Amusements...This Evening.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—"A Robert for an Oliver"—"Robert Macaire."

PLACIDE'S VARIETIES.—"Old Heads and Young Hearts"—Divertisement.

ORLEANS THEATRE.—"The Pirates."

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—Nonpareil and Hamlet.

The Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL
Of the Second Municipality Council, and of the Board of Legislators.

NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 9, 1850.

OFFICIAL PROCEEDINGS.—The Secretary of the Council of the Second Municipality has not furnished us a report of the proceedings on Tuesday evening. On this account it is not published in the Crescent this morning.

Our thanks are due to the officers of the Fanny Smith, Bulletin and Boston, for late papers.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP OHIO.—The steamship Ohio, Lieut. Schenck commanding, arrived yesterday morning from New York, via Charleston and Havana, having left the latter port on the morning of the 5th inst., and New York on the 27th ult. She brings no later California news than was received by the Alabama, which vessel left Chagres the same day that the Georgia left for Havana. The Ohio arrived at Havana on the 3d inst. and left again on the morning of the 5th for this port. The Georgia arrived at Havana on the 28 inst. and sailed the next day for New York, before the Ohio arrived.

The Georgia had the California mails on board for New York, and about 130 passengers. The Falcon had arrived at Havana, and was to leave on the evening of the 5th for Chagres, with 480 passengers. The Ohio brought to this city 280 passengers, 22 of whom are from Havana, 11 from Chagres, and 237 from New York. Of the latter, 200 are on route for California, via the Isthmus, but holding tickets for the second trips of the steamers Columbus and Isthmus. They will return in the Ohio to Havana, and be transported to the Georgia, which leaves that place on or about the 20th for Chagres. The Ohio brought the Oregon, California and Pacific Coast mails. The news from Havana is of little or no interest—the weather was excessively warm, but there was no increase of cholera. Nearly all the troops have been sent into the country. The Royal Mail Steamship Severn had arrived at Havana, and was to leave for Mobile on the evening of the 5th.

NASHVILLE CONVENTION AT RICHMOND.—At a meeting of the people of Richmond, on the 27th ult., called to decide upon the expediency of sending delegates to the Nashville Convention, a proposition to that effect was rejected by a vote of 214 to 105. The National Intelligencer considers this action as having given the *coup de grace* to the project of a Convention of the Southern States. This, it is obvious (says the Intelligencer), was not a full meeting of the people of Richmond, owing probably to its following so immediately the excitement of the days of election preceding it. A large proportion of all the absentees must have consisted of persons who were inimical or indisposed to it. The want of vitality in the project was sufficiently shown in the thinness of the attendance. The fact that at least one-half of the people of Richmond would not take the trouble to go to the meeting to vote upon the question either *pro* or *con*, shows, beyond doubt, that the sober sense of the people is a safe reliance against the success of the best laid plans of political schemers and revolutionists.

"CAN SUCH THINGS BE?"—Mr. Bayley, when speaking in the House of Representatives against the Grinnell expedition for the discovery of Sir John Franklin, said the whole affair was a scheme to "get up a little glory,"—and added that it was so with those who brought Lafayette to this country. Mr. Francis Allen, who commanded the Cadmus, the vessel in which Lafayette came over, has published a card, branding this assertion as gratuitous and false. He says that he did not seek the opportunity to tender the ship, but was in a position which would compel him to do so or refuse a passage wholly. Congress voted a free passage to Lafayette, *but has never to this day paid for it!* A bill has twice passed the Senate, indemnifying the owners in part for the loss they sustained, but it has always failed in the House.

A REAL "CALIFORNIA CRESCENT."—We received yesterday by mail from California a golden Crescent sent to us by W. L. Duncan, and taken by him from the fruitful earth of that treasure land. It is of virgin ore carved by the hand of dame Nature, and represents a well formed crescent. We hope that this golden "light" is also the dawn of fortune to the donor, and that crescent-like it may increase in its proportions until it reaches the full.

FROM HAVANA.—We have files of Havana papers to the 5th instant, but they are barren of news. The health of the city is said to be very good.

The weather throughout the island had been excessively warm.

At MATANZAS the cholera was severe.

At Trinidad, the Government was engaged in strengthening its fortifications.

The Havana press is again raising the alarm about the Cuba expedition.

A writer in the New York Tribune suggests that Mrs. Fanny Kemble's new play is founded upon, not to say translated from, Alexander Dumas' drama of "Mademoiselle de Belle-Isle," performed in New Orleans more than ten years ago.

A CHANCE FOR AUTHORS.—The Manager of the Assembly ball, offers a premium of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for a Rural Sketch. This ought to write up the dormant talent, which only requires encouragement like this to prompt its development. We do not say, but are inclined to think there will be a good many sketches.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—An attractive bill is offered to the play going public this evening—"A Round for an Oliver," essentially played on Tuesday night, will be followed by Perdition Dollings and Family, and the never failing drama of "Robert Macaire." Mr. Charles appears in both pieces, and Mrs Placide will assist the character of *Maria Darlington*, in the role of which she stands unrivaled.

