The Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL
Of the Council of the Second Municipality.

NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 8, 1850

To Our Advertising Patrons.

☞ Our advertising friends are earnestly requested to send in all advertisements intended for Monday morning's paper, as far as practicable, during Saturday; and the earlier in the day the better it will suit our convenience.

See advertisements of Auction Sales on first page.

See first and fourth pages for a variety of interesting matter.

Yesterday's Eastern mail failed altogether.

The First Arrival.—We last evening had the pleasure of taking by the hand our old friend John M. Weston, who has just arrived from Boston, looking as hearty as we ever saw him. Mr. W. is well known to our citizens as former Stage Manager of the St. Charles Theatre, and our playgoers will be pleased to learn that he is attached to the St. Charles company this season.

Centenary College.—Below is the closing paragraph of a private letter from Jackson. It will give great satisfaction to the numerous friends of the Centenary College, in every portion of the country, to know that, notwithstanding the heavy calamity that has recently befallen it, it still prospers. May its prosperity be commensurate with its deserts. If this should be the case, there will be, in a few years, few literary institutions in the country to rival it:

"The College here, notwithstanding the fire, is doing well. About 160 students in all have been registered since the opening of this session on the 7th of October. Eighty-four of this number are in the College classes, or what is called 'College Proper.' This is more than we have ever had in the college classes before. The institution is, indeed, so permanently based that it has stood, and will yet stand, through every change of time, and vicissitude of fortune."

For the Crescent.

Messrs. Editors—Much ink has been shed to convince the people of the benefits which would accrue to the city by their remaining at home during summer, and the impossibility becoming more stationary. This unfortunately would be the case, so you and others have already clearly shown; but the mode of producing this stationary population has not been pointed out. Nor am I competent to do it; yet I may be permitted to point out some of the minor causes of this periodical migration, which may be easily remedied.

The most floating part of our population is the building mechanics—an important class in every city. They are a numerous class of themselves, and thousands of others, as retailers, clothiers, hatters, etc., etc., etc., are dependent upon them. Their periodical absence affects every merchant, mechanic, householder and dealer, more or less, for each is dependent upon the other. Yet few of them can settle here for the want of constant employment. The mode of contracting here for all buildings to be completed on the first of November, forces the employers to send to the North for hands, and to give the highest wages for a few months in the year, and that often to the most ordinary hands. Thus the work is badly done at the highest cost.

We will take the house painters, for instance. About the last of August every body contracts for their old painting, to be done by the last of November, just at the time the new work is ready for the same process. Employers have to hunt up every body who can use a brush, many of them totally worthless, and yet receive the highest rates until the 10th or 15th of November, when nearly all contracts, new or old, are finished nearly at once; and hundreds are then thrown out of employment together. Houses who now have twenty-five or thirty hands at work, will, in a few weeks, have only two or three, while smaller shops will scarcely have work for a man and boy. The rest cannot get work at 50 cents a day, and no hopes until the following August, except for a very few choice hands. The rest leave; and the next fall repeats the scene. Most of the building classes are thus affected, and are but little better off.

Now, if the owners would contract for most of their buildings to commence in the first of the year, they would soon be able to build much cheaper, and the work would be better done; for it is evident we have to pay the mechanics as much for five or six months work as the northern cities do for ten or eleven months, and the mechanics save less of it; for any man will spend more money when idle than when employed. Yet those men would be here at less wages, if they could be sure of steady employment.

Now, every man who remains makes more or less business for others. Thus, if some 2000 of these mechanics were to remain, they would make business for merchants, dealers, and other tradesmen, who now suspend operations during summer, or emigrate, and fill the very houses for which our landlords now have to get a year's rent for six or eight months occupation. Thus, one remaining induces many others, and it affects all classes, and thus serves to equalize business the year through.

At present our building and repairing is nearly all forced into a few months, and we have to send North for workmen for a few months at high prices, while hands who remain are idle half the other portion of the year. HATCHWAY.

The following correspondence has been handed us for publication. We give it with pleasure, as the subject is interesting, and the cause an excellent one:

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 1, 1850.

Rev. Mr. Harmon—Dear Sir: Please receive accompanying volumes, to be used for the noble object you propose to accomplish; that object being the amelioration of the mental condition of our unfortunate and guilty fellow beings confined in the Penitentiary of this State. The books forwarded to you (among which you will find a complete set of Dr. Clarke's Commentaries, six volumes; Life of Governor Morris, three volumes; and other valuable books,) are the contributions of the members of Crystal Fount Division, No. 4, Sons of Temperance, of New Orleans, and they desire to express the peculiar pleasure they derive from the reflection that when they place in your hands the fruits of their generosity, they confide in one who, as a Brother, is bound by common ties, to be careful alike of their interests and their honor. The Sons of Temperance seem to be particularly called upon to render you aid and comfort in your undertaking, for like you, they seek to teach men their own interest by enlightening their minds; and it is to be hoped that you will not appeal in vain to "Sons" anywhere, to help on an enterprise like yours, fraught, as it is, with consequences, whose power for good can not be over estimated. Accept our warmest wishes for the success of the Harmonian Library, and believe us to be your friends, EDWARD BOOTH, R. WOOD PERRY, JR., } Committee.

