Co., 14 Gravier street, O. Wickham, 35 Common street, or on board, at Fort I, Second Municipality.

MR. FISKE ON ACQUISITIVENESS.—The subject of Mr. Fiske's Lecture this evening, at Armory Hall, will be the Improper Development of the Miserly Principle. His Lectures and experiments have attracted very crowded audiences during the present week.

PLACIDES.—This evening will be performed Poole's comedy of "Paul Pry," in which Mr. Holland will appear as the inquisitive gentleman. Those who would enjoy a broad, unsophisticated guffaw, should not fail to attend.

ASTONISHING LIBERALITY.—It is announced in the London Watchman that the income of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1849, was *one hundred and eleven thousand pounds sterling*, or $500,000; an increase of £7000 upon the income of the preceding year.

JENNY LIND.—Among the last foreign items by the Niagara, we perceive that Miss Jenny has given several concerts in Hanover. His majesty King Ernest was present at one of them, and afterwards sent the *cantatrice* a present of a golden goblet, filled with ant-eggs, the food of *nightingales*.

☞ Mr. Francis, the celebrated life-boat builder, is now constructing a number of boats for the U. S. Pacific Coast Survey. They are being built in sections, for transportation across the Isthmus.

DEDICATION OF MR. WEBSTER'S SPEECH.—Reading & Co., at New York, have published an "authorized edition" of Mr. Webster's recent speech in the Senate, with a dedication to the people of Massachusetts, in the following words:

DEDICATION.

With the highest respect, and the deepest sense of obligation, I dedicate this speech to the People of Massachusetts.

"Ille ego qui fuerim dicta alia cum scio; sed me vera pro gratis loqui, sed meam ingenium non mercenarium, necessitas cogit. Ceterum, quisquis, vobis placere, qui malo quam vos mihi velle, ea vos ex me, qualecumque ego me animo fuerit, quin."

"*Washington, March 25, 1850.* DANIEL WEBSTER."

The Latin may rendered as follows:

"Other things, I am aware, would be more agreeable to utter than these. But necessity, if not my own inclination, compels me to say what is true rather than what is *agreeable*. I should be happy to gain your approbation, but still more so to promote your welfare, whatever feelings you may entertain towards me in future."

BIOLOGY.—Messrs. Burr & Everett, who lectured on Biology in our city, have published a card in the Columbus papers, denouncing all who have been lecturing on this subject in the West, besides themselves, as imposters, but one Capt. Blanchard, of Painesville. The card declares that these "imposters" can know nothing of the real philosophy of the science. We wonder if Biology has been patented—if Messrs. Burr and *pupils* are alone possessed of the keys which will unlock the mysteries of Magnetism, Mesmerism, Electro-Psycology, Biology, Biology, or what else it may be named?—*Cincinnati Chronicle.*

WELL SPOKEN.—If we would enjoy ourselves we must take the world as it is—mix up a thousand spots of sunshine—a cloud here and there—a bright sky—a storm to-day—a calm to-morrow—the chill, piercing winds of autumn, and the bland, reviving air of summer.

Our City Affairs.

Consolidation—Election of Municipal Officers by the People—Taxation—Contracts, etc.

We published on the 3d inst. "An act relative to the city of New Orleans," and we desire now to call the attention of our readers more particularly to some of its leading provisions. It will be seen on a careful examination of this new law, which the people will remember stands in full force and effect without regard to the question of consolidation, that the Legislature has completely silenced every reasonable ground of complaint, urged by the friends of that measure against the existing state of things. We trust that every voter in the city will look to this act in all its details before casting his vote on this momentous question, on Monday next. It contains, we think, every desirable feature of the new City Charter, which will go into effect in the event of a reunion of the three Municipalities, and avoids all those that are most objectionable.