ORLEANS THEATRE.—This evening will be performed Meyerbeer's grand opera of "The Pirates."

GRAND CONCERT.—The grand farewell Concert by Messrs. Bonfanti and Wallace takes place to-morrow evening, at Lyceum Hall. The programme presents the greatest attraction that has been held forth to our music-loving citizens during the whole season. Mad. Cotini sings her sweetest airs, and the great tenorino from Zampa, assisted upon the piano by Signors Iuffo and gambera, will be a brilliant feature in the entertainment.

BUNDLE BOOKS.—At J. B. Eustis's may be found a superior assortment of school books, a few specimens of which he has had the kindness to place on our table. One of these volumes, "Astronomy and the Globes," is a work of rare excellence—as valuable for the library of the student as for the school-room.

STANDARD WORKS.—Our friend T. S. White, No. 53 Canal street, advertises a large collection of Standard Books. Mr. White has one of the assorted best establishments of Books and Stationery in the city.

GENERAL SALE OF DRY GOODS.—This Day, at 10 o'clock, F. H. Peirson will sell at his Auction Sales-room, No. 9 Canal street, 20 cases Bird's new style Fancy Prints, 5 bales Gingham's French Bleachings, 22 packages assorted English Goods, slightly damaged, and 100 packages and lots of valuable Spring Goods.

ANOTHER CREVASSE.—The Point Coupee Echo of the 4th inst., says: "On the night of Sunday, the 28th ult., a crevasse occurred at Mr. Swain's plantation in this parish. It is several acres wide and cannot be stopped. This crevasse will, without doubt, do considerable injury, not only to the plantations near it on the river, but also to the back country."

DR. PARKMAN AGAIN.—A letter from Joseph A. Atwood, of Terre Haute, Ind., to the editors of the Boston Post, under date of the 18th ult., declares in positive terms that Dr. Parkman came to that place on a canal-boat from Covington, was recognized by an acquaintance, but refused to speak; hurried rapidly away, and immediately after left in the stage for St. Louis under the name of A. M. Thistle. We rather doubt the fact.

"Baggage Smashers," in New York, are boys who congregate around steamboat landings and railroad depots, apparently for the purpose of carrying parcels for individuals arriving in the city. A large proportion of them have no homes whatever; they will not hesitate to steal when an opportunity offers, and live idle and dissolute lives, generally sleeping in markets, under sheds, etc. Not infrequently are small burglaries traced home to them. There are about 120 thus engaged.

The Governor—Popular Representation.

During the late session of the Legislature, the following gentlemen, members of the House of Representatives from the Parish of Orleans—viz: Messrs. Larue, Monaghan and Stark—were appointed to certain offices of profit and trust, under the Constitution of this State. Each of them accepted the appointment in his favor. Two of them—Messrs. Monaghan and Stark—are now discharging the duties of the offices bestowed on them. Judge Larue, it is understood, will enter upon the duties of his office about the middle of the next month. In consequence of these appointments by the Executive, Gov. Walker, there are, and have been for more than a month past, three vacancies in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of this State. Why has not an election been ordered to fill these vacancies?

By article 33, title 2, of the Constitution of this State, it is ordained that "the General Assembly shall regulate, by law, by whom, and in what manner, writs of election shall be issued, to fill the vacancies which may happen in each branch thereof." And by an act of the Legislature of the State, approved 25th January, 1847, and entitled "An Act to regulate Elections in the Parishes of Orleans and Jefferson, it is enacted, in pursuance of the above provision of the Constitution: "Sec. 37. That whenever the seat of any Representative shall become vacant, it shall be the duty of the Governor, within five days after being officially informed of such vacancy, to issue his writ of election to supply such vacancy, directed to the proper returning officer, whose duty it shall be, within three days after the receipt of such writ, to give public notice that an election will be held to fill such vacancy, on a day to be named by him, which shall not be within less than eight nor more than fifteen days after the publication of such notice; and such election," etc.

By this act it is made the duty of the Governor to issue his writ of election to fill the vacancies that may happen in the General Assembly of this State. The language of the act leaves nothing open for discretion. It is clear, positive and imperative—"*it shall be the duty of the Governor*," etc. The time, too, in which the duty shall be performed is expressly designated—"*within five days after being officially informed*," etc.

The object of the law is to maintain entire and perfect the sovereign power of the people in respect to legislation. To effect this object, it is provided that the representation of the people shall always, as far as practicable, be full and complete in their Legislative Assembly. No vacancy, happening in that Assembly, is allowed to exist for a longer period than is deemed necessary to ascertain the will of the people in the supplying of that vacancy. There is no man who can tell when an exigency in public affairs may occur, rendering a meeting of the Legislature necessary for the safety and welfare of the State. Hence, it is manifest that a neglect or omission on the part of the officer to whom is committed by law the power to cause vacancies in the General Assembly of the State to be supplied, to exercise that power, is, practically as well as theoretically, an invasion of, and an encroachment upon, the sovereignty of the people, and a dereliction of duty, in open disregard of the express injunctions of the law.