Gentlemen—I acknowledge with much satisfaction, the reception of the valuable contribution of books, referred to in your communication. They have already been applied to the uses for which they were designed. Permit me, in this connection, to express my devout gratitude for this and numerous other evidences of the cordial co-operation of the benevolent of my fellow-citizens, in the furtherance of a project which I humbly trust is to result in the accomplishment of great good. G. HARMON.

November 6, 1850.

Hats.—J. Durbridge & Co., 24 Customhouse street, have on hand an extensive invoice of hats, caps, etc. It will be seen by their advertisement that their goods are manufactured by themselves, the advantage of which is evident.

The Fakir of Siva.—This wonder worker should be seen by every body, as his performances are truly astonishing. He is a perfect master of his art, and no one will regret a visit to his magical entertainments. He remains but two nights more, and no one should miss the opportunity of seeing him.

Canton Tea Company.—We would call the attention of families, hotel-keepers, steamboats, etc., to the advertisement of this company in another column. At their store, No. 72 Canal street, may be found a splendid assortment of Teas of the first quality, at prices which cannot fail to please.

New Sub-Marine Propeller.—We have had the pleasure of examining a miniature sub-marine propeller, which can be seen at the corner of Conti street and Exchange Alley. It is the invention of Mr. Charles Fisher, who has secured a patent for it. We understand that the model of this propeller has been examined and approved already by some of the most competent engineers and scientific men. It is constructed in such a manner as to operate on the bottom of a vessel. It can be ascertained, says the inventor in a card before us, that a vessel of any tonnage of proper construction, can be propelled at the rate of *twenty miles* per hour under ordinary circumstances, and if it is desired that a vessel should be changed at sea to run under canvass, the propeller can be taken out at once, and raised out of water in two minutes, in order that nothing may impede the speed of the vessel while sailing. The bottom of the vessel where the propellers have been working, can be closed instantly, and any change from sailing to steaming, can be made without the least loss of time or inconvenience; the propellers can be attached or detached at pleasure and at any time, while in port or under weigh. The whole apparatus, with engines and boilers, can be brought under the level of the water-line, and is therefore calculated to be employed in men-of-war and cruisers with great advantage, and it requires no more room as with the steam-engines for paddle-wheels.

This invention seems to us altogether practicable. It is certainly very remarkable, and gives evidence of great ingenuity and mechanical skill. An examination of it will be found highly interesting to the scientific and all who take an interest in ocean navigation.

Amount and Cost of the Royal Naval Steam Power of England.—The total number of steam vessels of all classes and sizes, propelled by paddle-wheels and screws, belonging to the royal navy of England, is 164, and the total amount of horse-power of this formidable fleet of steamers is above 44,500, of which nearly 40,500 is actually fitted, or being fitted, to the vessels. The total cost of the machinery alone may fairly be estimated at three millions and a half sterling. (United Service Gazette.

The editor of the Lynn News says he saw a man the other day in a very uncomfortable situation. He was highly incensed at an article in the News, but not being a subscriber to it, he was debarred the revenge of saying "stop my paper."

The President and the Fugitive Slave Law.

We learn that the President has ordered the military and naval forces at Boston to aid the United States Marshals, if necessary, to enforce the law of the last session of Congress, in regard to the recapture of fugitive slaves. This order is made in consequence of the recent riotous proceedings in that city of fugitive slaves and their allies, the abolitionists. These proceedings have gone so far as to exhibit a determination, which, indeed, has been expressed in so many words, of resisting the enforcement of the law at every hazard.

In issuing the order referred to, President Fillmore has done but a simple act of duty. If, in his opinion, the execution of the law was rendered doubtful by resistance to it from any quarter whatever, it was his obvious duty to provide every available means at his command to put an end to such resistance. This was his duty, as the chief executive officer of the government. It was not his right to question the constitutionality or propriety of the law. If on this point he had any doubts, it was in his power, as it was his right, to have applied the veto when the bill, passed by the two houses of Congress, was presented to him for his sanction. Having sanctioned it, and thus given it the shape and force of law, he no longer has any control over it, except to see that it is enforced in all cases in which its enforcement is made necessary.

The order of the President, above referred to, of which, as yet, we only have a telegraphic account, will, no doubt, be the subject of much animadversion and abuse from the "higher law" party, and mad abolitions of the Eastern and Northern States. Hence our present reference to it. We may, hereafter, refer to it at greater length.

Collector's Office, Customhouse.

