The Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL
Of the Council of the Second Municipality.

NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 7, 1850.

See advertisements of Auction Sales on first page.

See Fourth Page for Commercial, Marine and River News.

ELECTION TO-DAY.—The election for Constable of the Second Justice's Court, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. F. Thomas, comes off to-day. The following is a list of candidates, whose cards may be found in another column:

THOS. CONNOLLY, Jr., J. J. HOPPE,
P. H. JOHNSON, W. S. CARBART,
C. J. O'MEARA, JAMES H. RHINEHART,
A. ADAM.

The Weekly Crescent

Will appear as usual at an early hour this morning. Besides a great amount of choice literary selections, alone making it the most readable and entertaining Weekly issue of the day, it will contain all the News of the week, Foreign and Domestic, an elaborate Review of the Markets, a Price Current Table, carefully corrected, and every thing of interest at home and abroad. For sale, in wrappers, ready for mailing, at Morgan's, and at the counter. Single copies, 10 cents.

THE HEALTH OF THE CITY.—At a late hour we discovered that the hospital report had not been procured. We regret this extremely, as it is our intention to publish every week the condition of the city without fear or favor. It is much better that the truth should be told, and we will not suppress facts in regard to this subject.

The reports in the country in regard to the existence of cholera here, are greatly exaggerated. There is no epidemic here, but during the last week and the early part of this, there were several very sudden deaths from cholera. It has now abated, and we believe that there is no more danger here, and no more cases in proportion to the population, than in the country.

A PRONOUNCING GERMAN READER; by J. C. Oehlschlager. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

Competent judges inform us that it is a most excellent work. It is for sale at Steel's.

DEBOW'S REVIEW for December.

This excellent work continues to maintain its interest and value. The present number is embellished with an engraving of C. T. James, the writer on Southern manufactures. Being an occasional article of sectional tone, the Review is always filled with valuable matter. We learn a competent person will call on such of our business men as are not subscribers, for their names. Every counting-room in the city ought to have the Review lying by the Crescent.

This day, at Banks Arcade, J. A. Beard sells a list of choice property belonging to the estate of Dennis O'Leary, and others, comprising a lot of ground near the New Canal Basin; an expanse of fine land near the Metairie Race Course; seven fine building lots on Carondelet and Robin streets, and houses and lot corner of Thalia and Liberty streets; a house and lot on Philippa street, near the New Basin; a house and lot on Estelle street, and five lots of ground in the rear of the Second Municipality. See advertisement. The sale will be made without reserve.

THE AMERICAN.—In spite of the inclement weather, a full and fashionable house welcomed Mr. Neafie back to his old friends. We think his selection of a character for his first appearance unfortunate. *St. Pierre* does not appear until the second act; and though whenever on the stage the piot is full of action, yet the play requires a strong actor to carry it through. We speak the opinion of competent critics in saying that he is the best *St. Pierre* we have ever had in New Orleans. The person of Mr. Neafie is of the finest proportions, his walk graceful and elastic, his voice full, rich, musical, his enunciation distinct, his emphasis judicious. He has improved wonderfully during his absence of five years. After the play, he was called out, and made a brief and modest speech.

There is one offence which we think unpardonable in an actor—to be imperfect in his part. Mr. Foster, who played *Ferrardo*, was prompted, to the knowledge of the house, in the most critical points. It is unjust to an audience, as well as to the actor, not to allow him time to master his part; and it is unreasonable in him, if having the time, he fails.

To criticise the ladies, of course, is very disagreeable, and the remark we are about to make may well be considered as of general application, and not intended for any one in particular. We refer to the stage-walk. We have rarely seen a woman tread the boards as she walks in the street. This stage-walk may be very artistical, but certainly is not natural. Any lady who should be so impudent as to carry that walk into the street, would be followed by a mob.

