Amusements.—This Evening.
American Theatre.—"The Weathercock"—"Tom and Jerry"—"Robert Macaire."
Placide's Varieties.—"Linden Amaranth."—Divertisements.
St. Charles Theatre.—Performance and Magic.
Orleans Theatre.—"The Pauper."

The Daily Crescent.

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

NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 11, 1850.

The Mammoth Weekly Crescent

Will be issued at 8 o'clock this morning, and we particularly call attention to its varied and important contents. The news from California per the Alabama is very full, comprising many columns of interesting matter in regard to that wonderful land, and embracing a description of all the latest discoveries in the gold regions. A San Francisco price current, the arrival of vessels for the month of April, and deaths and marriages among the emigrants, complete part of the details. Next in interest to the Weekly will be found the Foreign news, as received per the Canada and Niagara; the Pampas, Havana and Oregon news, per the Ohio; the accounts from Bahia, St. Domingo, etc. The statement in regard to the taking of Alvarado, as delivered by Com. Perry himself; the speech of Mr. Webster at Boston; a further account of the mysterious hookings at Stratford, at Newark, and a fine sketch from the pen of Peterson, are all papers that will be eagerly read. The official report of the elections of the Second Municipality Council; the trial of the libel suit of Sever against Graham; the local items of city life, etc., combine to make the Weekly Crescent the paper of the times. Numbers done up in wrappers can be purchased at the counter, and also at J. C. Morgan's, in the rear of the Post-office.

Alderman Hale and Ourselves.—We still persist in our determination not to be drawn into the controversy between the Bulletin and Colonel Hale, but we find ourselves under the necessity of correcting the statement of the last named gentleman in the closing paragraph of his publication in the Delta of yesterday morning, which places us in an improper and unenviable position before the public, and subjects us to an imputation not intended by him, as he has since assured us.

From the manner in which he expressed himself, when he felt, to use his own language, "pretty salty because we had refused to publish his defence," the impression is made on the mind of every reader, that there was an understanding between Col. Hale and ourselves that he should vote for us for public printer, and we were to report his speeches in the Council, when in fact no such understanding or agreement, or any thing like it, was ever made or proposed by either party, as he acknowledged yesterday in presence of two gentlemen. The circumstances on which his statement were predicated were briefly these; and when fully stated, will show that there was nothing that was not perfectly correct. A few days after the organization of the new Council, Col. Hale requested the senior editor of this paper, as an acquaintance and friend of long standing, and a disinterested party, the proprietors of the Crescent not being before the Council as applicants for the public printing, to ascertain what was the least sum for which the printing of the Municipality could be done. He assured us the information was requested for his own private use as a member of the Council, that he might be "posted," as he expressed it, in reference to his public duties. After a full examination of the matter, with the aid of two gentlemen of the best qualifications, he was informed that it could be done for $2,500; and he was urged not to move for a reduction of the salary, as he intimated his intention to do, on the ground that printers ought to have some profits on their labors as well as other people; but without the slightest expectation at the time of getting it ourselves.

In the course of the conversation, which only continued a few moments, Col. Hale expressed his determination, in strong language, not to vote for the reelection of the then incumbent; and gave as a reason, that the circulation of the paper was confined too much to the merchants. He stated that many of his constituents, of both parties, wished him to vote for the Delta, because it had a greater circulation among the body of the people, but he did not know what he would do. He expressed the belief that he could elect the Crescent, but complained that we, nor any other paper in the city, except the Delta, had reported his remarks in the Council, as a question of great public interest. We replied, that we could not afford to report the debates in the Council, merely as matters of news; but that our reports were always as full as practicable, and fair, impartial and just to all; that we would be glad to have the printing, but had not thought proper, under the circumstances, to apply for it. We parted from Col. Hale without asking or receiving from him any pledge, assurance or intimation that he would vote for the Crescent, but left him to act as he thought best. And we are credibly informed that he nominated and voted for us in pursuance of an agreement with the other whig members of the Council, which was duly appreciated by us. He expresses surprise that we should have asserted that our election was unsolicited. We simply meant, that we were not applicants before the Council, either verbally or in writing. We had spoken to no Alderman on the subject, of either party, except to Col. Hale, as above explained; and we should not have spoken to him if we had not been led to do so by the circumstances above stated.

We may add, in conclusion, that we considered the field fairly open to all competitors, and frankly admit that the only reason we did not enter the list, was that we were satisfied a staid, slow-going, independent journal, such as the Crescent, could have no chance in competition with a "fast," spirited, and racy partisan paper like the Bulletin. We were sorry for the fall of our friend, and if we could we would pick him up, and brush off the dust, and make him as good as ever; but if it be true, as he asserts, that the office of Public Printer was worthless, he ought to consider himself fortunate in being relieved from a post which, it would seem, he held merely for the good of the party. We remember that the fox concluded the grapes were sour after he found he could not jump quite high enough to reach them. All such statements look to us very ridiculous.