Whatever may be the bearing of these remarks upon the Executive, our present intention is to awaken attention, and invite action for the future, rather than to indulge reproaches or censure for the past. In this spirit we will now respectfully call upon Gov. Walker to issue his writ of election to supply the three vacancies occasioned by his appointments.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE.—The action of the Committee of Thirteen, in private conference, on the various subjects referred to it with a view to the reporting some general compromise measure, is extremely interesting. The Washington correspondent of the North American says that, after some discussion on the Southern boundary of California, the Committee voted to recommend the admission, with the present limits and constitution; next, to establish territorial governments for New Mexico and Utah, without any restriction to slavery. A division was demanded upon the question of uniting these propositions in one bill, and the union prevailed by a decided majority.

The adjustment of the boundary between Texas and New Mexico furnished the principal topic of discussion. No formal vote was taken upon the amount of indemnity proposed to be granted to Texas for the relinquishment of her pretensions to the territory of New Mexico, but it is understood that the Committee are disposed to allow five or even seven and a half millions, if necessary to consummate the arrangement. A proposition was submitted to combine this adjustment in the bill for California and the Territories; but it was deferred, in order to ascertain the prevailing inclination of Congress. Expediency will entirely control the combination or separation.

Mr. Clay brought forward an amendment, to be offered to the bill now pending before the Senate for the reclamation of fugitive slaves, which was modified by Mr. Cass to the following effect: requiring proof to be furnished from a court of record, first, that the person alledged to have absconded is a slave; and, second, that he or she has escaped from service; and whenever said person is apprehended, satisfactory proof to be furnished to the commissioner, or whoever else may be charged with the examination of his or her identity; whereupon the captured person is to be remanded to the jurisdiction of the State whence he or she escaped: and upon his or her suggestion that he or she is not a slave, the claimant or his representative shall enter into bond to submit the question to a jury, giving all facilities of proof, to ascertain the fact of slavery or no slavery. The object of this amendment, as will readily be perceived, is to apply the same principle to fugitives from service as to fugitives from justice.

A bill will probably be introduced to extend the laws of Maryland over the District of Columbia, with some necessary amendments, by which the slave traffic will be abolished.

It is not contemplated to introduce any new State to be formed out of the territory of Texas; but the report will doubtless rehearse the obligation contained in the resolutions of annexation for the admission of future States, when the requisite population is obtained.

These are understood to be the leading features of the programme. They are subject to amendment and revision, and therefore cannot be regarded as representing the definitive action of the commitee.

AMERICAN AND BRITISH IRON INTERESTS.—Some time since the British Minister, under instructions from the Government, addressed a note to our Secretary of State, expressing the hope that the United States Government would not, as had been proposed in Congress, impose additional tariff duties on British manufactured iron. Some members of Congress and many of the presses of this country, at the time of the publication of the British Minister's note, strongly animadverted upon it as an improper and reprehensible interference with the business of American legislation. An English journal, publishing this note of Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer, says that, "in the annals of diplomacy nothing like it was ever heard of, and declares that for impudence it is matchless. The pertinent question is put—which of the two parties is the American Government to serve—their own citizens or British subjects. "We believe," continues this journal, "it is the duty of every Government to protect the interests of its own people—to be just before they are generous. The citizens of the republic are anxious to improve and excel in manufactures. It is a laudable ambition, and it is the duty of the Government to encourage, promote, and gratify it. This can only be done by protection against foreign competition. Unless protected, their infant enterprise must fail. No nation ever yet reached eminence in the arts without protection, and frequently to the extent of prohibition; and the Americans may depend upon it they have no chance of success in the manufacturing of iron, unless they exclude from their markets the manufactured iron of this country."

VIRGINIA ELECTION.—The returns from Virginia, as far as heard from, show a nett gain for the democrats of two members. A large majority has been given throughout the State in favor of the Convention to remodel the Constitution.

The Board of Aldermen of NewYork have appropriated $1000 to be put out at interest for the benefit of the family of John L. Guyre, who lost his life at the Fount street fire.

Congressional.

By a telegraphic summary by way of Louisville, we have the proceedings of Congress on the 1st instant:

In Senate.—The bill to increase the rank and file of the army, and to encourage enlistments, was passed.

On motion of Mr. Miller, the resolution relating to Mr. Grinnell's expedition to search for Sir John Franklin, was taken up.

Mr. Clay supported the measures in a brief, but forcible speech.

Mr. King expressed the opinion, that it would be better for Congress to take the matter into its own hands, instead of lending national aid to a private citizen.