While we are in a critical mood, we may as well suggest that an excellent low comedian makes a very insufferable priest. The characters of *Mose* and of *Father Antonio* are not in the same line.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—Miss Julia Dean appeared as the *Countess* last evening, in Knowles's play of "Love." Although the house was very thin, in consequence of the inclemency of the weather, the play went off with *eclat*. Miss D. personated the haughty, loving, struggling Countess with excellent taste and spirit. To-night she appears as *Elvira*, in "Pietro."

STEAMBOAT COLLISION.—The steamer Geo. W. Kendall came in collision with the steamer Melodeon, at Plaquemine Point, yesterday morning, about half-past 4 o'clock, from which accident the steamer Melodeon was sunk—about two feet water in forward cabin, after cabin being dry. It is supposed that no lives were lost. The Kendall remained alongside until she could render no further service.

JENNY LIND.—The Evening Picayune says: "From a private letter received by the proprietors of the Verandah Hotel, we learn that Mr. Barnum has applied to them for a suite of apartments for Jenny Lind during her stay here. The letter gives positive information that the Nightingale will visit our city ere long, remaining here sufficient time to give our country friends an opportunity of hearing her marvellous feats in song."

Manatus Americanus, or Sea Cow.

There is on exhibition in this city a very curious and rarely seen animal, known by the common name of the "Sea Cow." This name, however, gives no idea of the monster. It is the *Manatus Americanus* of Desmarest.

It is a marine manifer, resembling, in some degree, the whale, but being the most shapeless and helpless of its class. It has the general fish or boat-like form, its tail spreading out into a horizontal paddle, very thick and clumsy. It is quite without fins, excepting the two flippers, placed in the position of the fins attached to the gills in the fish tribe. This, the female, is eleven and a half feet long, and about forty inches in thickness, behind the flippers; has a dark, thick skin, with a few stray hairs, of a gray color, scattered at intervals over it.

The flippers are shapeless stumps, of fifteen inches long and five in diameter, terminating in the rudiments of nails, from which fact, I believe, it was called *Manatus*.

The mouth and nose are the only portions which seem capable or deserving of a description, and yet without a drawing it is very difficult to give a competent idea of their form. The upper lip has a kind of snout not unlike that of a hog, being very flexible, with open nostrils of an half inch diameter. The upper lip is abruptly arched over the projecting rounded end of the superior maxilla, and in this respect may be likened to the cow when the lip is thrown up. On either side the lip widens and thickens, dropping quite below the line of the lower lip in the centre. The thickened skin is armed with short, blunt spines, from the size of a hair to the size of a quill, one-fourth to one inch in length. They serve it to gather its food, of the grasses, weeds, and things on which it subsists, along the banks of streams with tide-water.

The jaws are formed somewhat like those of the cow, with molar teeth of the same number and form, it is said. But these are not visible in the dried specimen. The bones have been taken out, cleansed, and replaced to support the form. They should be replaced by wooden supports, and the entire skeleton exposed, if the owner would increase the interest of his exhibition.

The dorsal vertebræ are in number, and correspond to as many ribs of very heavy size on each side. The ribs appear to be solid ivory, unlike those of any land manifer. I have not been able to discover in the skin any perforation corresponding to an ear, although Desmarest describes the ears to be but holes, the size of a pin. This is not consistent with the keenness of their hearing, which is held by those who caught it, after long watching, to be extremely quick and acute. It is much more likely that the ears aperture is the same as the nose.

The dugs are placed further forward than in any known animal, lying beneath the under jaw, and extending back past the flipper, where the female has one pair, one only on each side.

There are two species of the Manatus, one inhabiting the East Indian archipelago, and the Atlantic, which is best known, in the mouth of the South American rivers.

The one on exhibition is of the female species, that were captured in the Lake River, in Florida, in August last. The male is smaller, and was caught at a net and crossed, but with such force could not be kept long alive. The female was caught in the net, but could not be secured alive. When shot in the head with a rifle ball, she threw half the body above water, and bellowed like a dying cow. There were two young ones, which escaped through the meshes of the net.