The 6th section of the act provides fully and completely against any possible abuse in levying taxes for the ordinary support of the city government, and the necessary improvements required from time to time. We republish it that it may be again examined by the people, and fully understood:

SECTION 6. *Be it further enacted, etc.*, That the Council of each Municipality, before they shall fix and decide on the amount of taxes to be assessed for the urban and rural parts of each Municipality, shall cause to be made out a budget or estimate exhibiting the various items of expenditures, including also the necessary amount for contingent expenses required to be incurred by the Municipality during the current year; for the urban part, and another budget or estimate exhibiting the various items of expenditures, including also the necessary amount for contingent expenses to be incurred by the Municipality during the current year; for the rural part. These budgets or estimates shall be published in French and English in the official paper of said Municipality during at least thirty days before the meeting, when the Council shall fix and decide on the amount of taxes to be assessed. And such rate of taxation shall then be fixed and assessed respectively for the urban and rural parts, as may be necessary to supply any deficiency in the treasury for meeting the amount of said estimates.

Very great, and, in our judgement, most unreasonable complaints have been made against the Council of the Second Municipality on account of the double tax imposed for the present year. Circumstances beyond human control rendered the present high tax necessary. We should be as far from justifying such a measure under ordinary circumstances as any one in the Municipality; but when a great calamity has fallen upon us, for which, certainly, the Second Municipality Council cannot be held responsible, who would not prefer to pay a high tax—a double tax, rather than see the Municipality repudiate its debts, and the hundreds of poor laboring men which this very calamity has rendered it necessary to employ, go without their wages and their children crying for bread? But, waiving for the present all discussion on this point, as long as this new law remains in force no such tax can be laid by either of the Councils, no matter what extraordinary circumstance may render it necessary or expedient, until it has been submitted to the people and sanctioned by a majority of the legal voters residing within the Municipality. The 7th section of the act which contains this provision we also give below, that it may be reëxamined by our readers:

SEC. 7. *Be it further enacted, etc.*, That whenever, from some extraordinary cause, an additional tax may become necessary in the course of the current year, such additional tax shall not be lawful unless first sanctioned by a majority of the legal voters residing within the Municipality voting on such tax, within their respective wards, after ten days' notice, given in manner, during the same hours, and under the superintendence of inspectors and clerks, as in the case of an election of Mayor and Aldermen.

This act further provides for the election, by the qualified voters of each Municipality, of a Treasurer, Comptroller, Surveyor, Captain of the Watch and a Winefinger, at the same time the Recorder is elected, and makes it unlawful for the Councils, or either of them, to allow to any of the officers of the Municipality a salary exceeding $3000, or to allow them, or any of them, any commissions or extra compensation, or to increase or diminish the salary of any officer during the year for which he may be elected.

This law makes other important provisions, which we have not now the space to notice, and we repeat again that it is now in full force, and will so remain, without reference to the question of consolidation. The Legislature having thus secured to the people every restriction and safeguard they require in reference to the separate and independent government of the three Municipalities, we cannot doubt, they will be content to "leave well enough alone," and that they will on Monday next put the question of consolidation for ever to rest by an overwhelming majority. Every man who is opposed to this most destructive and ruinous measure, as we most sincerely believe it would prove to be, should be at his post and on the alert. The friends of the measure will leave no stone unturned, and it behoves those opposed to it, to be active, vigilant and untiring. The prosperity, not only of the present, but of many future generations, will depend on the faithful performance of their whole duty in the decision of this momentous question.

☞ Miss Davenport made her first appearance at the Broadway Theatre, New York, on the evening of the 25th ult., in the character of the *Countess* in Knowles's play of "Love." Her acting (says the Post) was admirable, and elicited immense applause.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN INDIA RUBBER MANUFACTURE.—It is stated in the New York Tribune, that a series of processes are now nearly perfected, by which the value and the use of Caoutchouc will be greatly increased. It says: "In the first place, the use of sulphur is entirely discarded, and thus the evils inseparable from the preparations by that mineral at once avoided. But the most interesting fact is a means of effecting the richest and most permanent colors of every conceivable shade, without in the least injuring the qualities of the rubber. Stuffs of blue, brown, yellow, purple, drab, white, etc., of the thickness of silks, or woolens, and of the surfaces of leathers, cloths, linens or silks, can now be produced for every purpose in the economy of dress or furniture, or general manufactures, for which prepared skins or woven fabrics are ever demanded, with all the advantages of such fabrics, and those of elasticity and imperviousness to moisture superadded. The *ultima thule* in the India Rubber manufacture may be said to have been attained."