Mr. Miller advocated the resolution.

Mr. Foote charged the administration with great neglect and insufficiency in not having carried our liberal measure in search of Sir John Franklin. If any thing was to be done, he wished the Government to undertake it independent of any party. He did not charge Mr. Grinnell's scheme as a speculation, but it looked very much like it.

Mr. Pearce defended the administration from the assaults of Mr. Foote.

The resolution was finally passed, yeas 28, nays 16. They then went into executive session, and then adjourned.

In the House.—Mr. McLean moved to take up and pass the Senate bill, relative to the coinage of bullion at the mints. He said there was now great embarrassment and difficulty, and the object of the bill was to prevent bullion going to England for coinage. Objection was made.

Mr. Preston King moved to go into Committee of the Whole on the Census bill.

Mr. Cobb, of Ala., with a paper in his hand, asked the House to determine whether the question he would propose was one of privilege or not.

Mr. Inge called for the reading of the paper. Cries of "read, read."

The clerk took up the N. Y. Herald of yesterday, and began to read an extract from the Hon. Daniel Webster's speech at Boston on Monday last.

Mr. Clingman objected to the reading.

Mr. Cobb said it is seldom we have such eloquent language. Cries of "read, read, read," and great laughter. The speaker rapped, with calls to order, and was in the act of putting the question to read or not, when Mr. Cobb withdrew his motion.

Mr. Inge cried out "oh, no! oh, no! read."

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Census bill.

Mr. Stevens having the floor, a debate of rather personal character ensued between Mr. Fitch and Thompson, of Pa. The Committee shortly afterwards rose, and the House adjourned.

FROM WASHINGTON.—*Nicaragua Treaty—Compromise Committee—Fugitive Slave Act.*—Ion, the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, under date of the 30th ult., says:

We know something more of the treaty to-day, through the New York Express, whose editor is a member of the House. The synopsis there given is said to be official—Mr. Clayton having caused its publicity with a view to self-defence. The treaty is more liberal than had, by some, been represented; it restricts Great Britain more entirely, and it embraces a general provision guarantying the neutrality and freedom to the commerce of the whole world, of all the other lines of communication that may be opened—including Panama and Tehuantepec.

In regard to the Committee of thirteen, every principle of the compromise scheme is settled. The present boundaries of California are sanctioned. The territorial government, without the Wilmot proviso, are agreed to. It is also agreed to unite these two measures in one bill. It is agreed to make an offer to Texas for a valuation. Some of the details of this bill may still be unsettled. The blank representing the sum to be offered is not filled. Ten millions is thought too much to offer Texas for the proposed relinquishment. But the Texas boundary proposition will, as a territorial question, be united with the other bill.

The fugitive slave act of 1793 is so amended as to be efficient. There is to be a trial by jury, but not in the free States. The slave, after his restoration to the place whence he eloped, is to be tried and proved to be a slave by a jury of the vicinage. This provision is intended to prevent kidnapping.

THE GALPHIN COMMITTEE.—"X," of the Baltimore Sun, says: "We have now the official declaration in the Intelligencer that the President will not veto any Compromise bill which, after mature deliberation, shall pass both Houses.

"In spite of the declaration of certain letter writers that the Galphin Claim Committee intend to exonerate the Cabinet from all participation in any thing wrong, I can assure you from facts that have come to my knowledge, that the Committee intend to do no such thing. They will leave the case to the decision of the House, after handing in a very impartial report on the subject.

"The Ewing Committee are also proceeding with great diligence into the examination of the important cases entrusted to their care. They, too, will make a detailed report, exhibiting not only the circumstances under which many of these were re-opened, but also the persons who were connected with them, among whom are some highly distinguished politicians, and relatives to men in prominent positions. The report, I can assure you, will be interesting, and read well.

"There remains only the Francis claim disposed of by Mr. Clayton to be officially examined, and the steps for that purpose are already taken.

"The Monroe doctrine is just now all the go in Washington."

THE CHILD AND SERVANT OF MRS. WHITE.—The melancholy fate of Mr. James White and his wife, who were some months since murdered by the Indians, must be fresh in the memory of most of our readers. A correspondent of the Missouri Republican transmits an extract from a letter dated Santa Fé, March 17th, in reference to the child and servant of the Whites, from which we take the following:

"When Major Grier's party attacked the camp of the Apaches, the women all fled, one of them bearing the child of Mrs. White. Toward the close of the retreat of the Apaches, a musket-ball struck the woman, who soon after fell and expired. As she fell, her husband came up and shot the child through with an arrow. In the same retreat, the negro female servant of Mrs. White was also killed—and thus closed this horrible tragedy."

MURDER OF FOURTEEN DEFENCELESS CHIPPEWAS BY THE SIOUX.—The Minnesota Pioneer of the 10th ult. gives an account of the murder of fourteen Chippewas—old men, women and children—by a band of sixty Sioux warriors, at Apple river, 20 miles east of St. Croix Falls. The victims were at a "sugar camp," and were all asleep at the time of the attack.

