The Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL
Of the Council of the Second Municipality.

NEW ORLEANS:

MONDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 25, 1850.

See advertisements of Auction Sales on first page.

See Fourth Page for Commercial, Marine and River News.

Union Meeting!

☞ In conformity with a resolution adopted by the Mass Meeting held at Banks Arcade on the 12th inst., the undersigned, Committee of Arrangements, have the honor to announce to the public that the **Union Mass Meeting** will be held in the St. Charles Theatre on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 27th inst., when General Downs and General Foote, the Senators from Louisiana and Mississippi, and other distinguished friends of the Union, will be present.

A programme of the order of proceeding will be published two days antecedent to the day of meeting.

Editors of papers friendly to the cause, will be provided with seats with the officers of the Meeting.

Ample provisions will be made for the Reporters of the public press.

H. J. KANNEY, Chairman.

S. S. LEE,	JOHN M. BELL,
W. H. GARLAND,	W. G. KENDALL,
J. P. BENJAMIN,	E. L. GOULD,
W. H. REESE,	T. P. WHITE,
E. H. DURELL,	HARRY T. HAYES,
W. H. HUNT,	J. B. WALTON.

nov22

LOST.—We are requested to state that a youth, about sixteen years of age, whose mind has been impaired from a fall in infancy, and who has but little use of his right hand, after having been in this city only about twenty-four hours, left his residence on Saturday morning last. His name is Henry Robert, and his dress was of plaid worsted, cloth cap, and boots. A liberal reward will be given to any one who will conduct him to 135 Magazine street.

ANOTHER ELECTION.—An election has been ordered by the Governor for a constable of the Second Justice's Court, Judge Winter; and the 7th of December has been named by the Sheriff as the day on which it is to take place.

THE CIRCUS.—Don't forget that this popular place of amusement is now in full blast. The "horse opera" is emphatically the place for the million, and the reputation of the company will undoubtedly insure them crowded houses during their stay in the city. By referring to a card in another column, it will be seen that the manager has politely tendered an invitation to Generals Downs and Foote to witness the amusements of to-night.

THE ELECTION.—The following are the returns of the election held on Saturday in the Third Representative District, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the Hon. H. A. Bullard:

	Ranney.	Ringolt.
Fifth Ward	145	80
Sixth Ward	236	92
Seventh Ward	191—572	255—427
Ranney's majority		144

BOOKS AND BOOK STORES.—J. B. Steel, Camp street, advertises "Valuable State Papers" for sale at greatly reduced prices. By-the-way, at Steel's immense establishment valuable books of all sorts, and of every conceivable variety, may be purchased.

Mr. T. L. White, Canal street, advertises a choice collection of new and rare books. A man or woman must have a strange taste, indeed, who cannot suit himself or herself in the purchase of books at White's.

AN OLD BOOK WITH A NEW DRESS.—We are indebted to Mr. John Ball, 56 Gravier street, for a copy of a work entitled "Lady Willoughby; or passages from the diary of a Wife and Mother in the Seventeenth Century." We find it to be a work of remarkable interest, and the more so, perhaps, from its retention of the peculiarity, and quaintness of the old English style of writing. Where, says the publisher, natural feeling, pure piety, the unaffected womanly thoughts of a daughter, wife, mother, are valued, and the more for being elevated from the sphere of common life by association with one of the most spirit-stirring scenes of the past, the great English Revolution, this Diary of Lady Willoughby cannot fail to be appreciated.

THE CAMPBELL MINSTRELS.—This celebrated band of musicians will give a concert at the Commercial Exchange this evening. Persons of the most discriminating taste, who have heard them, say that the music of the "Minstrels" is unsurpassed by that of any sim lar band in the world. We hope to see the hall crowded—as it should be.

O'SULLIVAN'S BOOT STORE.—If you would have a pair of boots, elegant, fashionable, well-fitting, long wearing, and most decidedly cheap, go to O'Sullivan's, No. 79 St. Charles street. We speak what we know, for we have tried them. See advertisement.

The U. S. transport steamer Fashion, Captain Baker, arrived at this port yesterday, from Fort Brooke, Florida, via Tampa Bay.

Left Tampa on Thursday, 21st inst., at one o'clock P. M., and Pensacola on Saturday, 23d. Two companies of the 3d U. S. Artillery, Major Thomas in command, came over on the Fashion. Gen. Childs at Tampa.

The following are the passengers on the Fashion:—

Col. Gardner, Mrs Gardner, Miss C. Gardner, and servants; Col. J. Hunt, lady, child and servants. Maj. Thomas, Maj Howe, Dr. Sorrel, Lieut. J. M. Patton, Lieut. Burke, Lieut. Wheelock, Mr. L. Hyer, Master Jas. Page Baker, and 10 on deck.

Lieut. FABIAN STANLEY, of the U. S. N., came passenger on the Philadelphia from New York. We learn that he is to take command of that noble vessel.