Our readers are referred to the animated proceedings of the Board of Liquidators on Monday and Wednesday, which we publish this morning officially.

Our thanks are due to the courteous officers of the fine steamer Montgomery for late papers.

Speculation in Cotton Fabrics.—We understand that the high prices of Cotton have turned speculation into a new channel, and that within a few days Cotton fabrics have been in demand, principally the kind known as "37 inch brown of leading marks," and that at least 1600 bales have been bought at 7½ to 7¾c. The Boston manufacturers are holding the same description of goods at 8¼c., and it is said that with the present prices of the raw material they cannot possibly be manufactured at anything under this rate. These speculative purchases have made the market here decidedly firmer, and holders are now confidently looking for an advance.

Father Mathew will proceed to St. Patrick's Church this evening, where he will be in daily attendance to administer the total abstinence pledge until Thursday next, when he will take his final departure from New Orleans.

For Chagres.—The fine, stanch brig Mount Vernon sails this evening. This vessel belongs to a regular line of packets, and never has failed to make quick trips. She has excellent accommodations for a few more passengers, who will find an early start for the Eureka State. Passengers should be on board at half-past 3 o'clock.

Steamer Boston.—It will not be forgotten that the magnificent steamer Boston leaves this evening for Louisville.

No. 16 Camp Street.—We are requested to state that our friend J. B. Steel, of 16 Camp street, where large book establishment offers nothing in the "million," will always have a number of the "*New-Orleans News Letter*" for sale at a cents a copy.

The Administration.

Power always has its enemies: if exercised for good, among the evil; if exercised for evil, among the good. It is, therefore, not surprising that the administration of Gen. Taylor has its enemies. If it had not, it were the first—not excepting that of the "Father of his Country"—in the history of the Government.

Gen. Taylor came into power pledged to no party, and to no measures but such as his judgement should approve of in the independent discharge of the executive duties of the nation. During the progress of the canvass, which resulted in his election, and at the time of his installment into office, the slavery question was causing a profound sensation in every portion of the country. Of so intense a character was the feeling that a severance of the Northern and Southern States—disunion—was currently spoken of as possible, and, in some quarters, as desirable. Fears as to the consequences were aroused in the minds of intelligent and patriotic citizens throughout the country. On coming into office, this was the first and most important subject that addressed itself to the mind of the President. To allay the excitement, and to restore harmony, was an object worthy of the best efforts of the purest patriotism, and the highest executive capacity.

Closely connected with the question of slavery was that of the admission of California as a State into the Union. The number and rapid increase of the citizens of the United States in our recently acquired territorial possessions on the Pacific coast—attracted thither by the discovery of mineral wealth, the accounts of which are still read with undiminished astonishment—made it obvious to the President, and not less so to the whole nation, that very soon the population of that distant country would seek the protection and blessings of the Union by an application to be embraced in the confederacy of States. He thought, and honestly thought, that the sooner the application was made, and the act of union accomplished, the sooner would be allayed the intense excitement on the slavery question. In accordance with the provision of the Constitution, which makes it the duty of the President to recommend to the consideration of Congress such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient for the general welfare of the people, in the early part of the present session, he did, in a special message, in reply to certain resolutions of the House of Representatives, recommend that, if California should apply (which it was clearly foreseen she would do) for admission into the Union, and should present to Congress a plan of government, republican in its features, as required by the Constitution, she should at once be received into the Union, and placed on an equal footing with the other States. A similar recommendation was submitted in regard to the territories of New Mexico and Deseret or Utah, whenever they should respectively make application for admission as States. In these recommendations the President left out of question the subject of slavery. This, in his opinion, belonged to the people of the territories, by whom alone it should be decided. This message, at the time of its publication, was hailed, throughout the country, as wise and eminently patriotic.

Since the publication of that Message, the questions growing out of the subject of slavery have occupied a very large portion of the attention of Congress. In the Senate, especially, the discussion of them has been signalized by the most powerful efforts of the greatest minds of the nation. In accordance with the recommendation of the President, a bill was introduced in that body, by the Chairman of the Committee on Territories, for the immediate admission of California as a State. Resolutions—we refer particularly to those of Mr. Clay and Mr. Bell—were introduced for the harmonious settlement of all the questions involved, by the admission of California, by the establishment of territorial governments for New Mexico and Utah, and the settlement of the boundary-line difficulty between Texas and New Mexico by the payment of a liberal consideration to the former for parting with her assumed rights to the territory claimed by the latter.