THE LATE ACCIDENTS IN NEW YORK.—The following are the names of the persons killed at the falling of the walls in Watet street, New York, on the 29th ult.;

John Hourigan, 72 Oliver street, 35 years of age; Patrick Barry, 16 Cherry street, aged 27; Edward McShane, 64 Cherry street, aged 20; John Hayes, 16 Front street, aged 28; William Pratt, 16 Front street, aged 32; John Lavery, 84 Oliver street, aged 25; John Driscoll, Water street—all natives of Ireland.

The bodies were dreadfully mangled, and presented a spectacle too horrible to look upon. Three escaped uninjured; one was conveyed to the hospital, having both legs broken, and one man named John Riley is said to be still missing.

The men injured by the accident at the old Chemical Bank, are all doing well.

A meeting of the friends of Peace was held in Boston on the 25th ult.—Hon. Samuel Greele presided. One of the resolutions reported, suggested the idea of petitioning the General Government for a ship of war to carry the American delegates to Frankfort. A committee of five was accordingly appointed to distribute petitions for signatures in Boston.

A defalcation has been discovered in the accounts of A. Ware, disbursing officer of the Western Railroad at Springfield, Mass. The amount is stated to be between $10,000 and $20,000. The company have securities in their books from Mr Ware for $25,000.

A NewYork paper says: "The horrors of Mayday are seen on every side to-day. Every thing in the domestic way is turning topsy turvy. Cart loads of trumpery and 'household furniture' are perpignating in all directions. Horrid practice this, we NewYorkers have!"

There are 89 more newspapers published in the single State of NewYork, than in all NewEngland.

Thirty thousand fruit trees are said to be on their way from New Jersey, for California.

Terrible Disaster in St. Louis.

The St. Louis papers of the 24 inst. are filled with accounts of a terrible accident in that city on the night of the 1st.

The Laclede Saloon, on Fifth street, between Olive and Locust streets, occupied by Mr. Purkitt, as a seminary for young ladies, was thronged to excess, in the celebration of the May festival, when, in a moment, all was changed to horror and death. The floor of the Saloon (which was in the second story) suddenly gave way, breaking through the first or foundation floor, and precipitating nearly the whole assemblage into the cellar.

The scenes which followed this melancholy event can scarcely be conceived, and cannot be described. Assistance was immediately rendered and the dead and wounded were taken in a short time from the ruins. In the centre of the cellar was a well, some eight feet in depth, a drain, apparently; this was filled with water, and the cellar itself was covered to some depth.

Mr. Purkitt's school was probably the finest female academy in the city. He had under his charge a large number of children belonging to the most respectable families; and the parents and friends of these children, comprising the beauty and fashion of the city, had assembled to witness a holyday festival.

The following is a list of the sufferers as far as could be ascertained on the night of the calamity:

Mrs Pomeroy, wife of Mr Pomeroy, of the firm of Pomeroy & Andrews, dead; Mrs Beasley, wife of Mr John Beasley Main street, dead. It was rumored that Mr Pomeroy had expired after being removed to his residence. A Mr West state that he removed a child from the ruins that was dead, name unknown. A rumor was in circulation that the wife of Prof. Post, on Sixth street, was missing. Miss Rachael Williams, daughter of Willis S Williams, Esq., severely injured; Miss Holmes and Miss Wilcox, slightly injured; Miss Mary Abbot, corner of Fifth and Locust, severely injured, and not expected to recover; Miss Johnson, mother, severely injured; Mr Oliver Garrison, slightly injured; Mr and Mrs Emanuel Block, Market street, both severely injured—the former, both thighs broken; Mrs Levi T Carr, daughter of Mr and Mrs Block, slightly injured; a son and niece of Mr Loring, Eighth street, severely injured; Mr Edward Warren, severely injured in his back; Mr Edward Hale, Miss Sawyer, Mr Sawyer, and Miss Wright, slightly injured by the concussion; Miss Gunn, a niece of Joseph Ridgely, severely injured, with a cut in the head; Miss Havens, slightly injured; Miss Barlow, leg fractured; Miss J Turpin, slightly injured; Miss McKee, slightly injured; Miss Orilla Howard, arm fractured; Mr Graves, Locust street, severely injured; Miss Pomeroy, slightly injured; Mrs Beverly Allen, slightly injured; Mrs Purkitt, wife of the principal of the school, severely injured; Miss Sullivan, sister of C D Sullivan, severely injured; a mulatto boy, about 12 years of age, severely injured, name unknown.

Many others have undoubtedly been injured by the calamity, who were removed before their names could be obtained.

At the time the floor gave way, there were at least three hundred people in the room.

From Oregon.