HEAVY IMPORTATION OF SPECIE.—Steamship Philadelphia, from New York, brings one million dollars in specie to the New Orleans Mint; two hundred thousand to James Robb & Co.; twenty-five thousand to J. Corning & Co., and one hundred and twenty-five thousand to order — making the total amount of one million three hundred and fifty thousand do lars.

In addition to the foregoing, there were brought by the ship Union, from New York, which arrived yesterday, the following amounts:

To P. Conrey, Jr., $150,000; to R. M. Davis, $50,000; to J. Corning & Co., $25,000—making the total amount of $225,000. The ship S. P. Sage, from New York, brought to J. Corning & Co., $50,000; to P. A. Girand, $20,000—making $70,000, Summing all up together, the total amount of specie brought by the three vessels is $1,645,000.

RICH, VERY DECIDEDLY.—Mr. Cheves, of South Carolina, thus concluded his disunion speech in the Nashville Convention:

I pray to God to inspire Southern men with the spirit of freedom; we then would act as men who know our rights and dare maintain them. Unite, and we can scatter our enemies like autumnal leaves. California will become a Slave State, and we will form the most splendid empire on which the sun ever shone. Submit! the sound curdles the blood. May God unite us!

We are under obligations for favors to the officers of the steamship Philadelphia, of the schooner Mary Ellen, and of the river steamers United States, Columbus and Lexington.

Our city merchants and country buyers will find it to their advantage to attend F. B. Pulipain's large sale of the choicest seasonable dry goods to-day, at 10 o'clock, at his auction room, No. 8 Canal street. Goods and terms are desirable and liberal.

Let us try again. Mr. Miner has not been elected to the U. S. Senate from Vermont, but has been elected to Congress from that State. We have been led astray by a telegraphic dispatch: the fault was not ours.

FROM RIO JANEIRO.—We have dates to the 28th of September, but there is nothing of importance in them.

THE UNION.—Nothing, says the Republic, is plainer than that the Union and Constitution of these States are not worth preserving, if they are at the mercy of a handful of malcontents in Mississippi or Massachusetts. If there is not in the PEOPLE of the country an abiding faith in its institutions—a patriotic interest in its traditions—a generous and lofty pride in its expanding dominions and augmenting power; and, if these sentiments are not strong enough to overbalance our disgust at the ravings of the chivalry in one quarter, and of the abolitionists in another, then we may as well proclaim the grand experiment of seventy years a failure, and shout disunion because of the crazy antics of Gov. Quitman, or because a few lawless individuals in Boston have interposed obstacles to the execution of the fugitive slave law.

VALUABLE INVENTION.—The following extract from the letter of a New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Enquirer, will be read with interest by all who are engaged in the production of sugar:

I saw a machine to-day, which, if I am not mistaken, is designed to create a revolution in the preparation of sugar. In my presence, some two hundred weight of sugar, of the dirtiest character imaginable, and as black as soot, was placed in it, and in six minutes by way watch it came out white, dry, and perfectly clean and sweet. Knowing nothing of mechanics, I cannot give you a good description of it. All that I can say is, that the sugar is put in a hollow cylinder lined with wire cloth, which revolves at the rate of seven thousand times a minute, and after making about fifteen hundred revolutions, the sugar is found to be clean and dry. Centrifugal motion cleans it. The machine was first applied to drying clothes, but it is admirably suited to clarifying oil, rectifying sugar, and a thousand other useful purposes.

Alex. G. Penn was nominated by the Democratic Convention at Baton Rouge for election in place of John M. Harmonson, deceased.

DECEASE OF COL. RICHARD M. JOHNSON. We published a day or two since a telegraphic dispatch which briefly announced the death of Col. R. M. Johnson, of Kentucky.

From the fact that for several years past Colonel Johnson has not been prominently before the public eye, the announcement of his death does not cause a very deep sensation; but it may be truly said of him that, during a long and active life, few men have rendered greater service to the country. One of the first settlers in the State of Kentucky, he grew up with it, and with it have been identified his name and his fortunes. Of a naturally strong mind, cultivated in a school of rough experience, of undaunted energy, unyielding firmness, great physical and moral courage, and devoted patriotism, Dick Johnson, (as the country has familiarly known him) was fitted, in an eminent degree, for the efficient discharge of the duties of a citizenship of the growing and vigorous West. After Jackson, Harrison, Clay, and Cass, there is no man to whom that portion of the Union is more deely indebted. Like the two former—and as may soon be the two latter—he has descended to the grave. Dick Johnson no more moves among men, to elicit either their revilings or their praise. Death is a leveller, indeed. The great and the small, the distinguished and the obscure, alike fall before it!

Gov. Quitman, of Mississippi, is, perhaps, the most prominent individual who has yet come out openly and unblushingly for disunion. He would distance the abolitionists of Boston, themselves. *There*, a club of fanatics oppose a single feature of the Compromise; but Gov. Quitman would array the whole people of a sovereign State against several of its provisions! It must be admitted that there is no "sneaking" about *him*. He awaits no call from his "adopted State;" but summons the chivalry of Mississippi to "other duties and other resolves."