The conductors of this paper have believed that the joining together of these measures might not be followed by good results; that it might be the means of postponing to some succeeding session of Congress the admission of California; that California had complied with the requirements of the Constitution; that she was fully entitled to admission, and that her admission should not be made to depend upon considerations of sectional expediency, and upon questions with which it had no legitimate connection. We have repeatedly expressed these views; and, in doing so, have no doubt correctly represented the views of a large majority of the people of the State of Louisiana.

Since the communication of the President's message to the House of Representatives, we have not been advised whether there has been any modification of the sentiments of the Administration on these deeply interesting subjects; and we have not sought to be so advised—not doubting that Gen. Taylor would sanction, without hesitation, any measure or measures of Congress calculated to settle harmoniously the questions that have for years caused such unhappy agitation throughout the land. If our views have corresponded with those of the Administration, we are glad of it. A President that conscientiously and fearlessly does his duty, under the Constitution, deserves, and should have, the support of the press, and of all good citizens.

The country is now informed that the Committee of Thirteen, of the U. S. Senate, to whom these questions were referred, have determined to report a general compromise bill—admitting California as a State, and establishing territorial governments for New Mexico and Utah. From the character of the members composing that Committee—some of whom are the first men, incomparably, of the nation, and patriots all—we have the strongest assurance that any measure they will propose, for the settlement of these unhappy difficulties, will be passed by Congress, and will be hailed with joy by the whole country. Of this they *must* have been fully satisfied before determining upon the plan which is now understood, and correctly, no doubt, to have been adopted by them.

But we hear, that if the measure of the Committee shall be successful, (and we pray God it may!) the policy of the administration will be defeated, and the administration itself disgraced, or no longer entitled to the confidence of the country! It remains yet to be seen whether the policy of the administration, as set forth in the President's message above referred to, is not founded in superior wisdom, as it was, unquestionably, in devoted patriotism. If, by a union of measures, all the questions of difficulty shall be harmoniously and permanently settled, it will be a subject for congratulations throughout the land. It will be a glorious result; and one for which those participating in bringing it about will ever be held in remembrance by a grateful country. And, of the citizens of this entire Union, there is not one who will be more rejoiced at this result than Gen. Taylor. It does him gross injustice to suppose that he is so wedded to any particular plan, for the settlement of these questions, that he is unwilling to see them settled on any other. In his recommendation of a plan he was prompted by an ardent wish to restore harmony to a distracted country. He looked to the end, not to the means; and, any course adopted, in the wisdom of the people's representatives, to attain the end which every patriot desires, will, we have no doubt, receive the ready sanction of one of the most virtuous and patriotic men, that, in the character of Chief Magistrate, ever presided over the affairs of the nation.

New and Interesting Works.—We have received from J. C. Morgan, of Exchange Place, the following works: "The Principles of the Human Mind Deduced from Physical Laws; together with a Lecture on Electro Biology, or the Voltaic Mechanism of Man," by Alfred Snell, F. R. S. The admirable treatise is in a cheap form and illustrated with cuts. The people of Messrs. Fisk and Williams will find it of great importance. "Psychology; or, the Science of the Soul," by Joseph Haddock, M. D., another useful and scientific book on the same plan, with a number of engravings of the nervous system. It should be in the hands of every one. "The Coin Chart Manual," containing 950 *fac similes* of the various gold and silver coins—a *treasure* of a book for merchants and bankers. "The Forrest Divorce Case, with Willis's Deference Attached;" this pamphlet will be eagerly perused. And last, not least, "Blackwood" for April, from the publishers, Messrs. Leonard Scott & Co., of New York. The above works the public will find at the Literary Depot in the rear of the post-office.

The Franklin Book Store, 168½ Camp street.—The public will find at this well-regulated establishment a rare gathering of old and entertaining works, choice engravings, etc. The proprietor is a courteous and pleasant gentleman, and ladies who wish to find some choice works, perhaps now out of print, can look through the stock of the Franklin Book Store without meeting with any thing to offend the eye.

Overflow of the Mississippi.

One of the editors of this paper, now on a visit to Concordia parish, writes us the following:

Vidalia, May 5, 1850.

Above whose alone can realize the extent of the destruction caused by the present flood. More than two-thirds of the four parishes comprising the old Concordia District, viz: Concordia, Tensas, Madison, and Carroll, are under water. The only portions of dry land are along the bank of the Mississippi where the levees still stand; but all the back country is inundated. Within a few years a dense population has settled on the high lands bordering on the numerous bayous in the interior. These have all been driven out. In this parish alone it is estimated that at least 30,000 head of cattle have been drowned, and in like proportion in the other parishes. In Point Coupée the destruction is equally great.