By the arrival of the Ohio we have the Oregon Spectator of January 10th and the 26th. The civil government of that Territory is represented to have reached a crisis. The alarming fact is announced that the country is a state of total anarchy—no legal protection for either person or property. There are no civil officers, and, what is worse, no way of creating any.

The only remedy (says the Spectator) for this unhappy state of affairs, at least in this city, is in the revival of the city corporation. We do hope this our last call will be heeded, and city officers be elected. If this is not done, then murder and robbery may be perpetrated, and no security can be enjoyed except in repelling force by force. With a proper board of city officers a degree of order may be preserved until other officers are created. When Gov. Lane is gone Marshal Meek will be the only Territorial officer at the Seat of Government. How a people can thus rest quietly on a volcano, while the means of escape are at their option, is past our comprehension.

By the words, "means of escape," we understand is meant a severance from the parent government, and an independent setting up for themselves. We trust that the Government, at Washington, when informed of the unhappy state of things in Oregon, will immediately apply the proper remedy.

On the 20th of January there was a meeting of the citizens of Oregon city, at which resolutions were adopted in regard to the navigation, by steam, of the Columbia and Willamette rivers. A proposition was introduced to test the feelings of the meeting by opening a subscription for a steamboat company. A sufficient amount of stock was instantly taken for the purpose contemplated. A Board of Directors was appointed; and Gov. Joseph Lane unanimously elected agent to proceed furthwith to the States and act, under the direction of the Board, for the speedy accomplishment of the objects of the company. Gov. Lane accepted the appointment; but subsequently, on account of receiving private news which rendered his leaving Oregon inexpedient, resigned it. Another appointment was to have been made.

About the 1st of January, four young men, returning from California, where they had been engaged in mining, were unfortunately drowned at the mouth of Columbia river. The party consisted of Mark Ford, Esq., of Polk county, two young men by the name of Stephens, whose friends reside at Portland, and John Plummer of Oregen city. They had with them a large amount of specie and gold dust, which was also lost.

David Carter, residing at Salem, Marion county, disappeared about the 10th of January in a fit of monomania. No traces of him had been discovered, and it was feared that he had been drowned.

The Spectator states that in Oregon City drunkenness, gambling and vice are fearfully on the increase; that not a temperance meeting has been held for ten months, although there were "five ministers and a goodly number of intelligent and influential Christians" in the community.

The brig Josephine, with a full cargo of lumber, belonging to the Oregon City Milling Co., was wrecked near the mouth of the Columbia, early in January. The crew were saved.

A great rise in the Willamette river swept away nearly all the mills in the Territory. The Oregon City Mills were damaged to the extent of several thousand dollars. Houses on Water street, in Oregon City, were much injured. The loss is estimated at $50,000, and the whole loss by the freshet at $300,000.

The falling of the river left the bark Louisiana high and dry on the beach.

In the Manorial suit in New York, laid over for decision till the 27th of May, the correspondent of the Tribune ventures to intimate the jury stood as follows: 10 against the Livingston right, 1 undecided, and 1 in its favor.

A New York paper says that Messrs. Westervelt & Mackay and William Colyer, ship-builders of that city, have just contracted for the building of two steamships of 1200 tons, the machinery to be built at the Morgan Works. They are for Messrs. Harris & Morgan, of New Orleans, and are intended to be added to the steam marine of that port.

Horace S. Allen, who has been lying in jail in Boston, awaiting trial on a charge of robbing the U. S. Mail between Manchester, N. H., and Boston, attempted to destroy his life on the 29th ult., by taking half an ounce of bed-bug poison. He did not succeed.

John M. Trimble, of New York, the architect superintending the additions to Barnum's Museum, was so affected by the catastrophe of the falling wall that he was thrown into a fit, which was followed by many similar attacks, and at our last dates he was lying in a very precarious situation.

The New York Morning Star of the 30th has the following: "A lady made her debut last evening at the Broadway theatre, as Pauline in the Lady of Lyons. She is pretty, graceful, lisps, and was terribly frightened. We would furnish one piece of friendly advice: never to wear a dark petticoat under a white satin dress."

Travelers now can reach New York city in fifty-six hours from Cincinnati, via Lake Erie.

Wm. Rotch, Esq., one of the early founders of the whale fishery at New Bedford, Mass., is dead.

Edward Hamilton, of Ohio, has been appointed by the President Secretary of the Territory of Oregon.

Professor Mitchel, of Cincinnati, has been elected an honorary member of the Royal Astronomical Society of England.

It is said that Major Theodore O'Hara, of Frankfort, Ky., is to have command of the Kentuckians who have started for Cuba.

Auction Sales This Day.

SYKES, HYDE & CO. will sell, at half-past 10 o'clock, at 31 Magazine street—Groceries, Provisions and Liquors.

E. B. DRAKE will sell, at 10 o'clock, at No. 24 Customhouse street—Furniture.

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

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

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

CRYSTAL FOUNT DIVISION, No. 4, at Crystal Fount Hall, No. 122 Thompsonlane street, at 8 o'clock.