☞ The smallest bird of America is the humming bird; and of Europe, the golden-crested wren. The smallest quadruped in the world is the pigmy mouse of Siberia. The most diminutive plant is the arctic raspberry, which is so small that a six-ounce vial will hold the whole, branches, leaves and all.

THE TRIUMPH OF STEAM.—There is, to our thinking, something awfully grand in the contemplation of a steam engine. Stand amid its ponderous iron and brass, wheels and cylinders, and watch their unceasing play; how regular and how powerful!—the machinery of a lady's Geneva watch is not more nicely adjusted—the rush of the avalanche is not more powerful in its strength. Old Gothic cathedrals are solemn places, preaching solemn lessons, teaching solemn things, but to him who thinks, an engine-room may preach a more solemn lesson still. It will tell him of mind—mind wielding matter at its will, and triumphing over physical difficulties—man asserting his great supremacy—"intellect battling with the elements."—And how exquisitely complete is every detail!—how subordinate every part to the one great end! how every little bar and screw fit together! Vast as is the machine, let a bolt be put the tenth part of an inch too long or too short, the whole fabric is disorganized. It is one complete piece of harmony—an iron essay upon unity of design and execution. There is poetry in a steam-engine—more of the poetry of motion than in the bound of an antelope—of the poetry of power than in the dash of a cataract. And ought it not to be a lesson to those who laugh at novelties, and put no faith in inventions, to consider that this complex fabric—this triumph of art and science—was once the laughing-stock of testing thousands, and once the walking phantasy of a boy's mind, as he sat, and, in seeming idleness, watched a column of vapor rise from the spout of a tea-kettle.

☞ **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 result, in a 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 Common 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 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 far more successful in the treatment of that class of diseases he professes to cure than any other physician in the world.

"M. GARNER, M.D. WM. DENNY, M.D.
J. LEIGH, M.D. JOHN WILSON, M.D.
J. HAMMOND, M.D. N. W. GRAY, M.D.
J. S. CURVIS, M.D." mhd 6t

Removal.

SICKLES & CO. have removed their Wholesale Store from No. 32 Magazine street to No. 42 Canal street, adjoining their old retail stand.

Sickles & CO., 40 and 42 Canal street,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL *Dealers in Surgical Instruments, Fine Perfumery, etc. etc.* mhd 6t

Mr. Conrad on the Territorial Question.

In the Crescent of March 11th, we published a report of the speech delivered in Congress by the Hon. C. M. Conrad, representative from the Second District, accompanying which were the following editorial remarks:

"It will be seen that he (Mr. C.) opposes the admission of California as a State, unless that be made one of the conditions of a general compromise. A settlement of all these sectional difficulties is doubtless desirable. But if the population of California justifies the formation of a State Government, what right has Congress to refuse her admission? It is treason to the Union. If the Constitution does not permit its admission, then no compromise of difficulties will authorize the act. It is a question of constitutional principle, not of expediency. It is unjust to California to withhold her rights until it suits the pleasure of the Government to recognize her.

"We differ from the views of Mr. Conrad on this question, and believe that he is not representing the opinion of a large majority of his constituents. But at the same time, we think he must act according to the dictates of his own judgement. We do not believe in the slavish and degrading doctrine that a Representative is only to collect and record the wishes of his constituents. He during his term occupies a responsible station. It is to judge and vote for them; and on all important measures it is his duty to examine well, decide with deliberation, and carry out this decision by his vote.

"A conservative spirit animates the speech, even in the meager and imperfect report which we publish. That portion which speaks of the value of the Union, is well worthy of the Representative of the Second District."