The water is falling here very slightly, but in consequence of the overuse at St. Joseph's, it is rising in the swamp. It is now settled that the water will not fall in time to plant cotton. The plant is very small and backward for the season. The deficiency in the four parishes will be at least 130,000 bales. The country from the mouth of Red River to the Arkansas line, 150 miles in length and 30 in breadth, is the heart of the cotton region; it will not produce one fourth of a crop, even under the most favorable circumstances, because not a fourth of the land can be cultivated.

I am aware that it is too much the custom to cry out short crop from the start. But let any man visit any point in the cotton region of this valley, and he will be convinced that the crop of this year will be less than that of last. Undoubtedly the enhanced price will diminish the consumption, and thus react on the price—but that alone can prevent a rise. You may rely on it that this flood is the most extensive since 1849, and infinitely more destructive. For, that only filled up the swamps and the few plantations on the river side front lands, but this sweeps over a vast region of *cultivated* lands.

The Libel Suit.

State vs. James Graham for a Libel on Joel G. Sever.

This case came up for trial yesterday in the First District Court, Judge McHenry presiding. Mr. Graham, a former editor of the Louisiana Courier, was charged with publishing a libelous article on Joel G. Sever, in September last, in that journal.

Mr. Reynolds, the District Attorney, appeared for the prosecution, and J. C. Larue for the defendant.

The District Attorney read the information that had been filed, containing a copy of the alledged libel declared to be of a "false, scandalous, and defamatory character." The statute under which the prosecution was brought, was read, declaring the penalty for publishing a false and libelous article against the reputation of a citizen to be fine and imprisonment.

The first witness called was Mr. Daniel Scully, who testified that he was employed in the office of the Courier at the time when the article in question was published. At that time Mr. Graham wrote editorials for the Courier. He knew not who published the Courier, further than from seeing the names of the persons which stood at the head of the paper as publishers.

Mr. Larue gave notice that he intended to contest the whole course of the prosecution, and stated that it would be necessary to prove that the identical paper introduced as evidence was in reality published by the party accused of libel in the present case.

Examination resumed—Witness said he could not identify the paper. He could only say that it looked like the paper issued from the office of the Courier at the time of its date.

Dr. Cross sworn—The paper looked like the ordinary form of the Courier, but he could not swear that the copy then in his hands was a *fair* publication of the article in the Courier office. He had read a similar article in the Courier, relative to Sever, in September last, and supposed Mr. Graham to be the author of it.

Joel G. Sever sworn.—Had first seen the article objected to at the office of Dr. Cross, and had then marked out the objectionable passages from the paper from the Doctor. He believed that the copy of the paper introduced in court was the identical one which he got at the office of Dr. Cross. He once held a conversation with Mr. Graham relative to the objectionable article in the Courier. In answer to one of his questions, Mr. Graham said that, "if he had published a libel, the law would punish him," or words that effect.

Mr. Larue asked witness if he had ever lived at Watertown, New York?

Mr. Sever answered that *he had*, for a short time.

Mr Larue—Did you have a wife while living there?

Witness appealed to the court to know whether he had a right to answer such a question.

The Court inquired the object of the counsel in asking it.

Mr. Larue replied, by reading an act passed by the Legislature of Louisiana, in 1841, which, in the words of Lord Campbell's libel act, stated that in all prosecutions for libel, if the matter charged as libelous can be shown to be true, and published for justifiable ends, it will defeat the object of the prosecution. This act was passed to meet a decision made in this court, in the case of the State vs. Gibson, tried in the year 1839. A part of the article charged as libelous, accused Mr. Sever of having deserted his wife and family in Watertown, and he wished to prove, by witnesses, that that portion of the article charged as libelous was true. The court decided the question to be regular, and instructed the witness to answer it.

Mr. Larue.—Had you a wife and family living at Watertown?

Mr. Sever said that he would not answer any thing relating to his private and domestic matters. In this, he would be protected by the court and counsel present.

Mr. Larue contended that unless the answer to the question would subject the witness to a criminal prosecution, or to the contempt and ridicule of the public, he was bound to answer.

On the plea that the answer would subject him to ridicule and contempt, Mr. Sever refused to answer a number of questions relative to his wife and children.

Mr. Larue.—Were you ever charged with theft in the New York Courier and Inquirer?

Witness could not remember any such charge in that or any other New York paper.

Mr. Larue.—Did you ever personate a deaf and dumb person, to the best of your knowledge?

Witness.—Yes, so often as to have fingers and toes, and offender. Witness never instituted suit, nor had he promised the institution of a suit relative to the deaf and dumb story. He never been a member of the New York St. Tammany Society, though he belonged to the St. Tammany political party. The deaf and dumb, and mad dog story was originated in answer to an article made by witness against a Mr. Boston, then a political candidate in New York, and subsequently District Attorney. Witness had once been elected to the office of Alderman in the First Municipality, which office he had resigned, in consequence of being shot at, and his house, in the hands of malicious and unprincipled enemies. To charges then made against him, he had courted inquiries—he had never lived black mail, nor had he ever assaulted women, or any other description of women. He had, ever since his first profession of religion, borne an unimpeachable character. He had been in business, and the combination of the business had been refused, not on account of objections to his moral and religious character, but solely on political grounds.