Gov. Q. is a native of New York, and was presented with a sword by that State, in consideration of his gallant services in Mexico. Prentice, of the Louisville Journal, advises him to use it as Saul did his on Mount Gilboa.

Mr. Soulé, in his rhetorical flourish on his arrival in this city, (we mean his arrival from Washington, and not his first landing from France,) stigmatized New Orleans as subject to Northern influence. Now, as Gov. Quitman is a Northern man, we can only presume that Yankee influence is as salutary, (according to the "American Senator's" notions,) when applied to the soil of Mississippi, as it is deleterious to that of Louisiana.

We cannot close without noticing one circumstance that struck us with dismay. His Excellency gravely announces to the Legislature, in his message, that he is "*the father of a family.*" We may be permitted to repose our humble confidence in the Providence of God, that the mantle of the successor may not descend to his posterity.

Oregon.

Amidst the dazzling glories which surround the new State of California, says the Providence Journal, the more modest and more substantial advantages which the settler may find in the Territory of Oregon have lately been comparatively overlooked. The placers of the Sacramento and the trade of San Francisco have for some time past been held up before the eyes of the world as almost the only objects worthy the attention of the emigrant, either from Europe or America. This will probably continue to be the case so long as the California excitement shall last, which, for aught we know to the contrary, may be for an indefinite period; but, whenever this feverish thirst for gold shall abate, and the tide of emigration shall return to its natural channels, the immense resources and the unquestionable advantages which Oregon presents to the permanent settler will again attract public attention, and draw to it the most valuable portion of the emigrants to the Pacific. Indeed, even amidst the general rush to the land of gold, which has of late been made from all parts of the United States, there has never ceased to be a steady current of emigration constantly setting towards the more fertile lands and more healthful climes which belong to the neighboring Territory of the North. Many of the emigrants who have gone to the mines of California will ultimately carry their new-made wealth to Oregon, and will employ it in cultivating the soil and developing the resources of that now infant commonwealth.

This Territory is unquestionably the most desirable place for the agricultural emigrant to the shore of the Pacific to settle in, the place where he may most advantageously plant the civic virtues and the domestic institutions from which agricultural life borrows so many of its most attractive charms. Here is a climate most favorable to hardy and persevering industry, the latitude which has always proved itself the true and genial home of the highest and most vigorous manhood—a soil fitted to every species of agricultural production, and a position in the great highway of the human race from the West to the East, on the shores of an ocean that is destined soon to become the theatre of a wide-spread commerce with every portion of the globe. A Territory promising such natural advantages, beneath the sway of Republican institutions, cannot long remain unoccupied in the present moving condition of mankind. Its unsettled portions will soon be filled up, and that, too, by settlers such as hitherto have seldom gone forth to build up new communities. They will be men of vigorous frames and sturdy self-reliance—men who have gone unappalled through the dreary trail of the western wilderness, or have braved the stormy terrors of the ocean, that they might reach the land of their hopes. The trials and perils which they will have to meet will but stimulate their energies, and render them the better prepared for the grand mission they have to accomplish—the building up of a second New England on the western shores of the continent.

We are inclined to predict for this new distant Territory a magnificent destiny, the outlines of which will soon begin to present themselves to the notice of the world. We look upon Oregon as the true seat of American empire on the Pacific, the region in which the richest blessings of our free institutions are to be realized, and in which the most abundant fruits of our western civilization are to be gathered and enjoyed. All the benefits which California may ever derive from her stores of her mineral wealth Oregon must at length share with her southern sister, and she will also be found to possess eminent advantages of her own. Free from the perils and evils which have always so thickly beset gold-bearing countries, she may yet reap abundant benefits from the enterprises which the search for gold will call into existence. Along her six hundred and fifty miles of coast harbors are constantly presenting themselves, which promise to be fully adequate to all the wants of an extended commerce; while the undeveloped resources which exist in her hills and her plains, her forests and her rivers, will soon summon to her settlements a population which will, at no distant day, render her the Queen of the Pacific.

The Cotton Crop.

We present to our readers an article from the New York Herald, which is worthy of the attention of our planting friends.

As has been stated in our previous articles in regard to the cotton crop, the whole force being engaged in picking, for which they have the finest weather, and the prices being so much above the average of many years past, cotton is rapidly sent forward by the planters, and our market so overstocked as to give purchasers an undue control.