The above remarks have called forth the following letter from Mr. Conrad, to which we cheerfully give place in our columns. But in doing so we wish it understood that our opinions have undergone no change since the 11th of March. California ought to be, or ought not to be, admitted into the Union as a State. The question as to her admission is not necessarily or legitimately connected with the question of slavery as between the North and the South. In expressing the opinion that California should be admitted at once, just as she presents herself, and without connection with any of the questions now eliciting so much discussion in Congress and throughout the country, we still have no doubt that we express the sentiments entertained by a very large majority of the citizens of Louisiana.

Letter from Hon. C. M. Conrad.

WASHINGTON, March 25, 1850.

Dear Sire—A day or two since, a friend sent me a number of the "Crescent," containing a brief sketch of the speech lately delivered by me on the Territorial Question, and some editorial comment on it.

I have no reason to complain of the comments, as they were written in a fair and liberal spirit; but I was surprised at one passage contained in them—I mean the passage in which it is stated that the opinions expressed by me in relation to the immediate and unconditional admission of California into the Union "are different from those entertained by a large body of my constituents," or words to that effect.

Now, either the Editors have been misled by the brief and imperfect sketch of my remarks, which appeared in the Republic some days before the full report of the speech was published, or I have been much mistaken in the real sentiments of my constituents on this interesting subject.

The passage to which exception is taken is that in which I declare my intention to vote against the admission of California, as a distinct and isolated proposition, unconnected with any other looking to the adjustment of all the exciting questions growing out of the Territory recently acquired from Mexico.

Can it be possible that my constituents disapprove of this declaration? Would they have me to vote for the admission of California as a free State, with her two Senators and two Representatives, when it is doubtful whether she is entitled to one; with a full knowledge that the same persons who are now advocating that measure with so much earnestness will immediately attempt to apply the Wilmot Proviso to the rest of the territory; or, which is the same thing, will refuse to recognize as applicable to that territory the same principle which they contend for in California; that is, that the people of that country shall hereafter be allowed to determine for themselves whether slavery shall or shall not exist there? If this be the sentiment of my constituents, all that I can say is, that I have been most egregiously deceived—and they have very much mistaken me, if they supposed I would consent to be the instrument for carrying their wishes into effect. I say, further, that if this be their sentiment, they differ in opinion with the constituents of every Member south of Mason and Dixon's Line.

The admission of California, in the manner and under the circumstances in which it is proposed to do it, is admitted by most, even of Northern men, who speak candidly, to be irregular. It is admitted that that measure will settle against the South a disputable or controverted question. It is therefore a concession by the South to the North. Many Southern men are unwilling to make this concession on any terms. Some contend it is unconstitutional; others threaten disunion—secession—civil war—if this measure be carried into effect; and I believe I may venture to affirm that there is not a solitary Member from a slave State in either House, and of either party, (with the exception of Benton, and perhaps one or two Members of the House from Missouri,) who does not contend that the admission of California ought to be connected with other measures of an equitable and conciliatory character towards the South for the government of the remainder of the territory, though they differ very much as to nature and character of those measures. Some are in favor of the Missouri Compromise; some, like Mr. Clay, contend that a Territorial Government ought to be established over this country without the Proviso; others, who would be very glad to obtain this, fear that the North will not concede so much, and are willing to stop at the half-way house of the President—that is to say, they will be satisfied with a simple enunciation or admission in some form or other of the principle that the inhabitants of the territory shall be permitted to settle that question for themselves, and that Congress will abide by their decision; others think of a plan between these two.

Not all, or nearly all, the Southern men strenuously contend that no plan of settlement ought to be the South that does not embrace *the whole* of the Territory. In fact, that question will be gained by it, as the same agitation will be continued, and the same excitement occasioned in the next Congress, when the question of the admission of New Mexico shall come up; and that if perchance slavery should be introduced, then the entire North would oppose her admission, just as they would have opposed the admission of California had not her constitution interdicted slavery. Even the moderate men of the North—all who do not wish to see the agitation of the slavery question as a political engine—take this view of the question, some of them secretly, others openly and avowedly. The only persons who contend that California ought to be admitted forthwith, and without any connection, direct or indirect, express or implied, with the settlement of the remainder of the Territory, are the abolitionists—the free-soilers, properly so called—and those who, like the Barnburners of New York, without calling themselves abolitionists or free-soilers, nevertheless sympathize and act with them; and now I am told that my constituents wish me to unite myself with this miserable faction. I am confident that the Editors of the "Crescent" could not have meant *this*, though I am at a loss to know precisely what they did mean. I have no doubt, as I have said, that they have misapprehended the nature of my remarks.