Joel G. Sever being recalled upon a detail of his past history, in which he declared himself a self-made man, and one who had never done any thing calculated to mantle his cheek with blushes. His hair was becoming silvered with the frosts of age, and his earthly career was almost over; and though he had been the victim of persecutions, the most malignant of any that he had ever known to fall to the lot of man, he could look back on his past career without compunction or regret. The Court and the opposing counsel interfered with the continuation of Mr. Sever's remarks.

Mr. Claiborne sworn.—Since the commencement of this prosecution he had had several conversations with Mr. Graham, but had heard no distinct denial or admission as to the authorship of the obnoxious article. He heard Mr. Graham say that he could prove all, and more than all he had ever written against Mr. Sever. He had taken it for granted that the article in the Courier was from Mr. Graham's pen.

The Court then adjourned the case over till Monday next, at 9 o'clock, when it will be continued.

Bathing.—Thus Cleanliness, by frequent and thorough Bathing, there is nothing more conducive to health; and nothing, the habit of which is more culpable. There is no Cholera in the Bath—there is no Disease unbelief, but our Ablutions there; but it cleanses, rejuvenates and reinspires both the Physical and the Mental Man. You can obtain, in Exchange Alley, a Bath, either hot or cold, for the insignificant sum of twenty-five cents. An advertisement, in another column, gives full particulars.

The "Iconographic Encyclopædia," published by Rudolph Garrigue, of New York, is one of the most valuable works that has been issued from the press for years. It is published in parts at $1 each, and we refer the public to the agent in this city, B. M. Norman, of 16 Camp street, for specimens.

Messrs. Ault & Seymour, family Grocers, Nos. 242 and 244 Tchoupitoulas street, are constantly supplied with every article in their line, and on the most reasonable terms. Purchasers cannot do better than to give them a call.

A Large Establishment.—The saddlery establishment of Magee & Kneass, No. 6 Magazine street, is one of the most extensive establishments in that line in our city. The sale-rooms are filled with every variety of trappings that horsefleshdom is heir to, from the light and beautiful harness for buggy or tilbury, to the heavy gearing to draw the loaded wain. Saddles are there displayed, from the style for the jockey to the cumbrous skirts and embroidered seat for the hidalgo. Messrs. Magee & Kneass have also added another department, and can furnish military goods and findings of every kind—lace, embroideries, flags, bunting, etc. Also, regalia and swords for Masons, Odd Fellows, Sons of Temperance and other orders. This firm are agents for the Boston Belting Company, for the sale of morocco belting, leather belting, steam packing, and all other articles of India-rubber manufacture. Messrs. Magee & Kneass, we learn, are largely engaged in filling orders for the California trade, and drive an extensive business with that quarter of the world. Their facilities enable them to supply purchasers on liberal terms, and at fair market rates.

Married:

On the 6th inst., John Dolhonde to Miss Delphine Feraud, both of this city.

In Marengo county, Ala., on the 24 inst., Dr. Thomas Hunt, of New-Orleans, to Martha Caroline Pride, of South Carolina.

Died:

On the 24 inst., Sarah Eliza Jones, in her 25th year.

On the 8th inst., Alan, son of Ira and Mary L. Smith, aged 3 months and 12 days.

In the Parish of Livingston, John Woods, aged 29 years, a native of County Antrim, Ireland; for the last 20 years a resident of this city.

In the Parish of Concordia, on the 7th inst., Dr. James Maybonn Williams, aged 27.

In Union Parish, April 20, Mrs. Martha Jane Sumerville, in her 25th year.

In Jackson, La., April 26, Mrs. Martha Jane Shannon, in her 26th year.

In Fort Hudson, April 28, Mrs. Lydia A. Ardo, in her 19th year.

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 the city, in the space of several days, before reaching the city, the tumor greatly enlarged, and the inflammation increased to an extent opposite side nose, and not 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 success I was inflicted. Dr. Gilbert promptly pronounced it an eating Cancer, of the most virulent character, and yet promised under his treatment. He extracted the tumor without the use of the knife, and in four weeks my face was well, to I then and still believe.

New-Orleans, March 12, 1850. T. M. TUCKER.

☞ Dr. Gilbert's office is *No. 17 Crossman street*, in the buildings large on the Customhouse and the River. ap16 1y

☞ **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 the severely, until I well nigh lost my sight; I would scarcely discern a horse from a man, across the street. Having also heard of Dr. Gilbert's success in the treatment of such cases, I left the State of Pennsylvania and came to New-Orleans, and underwent treatment—and, I am happy to say, recovered, and my sight of the disease left, and my sight perfectly restored. This I leave for home.