C. G. F.

Lovers of the curious in nature would do well to call and see this so called "Siren," "Mermaid," "Sea-Cow," or whatever is its most appropriate name.

MURDER AT SEA.—Edward E. Douglass, Thos. Benson and Thos. Williams were prisoners aboard U. S. ship Preble at Valparaiso, October 9, to be sent home for trial for mutiny aboard bark Glen, of New Haven. On the morning of September 17 they killed the first mate, Asa A. Haven, and were then secured by Capt. Small and the second mate, and the vessel was taken into Valparaiso. The ship was loaded at Arica with a cargo of Peruvian bark, worth $450,000, and was bound to New York.

The Union Meeting in Faneuil Hall.

The Boston papers are filled with accounts of the great Union meeting. More than 5,000 signed the call. The immense Hall which has resounded with the voice of Otis, and Warren, and Adams, calling on their countrymen to resistance against British oppression, was the most appropriate place for an assemblage of Bostonians to declare their fealty to the Union. The meeting was presided over by Dr. J. C. Warren, the son of that Warren who fell at Bunker Hill. He is now an old man; he has never taken an active part in politics, but at this late period of his life he came forward to take his position on the side of the Laws, the Constitution, and the Union. He made a brief speech, from which we make an extract:

"It has been my lot to have lived during a period when there was no Constitution and no Union; when there was no commerce, no manufactures, little of agriculture or of any of the arts calculated to make a powerful and happy people. It was a period when there was no sound currency, no confidence between man and man, and no harmony in the action of the different States. My own native State was thus; towns were turned against their neighbors, and when the towns were beset by armed men, when law and justice were trampled under foot, when our best towns and villages were threatened with pillage, fire, and the sword; when the soil was polluted with the blood of its own citizens. I remember the unorganized little band of fathers of families, who, in that emergency, issued from this place, feebly provided with arms or with the other means circulated to put down a daring and desperate rebellion. What a dark moment was this! What dreadful forebodings arose in the minds of those who had been expending their labor, their treasure and their blood for the safety of an unhappy country!"

"But in the midst of this gloom a ray of light showed itself. A Constitution was proposed, and, after a cautious and careful adaptation to the varied interests of the country, was adopted as a bond of everlasting union. Under this constitution a new order of things has arisen. Commerce and agriculture have revived. Manufactures have everywhere grown up. Education, literature and science have been diffused in all our cities and towns. The highest prosperity has pervaded the nation, and presented to the wondering eyes of Europe the spectacle of a federal republic, free without licentiousness, and rich without luxury.

"Now, let me ask, in the very one desirous of returning to the dissolution of 1783? Is there any one who is willing to trifle with, to spurn at, or to go behind this Constitution? If there is, I cannot go with him. I go for the whole CONSTITUTION and the whole UNION, as the best country for the liberties of the people. FOR THEM I STAND HERE; and if am I not ready to exert every faculty which I possess to uphold and maintain them, I shall be false to the blood which runs in my veins, false to the ancestors from whom I am descended, and false to every sentiment of my own heart. I stand, then, at all hazards, for the Constitution and the Union, one and indissoluble, now and forever."

A series of resolutions were then offered, breathing attachment to the Union and a determination to carry out the measures of the Compromise in good faith, and condemning all attempts to disturb the legislation of the last session.

Resolved, that the adjustment of the measures which disturbed the action of Congress for nearly two months of its last session, ought to be accepted by the people of the United States in good faith, in all the substantial provisions; because, although we may differ with each other about the details of those measures, yet, in our judgment, a renewed popular agitation of any of the main questions thus settled, would be fraught with new and extreme dangers to the peace and harmony of the country, which this adjustment has happily secured.