Our advices and information from the country are more and more decisive as to a *very short yield*, and we very much doubt if the crop can exceed two millions, with many chances of falling below that quantity. We again have to state that the bales continue very light, on which account the deficiency in weight must be very great compared with last crop:

In continuation of our remarks relative to the importance of husbanding the supply of cotton grown this season, we think it would be well to bring under the notice of our planting friends some deductions drawn from the able circulars of Du Fay & Co., of Manchester, the leading advocates and great exponents of the spinning interest of Great Britain, as they corroborate the position we have assumed, that the American planters can this year dictate their own terms to the spinners of yarn, and it will be their own fault entirely if they lose the entrenched position in which they now stand. The stocks of raw material now only exist abroad in their seaports—the interior is bare. Manufacturers are under contract, in Great Britain, for two months on all kinds of goods, and many for three and four months. There is no prospect of a limit to the orders ahead, at present, as the people of Europe (we mean the masses, who are the great consumers,) never were so prosperous and under such full employment, at high wages, as at this time. The deduction we allude to are three in number, viz:

1st. The supply of United States cotton has fallen off by about 500,000 bales, but the deficiency has been so far compensated by increased imports from other countries as to reduce it to about 310,000 bales in the aggregate. 2d. The deliveries of United States cotton for consumption have decreased by about 320,000 bales, but those of other descriptions have increased sufficiently to reduce the aggregate deficiency to about 100,000 bales only. 3d. The stocks generally are reduced ostensibly by about 150,000 bales only; we say ostensibly, for the reduction must be larger in reality. The stocks returned in the continental reports do not generally comprise those which are held in second, i. e. speculators' and dealers' hands; these stocks, when prices are moderate, and when, as was the case last year at this time, a favorable opinion is entertained of the article, are comparatively large, but now it may be fairly assumed that such stocks are all but exhausted. Our spinners must, also, have had very moderate stocks on the first October, for they had purchased only at the rate of about 22,500 bales per week for the ten weeks preceding the date, and no reduction in the quantity consumed by them had taken place except that some of them had changed from spinning low numbers of yarn to finer numbers. Almost all the mills have been in constant operation, and several large new ones have been added in the course of the year.

"We think it may be assumed from the foregoing that the quantity of cotton delivered during the first nine months of the year fairly represents the quantity converted into yarn and into goods; and if so, we should have the following rate per week, viz: of 33,150 bales United States, 4,692 bales Brazil, 720 bales West Indies, 5,795 bales East Indies, 4,410 bales Egypt, total 48,767 bales. If we had 50,000 bales for what has been consumed of the direct import into Russia, Spain, and Genoa, we have a weekly aggregate for Europe of 50,300 bales, equal to about 2,515,000 bales per annum. The consumption of the United States having been 488,000 bales, the grand total would amount, as nearly as possible, to 3,000,000 bales per annum.

"In the places of production (of manufactures) we hear, as yet, of no accumulation either of goods or of yarns; but it must be confessed that several trans-atlantic markets in North and South America, Calcutta, and China, are represented as fairly stocked."

These remarks are important now, as English agents are swarming back by every steamer from Liverpool, with their breeches pockets crammed full of orders, and are busy telegraphing from every place at which they stop to breakfast or dine, for fifteen minutes, on their route to their Southern posts, that there has been no frost, the fields are full of flowers, the yield enormous, and several fellow passengers had died of sun stroke, etc.

The true policy of planters is simply, *masterly inactivity*. Don't forward a bale to the ports that can be avoided, as once there, the English harpies consider it their own, as much as if it was on the railroad from Liverpool to Manchester. When the true position of this crop is known in Europe, prices will take a rapid ascent, and we look for *twenty cents per pound* to be paid for fair qualities of New Orleans cotton, before the first of May next. For two months to come, English agents will be forwarding from this side, large estimates of the production, to scare off competition in their purchases, and to lower the Liverpool market, and thus act on prices South. Every engine will be brought into play. Americans who will consent to aid in this business will have their traveling expenses paid, and an allowance contributed for losses by well placed bets, as was the case the last summer.

Surveyor's Department, Custom-House.

The Surveyor's Department consists of:
One Surveyor.
Two Deputy Surveyors.
Sixty Day Inspectors.
Ten Night Inspectors.
One Weigher and Deputy.
One Gauger and Deputy.
One Measurer and Deputy.
One Boarding Officer, S. W. Pass.
One Boarding Officer, N. E. Pass.
One Boarding Officer, Algiers.
One Boarding Officer, Basins.
Four Boatmen, (employed as messengers.

making in all eighty-seven persons employed in this branch of the Revenue Department.

The office of Surveyor is one of great importance, as will be seen by the duties he has to perform, either in person or through the Inspectors; he has to superintend and direct the Inspectors, Weighers, Measurers and Gangers within his district; once a week, he has to report to the Collector the condition of his office, and how the different officers have been employed during the week; through an Inspector, detailed for that purpose, every morning a report is made to the Collector of all vessels that have arrived from foreign or other ports the previous day, specifying the names and denominations of the vessels, masters' names, whence arrived, whether laden or in ballast, whether belonging to the United States, or to what nation belonging; he is also charged with the duty of putting on board each of such vessels one or more of his Inspectors immediately after their arrival in port; it is also his duty to examine whether the goods imported in any ship or vessel, and the deliveries thereof agreeably to the Inspector's returns, correspond with the permits for landing the same; if any error or disagreement appears, it is his duty to report the same to the Collector; he also, through an Inspector, superintends the lading for exportation of all goods entered for the benefit of drawback, etc. All violations of the revenue laws are reported to him by the Inspectors, and then by him to the Collector.