I believe that it will end in some compromise, though I am not prepared to say what will be its precise character. Opinions also differ as to whether these measures, which, as I said, all moderate men think are in their nature and ought to continue connected, should be embraced in one bill or in several. Mr. Clay originally inclined to make them the subject of several distinct bills, though understood to be connected, but now seemingly he was assisted by Foote on that account, who contended that this plan was not in fact what he called it, a *compromise*. I have good reasons for believing that he now thinks it would be better to embrace the whole subject (that is, the government of the whole territory acquired from Mexico,) in *one* bill. Yesterday Mr. Douglass, of Illinois, introduced separate bills providing for the admission of California, and for the government of New Mexico and Deseret, without the Proviso. These, I am told, will pass the Senate; but I am afraid they will rub hard in the House.

This is the history of this matter. I have gone into it at some length, not for the purpose of self-vindication (that I am perfectly willing to leave to the intelligence of my constituents), but because I deem it important that a paper which is destined, I hope, to exert a powerful and beneficial influence on public opinion in our State, should be informed as to the true state of things here. A person at a distance, having no other means of information than the public journals, cannot possibly understand it quite as well as one who is on the spot and behind the scenes. Experience has taught me that much more is to be learned from private conversations with Members than from the public speeches, even those that express the real sentiments of the speakers, and are not intended for "Buncombe."

I confess, too, I was not a little mortified to find that a speech though so pleasing to the Northern men for the moment of its tone, should have been sent home by my own constituents not quite *Northern* enough for them. The truth is, there has been so much extravagance and folly on the part of some gentlemen of the South, and the moderate portion of the people there have been so much alarmed or disgusted by perpetual threats of disunion, by the Nashville Convention, etc., etc., that there is some danger of their running into the opposite extreme, and taking a position inconsistent both with the safety and the dignity of the South. I hope the whig party of our State, who have so judiciously avoided one extreme, will not run into the other. It would be a fatal mistake—fatal not only to the country, but to themselves—for any party which on a great national question like this arrays itself in opposition to the interests and the honor of the South, will go down, and will deserve to go down.

Let it be borne in mind that there is a great difference between submitting to a wrong when it is inflicted on us in spite of our opposition, and siding and assisting in its perpetration. A patriot will often be compelled to do the first; none but a slave will consent to do the last.

I remain, gentlemen, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant, C. M. CONRAD.

THE UNITY OF THE HUMAN RACE.—At the late Scientific Convention at Charleston, Dr. Mott read a paper on the Physical History of the Jews, in relation to its bearing on the common origin of mankind, which gave rise to some debate, in the course of which Professor Agassiz said:

"For his own part, after giving to this question much consideration, he was ready to maintain that the *different races of men were descended from different stocks*, and he regarded this position as fully sustained by divine revelation. The Jewish history was the history, not of divers races, but of a single race of mankind; but the existence of other races was often accidentally alluded to, and distinctly implied, if not absolutely asserted in the sacred volume."

This expression of opinion produced a strong sensation among the members of the body.

NOTARIAL NOTICE.

☞ **Notice.**—The undersigned, having united together or 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. MOYNAN,
Successor to D. I. Ricardo.
GEO. RAKESHIDE.

☞ **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 RAKESHIDE, to the favorable notice of his old friends, and the public generally, with the assurance that all affairs which may be intrusted to them will be faithfully and efficiently attended to.
DANIEL I. RICARDO.
mh27

Five Fires in One Day!