We recommend this resolution to Mr. Soulé and his admirers. Mr. B. R. Curtis, an eminent lawyer, addressed the audience with great power. He commented with much severity on the course of Rev. Theodore Parker, who, in a sermon, exhorted his hearers to refuse to return a true verdict in any case arising under the Fugitive Slave Bill. The Rev. gentleman was in the gallery and attempted to interrupt him, but Mr. Curtis promptly "set him down." He was followed by B. F. Hallet, a leading democratic lawyer, *and one of the Commissioners under the law*. He pledged himself to perform the duties of his office. He was followed by Rufus Choate. He contended that our moral duties, not less than our political interests, command us to stand instantly upon this platform of adjustment, and henceforward to discourage by all means further agitation of the subject. Let us abstain from that philanthropy, which violates compacts, and over-rides the law, assured that it cannot break one link of the chain of slavery violently and prematurely.

Mr. Choate, on concluding, was applauded most enthusiastically by the audience, who gave him nine cheers.

The Boston Post, in an able editorial, declares emphatically that the laws of the United States will be carried out in Boston. Such, too, is the language of the Courier, the organ of Mr. Webster; of the Transcript, and of the Journal, whose leaning have been to Abolitionism.

Boston has nobly responded to New Orleans, to Philadelphia, and to New York. The Republic is safe.

Union Meeting at Nashville.

There was a large gathering of the citizens of Nashville in favor of the Union on the 23d. Chancellor Cabal was made Chairman. The meeting was addressed by Hons. Andrew Ewing and Andrew J. Donelson,—the former the democratic representative in Congress from the Nashville District; the latter a nephew of President Jackson, his private secretary during his Presidential terms, and more recently U. S. Minister to St. Petersburg. Major Donelson was, also, a member of both the Nashville Conventions. The proceedings of the meeting were marked by great harmony—whigs and democrats, without distinction, participating in them with enthusiastic feeling.

Resolutions were unanimously passed that the people of Tennessee are a Union-loving and law-abiding people, and recognize submission to the primary laws to be the primary duty of all good citizens. That no State has the constitutional right to secede, and any such attempt would be revolutionary, and its consequences entail civil strife and bloodshed. The abolition mobs and riots in the Northern cities for preventing the execution of the Fugitive Slave Law, and their abolition conventions, and the continued agitation of the slavery issue, will, if persisted in, paralyze all our energies, and lead to the total alienation of one section of the Union from the other—that we maintain the right of the people of the States whenever palpably, intolerably and constitutionally oppressed, to throw off the chains that oppress them but; this right is involuntary in its character, and there is no present use for its exercise, therefore we see no necessity for a Southern Congress or Convention—that we unite around the constituted authority of the country for the maintenance of the supremacy of the laws, and in a spirit of kindness we respectfully warn our Northern brethren that an attempt to repeal or failure to enforce the Fugitive Slave Law will unite all the South, and most probably end in a total separation of the States—that the Compromise measures of Congress meet our approbation as the best that under the circumstances could be adopted, and we pledge ourselves to give them our hearty support. Major Donelson spoke at length in justification of his course in the late Convention and the general questions of the day.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.—In the South Carolina House of Representatives on the 28th, a resolution was offered, declaring that no U. S. Senator should be elected to fill the vacancy now existing from that State, and that the present Senator and the representatives be instructed not to resume their seats in Congress until authorized.

Mr. L. M. Keitt offered a preamble and resolution on the subject of our federal relations, declaring that a secession by the Southern States was the only course left them, consistent with safety and honor, and re-affirming and providing means for carrying out the resolutions and recommendations of the Nashville Convention.

These resolutions, under the rules, were deferred.