The business of the Deputies is to aid the Surveyor in the general control of the subordinates, attending to the proper disposition and assignment to vessels of the Inspectors, etc.; keep a record of all permits issued from the Collector's office previous to their being sent on board the ship, and perform such other duties as may be required by the Surveyor.

The Day Inspectors, with the exception of those employed on special duty out of the Surveyor's Department, are assigned by the Deputy to the discharging of ships; those not on board of ships are called "Inspectors in Aid;" it is the duty of each Inspector, when not engaged, to report himself in person every morning at nine o'clock, the hour for opening the Custom-House, at the Surveyor's office, and register his name in a book provided for that purpose; he then remains subject to the orders of the Deputy. After sunset the Day Inspector is relieved from duty. Eight of the Inspectors in Aid are considered as on duty, and have to be in attendance at the office from sunrise to sunset.

An Inspector on board of a foreign ship has many important duties to perform. If there are passengers on board, he inspects their baggage previous to the same being landed—allowing nothing to pass subject to duty, except articles in actual use. He then discharges the cargo, under permits from the Collector's office, either by delivery or sending it to the Warehouse. After the cargo is discharged, he makes out a return, which is submitted to the Surveyor for his examination. As the different Inspectors get through with their vessels, they are placed at the bottom of the list of those in aid until again called on by the Deputy for duty. Ships are allowed from fifteen to twenty days to discharge their cargoes, and Inspectors three days to make their returns. Vessels having cargoes of salt, are allowed generally a longer time.

The Night Inspectors (ten) enter upon their duty at sunset. They patrol the Levee during the night to keep an eye on the ships discharging—to see, in the absence of the Day Inspectors, that no part or portion of the cargo is clandestinely landed. They have the authority to seize and arrest any person detected in any act in violation of the Revenue laws.

The Weigher, Gauger and Measurer, with their Deputies, have to attend to their different departments as vessels arrive. Within three days after any vessel is discharged, they make returns, specifying the date of the vessel's entry, to whom consigned as per permit, marks, numbers, packages, contents and quality, weight, tare, as allowed by law, etc. These returns are made in books provided for that purpose in the Collector's office.

The Boarding Officer at the different stations, as soon as the vessel arrives, goes on board, certifies to the manifest and crew-list of the vessel—which manifest is forwarded to the Collector. Any article found on board not on the manifest, unless the Captain makes a post-entry of the same, is liable to seizure.

The Boatmen employed in the Surveyor's office, as Messengers, attend to the delivery at stated hours to the Inspectors of all permits taken out at the Custom-House for the lading of goods, etc.

There is detailed from the Inspectors' force, for special duty, six Inspectors, acting as Storekeepers, having charge of the different Bonded Warehouses.

In our remarks on the Collector's office, we attempted to show the great difference in the number of officers allowed here and in the Northern Custom-Houses. Those remarks will apply with equal force to this branch of the Revenue Department. With a port extending eight miles on this, and four miles on the other side of the River, the Collector is not allowed an adequate force to secure the necessary protection to the revenue.

In an article we wrote some days back, on the subject of "hasty legislation," we alluded to the passage of a law limiting the Collector to the employment only of Inspectors equal to the number of vessels discharging foreign cargoes. We are pleased to say, that our new Collector, William Ferret, Esq., has received instructions that this proviso is only intended to operate on the ten temporary Inspectors authorized by that law, and not to include the force now employed, consisting of seventy.

Much might be said and written on the subject of the limited force authorized by law in the collection of the Revenue at this port, but as we are in hopes that Congress will do something, at its next session, to release the Collector from the embarrassments he must necessarily labor under from the restrictions placed upon him, we forbear, at this time, from saying any thing further on that subject.

LOCAL NEWS.

YESTERDAY.—Yesterday was a fine day—*very* fine, and nearly every body we saw looked fine. The town was lively and every body and his wife were ditto. The evening was particularly fine, the music of the circus band opposite our office was fine, and there was a fine attendance at the circus, as well as the theatres. The pieces were all finely dressed and finely played, and the moon shone out finely when the theatres closed.

THE CIRCUS.—The Circus opened last evening, and the canvas was filled to its utmost capacity. Early in the evening, the "million" were delighted with the fine music of the band in front, and the street was thronged with people. The establishment is one of the best, if not *the* best that ever opened in New Orleans, and its success is certain. Fred Hunt knows how to get up a show to please the public, and as we are speaking of good things, we might as well mention that the Castle of Hickok & Co. is but a few doors from the entrance to the Circus, and that "Preston," who presides at the board, is always on hand to "deal." "Tattersall's Establishment" is some.