We continue our remarks on the Collector's office. The Book-keeper has a very important and responsible situation. In the Customhouse at New York, they have an Auditor, Assistant Auditor, Book-keeper, Examiner of Accounts and Accountant. In this city all the business of the Book-keeper's department is performed by one officer. We do not pretend to say, that the business of our Collector's office is as large as the New York office, but at a glance, must be seen the difference between the employment of one and five. The duty of the Book-keeper is to keep all the accounts of the Collector and Disbursing Agent. All the accounts presented for settlement have to be examined and audited by him; the abstracts of receipts and expenditures under the different and appropriate heads, have to be kept separate, viz: the Hospital, Light-houses, Revenue Cutters, Inspector's department, Naval officers, Appraisers, Store-keepers, etc., etc. The Collector acting in a double capacity of a receiving and disbursing agent, furnishes double the labor to the Book-keeper; and is our fathers at Washington have no idea that he business of New Orleans has increased any within the last twenty years, they do not feel disposed to give the Collector any extra clerks.

The Commercial Abstract Clerk performs a vast deal of heavy labor—to him is assigned the duty of furnishing monthly, a correct statement of the quantity and value of goods, wares and merchandise imported in the district, and also the value of certain exports of goods, wares, etc. This information is collected from the different invoices and entries made at the Customhouse. For valuable statistical information, this desk is one of the most important in the Collector's office.

The first Registering Clerk has charge of the commercial statistics of the country; he has to compile from the different manifests an immense amount of valuable information, comprising the values, quantities, weights, etc., of the exports of each and every article exported hence coastwise, as also for foreign ports, separately, for American and for foreign vessels; the amount of foreign products per American and by foreign vessels, from warehouse, and entitled to drawback; as also all free goods, in order to ascertain the amount of foreign goods entered and consumed.

From the information collected by the clerks of he two last named desks in the different Customhouses, the Secretary of the Treasury makes up his annual statements. The public can therefore well understand the great importance attached to them, and can easily conceive the vast labor attending a proper performance of the duties.

The Permit Clerks (two) perform the duty of examining the different entries with the manifests of the ship; if found on the manifest, and the marks and numbers correspond, they clerk it, after the payment or deposit for duty, they then issue the permit to the Inspector on board the ship, to deliver the articles entered. They also have the examination of the crew-lists and protections, previous to the clearing of a ship for foreign ports. The attention of the Permit Clerks at their desks constantly, is very important, as no permit can issue until the manifest is examined. There is sufficient duty at this desk during the busy season for four clerks, but the regulations only allow two—in New York they have thirteen.

The Corresponding Clerk attends to the general correspondence of the office, a duty of considerable labor during the active season of the year. All the business of the different Surveyor's offices on the river, St. Louis, Nashville, Wheeling, and other points, passes through this office, causing a great amount of correspondence, besides the business with the different heads of Departments at Washington.

Attached to the office are four assistant clerks, who perform such duties as are assigned to them by the Chief Clerk of either of the desks. Their duty is, at times, arduous, according to the press of business. One is attached to the Registering Clerk, who attends to the Hospital department, another to the Warehouse department, one to the Passenger list, furnishing an abstract of the names of all arrivals from foreign ports, and one to the Commercial Abstract Clerk.

We have now furnished a brief account of the different officers and clerks of the Collector's office, and will conclude this branch of the Customhouse by stating that in the Collector's office at New York, there are employed 102 clerks, at salaries amounting to $98,000 a year; and in the office here only 23, at salaries amounting to $28,700. The salaries in NewYork will average at least 30 per cent. more than here, while at the same time the labor performed is much greater (for the number employed) and the expense of living 50 per cent. higher. We understand that repeated applications have been made to the Secretary of the Treasury, for the last ten years, to place the clerks on an equal footing with those in NewYork, Philadelphia and Boston, but as yet no Collector has ever met with a favorable response. Mr. Peters urged the matter very strongly on the Department; but he met with no better success than his predecessors. It is to be hoped that as we now have a gentleman attached to the Treasury Department from our own city, who knows the wants of the Revenue service in NewOrleans, that things will change for the better. The Secretary of the Treasury has the power in his own hands, and we hope that he will at least look into it, and do justice to the gentlemen employed in protecting Uncle Sam's pockets.

We shall endeavor to furnish an item on the other branches of the Customhouse, in their regular order.

Woman's Rights Convention.

This motley assemblage of colors, creeds and sexes—shrews, henpecked husbands, old maids and maniacs—has closed its labors at Worcester. The following is the main resolution adopted:

"*Resolved* That we will not cease our endeavors to secure woman her political, legal and moral equality with man, until her proper sphere is determined by what shall she, uninfluenced, her powers and capacities even cultured, and refined by an education in accordance with her nature."