WASHINGTON DIVISION, No. 5, at Younger Brothers' Hall, Lafayette.

Daughters of Temperance.

ORLEANS UNION, No. 5, at No. 8, Marigny's Buildings, Third Municipality, every Tuesday, at 8 o'clock, P. M.

Supreme Court---Monday, May 6, 1850.

PRESENT—EUSTIS, C. J.; JUDGES RUST, SLIDELL and PRESTON.

Felicia Crétien vs. *John G. Richardson*....The plaintiff, who has obtained a judgement of separation of property against her husband, seeks to subject a plantation and slaves, in the possession of the defendant, to her legal mortgages; on the ground, that the property belonged to her husband, and was sold by him to the defendant during the marriage, and after her legal mortgage attached thereon.

RORY, J. [EUSTIS, C. J. dissenting]....We consider that the contract was dissolved by the retrocession, and that the property returned to the possession of the defendant, free from incumbrance and unaffected by the legal mortgage of the plaintiff." Judgement below reversed.

Roberts vs. *Starke et al*....This case already appeared before Court in an appeal by Theo. D. Starke, one of the defendants, and is reported in 33 Annual, 71. The present appeal is by Mrs. Wilkinson, co-defendant. Judgement District Court amended, and entered up against Mrs. Mary Wilkinson.

Dyke & Hurlbert vs. *Augustus W. Walker*....Defendant seized a load of hay belonging to plaintiffs, and in his possession. The proceeds of sale were decreed to the plaintiffs. Judgement affirmed, with costs.

Heirs of Guilotte vs. *City of Lafayette*....Judgement below reversed.

Municipality No. 1 vs. *Louisiana Staate Bnk*....Suit for taxes on the property of the Bank. Judgement for defendant in Court below. "The tax sought to be exacted, we understand to be imposed on real estate; and the authority on the part of the Municipality to impose it, to be asserted, to be derived from the State. The exaction would be in direct conflict with the charter." Judgement affirmed with costs.

Peraifor F. Smith vs. *Syndics of Greenbury Dorsey*....Judgement for plaintiff affirmed.

Succession of Caroline Trouard in opposition to Tubleau....Judgement reversed.

Solomon H. Eldridge vs. *Clark J. Tibbits*....Judgement affirmed.

C. C. Williams vs. *heirs of John Nicholson*....Judgement reversed.

Saml. F. Rice vs *Gasford Dubuys*....Judgement for defendant affirmed.

Bank of Louisiana vs. *Colville and J. A. Patterson*....Judgement affirmed.

Charity Hospital vs. *Lemmerman*....Appeal dismissed. The amount in dispute gives no jurisdiction to this Court.

Elizabeth Blanchard et al. vs. *Julien Allain et al*....Judgement reversed, and case remanded for further proceedings.

Heirs of Bastoble vs. *Thomas Curry et al*....Judgement reversed in part.

State vs. *P. Desmond, E. Conner, and Owen Conner*, indicted for murder....The Jury, after being sworn, had indulged in a crowd in taking refreshments at a bar, and were not at that time in the charge of the Sheriff or his officers....Appeal on account of this irregularity by the defendants.

PRESTON, J....The late Court of Errors and Appeals in criminal cases decided in the case of the State against Hornsby, that in capital cases the Jury should not be permitted to separate after they had been sworn, either with or without the consent of the prisoner; and it has become the established practice in the State in capital cases to keep the Jury in the charge of the Sheriff, however long the trial might last. See also the late case of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts vs. Dr. Webster. It cannot be denied that this operates as a great hardship upon juries, and that in this enlightened age of confidence in our institutions, we might trust those who are charged with the life and liberty of the citizen to exercise the solemn trust, etc. etc. Indeed there is no occasion in which we so much need the best exercise of our faculties, supported by regular rest and diet as when called to decide upon the life and liberty of our fellow men....Verdict set aside and new trial granted....[The Conners having been found guilty as accessories in the manslaughter of Desmond, and there being no such offence as accessories before the fact as manslaughter]—It is therefore ordered that the judgement of the District Court be reversed, the verdict of the Jury set aside, and that the accused be put upon their trial for manslaughter alone.

Eighteen vessels with cargoes valued at over half a million of dollars, left Hong Kong, China, for California, within three months.

Communicated.

The Histrionics.

At this delightful place of resort were assembled on Monday night the beauty and fashion of Mesplomenia. So fair, select, and happy an assemblage of beaux and belles, elderly gentlemen and maternly ladies, staid bachelors and prim ——in fact every body *who*, all formed so pleasant a group on which to rest the eye, that much of the attention belonging to the stage was divided with the fair auditory. Many a neck has yet to recover the frequent turnings from one side to the other—the straining to see this or that face, to hear this speech or witness that scene. If there be no Miss Cushmans or Macready to startle us from our propriety, there is no lack of abundant Histrionic talent, capable of doing justice to any of the standard comedies which have scourged the vices, follies and affectations of society for centuries back. The perfect propriety of its conduct and arrangements, the agreeably social reunion, once a week, of persons, most of whom are known to each other, constitute the chief attraction, and dispose all to take every thing in high, good humor, even such delightful little blemishes as distance for dilemma, and *suite* pronounced as suit. The last, however, is contended by many to be no mispronunciation.