THE VARIETIES.—This elegant little establishment opened on Saturday evening, and not a single seat, or standing place in the house was vacant. The audience were in the best possible humor, and several resolved to put up with any amount of jostling about and be delighted. The opening piece, entitled the "Varieties in Confusion," introduced a considerable number of old favorites and new comers, all of whom were received in the most flattering manner. Chippendale and Mrs. Howard, in particular, were received with a perfect tempest of applause. The piece was laughed at throughout, and may be said to have been well received, although it has not much merit. Mrs. Johnston, an excellent actress and an old favorite, was welcomed back with cheers, as also was Placide, Dawson, and the rest of the original company. Mr. Reeves made a very favorable impression with his singing.

The appearance of Hilariot and Baron literally brought down the house. Indeed, we have never witnessed a greater outburst of applause. Hilariot is the same grotesque creature that she always was, and Baron has improved so much that she could hardly be recognized. The opening was brilliant indeed, and we anticipate a brilliant season for the Varieties.

The company is much stronger than it was last Winter, and under the able management of "old Chip" the house must succeed.

The entertainments this evening consist of the "Merry Wives of Windsor," in which Mrs. Howard, Mrs. Johnston, Baw, Holland, Dawson, and Reeves appear, and a splendid divertissement by Hilariot, Baron, and the entire ballet corps.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—The tragedy of "Romeo and Juliet" is to be given at this house to-night, Miss Logan appearing as *Juliet*, and Mr. Crisp as *Romeo*. Miss Bruce makes her first appearance in two favorite songs. St. Clair, Vallee, Ludlam, Stalnus, and Mons. Zavyiowski, appear in a ballet divertissement, the whole to conclude with "Chisholms," in which Mr. Crisp and Mr. Logan sustain the principal characters. This bill should fill the house.

INTERESTING SURGICAL OPERATION.—A very interesting and skilful surgical operation was performed at the Charity Hospital on Saturday, by Drs. Stone and Hunt, in presence of a large number of students from the Medical College. The patient was a negro, who had a very large tumor on the right side of the inferior maxillary bone. Chloroform was administered, and the patient rendered insensible, when the jaw-bone was laid bare, sawed in two in the centre, and one half of it removed. The negro declared, after being restored to consciousness, that he had experienced no pain whatever.

GENERAL COUNCIL.—This body met on Saturday evening, and adopted, with some slight amendments, the tax ordinance which was reported at the last meeting, and which has been published in our columns. No other business was transacted.

LAFAYETTE RAILROAD MEETING.—A meeting of the Lafayette Railroad enterprise was held at Lafayette on Saturday evening last. Mr. Alexander Phillips tendered his resignation as President of the Company, on account of the increasing infirmities of age. The resignation was accepted, and P. N. Wood, Esq., was unanimously elected to fill the vacancy.

Judge Halstead, from the committee appointed to draft a charter, reported a charter in the usual form.

On motion of Mr. Forster, the President was authorized to appoint a Board of Commissioners.

Mr. Auth, from the committee on plans and estimates, handed in a lengthy and able report, accompanied by three plans, furnished severally by Messrs. Grant, Fassler and Harrison, surveyors and civil engineers. The estimated cost of a single-rail track is about $150,000, though the capital stock of the company is fixed at $250,000, in order to provide for any necessary outlay in preparing a harbor at the Lake, and making other required appurtenants for the efficiency of the road when complete. The report of the committee was adopted.

The Secretary announced that 25,000 shares had already been taken, and the meeting then adjourned.

THE SECOND JUSTICE'S COURT.—A writ of mandamus was obtained in the Fifth District Court a few days since, directing Judge Winter to show cause why he should not appoint a constable in place of the one recently deceased, to serve until another was elected. Judge Winter, although anxious to comply with the demands of the relator, Eli Fonbonie, answered that the law gave him no power to make an appointment. Judge Buchanan rendered the following decision in the case on Saturday last:—

The writ is defined in the Code of Practice to be an order addressed to a court of inferior jurisdiction, to a corporation, or to an individual, commanding it or him to perform some act, belonging to the place, duty or quality of said party. The relator has asked this court, by his petition filed in this cause, to award a mandamus, directing the Hon. J. L. Winter, second judge of this city, to appoint some one, forthwith, to the vacancy in the office of constable in a particular civil court, in the place of F. Thomas, the late constable of said justice's court, who died lately. In support of this application, the counsel for the relator has relied in argument, first, upon the article 1133 of the Code of Practice, and secondly, upon the practice in the State of Illinois and in England. The article of 1133 of the Code of Practice certainly gave the power of appointing constables to justices of the peace, but this power was restricted to one particular contingency, to wit: when the justice shall have neglected to make such appointments. Now, that by the preceding article (1132) the appointment of constables was vested in the justice justices of the several parishes. The Code of Practice is as passed in 1825. But in the year 1831, the Legislature enacted a different mode of appointing constables in the parish of Orleans, namely, by a popular election. This statute contains no provisions similar to that contained in article 1133, in case of the failure to make an election of constable by the people. Therefore, if the present case were one of a vacancy of the office of constable in the second justice's court, by reason of a failure to make an election, it might be questionable whether the second justice of the peace would have the power to appoint a constable *ad interim*, or in a special case. But here, the vacancy not being occasioned by a neglect to appoint or neglect, I am persuaded that there is nothing in our statutes which grants such power. As to the argument drawn from the English practice, I find on reference to Bacon's Abridgement, article Constable, that by a statute of Charles II, justices have the right to appoint a constable *ad interim*, in case of death or absence. But the statute of Charles II. was never in force in this State. The same may be said of the Illinois precedent. The organization of the justice's courts is a matter of special legislation in this State; and, in my opinion, the appointing power, when vested by law in a judge, can not be divested or replaced by judicial authority. This application is, therefore, dismissed."