Some very amusing scenes took place during the deliberations of this curious conclave. We extract some of the sayings for the amusement of the reader:

Abby Kelly Foster. I do not talk of woman's rights, but of human rights, the rights of human beings. I do not come to ask them, but to demand them; not to get down on my knees and beg for them, but to claim them. "Sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander." We have our rights; and the right to revolt, as did our fathers against King George the Third—the right to rise up and cut the tyrants' throats.

She urged that the work should be commenced by educating both sexes together, and that all the distinctions in society between man and woman should be abolished, and that a woman was just as well qualified to be President as a man.

Charles C. Burleigh next took the rostrum. He did not exactly agree with Mrs. Abby Foster, that the sexes should be dispensed with in the reorganization of society. He thought the two sexes were different, and that man and woman were sexes in soul as well as in body. He, however, agreed that the restraints upon woman ought to be removed.

Wendall Phillips contended that woman was largely responsible for her grievances. In the marriage ceremony, it is woman that declares that she will love, honor, and obey. It was the assent and prejudice of women that were the greatest obstacles to her rights.

Mrs. Abby Kelly Foster took up the glove. Woman is a slave, and is obedient in the presence of her master. Her whole life and her whole education was adapted to please him and serve him like a slave. Our only safety is to rebuke the oppressor, and to demand our rights.

Lucretia Mott. My friend, Wendall Phillips says that it is the woman in marriage who says that she will "love, honor, and obey." As I understand it, the priest says the words, and she answers "yes." (Laughter.) The priest says "love, honor, and obey." Woman has been taught to pin her faith to the sleeve of the priest. Now, in our society, there is nothing of this; but perfect equality and reciprocity. It is all the result of education. Sometime ago if a woman could make a shirt, turn a pancake, and write her name at her marriage, she was educated. But she is beginning to understand that she is entitled to something more.

Mr. Foster (husband of Abby Kelly, a tall, ungainly figure, in big whiskers and spectacles), next took the platform. He proceeded to remark that the question of woman's right to take the sword was irrevelant to the object of the meeting. After a long rigmarole on woman hugging her chains, he concluded by charging that the pulpit and St. Paul were responsible for the enslavement of the sex. When the priest says to the woman, "Love, honor, and obey," what can she do?

Abby Kelly Foster. Do? Do as the wife of the Rev. Joseph Bancroft, of Worcester, did. Say "I won't." (Laughter.) When they came to the word obey, she said "I won't." She was a good woman, and a much better man than her son George. She said, "I won't," and she compelled them to leave that out. (Laughter.)

Mr. Foster (husband to Abby Kelly). Yes; and there was a lady of seventy years old at dinner to-day, who said when she came to the word "obey," she dropped her husband's hand. (Laughter.)

"Lay of my Native Land."

In the "Columbian," a literary journal of high character, published in Cincinnati, we find a poem of considerable length, with the above title, contributed by our fair and gifted friend, "Melodia," which we consider one of the best we have seen from her pen. We, with pleasure, transfer to our columns a few of its closing stanzas. The "lay" is addressed to her sister—a beautiful, gentle-minded and pure-hearted woman, whom it is our happiness to have known, but upon whom, we have regretted to learn, the shadows of early sorrow have already fallen. We hope that has revisited the home of his childhood—the scenes of his early associations and affections—after long years of absence, and who has not become a stranger to the ordinary sensibilities of human nature, can read the following lines without acknowledging their beauty and without feeling their truth?

* * * * *

'Twas not the blue sky, or the isle in the bower,
Given the fairance that slept in the flowers—
'Twas not these that had charmed me in my native land,
But the tones and forms of a once happy band.
The wild, happy laugh of the gay-hearted one
A few years had echoed in boyhood's sunny time,
And those high floating ringlets of soft brown hair
Were all smoothed from the brow of that maiden so fair.

Have you ever forgotten, loved sister, the days
When we sat in the porch 'neath the Westmoreland vale?
Yes, our old was there, and you touched your guitar
To warble a song by the light of a star.
Oh! I can never forget, though the years hath the one
Whose sweet, noble spirit I worshiped along,
My mother, my mother, I think of her yet!
Such an angel-like being I ne'er could forget!

Dear sister! you smile when I sing of the flowers,
Or the childish delight and those bright by-gone hours;
And the world, too, I ween, hath had many a time
Scorned the wild wood-land notes of my simply sung rhyme.
I know it is now worthless, and yet, dear sister,
It is vive to carve it as the purple of fame;
For I feel that thou knowest by the tear drops that start,
That I sing from the well of a deep welling heart.

Oh! the world would not scoff at my wood notes so wild,
Did they know how my mother hath all taught her child
To worship the things that the Great Spirit made,
From the star in the sky to the dew in the glade;
How she's led me till oft, like an angel of love,
To witness His might in the bright worlds above;
Then bade me to bend at the mercy seat, where
Whenever her soul to His bosom had flown.