Yesterday was a day of conflagrations; the alarm bells hardly ceasing to strike for one fire before another was sounded. The number of buildings destroyed being very great, and the loss sustained cannot fall short of $30,000. We give below as full a report as the accumulation of events will admit:

FIRE.—A fire broke out yesterday about 12 M., in a back building in the block bounded by Perdido, Gravier, St. Mark and Magdalene streets, in the rear of the Gas Works and the Charity Hospital. The wind was very high, and the flames were carried with fearful velocity to the adjoining buildings, which were soon destroyed. They consisted of the extensive cotton pickery of Kaustler & Co., fronting upon St. Mark street; a large stable in the rear, in which four horses were burned; two frame buildings upon St. Mark street; the corner house, occupied as a grocery store by J. M. C. Brady; two one-story dwellings upon Perdido street, and two two-story frame houses upon Magdalene street, beside extensive buildings and sheds in the rear. The want of water delayed the efficient action of the Fire Department. At one time the Gas Works were in imminent danger, the fire having communicated to the large shed on the premises, while a mass of flame was borne directly against it. The burning cotton was carried to the porticoes and sheds of the Charity Hospital, igniting the latter at several points. A number of men were stationed upon the premises, and by means of wet blankets protected the roof. Fire was also communicated to the rear of a house at the corner of Gravier and Gironde, but it was soon extinguished. Mr. Brady's stock of goods was saved, though damaged by removal..... While this fire was progressing, another alarm was given, which proceeded from a fire discovered on the premises of Lafebre's Bakery our Philippa street, near Poydras. It was extinguished without much damage.

At half-past 1 o'clock, P. M., a third fire occurred in LaHarpe street, between Prieur and Johnson, in the Third Municipality. A large frame dwelling house, owned by Mr. Girard, was entirely destroyed.

At half-past 9 o'clock, P. M., the alarm was sounded for the fourth time. A fire broke out in Gironde street, between Gravier and Perdido, but two squares from the first conflagration. It was discovered in a small carpenter's shop, and soon communicated to a stable adjoining. The flames raged with uncontrolled fury for an hour. The wind carried the burning material far and wide, to the great jeopardy of the surrounding squares, composed principally of frame buildings.

The fire department was untiring in its exertions. With but little water to combat with the element, each man did double duty in saving the property of the tenants, and in pulling down buildings to arrest the progress of the fire. The same difficulty here existed that occurred in the morning; want of water was the occasion of so many buildings being destroyed, as no pipes are laid down in this district. The fire spread from the shop to the fine dwelling of Mr. O'Brien, the commissary of the ward; from thence to a double frame house adjoining, occupied by two families, and thence to two two-story frame buildings, one of which was occupied. These, with the dwelling of Mr. Hall on the opposite side of the street, were burned to the ground.

On the north side of the shop the fire was checked, as the wind was in the contrary direction, after destroying a small frame building. The shop and stable were owned by Madame Caldwell. Mr. O'Brien, we understand, was insured. The roofs of the surrounding buildings were protected by the inmates and citizens, who kept them deluged with water from buckets. The high wind bore the sparks to a great distance and created so much alarm that even three squares from the conflagation persons were moving their effects in all haste.

A brick building adjoining Mr. Hall's was occupied by Mr. Daniel J. Scully, of the True Delta, who has met with a serious loss by the destruction of his furniture, caused by removal. Mr. Hall, we understand, was fully insured.

The fifth fire occurred immediately after the last mentioned. It was first discovered in the large carpenter shop of Benj. Howard, on Carondelet street, near Julia, and from the inflammable material the whole premises soon presented a burning mass, which communicated to a two-story double brick house adjoining, on the north, occupied as two boarding houses. The furniture was principally destroyed by the breakage sustained in moving it. Two large back buildings next caught, and carried the fire to the rear of Dana's Foundry, which was much damaged.

Although almost worn out by incessant toil during the day and night, our firemen were promptly on the ground, and went to work with an energy that seemed to strengthen with each call made upon their services. By their exertions the fire was confined to the buildings named above.

A scarcity of water was again felt at this fire, although plugs were plenty around. Three of them barely sufficed to supply one machine, and the Water Works received curses loud and deep from the fire department.