RUNNING OFF A LOCOMOTIVE.—An individual who had imbibed a sufficient number of toddies to make him feel perfectly insensible, was yesterday riding in a cab along the Pontchartrain railroad, when he saw the train of cars from the Lake coming out. He at once took a great dislike to the Locomotive for the disordered manner in which it came along, and he swore he would run it off the track. As the cab neared the train, our hero seized the reins from the cabman, and despite the efforts of the latter, drove on to the track at a furious pace. A collision at once took place, but our friend did not carry out his intentions, as the locomotive killed the horse and smashed the cab, but fortunately the mad man and the driver escaped death, although they were seriously injured.

SENTENCES.—The following persons were sentenced on Saturday by Judge Larue: J. Thompson, for larceny, 1 year in the penitentiary; John Ford and Antonio Joseph, larceny, 6 months in the penitentiary; William Thompson, larceny, (petit guilty,) one year in the penitentiary; John Williams, larceny, two years in the penitentiary; John Wilson, larceny, one year in the penitentiary; G. W. Dixon, alias Redmond, one year in the penitentiary; Henry McDaniel, for preparing combustible materials for the purpose of setting fire to a house, ten years in the penitentiary.

METAIRIE COURSE RACES.—The racing season at the Metairie course commenced on Saturday last, and the weather was as fine as could have been wished. The track was in splendid condition, and the anticipation of sport, which by the way, was fully realized, attracted a large number of spectators.

Flying Dutchman and *Capt. Elgin* "showed" for the St. Charles Hotel Sweepstakes, *Rory O'More*, one of the entries, being among the missing. The race was splendidly contested, and created great excitement. *Flying Dutchman* won the race in two straight heats.

The second race, trial stakes, three horses started, and some of the fastest running on record was done. *Hegira* won the race in three minutes, *thirty-four and a quarter seconds*, proving herself a perfect star.

We append a summary

Saturday, November 23, 1850—St. Charles Hotel Sweepstakes—free for all ages—two mile heats—$300 subscription, $200 forfeit. Proprietors of the St. Charles Hotel to present the winner with a tea service valued at $300, provided two horses start.

A. Lecompte's b. c. *Flying Dutchman*, by Grey Eagle, dam by Muckle John, 4 y. o. 1 1
T. J. Wells's gr. c. *Capt. Elgin*, by imp. Leviathan, dam Reel, by imp. Glencoe, 4 y. o. 2 2
P. Laughton's ch. c. *Rory O'More*, by imp. Glencoe, dam Lady Carolina, 4 y. o. ..... ds.

Second Race—Same Day—Trial Stakes—Double dash by two miles—feather weights—$200 subscription, half forfeit.

Time, 3 45—3:42.

Duncan F. Kenner's *Hegira*, by Ambassador, out of Fight, 4 y. o. 1 1
Jno. Cornish's *Fanny G.* 2 2
D. Bunce ch. g. *Robin Butler*, by Thornhill, dam by Wild Bill 3

Time, 3 34½.

After the 15th of September, 1850, the navigation of the Rhine will be made free by the Government of the Netherlands. This is a matter of much importance to United States commerce, and may lead to the establishment of a line of steamers to Rotterdam in order to secure a part of the carrying trade from one of the most important outlets from Switzerland and the interior of Germany, bordering on the course of the Rhine, the Moselle, Saar, Maynne, and the Danube, which is connected by canal through Bavaria.

The Hon. Judge Judson, of the District Court of the United States for the District of New York, in his recent charge to the Grand Jury, uses the following eloquent and forcible language in reference to the execution of recent laws passed by Congress:

"The laws of Congress just alluded to, and all others, are binding upon us, and that, in the discharge of all our duties as public servants and private citizens, we are to believe and know that the Constitution of the United States, framed as it was in wisdom and patriotism, is our paramount law, and must guide and govern every man who has taken his oath for its support. No man's conscience can justify its violation or excuse its rejection, in whole or in part. Who has a right to say to the community around him, I will obey only this or that provision of the law, and trample under foot the residue? Then every other man may have the same right to select his rejected portion, and the consequence would be, that nothing would remain of our noble fabric but shreds and patches. No; this paramount law must and will be upheld by all good men, and all true patriots. You are of that number, and so must every one deem himself, as he steps his foot into a court of justice. Here we will support it, because it is the best the world ever saw; because we have become a great and prosperous nation under its banner; because without it we should become a distracted people, warring on each others property and rights; and, last of all, because we have solemnly sworn to its support. The obligation on our consciences and in our hearts, is so impressively fixed that it cannot be released, and it may be as well understood that the judiciary branch of this government stands unitedly and firmly to this oath."