O, sister! I know by your heavy drooping eyes,
By the tear thoughts sent to your "native home sea,"
That you're thinking of those that have copped long ago
To smile on our path in this dark world of woe.
Dear sister, "weep no more!"—our mother of soul,
As she listened our vows and her spirit had heard,
Ere we parted in sad, should our one be broken,
She'd meet us all smiling, *there* blessed in heaven.

Expenses and Profits of the Jenny Lind Concerts. A Boston correspondent of the New York Herald gives a statement of the receipts and expenses of the Jenny Lind concerts. She had then, at the date of this letter, given seven concerts, which produced $112,000. The expenses for each has averaged about $5,500, leaving as net proceeds, $73,000, which is to be equally divided between Jenny and Barnum.

Her first concert in Boston produced a greater amount of money than any she ever gave anywhere. The average receipts of the seven concerts is $16,000 each. If this average should continue for one hundred and twenty concerts, it will produce the enormous sum of $2,000,000. Deducting expenses, the net result would be more than a million and a half of dollars. Barnum's proportion would be $778,700. But at a lower calculation, there is little doubt that the one hundred and forty concerts will yield a $1,000,000, and that Barnum will clear "half a million of dollars by this" speculation" in one year.

Nicaragua and the United States.—An intelligent correspondent of La Crosiers, published in New York, writing from Granada de Nicaragua, under date of September 21, alludes to the prevalent feeling in that country, as follows:

Relative to political affairs, I copy a portion of a letter which I have received from a friend in Leon, the 10th inst. He says:

"The uneasiness with which they (i. e. the canal company) have commenced the great enterprise of canalization, is here a subject of remark, and people begin to suspect another thing, which is more important, viz.: that the policy of the United States, in respect to Nicaragua, is at a stand-still. This has obliged the government to send to Washington by this steamer—requiring to know, in a distinct and explicit manner, and in one word, if Nicaragua is, or is not, under an American guarantee; because, although it is stipulated in the Clayton and Bulwer treaty, that no part of the territory of this State, or of Central America, shall be occupied, fortified, blockaded, etc., etc.; yet, the points occupied by the English have not been returned. On the contrary, the British have renewed their vigilance, and stationed two additional vessels of war at San Juan, which are subjecting the commerce of the country and of all nations to vexations and exactions of every kind. They ask if Nicaragua is or is not protected by this treaty; if she is, why San Juan is not returned, and made free of all foreign forces; if not, the government intimates that it will make the best terms it can with England, and abandon the policy it has maintained towards the United States. * * * *

A very polite note has been received by the government from Mr. Chaffield, suggesting many favorable things, and inviting it to enter into friendly relations. The government replied in the same manner, expressing its willingness to enter into the best relations with the British government, but that it can only do so when Mr. Chaffield comes with powers and express orders to restore the post of San Juan to its legitimate owners. Without this it can take no step to renew amicable relations."

Murderous Affair in Mayumanzing.—*Police Officer Shot.*—Last night between ten and eleven o'clock, a most cowardly and murderous affair took place in Moyumanzing. A small shed in the neighborhood of Thirteenth and Christian streets, was fired by some lawless characters, belonging to the Western part of the District, with the evident design of drawing into an ambuscade and fight, an antagonistic party in the Eastern section. The ruse failed. Capt. McShen, of the watch, after calling the roll, and sending the men to their beats, proceeded in the direction of the fire to ascertain whether there was any disturbance. As he was passing along alone, in Catherine street, between Tenth and Eleventh, he suddenly found himself beset by some half a dozen villains who were concealed behind a fence. These fellows presented muskets at his breast, and threatened him with instant death if he did not go back. Some of them cried out to shoot the d—d ——, while one of them called upon the rest not to kill him. Their manner was menacing in the extreme, and they swore that if any of the Captain's d—d officers dared to come any further West, they would kill them. Captain McShes getting clear of them, gave the alarm, and obtaining the assistance of officers Slaven and Gillan, whom he met in Tenth street, the three started up Catherine street, toward the spot where the sisters were supposed to be assembled. As they were groping their way in the dark, close in to the fences on the North side of the street, trying to discover the rioters, they were all at once fired upon. There were about a dozen discharges of musketry, none of the shots being simultaneous, and others coming in quick succession. Officer Slaven, who was in advance, received two balls, and fell at the corner of Erie street. Captain McShen, who was a few yards behind, received three balls, and staggered against a fence. Officer Gillan escaped injury. The wounded officers were immediately rescued from the hands of the assassins, by some of the watchmen and several citizens, and borne into the drug store of Mr. Robert England, corner of Tenth and Catherine streets, where they were professionally attended by Drs. Evans and Thatcher, who fortunately happened to be in the store at the time. Upon examination it was discovered that Slaven had a penetrating wound under the left nipple. The ball had passed inwards about the seventh rib, and traversing this region a few inches, apparently found a lodgement somewhere in the cavity of the abdomen. There was also a superficial wound on the right side of the lower part of the abdomen. The ball that produced this had glanced off. Captain McShen, it was found, had been shot in the centre and upper part of the right thigh. Both balls were deeply lodged in the limb. A ball had likewise passed through the upper part of the back of his coat and waistcoat. The latter ball must have struck him when he was in a stooping posture. From the apothecary shop, the wounded officers were conveyed, Slaven to his residence, in Eleventh street, above Carpenter, and Captain McShen to his lodgings, at the Corporation Hall. Dr. Evans took charge of the former, and Dr. Thatcher, the latter. Slaven was afterwards attended by Drs. Keating and Cheeseman. This morning, Dr. Kilbloffie saw both patients, and Professor James McClintock was called in as consulting surgeon to see both, and attended them. Slaven was a little better this forenoon, yet scarcely a reasonable hope of his recovery could be entertained. The wound in his breast is believed to be mortal. The wounds of Captain McShea, though painful, are not deemed dangerous. Mr. Slaven and Captain McShen, were two of the best officers in the district. They both have families. To show the dastardly character of the villains who shot them, they actually fired a volley into the crowd about the drug store into which the wounded policemen were carried. [Philadelphia Bulletin, 29th ult.