On the 29th, Mr. Perry offered a preamble and resolutions, that the Legislature heartily concur in the proposition of the Nashville Convention to convene a Southern Congress—that the Judiciary Committee report a bill for the election of representatives to such Convention—that in case of any Southern State refusing or neglecting to appoint delegates, that it will be the duty of the Governor to appoint delegates to such States to urge the people and Legislature thereof to unite other States in a Congress of the whole South—was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Wilkinson offered a resolution that the Governor be requested to ascertain from the Federal Government, the purpose of sending additional troops to Charleston, and whether they were to remain at this port. The resolution was adopted.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT.—The renowned editor of the New York Herald, is at present on a visit to Havana, having left New York on the 30th. He visits the island of Cuba (says the Herald,) for the purpose of learning, by personal observation, the condition of affairs there. He is accompanied by his lady, who was the companion of his travels on his several visits to Europe. Mr. Bennett's purpose is to avail himself of the present occasion to become acquainted with the affairs, not only of the West Indies, but of Central America, which are beginning to be of special interest to the people of the United States. He may, says the Herald, extend his tour to the city of Mexico, and possibly to some of the principal cities of South America.

Cotton.

We observe with much pleasure a renewal of the very commendable efforts on the part of the New York Herald, in the paper of 26th ult., to cause a fair and honest account of the stock of cotton to be taken in Liverpool at the end of the year. All artifice and suppression of truth eventually injure those authorizing or countenancing such; and does it not very nearly affect the honor and character of the commercial community of Liverpool—merchants and brokers particularly—that their statements and figures should be accurate and reliable? It is well known that both of the above classes, merchants and brokers, issue, each house, a printed circular, which is extensively and publicly circulated *every week*, and that the brokers issue, as an association, a general circular also, which formerly has been much depended on.

The accounts of stock adopted in these published statements and circulars, have long been suspected. Liverpool merchants of the very highest character have pronounced them false and unworthy of credit. In this country the figures adopted by the circulars of the brokers and merchants as the stock of cotton in England are not at all credited, so that the merchants and brokers of Liverpool find that both in England and in this country their reports and statements are suspected and discredited.

The Herald's remarks on the necessity of such fairness and accuracy as to command confidence, are very forcible and proper, and of the entire feasibility of obtaining *a correct account of the stock of cotton* in Liverpool at the close of the year, if the merchants and brokers really desire such, we concur entirely in the views expressed in the article of the Herald. But under all circumstances, and if the labor or difficulty were tenfold, Liverpool owes it to her own character and self-respect, not to have such an important statement as the stock of cotton suspected and pronounced false, sent on here by every weekly steamer.

Honesty, accuracy and fair dealing, demand attention to this matter; and we hope that such a fair and reliable statement of the stock of cotton in Liverpool at the close of the present month may come out as to be entitled to, and receive general confidence.

Although the present article was commenced to express our views on the above important subject, we will take the occasion to say, that the accounts from the country in regard to the incoming crop of cotton, are more and more confirmatory of a yield not varying much from two millions of bales. The frosts of October were, if possible, more destructive than at first apprehended, involving almost total loss to the late planted and unmatured cotton; and as the picking season is closed and closing, the planters find *in the winnowing up*, that they are greatly disappointed even in their estimates formed in November; indeed, a single fortnight has shown such a disparity between their expectations and the result, as to appear almost incredible.

Taking, also, into consideration the important deficiency of weight of the bales of the present crop, the Herald's estimate of 1,925,000 bales, of the average weight of last year, or its equivalent, for the yield of the present crop, may not be found far out of the way.

Louisiana Engineering and Engineers.

We want information. Are the men, reputed scientific, and whose names occasionally figure in the papers as Civil Engineers, really incapable of the undertakings which at last our community are awaking to? or what means this constant importation from abroad? Are the officers of the Army and Navy, already under salary from the Government, really more able, more reputable, and more to be confided in, than those who have derived their professional education from the same or similar source, and have sunk hardled to the same, some years of practical engineering? Or is it true that those who can be employed at cheaper rates from distant regions of the United States are therefore the most profitable employes? Can they bear the exposure to a Louisiana or Tehuantepec sun, and perform the labors that belong to our climate? You may purchase clothes cheap at auction, but is the lowest-priced the cheapest article? Do we owe no preference to those who have remained here and struggled for bread, for many long years, hoping that there would come a day to give them better employment? Shall all the employments arising from the new enterprises, be heaped upon strangers, or upon those who are already provided for and well paid? Shall those in the corps already provided with salaries for life, have duties assigned them that deprive the unprovided of bread, to double or quadruple the income of stipendiaries? Or shall the *cheaper* labor so called of the North be preferred to our own citizens, equally competent?