A sixth alarm, about 2, P. M., was caused by the breaking out again of the fire in Gironde street. The engines repaired to the place and extinguished the flames.

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels.....5th.

ST CHARLES—Rev J A Linebaugh, Baton Rouge; J M Hill, City and child, Memphis; G W Gilliam, Mobile; Wm W W Wood, Philadelphia; Gen Harney, U S A; Mrs Harney and son; Mrs Graham; Judge Chinn and lady, West Feliciana; R D Ross, R Waldo, Boston; F E Butler, New York; Mrs W H Hornblower, " " ; Mrs E Donelson, E B Donelson, Nashville; W J Donnell, N C; Lieut Rogers, R H Hunt, Miss Parsons, La; Pierce L Grace, St Louis; W B Robertson, West Baton Rouge; Capt R W Foster, P B Woodruff, W F Woodruff, Ala.

VERANDA—Gen Joseph Walker, E Slaughter, Baton Rouge; R Schlaire, W Schlaire, F L Schlaire, J Schlaire, Lt. Dupuy, Plaquemine; Stephen Allen, Pascagoula; W E Walker, W B Hawthorn, L F Williams, John A Stiles and lady, Miss Coffin, Miss; E F Moore, Iberville; J E Hart, Ala; W E Rutherford, Mobile; J W Gettger; N W Upham; Jas H Edmonds and lady, Tenn; Miss Coon; Ill; J LeBianche and lady, E K Goulding, La; H H Hoffman, N Y; F Hager, Ill.

HEWLETT'S—W C Capers, A D Cowen, St Louis; R Smyth, La.

PLANTERS—G N Knight, Ala; P C Holmes, J J Thomas, J G Mouney, T S Gordon, Miss, Mrs C Pleasants, Miss V Pleasants, N O.

Married:

On the 5th ult., in Vicksburg, by the Hon. H. F. Cook, Mr. JOHN W. HAMBERLIN to Miss A. M. HOOTER, both of Yazoo county.

On the 1st inst., at the Balize, by the Rev. Mr. Rennie, Mr. BENJAMIN G. READ to Miss ANN REBECCA ANKRAM, both of that place.

On the 2d inst., at the residence of Mr. G. S. Haskins, by Rev. Mr. Neville, Mr. THOMAS JOHNSTON, of Cincinnati, to Miss MARY E. MALLORY, daughter of the late Capt. H. S. Mallory, U. S. A.

On the 1st inst., at Bonfouca, Mr. CHARLES H. MERRITT, of Covington, La., to Miss MARY B. GUEMAN, of Bonfouca.

On the 27th ult., by Rev. Mr. Gober, Capt. ROBERT SIMONSON, of the bark Fanny, to Miss GRACE E. WILLIAMS, of this city.

☞ **To the Firemen of NewOrleans**—Gentlemen: In the absence of the President of the NewOrleans Gas Light Company, I beg leave on behalf of the Stockholders to offer you sincere thanks for the prompt and efficient service rendered in protecting the Gas Station from destruction by fire, communicated by the conflagration which unhappily occurred in our vicinity this morning. There are, however, several Companies of your honorable and useful Association to whom the Gas Company are more especially indebted, and to whom the Directors, on another occasion, will doubtless express their thanks more formally. In the meantime, gentlemen, allow me to congratulate you on your manly exertions and skill. You have saved the Gas Company from heavy loss, and the community from much suffering and inconvenience.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. S. CAMPBELL,
Superintendent NewOrleans Gas Light Company.
Gas Office, April 5, 1850. ap6

☞ **Bumpo-Biology.**—Professor FOANS has just arrived, and will shortly appear at CARREY'S SALOON. The Professor will endeavor to explain upon Physiological, and Physical Principles, the peculiar Industries of the Mind. Not though (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 a. M. ap4 4t

☞ **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 12 o'clock in the forenoon, for Gentlemen, and on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS for Ladies, at the same hour, at Armory Hall. Specimens are 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 remedial 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. mh31

James Gulick Fire Co. No. 17.