LOCAL NEWS.

Board of School Directors.—The regular monthly meeting of this Board was held last evening, Recorder Caldwell, President, in the Chair.

Mr. Bell, from the Committee on Teachers, submitted a report stating that the Committee has examined six applicants, and they recommended those for appointments. The report was adopted.

Mr. Fowel, from the Committee on the High School for Boys, made a verbal report, stating that he had been absent from the city, and had heard, during his absence, that the High School was "nowhere." As Chairman of the Committee he should look after the School for the future.

Mr. Jennings stated that during his absence at the North, he had seen and conversed with Professor Henry Rogers, State Geologist of Pennsylvania, with a view of inducing him to deliver a series of lectures before the Lyceum, and that the Professor had intimated that he would consent to such an arrangement. Mr. Jennings further stated that the services of Professor Agassiz, Professor of Chemistry, could also be secured.

Mr. Lincoln submitted a report on the Night School. During the last week of the existence of the School, ninety pupils were admitted—fifty-six the second week, and fifty-one the next—making a total of 197. Pupils to the number of twenty-one have left the School from various causes, leaving the present number 176. Five teachers are employed, and it is anticipated that two more will be wanted during the next week. The prospects of the School are very flattering.

The reports of the Visiting Committees were received and adopted. All the Schools are represented to be in an excellent condition.

The Superintendent submitted an interesting report concerning all the Schools. Many of them are too much crowded.

Mr. Shields, Chairman of the Special Committee to inquire into the circumstances connected with the closing of the Boys' High School, made a verbal report to the effect that he, (the Chairman,) and his friend, Mr. Carter, had made a great blunder in regard to the matter, and he wou'd make an apology. The fact was, the gentlemen got into the wrong School-room, and reported to the Board that the Boys' High School was defunct. The matter was dropped.

Mr. Carter, chairman of the Special Committee, to which was submitted a letter from Richard D. Barry, complaining that his daughter had been punished severely for absenting herself from School while the Bible was being read, and a voluminous report on the subject. Mr. Barry is a Catholic, and his daughter, a girl thirteen years of age, absented herself from the School twice while the Bible was being read, in consequence of conscientious scruples, which she explained to the teacher, Mrs. Olmstead. The report submitted by Mr. Carter intimates that the punishment inflicted was excessive for and cruel. It deprecates the intrusion of religious controversies into secular affairs, and dwells at length upon the evils which inevitably arise from such controversies. It views the complaint of Mr. Barry as well founded and just, and recommends the abrogation of the 23d rule of the School, relative to the form of prayer and reading the Bible. Mr. Carter took the ground that Mr. Barry had the constitutional right to demand that his child receive the benefits of the Public Schools which he assists in supporting, and that conscientious scruples must be respected. The punishment of the girl, who is in delicate health, consisted in compelling her to stand on a stool for three hours at a time, during the hottest weather in the summer. The report stated that the committee had suspended Mrs. Olmstead, and it was accompanied by a resolution to dismiss her from the Schools. Another resolution abrogated the objectionable rule. After some remarks by Mr. Carter, Dr. Cone, of the committee, read a minority report.

This report recommended that no change be made in the rules at present, and that Mrs. Olmstead be reinstated as a teacher, on being waited upon by Mr. Barry himself, or by one in whom he could refer; and Davis also contended that he was well known as a highly respectable citizen. Vacations were resolved.

William Pierce *alias* Cole, and John Clayton *alias* Marshall, were brought up on the charge of being disorderly and suspicious characters, following no honest occupation to gain a living. They were arrested on Wednesday night in the Planters' Hotel at the request of Mr. Mooney, the proprietor. The Recorder went into a long investigation, and finally discharged Pierce, but sent Clayton before the First District Court for trial.