April 15, 1850. A. G. GOODYEAR, ap16 d

[Advertisement.]

Eds. Crescent—Gent: Notwithstanding the grossly violent and unwarranted attack made upon me by Wm. L. Hodge, the editor of the Bulletin, in Wednesday morning's edition, still, neither the "unenviable notoriety" of the editor, nor the Billingsgate of his splenetic article—the mean offspring of disappointed ambition for *municipal patronage*—would justify me in remaining silent. I, therefore, hope you will allow me the necessary space in your paper to defend myself.

I am accused by this individual of being a "traitor" to the Whigs; of having "sacrificed the party and the interests of those who had supported and elected" me. Now, let us see whether this assertion is not wholly destitute of truth and correctness. To show this, it is only necessary for me to state that, *for every important office in the Municipality, I voted for Whigs.* The printer to the Municipality was only elected by my vote; and out of thirty officers elected last Tuesday, for this Municipality, twenty whigs, one independent, and ten democrats received my vote. Out of those ten democrats four were West Coast Democrats, recommended by their own Aldermen, and elected as a matter of course; four Market Commissioners, voted for by me on the recommendation of their respective Aldermen, with one exception, against whom I voted at the solicitation of a number of respectable gentlemen, as well as in accordance with my own feelings. The candidates for Notary were both democrats—the same, I believe, as to the candidates for Second Lieut. of the Night Watch; so that, in these cases, there was no alternative. The other minor officers were, as far as I was concerned, elected without any regard to their politics.

Now, I would ask, is this being "traitor" to the whigs? Is this "sacrificing party"? The Bulletin, with a disregard of fairness and of truth, characteristic of the editor of that paper, says it is. But he does not constitute the tribunal to decide the question. To the candid, the impartial, the fair-dealing, I am willing to leave its decision. True it is, I was nominated by the whigs as a candidate for Alderman, was elected, not by whig votes alone, but by the votes, in part, of democrats, and without any pledge to sustain party measures, or subserve party politics. I had before, and have since my election, firmly and repeatedly declared my opposition to the then existing administration of the Municipality. My opinions were well known to many whigs, and this was the reason why they, as well as democrats, were anxious for my election; and I entered upon the discharge of my duties as the representative, not of an exclusive party, but of the people of my Ward, and of the Municipality, honestly, fairly; and shall not be intimidated even by the notorious Wm. L. Hodge himself, or a score such, *if there be as many*, at his command in the city. The language of the press was that party strife should not enter into our municipal elections or municipal duties. The Crescent, on the day of the election, (and no one will accuse its editors of being *traitors*,) expressed the following sensible, though not very classical, sentiment:

"Although an attempt is made to conduct the election of to-day on party grounds, the city generally we must discover what a man's opinions of General Taylor's administration, have to do with his fitness to represent a Ward in the Council. It either says half the truth, the election need not catch it. A man might as well inquire into the politics of his tailor, or bootmaker. What has Democracy or Whiggery to do with the fit of a coat, or the case of new boots? Precisely the same reasoning applies to the performance of municipal duties."

I have conformed, thus far, to the letter of the principles inculcated, not only by this high-toned and independent journal, but by the press generally, as well as all good and reflecting citizens.

It is also alledged, by this modern Thersites, that I negotiated, or offered to do so, with the democratic party—the minority in the Council—as to who should be elected as officers to the Municipality. That I consulted with Aldermen, generally, wherever I met them, whether whigs or democrats, about those matters, is very true. It was very right and proper withal; I made no secret of the matter—did every thing open and above board, except entering a private caucus with the whig Aldermen, and I concealed nothing, as far as I was concerned, that transpired there. And where, I would ask, is the necessity to party or principles in all this? I can see none. And had the ex-printer been reflected he would now have been in the best possible humor, and cordially approved all that was done—could have seen nothing wrong. He did not, indeed, (as I am informed,) hesitate himself, in company with his most worthy and exemplary ex-Secretary of the *former administration*, to call upon the Aldermen of the Third Ward, who are democrats, and propose to *bargain* with them, on the best possible terms, for Bliss, *provided they could be retained.* Mr. Marks made similar propositions to Alderman Yancy. But their propositions were indignantly and scornfully rejected. So it does appear, that if "no democrat could be found to compete for the honor" of bargain and corruption, these good and "pure steel" whigs could! But the traitors and the treason were both rejected. And if such conduct has not received "*the most withering, searching, contemptuous,*" and, I would add, excruciating castigation, it is only because they have concealed it from the just indignation and scorn of the public.