We throw out these hints for the consideration of the National Executive, the Tehuantepec Committee, the Municipal Council, and all managers of railroads and other public or private works.

The Delta Survey is very properly made under charge of the Topographical Corps, but it seems the Secretary of War thought proper to place a citizen on the Commission. Why select a Philadelphian, instead of one of our own Engineers? It certainly cannot be contended that the building a bridge over the Niagara is a better proof of qualification for the management of the river, than long experience of its phenomena and residence in the midst of its devastations. We, then, protest against the appointment by the Executive of a stranger for this purpose, in the teeth of an application, which, we are told, was made by our Senators, Representatives, and Governor, for some little regard for local knowledge and the local interests of Louisiana.

We further protest against the discriminations made by corporations asking charters and favors from the State, which selects officers of the Army and Navy, already provided for, and strangers from abroad, to perform Southern labors to the exclusion of our own citizens of equal or superior qualifications. Give us fair play. Let our men of all vocations have a fair and equal chance, and let them stand or fall by their merits.

The true friend of the South, it seems to us, might show his local patriotism as well by the employment of Southern labor and products, as by declamations about theoretical interests in California and Utah.

In these remarks we especially avoid disrespectful allusions to individuals employed, for we believe they are all gentlemen of professional and private respectability. The principle is what we are driving at. We believe in the encouragement of home industry and talent in every department of life. The recent selections by the Government and by the Tehuantepec Company are by no means complimentary to our Engineers. Why this studied neglect? Are our Engineers incapable of performing the duties of their profession? We certainly are not so friendly to Yankees as to wish them imported to perform labor which we are certain our long resident Engineers can do just as well, if not better.

From Chili.

We translate from "La Tribuna," published at Santiago de Chili, of the 24th September, the following highly complimentary notice of our Minister, Hon. Balie Peyton, which we are sure his numerous friends in this city and elsewhere will read with pleasure.

"It has afforded us great pleasure to observe the enthusiasm with which Mr. Peyton, the Minister of the United States, entered into the patriotic festival of our National Anniversary. We have never before witnessed in a Minister of his grade such eloquent and spirited demonstrations as those exhibited by Mr. Peyton on that occasion.

"On the night of the 17th September, the windows of his residence were most brilliantly and beautifully illuminated by transparencies representing the flags and other national emblems of the two friendly Republics of Chili and the United States. The horses in his coach were also decorated with the colors of his own country and of Chili, and were driven through the public streets and avenues.

"At the Theatre, when the first note of the National song announced the day of Independence, his voice was heard in enthusiastic cheers.

"We cannot pass over these demonstrations by a gentleman of his rank and character without special remark. Mr. Peyton has acquired great popularity by his conduct on this important and interesting occasion."

We also find in the same paper of the 25th September the following account, published in English, of a public meeting of American citizens in Santiago de Chili upon the melancholy occasion of the announcement of the death of Gen. Taylor, late President of the United States:

"At a meeting of the citizens of the United States residing at Santiago de Chili, convened at the Legation on the 23d of September, 1850, for the purpose of manifesting their sense of the loss sustained by their country in the death, at its late Chief Magistrate, General ZACHARY TAYLOR, and of testifying their respect for the memory of that illustrious hero and pure patriot, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted, viz:"

Resolved, That we have received with sentiments of the most profound regret, intelligence of the death of the elevated patriot and distinguished soldier, General ZACHARY TAYLOR, President of the United States.