Emmon Rivers was examined on the charge of swindling Barney Carlan out of ten dollars, by giving him a worthless five dollar bill and a brass sovereign in exchange for ten dollars in silver. Rivers made out a strong case, and the accused was committed before the First District Court.

The Electoral Society of New Orleans met last evening in the room of the Louisiana Hose Company, at the corner of Poydras and Carondelet streets. It being the first meeting of the society this season, there was very little business done, and they adjourned at an early hour, to meet again at the same place on next Thursday evening.

John McDonough's Personal Property.—The appraisers of the personal property of the late John McDonough yesterday proceeded to his residence, at McDonoughville, and commenced their labors. His wardrobe was appraised at thirty dollars, and the inventory of the movable property at the house at $1100. The appraisers will meet to-day, to examine and appraise the furniture, etc., in the cedar-house lately kept by McKenzie, at the corner of Natchez Alley and New Levee street, which was owned by McDonough.

Gas.—The new and splendid gasometer, ninety-six feet in diameter, at the gas works, was put in use yesterday. Owing to the charge, the gas burned very dimly, and almost went out at one time, throughout the town. The inconvenience, however, did not last long.

General Review.—All the military companies of General Lewis's division turned out yesterday afternoon for inspection and review. They paraded in the Place d'Armes, and then marched up to Canal street, making a fine display.

Spanish News from California.—Further developements are being made, showing that the most extensive outrages in spanish money on record are continually being perpetrated at San Francisco. It is estimated that nearly $20,000 in spanish back bills on banks of North and South Carolina were brought over and came here in the hands of passengers on the ship. One of them, an old man, who has labored in the mines nearly two years, and who was returning to his family with the total hope of having enough to settle down and take life easy in his old age, has lost $500 by exchanging his gold dust at San Francisco for these worthless notes. Several men have been arrested for attempting to exchange them, but they showed themselves to have been more shrewd against than sinning. The notes are all of the denomination of one hundred dollars, and purport to have been issued from the "Bank of the State of South Carolina," at Charleston, and the "Merchants' Bank of New-bern," N. C. The bills are not counterfeit, because neither the signatures of the Presidents nor Cashiers are forged on them. The notes of the Bank of the State of South Carolina are signed "R. H. Gourlay, President;"—"J. Buhr, Cashier," and those of the Merchants' Bank of New-bern, "C. Stover, President;—W. W. Chuck, Cashier." To prevent, so far as possible, the circulation of this trash, Capt. Farns has seized a considerable quantity of it, and deposited it in our Banking-houses, to be kept until the parties having possession of it show that they purchased it in good faith at San Francisco.

This system of swindling has been carried on at San Francisco a long time, and a large amount of spurious Mission money has been given out in exchange for gold dust. Large amounts of this money is doubtless brought here by swindlers and counterfeiters on speculation, and it appears that the counterfeits on the Bank of Missouri are so well executed that a man recently passed $3000 of them to the Bank itself, and information has been received that the man is on his way here with a considerable amount of the bills. It is now thought advisable all Californians to keep their dust until they arrive here at least, where they can obtain good money for it.

Entertaining.—Thomas Reilly was strolling through the Vegetable Market, First Municipality, on Wednesday night last, when he discovered Mr. Joseph Sandler lying asleep. He thought the opportunity to raise the wind in a small extent a good one, and he accordingly introduced his digits into Mr. Sandler's pocket. The latter was awakened by the operation, and he seized Thomas by the collar. The latter, however, gave him a fist in the countenance and took to his heels. Unfortunately for him, a watchman was near, and he was "nabbed" and walked to the station-house. He was yesterday committed by Recorder Genois to appear before the First District Court.

Melancholy Accident.—A fatal accident occurred on Wednesday night last, which threw a deep gloom over a poor family residing at No. 28 St. Philip street, First Municipality. The family, consisting of Mr. and Mrs. Vicard and four children, arrived a few days since from St. Louis and took lodgings at the place above mentioned. On retiring to bed on Wednesday night, a window in the room occupied by Mr. and Mrs. V., in the third story, was left open, and it is supposed that Mrs. V. got up in her sleep and fell out. She was discovered in a senseless condition on the sidewalk, and, although she lived two hours, she was unable to give any further account of the accident than to say "fell out." Medical aid was called in, but internal hemorrhage ensued, and human skill was of no avail. An inquest was yesterday held on the body, and verdict returned in accordance with the facts.

Robbery at the Planters' Hotel.—The room of Mr. Blanchard, the steward of the Planters' Hotel, was entered while he was asleep on Wednesday night last, and robbed of a valuable gold watch and $15 in money. No one can be too careful in secreting valuables while at the Hotel in all parts of the town, and they allow no opportunity to escape them.