I deem it due to myself and this community, whose public servant I am, and whose interests I will, to the best of my humble abilities, faithfully and fearlessly endeavor to promote, to make the foregoing statement of the facts and circumstances which governed my conduct at the late election of municipal officers, leaving it to others to explain this; and let them, my fellow-citizens, say whether it has been such as to justify the gross libel perpetrated on me by the Bulletin of Wednesday morning. And I call upon my colleagues, of the democratic party particularly, whether, as asserted by that paper, they have denounced or condemned my conduct in connection with the late election of municipal officers. [my11 1t] SPARREL HALE.

☞ **Notice.**—VAUXHALL GARDEN, Carondelet Walk, side of the Old Canal.—Ball Room open, with a Rat Band of Music, on SATURDAY; also, on SUNDAY, MONDAY and WEDNESDAY.—Ice Creams, Rods, etc. always ready.—In answer to many inquiries, the public is respectfully informed that Mr. FELIX Dell not have a chance of disappointing them any more, as he shall never be allowed to play in the Garden again.—Mr. Felix, in answer to an advertisement of mine of the 8th, states that I offered him *three* piasstres per night, for music. This I am aware, is almost too ridiculous to notice—particularly as I know the public don't care a straw whether the people employed are paid three or three thousand piasstres, at the same time, if he promised to play for three piasstres, he should have fulfilled his engagement, and not commence, then (unannounced, without giving notice) the Garden, full of visitors, at about half-past 7 o'clock; although some think that a fair remuneration for his individual services.—Mr. Felix, in his hurry, forgot the small amount of $1 00, before the 15 cents, which can be proved each morning received on Sunday last, besides as much brandy, wines, etc. as they wished—including a Supper after the Ball.

my11 H. CORRI

☞ **Washington Fire Co. No. 20.**—☞ Attend Special Meeting on MONDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

my11 LEOVY, Secretary.

Masonic.

☞ WARREN LODGE, NO. 67 A. Y. M.—The Regular Meeting of this Lodge will be held at Masonic Hall, on TERRIE EVENING, May 14, at 7 o'clock. Business of importance being before the Lodge, a full attendance is respectfully invited.....By order of the W. M.

my11 L. N. LANE, Secretary.

Sons of Temperance.

☞ The General Committee of Arrangements for celebrating the anniversary of the Order will meet THIS EVENING, at Pelican Hall, corner Common and St. Charles streets, at 7 o'clock. E. B. of Franklin and Washington Divisions, are requested to attend.....Sub Committees are requested to hand in their reports.

my11 EDWIN L. LEWIS, Secretary.

☞ **Notice.**—I beg leave to call the attention of the public to the notice of Mr. H. CORRI, the Crescent of the 8th inst. by H. CORRI, proprietor of Vauxhall Garden. The undersigned would not agree with him for the paltry sum of *three piasstres* per night, which was the cause of his leaving. He may now be found at Mr. FRANÇOIS ANSELMICH, who keeps a Garden on the Carondelet Canal, where may be found Refreshments, such as Ice Cream, Rods, etc., with a Free Ball every night. my10 1w* FELIX.

TO LETTER WRITERS.

☞ **"The New Orleans Correspondent,"** conducting, in a condensed form, on a beautiful sheet of Packet Post, all the News of the Day, from the Metropolis—Amusements—the *Health of the City*, from the most authentic sources, which can be confidently relied upon—Advertisements, etc.—with two blank pages, for the convenience of correspondents who wish to transmit private business, or matters of friendship. Edited by ALBERT W. ELY, M. D.... Published on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. Price 3 cents.

For sale at NORMAN'S, 16 Camp street.

my9 2t 2dp

NOTARIAL NOTICE.

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

WM. MONAGHAN,
Successor to D. I. Ricardo,
GEO. 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.

ap27 DANIEL I. RICARDO.

☞ **Being now prepared** to transact any business in the Notarial line, I beg leave to inform my friends, and the public generally, that I have taken the office No. 75 Camp street, and most respectfully solicit their patronage. ap8 tf G. W. CABLE.

Lost or Mislaid:

THE following described Notes have been lost or mislaid. Notice is hereby given to the public not to negotiate or trade for them, as payment has been stopped, viz:

Messrs. LEEDS & CO.'S Note, dated New Orleans, May 10th, 1850, at 60 days after date, payable to the order of the subscriber, for $350.

Messrs. LONG & MAGLONE'S Note, dated New Orleans, May 4th, 1850, at 90 days after date, payable to the order of the subscribers for $182.

my11 J. W. STANTON & CO.

Mairie de la Nouvelle-Orleans, le 10 Mai 1850.