The play was "School of Reform; or, How to Rule a Husband," in which every part was well sustained, and especially *Old Tyke* and *Young Tyke*; also *Frederick*, a first appearance, too, it is said. Every one present was well pleased with their favorite Mrs. Stuart on this occasion, and her delivery of the epilogue was hailed with rapturous applause.

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels.

MAY 8, 1850.

ST CHARLES—E Kendall, NY; O E Lavene, Mobile; J E Fisher, Mobile; J G Carter, N J; L Braun, St Louis; J W Mandell, Cincinnati; J R Sloat, Ohio; R H Sloat, Ringland, Dr Valentine and lady, NY; Capt. Schenck, U S N.

VERANDA—J A Miller; J Duffee, Ala; J P Rioler, Me; H A Brightman, Mass; D H Fountain, N Y; C D Dawn, Dr J Fitch, Portland; B J Williams, G W Jones, La; J B Peebles and family, D Hanier; La; Mrs Hansford and daughter, Kentucky; J S Carpenter, NY; J A Miller, NO; Mr Heinbeck, Steubenville Ohio.

HEWLETT'S—W R Young, Texas; C Leach, CM Monilton, C Norton, C A Gilbert, Mobile; W H Lyon, J C Taylor, G B Roberts, NY; G M Williamson, S C; F Fink, Savannah; G O Foster, California; S D McCutchen, Conn.

PLANTERS—S S Wemple, Baton Rouge; T Powell, S A Berry and lady, Ind; T Phillips, Ohio; F Oak; B Brewer, P B Hayes, E W Hatch, D W Herron, W W Russell, R S Taylor, W H Conner, H Franklin, E Dupree, Miss; J Hogan; H Gets and lady; R S Manning, A M Hardin, Miss; W H Street, Memphis; J W Read, J Lawson and lady Mrs and Miss Dickinson, S Scott, Ark; W H McCarrie, Desoto; G B Bringer, La; J Potter, J A Potter.

BANKS ARCADE—J L Dawson, W W DeLacy, Texas; T B Morris, Ark; D S Arnold, D D Cook, Havana; L F Baker, W B Vance, La; J Weaver, J Fee, Memphis; N H Mitchell, J B Mitchell, Miss.

Communicated.

From Gov. Tucker.

Eds. Crescent—For the benefit of suffering humanity, as well as an act of justice to Dr. SAMUEL GILBERT, I make the following statement:—That in June last I had a small tumor upon my face, rather between my nose and cheek, which gradually increased, during the past summer, in size and extent; on account of which I consulted several truly eminent physicians, under whose treatment I received no benefit. In the latter part of last January I visited this city. In the space of seven days, before reaching the city, the tumor greatly enlarged, and the inflammation increased to an alarming extent; so much so, that from the inner corner of my eye to the end of my nose, and out to my cheek bone, became literally a lump of putrid flesh. The disease had also made its appearance on the opposite side of my nose. In this condition I presented myself to Dr. Samuel Gilbert, not knowing with what disease I was afflicted. Dr. Gilbert promptly pronounced it an eating Cancer, of the most virulent character. I put myself under his treatment. He extracted the tumor without the use of the knife, and in four weeks my face was well, and I am well and still living. T. M. TUCKER.

NewOrleans, March 13, 1850.

☞ Dr. Gilbert's office is No. 17 CONDOMAS street, in the buildings between the Customhouse and the River. ap10 tf

☞ **To the Public.**—*Messrs. Editors:* I wish to bear testimony to Dr. GILBERT'S skill, through your valuable and truly independent paper. I was sorely afflicted with hereditary cancer; this disease killed my father, who had the best medical aid in the country. The disease made its appearance on my upper eye-lids, and continued to spread and pain me severely, until I well nigh lost my sight; I could scarcely discern a house from a man, across the street. Having often heard of Dr. Gilbert's success in the treatment of such cases, I left the State of Pennsylvania and came to NewOrleans—was just entirely tormented—cured, I am happy to say, sans cowed, and no sign of the disease left, and my sight perfectly restored. This day I leave for home. A. C. CORWINE.

April 15, 1850. ap19 tf

TO LETTER WRITERS.

☞ **"The New Orleans Correspondent,"** continuing, in a condensed form, on a beautiful sheet of Packet Post, all the Steam of the Day, Commercial Commentaries, *the Month of the City, from the most authentic sources*, which can be confidently relied upon—Advertisements, etc.—with two blank p