☞ The members of this Company are notified to attend the regular monthly WASHING and also monthly MEETING, on SUNDAY MORNING, 8th inst., at 9 o'clock, P. M., by order.
JOHN R. PEGG, Secretary.

Jackson Fire Co. No. 18.

☞ The Officers and Members will attend a regular monthly MEETING, on SUNDAY, 8th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.
Punctual attendance is requested.
WM. MOYNAN, Secretary.

Auction Sales This Day.

STEERS, HYDE & Co. will sell, at 10 o'clock, at No. 68 Julia street—Rice.... At quarter-past 10, at the corner of Magazine and Lafayette streets—Herring and Codfish.... At half-past 10, at 91 Magazine street—Groceries, Provisions and Liquors; also, at 12 o'clock, Doctor's Gig.... At half-past 10, at 76 Magazine street—Sperm Candles and Rosine.....At half-past 1, at at 80 Tchoupitoulas street—Sperm Candles, Pails, Tubs, Wine and Gin.

F. H. PETITPAIN will sell at 10 o'clock, at No. 8 Canal street—Hats.

To-day.....Meetings This Evening.

WASHINGTON FOUNTAIN, No. 1, at the Hall of Crystal Fount Division, 323 Tchoupitoulas street, at 8 o'clock.

PEARL DIVISION, No. 8, at Pelican Hall, corner of Common and St. Charles streets, at 8 o'clock.

.....*To-morrow Morning*.....

LIBERAL DIVISION, No. 17, at Pelican Hall, corner of Common and St. Charles streets, at 10 o'clock.

Died:

On Friday morning, April 5, at half-past 3, Mrs. MATILDA T., wife of Thomas Watson, of this city.

☞ Her Friends will take place THIS MORNING, at 10 o'clock, from her late residence, on Tchoupitoulas street, between Felicity street. The friends of the family, and those of Waters & Co., are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

On Friday, 5th inst., of chronic diarrhoea, E. W. WELLS aged 40 years, a native of Schenectady, N. Y., and for 12 years the Secretary of the Gas Works of this city.

☞ His friends and acquaintances, and the Fire Department, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, 115 Gravier street, THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, without further notice.

On the 1st inst., ADELE, daughter of Theodore and Adele McGill, aged 11 years.

†

On the 3d inst., MARTHA HESTER, aged 19 years.

†

On the 1st inst., Capt. CHARLES CHRISTIAN LIND, aged 42 years, a native of Denmark, and for the last 20 years a resident of this city.

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On the 29th ult., in Vidalia, La., Mr. GEORGE W. TYLER, aged about 40 years.

†

On the 30th ult., in Vidalia, Mr. JAMES CROSSGROVE.†

On the 28th ult., at his residence in Wilkinson county, Gov. GERARD C. BRANNON, in the 50th year of his age.

On Tuesday, March 19, Mrs. MARY ANN KING, wife of Mr. Elijah King, in the 30th year of her age.

Mrs. King was the daughter of Mr. John King, of Charleston, S.C., in which city she was born, and in which she spent a large portion of her life. The death of this amiable and most estimable lady has left a vacancy in a large circle of friends, whom she had drawn around her by her many excellent qualities, which will long be most sensibly felt, more particularly by her family and her bereaved husband, to whom she was endeared by ties which even Death cannot sever.

"For Love can never die!
It fastens on the fearful tomb,
And lifts to Heaven a trusting eye
To hail a brighter, happier home.
In the deep mansions of the grave
It lingers, though it cannot save;
Yet, from the mansions of the dust
Affection springs, and ever must."

From her earliest childhood she was deservedly the favorite of all who knew her. As a daughter and sister she was ever dutiful and affectionate. A most devoted wife, a sincere and faithful friend, she drew all hearts to herself. To her absent family and friends her sudden death will be a heavy blow, which must come with a stunning blow. When the aged die, the cup at our affliction is tempered with the reflection that it is only in accordance with the laws which govern our existence; but that, after a long life of usefulness and honor, our friend has been gathered by the hand of Death, as the corn fully ripe is gathered by the hand of the reaper. When the smiling infant is snatched away, we can only say, with meek