CONFORMement à une résolution adoptée par le Conseil de la Municipalité No. Deux à sa séance du 7 de ce mois, avis est donné aux propriétaires des maisons de dix pieds, ni plus de trente pieds, à partir de la publication du present avis, le Conseil de la dite Municipalité agira sur la demande dont il est fait mention dans la résolution précitée, savoir: l'ouverture et l'extention sur un ligne droite et de la même largeur, à partir du côté nord de la rue Poydras ou elle est actuellement terminée traversant la rue Baronne. Le tout conformement aux dispositions des actes Législatifs du 3 Aout 1832 et du 3 Mai 1847, qui regient l'ouverture des rues dans la ville de la Nouvelle-Orléans.

my11 A. D. CROSSMAN, Maire.

Mayoralty of New Orleans, May 10, 1850.

IN pursuance of a resolution, passed by the Council of Municipality No. Two, at its sitting of 7th inst. notice is hereby given that in not less than ten, nor more than thirty days, from the first publication hereof, the Council of Municipality No. Two will proceed to act on the improvement contemplated by the said resolution, viz: the opening and extending, in a straight line, and of the same width, North Peters street, from its present terminus through Bacourt street, agreeably to the provisions of the act of Legislature, of the 3d of April, 1832, regulating the opening of streets, etc. within the city of New Orleans, and of the act amending thereof, approved 3d May, 1847.

my11 A. D. CROSSMAN, Mayor.

☞ **SEA-SIDE PROPERTY FOR SALE.**—Several LOTS—improved and unimproved—situated on Lake Borgne, between Pass Christian and Mississippi City—with good roads to both—for sale low and on moderate terms. Apply to HENRY J. LEOVY, Attorney at Law, my11 10t 8 St. Charles street.

DISSOLUTION.—The firm of MATTHEWS & DENMAN have this day dissolved by mutual consent; the name of the firm will be used only in liquidation by either of the undersigned. The business will be continued as heretofore, at their old stand, corner of Gravier and Carondelet streets, by DENMAN & CO.

JOHN E. MATTHEWS,
JOHN C. DENMAN.

New Orleans, February 1, 1850. my11 1m

FAMILY BEEF AND PORK—60 half bbls. very superior Family Beef; 20 do. do. Pork, for sale by

my11 3t F. RYON, 28 Old Levee st.

FOR RENT.—The Building No. 8, Banks Arcade, formerly occupied by John Calhoun, Esq., will be rented low to a good tenant until 1st of November. Apply at No. 32 Natchez street, up stairs. my11

TO HIRE—UNTIL FIRST NOVEMBER NEXT.—Two excellent *SERVANT WOMEN*, who can be confidently recommended as good Cooks, Washers and Ironers, and every way trustworthy. ☞ For particulars, apply at this office. my11

Steamboat Departures This Day.

☞ *SEE ADVERTISEMENTS ON THIRD PAGE.*

Mobile .....CALIFORNIA, Griffin, 8 P. M. Cars.
Covington .....OLIVIA, Hoffman, 1 P. M. cars.
Mandeville .....LENORA, Dennis, 1 P. M. cars.
St. Louis .....J. M. NILES, Irwin, 4 P. M.
Cincinnati .....GULNARE, Lion, 4 P. M.
Red River .....MEDORA, Applegate, 4 P. M.
Red River .....R. C. GOODSPEED, Blackstone, 4 P. M.

☞ The magnificent passenger steamer BOSTONA, Capt. Price, leaves for Louisville, THIS EVENING, at half-past four o'clock.

my11 SUTLER & MOORE.

☞ For Cincinnati, Louisville, and all intermediate landings.—The elegant passenger steamer GULNARE will leave as above THIS DAY, the 10th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. positively, from Poydras street wharf.

Passengers and shippers will please be on board at the hour. my11

☞ The steamship ALABAMA, Capt. Foster, for Chagres, will leave the wharf foot of Canal street, on SATURDAY MORNING, the 11th inst., at 9 o'clock, A. M., punctually, at which time passengers will please be on board.

my10 C. J. MEEKER & CO., Agents, 66 Perdido st.

☞ SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—The steamer OLIVIA will hereafter leave New Orleans after the arrival of the 7 o'clock p. m. cars, instead of 11 a. m., as formerly. Returning, leaves Covington at 3 o'clock, a. m., daily, Sundays excepted, arriving at the Railroad in time to take the 10 o'clock a. m. cars for the city.... Due notice will be given of the Sunday trips. ap21 tf

Louisiana Histrionic Association.

Benefit and last appearance of Mrs. FISHER.

☞ On MONDAY EVENING next, May 13, the performances will commence with a GRAND OVERTURE, by the Amateur Orchestra.....To be followed by the popular Comedy, entitled,

SIMPSON & CO.

Recitative, "THE MANIAC."

To conclude with

THE SWISS COTTAGE.

Corporal Max, by the "First Friends," whose promotion, it is hoped, his friends will enable him to survive.

Lisette.....Mrs. Fisher

During the evening, Overtures, Waltzes,