Increase of Population.—The wife of a laborer who resides in Hercules street, presented her husband with three children at a birth on Tuesday night last. The trio is doing well, as also is the mother.

Found Drowned.—An inquest was yesterday held on the body of a man named Henry Parker, who was found floating in the river opposite the Mint. Verdict, "found drowned." The deceased was a native of Massachusetts, aged 28 years. We could not learn any particulars in regard to his death.

Larceny.—Rose Mason was yesterday examined before Recorder Genois on the charge of stealing about $50 worth of furniture from Francis N. Concanon on Dumain street, on the 29th of October last. The case was made out against Rose, and she was sent before the First District Court for trial.

Shipwreck.—On the morning of the 22d June, about 2 o'clock, the British brig Lady Howden, Capt. Challis, of London, from San Francisco for Sydney, struck on a reef about twelve miles to the southward of Oregon, one of the Fejee Islands. With great risk the boats were got out and dragged over a coral reef for upwards of a mile, in passing the outer part of which the cutter was capsized, and every thing in her lost, though fortunately no lives. The long-boat had a narrow escape. The vessel had become a total wreck, and the natives plundered her of every thing they could lay hands on. The long-boat having been decked, the crew, officers, and passengers proceeded on a cruise in her among the islands in search of a vessel to convey them to Sydney, and ultimately arrived at Lifuca, a distance of 150 miles from the wreck, where they learned that H. B. M.'s ship Rumble was in the vicinity, in which vessel they purposed proceeding to their destination.

Col. May, U. S. A., arrived in St. Louis on the 25th ult. from Santa Fe.

Mr. Hoyt is running for Congress in Wisconsin, on his own hook.

Sahara, or the Great Desert, in Africa, is nearly three thousand miles long, and about one thousand miles wide.

A man named Craddock, from St. Louis, jumped overboard from the steamer De Witt Clinton, when off Belle Brandenburg, on Monday, the 21st, and was drowned.

Maria Mitchell, the female astronomer, was admitted to the honors of membership by the American Scientific Society, at their recent session.

Twenty-seven inches of snow give three inches of water when melted, and the water thus obtained is found to contain ammonia, which is the cause of its great softness.

"Parker, I think this novel has been in use long enough." "How can best mad more than six weeks, and no one ever found fault with it."

A company from Under Down East advertises that he has a number of persons alive to dispose of—adding that they should take the money or a horse whole.

ARMORY HALL.

☞ Wear Let Here Go.

FOUR NIGHTS ONLY. WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 7, 8 AND 9.

THE GREAT PAPA OF ITALY, LEON MAGINI, AND ARMANDO.

Auction Sales—This Day.

STEER, HYDE & CO. will sell, at half-past 10 o'clock, at 31 Magazine street—Dry Goods. At half-past 11, on the Levee, opposite the Marine Fire Manufactory—Cargo of bag Prunes, Cigars, etc.

J. B. BLANCHE sells, at 10 o'clock, at 114 Chartres street—Clothing, Hats and Caps.

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

UNION DIVISION No. 3, at Crystal Fount Hall, 222 Tchoupitoulas street, at half past 7.

LOUISIANA DIVISION No. 6, at Forty Hall, Marigny Buildings, Third Municipality, at half-past 7 o'clock.

YOUNG MEN'S MAGNOLIA DIVISION No. 12, at Pelican Hall, cor. Common and St. Charles streets, at 7½ o'clock.

☞ American Theatre.—The ladies and gentlemen connected with the establishment will wait on the patrons THIS DAY, FRIDAY, Nov. 8, at 2 o'clock. THE MANAGER.

☞ The Fair for the Benefit of the Catholic ORPHAN ASYLUM will be held by the Ladies of Benevolence from the 8th to the 15th inst.

St. John's Lodge.

☞ A Special Meeting of this Lodge will be held THIS EVENING, Friday, at the Masonic Hall, Carondelet street, at half-past 7 o'clock, for the purpose of conferring the Master's degree. Brethren of other Lodges will be received and accommodated. By order of W. M.

SAMUEL JONES, Secretary.

Masonic Notice.

☞ A Special Meeting of this Lodge will be held ON SATURDAY EVENING, 9th inst., at half-past 7 o'clock, at the Masonic Hall, Carondelet street, for the purpose of conferring the Master's degree. By order of W. M.

F. A. DENTZEL, Secretary.

MAIRIE DE NOUVELLE-ORLEANS, November 7, 1850.
CONSEIL DE MUNICIPALITE No. TWO.
Seance of November 5, 1850.

RESOLVED, That public notice be given for Ten Days, in the official paper, of the intention of the Council to establish a subsidiary accusation therein to reside, in Hay's Plank Roadway, eight feet wide, on the south side of Canal street, from Carondelet street to the Mississippi River, for the purpose of the erection of a Clock