TREATMENT OF SCARLET FEVER—*Important Prescription.*—We notice a letter to the Boston Medical and Chirurgical Journal, strongly recommending the mode of treatment of scarlet fever resorted to by Dr. Schneemann, physician to the King of Hanover. It is as follows, and exceedingly simple:

Treatment of Scarlet Fever by Inunction.—From the first day of the illness, and as soon as we are certain of its nature, the patient must be rubbed, morning and evening, over the whole body, with a piece of bacon, in such a manner that, with the exception of the head, a covering of fat is everywhere applied. In order to make this rubbing in somewhat easier, it is best to take a piece of bacon the size of the hand, choosing a part still armed with the rind, that we may have a firm grasp. On the soft side of this piece, slits are to be made, in order to allow the oozing out of the fat. The rubbing must be thoroughly performed, and not too quickly, in order that the skin may be regularly saturated with the fat. The beneficial results of the application are soon obvious; with a rapidity bordering on magic, all, even the most painful symptoms of the disease are allayed; quiet sleep, good humor, appetite return, and there remains only the impatience to quit the sick room.

The London correspondent of the National Intelligencer says: In Bombay, the culture of cotton is rapidly increasing. Two years ago the whole quantity of the land under cultivation with American cotton in that presidency was under twenty thousand acres. At the present moment the quantity exceeds one hundred thousand acres, and there is every certainty of a rapid increase taking place.

A fine crop of tobacco from Spanish seed has been raised near Wilmington, N.C.; and the specimen warrants the belief that the sand hills of North Carolina will produce as fine tobacco as any country in the world.

Arrivals at Principal Hotels... Nov. 24.

ST. CHARLES.—J. P. Temple, E. H. Armstrong, Tenn; S. McCutchen, Cuba; J. Thompson, Ala; J. B. Lamont, Tenn; W. Francis, W. Mitchell, Esq., F. Fournet, Mr. Taylor, J. Wilson and lady, Mobile; Mr. Rhodes, Miss Rhodes, J. G. Bulow, N. D. Coles, Geo. Mosby and lady, Va; Pa; W. D. Mallory, D. C; R. H. Pratson, D. F. Kelly, O. Gordon, N. Y.; C. Dabney, Miss; M. Morgan, Miss; Dr. J. Hewlett, Va; G. L. Brown, U. S. A.; Maj. Mason, Tenn.; W. Hart, J. C. Bucker, Ky; E. Wellis, Dr. J. S. Clark, Miss; J. M. Reaves, La.

VERANDA.—J. Wells, Philadelphia and family, T. O. Lowe, Miss; J. Robertson, La; J. A. Mann, A. F. Canary, N. O.; W. Newell, N. Y.; J. Kelly, C. W. Ross, R. W. Cousins, Ala; Hon. Wm. Gunn and family, Ga; G. W. Terrell, Washington, Miss.; J. Kennedy, Miss.; A. E. Wilson, Texas.

PLANTERS'.—J. R. Hudson, Ala; J. Pulliam, La; F. Rollins, N. Y.; A. Hicks, N. C.; J. Hooker, Ky; J. Fenwick, Georgia; Stanton, Ky., all of which are office, or south, of the city, and lower prices. nov 25 2t c

Married:

On the 21st inst., JOSEPH MITCHEL and MATHILDE, eldest daughter of James P. Power.

Died:

Suddenly, on Sunday evening, Nov. 24, at 3 o'clock, WM. BEVEN, a native of Great Britain, aged 40 years.

☞ His friends and acquaintances, and the Fire Department generally, are respectfully invited to attend his Funeral, THIS DAY, at 4 o'clock, from his late residence, Gaslight Place, between Magazine and Tchoupitoulas.

On Sunday afternoon, 24th instant, at half past 3 o'clock, JULIA ANNE, daughter of Thomas and Rosina Behan, aged 3 years, 3 months and 18 days.

☞ The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, on Paradise, between Dryades and Prytania streets, THIS DAY, at 4 o'clock.

On Sunday afternoon, 24th inst., at 1 o'clock, FREDERIC DUTLE DUNLAW, aged six years, son of Joseph C. and Elvira H. Dunlaw.

☞ Funeral arrangements will take place THIS MORNING, at 10 o'clock, at the dwelling of Mrs. Hearn, Camp street, near Lafayette square. The friends of the family are particularly invited to attend.

☞ Boston and Philadelphia papers please copy.

On Sunday, 24th inst, PATRICK MAHON, a