Resolved, That we sincerely participate in the universal grief of our fellow-citizens at this unexpected dispensation of Providence, cordially uniting with them in honor to the memory of the deceased, in gratitude for his distinguished services, in admiration for his patriotism, and in regard for his great humanity and kindness of heart.

Resolved, That as a mark of our respect for the virtues and memory of the dead, we will wear the usual badge of mourning for the space of thirty days.

Resolved, That we offer our deepest sympathies to the bereaved widow and family, and that a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to Mrs. Margaret Taylor, relict of the late President.

BALIE PEYTON, President.
Samuel W. Greene, Samuel F. Haviland, Secretaries.

The Washington Union holds the following language in reply to a portion of Judge Cheves' disunion speech:

"He sneers at the 'glorious Union,' and reiterates again and again the question, What benefit has the sun produced to the solar system? The most rational mode of answering both questions would be by asking another: What would the South have been without the Union? or what would the solar system be without the sun?

"And has it really come to this, that we must blot out all the glorious achievements of our fathers—all their labors in arms and in council—the work of the wisest men whom the world has ever seen, in the constitution of the United States? Must we expunge all the solemn injunctions of Washington—the blessings of the Union, which he has detailed in his farewell address, and the solemn warning which he left behind him to watch over and preserve it as the palladium of our liberties and the hope of the human race? Must we consign to the flames all the counsels of Jefferson, and Madison, and Jackson, and of all the great men who have pronounced their eloquent eulogiums upon the Union which is now to be sacrificed? Must we exclude all their admonitions, and hearken only to the croaking voice of Mr. Cheves? Our name as one people—our glories as Americans—the respect which our flag commands in the most distant parts of the earth and the sea—are these, too, to be abandoned? Are we to see the noble public buildings which are now within our sight, with the monument of Washington himself, deserted? Are all the beautiful improvements in this metropolis thrown down, and a land, now strewn with flowers and with fruits, to glitter with the steel which we are destined to aim at each other's throats? We conjure the voluntary secessionist, the disunionist *per se*, to look at these things, to calculate all the consequences of dissolution, and to pause in his insane career."

"SILVER-GRAYS" AND "WOOLLY-HEADS."—This State has been famous for giving new names to party politicians. The State has been divided in "buck-tails," "pewter-nuggets," etc., in afore-times, as now with "locofocos," "hunkers," and "barnburners"—names all originating in New York.

Two new parties have recently come into existence, dividing the whigs as the "hunkers" and "barnburners" divide the democrats; and these new parties are already christened "silver-grays" and "woolly-heads." The Union Convention Fillmore men are nicknamed "silver-grays," and the Syracuse Seward men are nicknamed "woolly-heads." [N. Y. Express.

DISASTER ON LAKE ERIE.—*Buffalo, Nov. 28.*—The brig Robert Burns, bound for this port, with a cargo of 15,000 barrels of flour and 6,000 bushels of wheat, has gone ashore at the head of Lake Erie, and at the last accounts was full of water.

There is an insurance on both vessel and cargo sufficient to cover the loss.

A carpenter named Isaac Evans, engaged in shingling the upper story of a house in Fifth-st., overslept himself yesterday, and remained in the house, fastened in by being from the roof head foremost, on the curtains. He was endeavoring, fortunately, to catch some small thrown up to him by a boy.

LOCAL NEWS.

Meteorological Journal.

From November 15 to December 6, inclusive.
Kept by D. T. LILLIE & Co., Nautical and Philosophical Instrument makers, 45 Customhouse street.

DAYS.	THERMOMETER.					BAROMETER.				RAIN.
	M. 8 A.	M. 2 P.	M. 6 P.	Max.	Min.	M. 8 A.	M. 2 P.	M. 6 P.	Min.	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	
Nov. 15	66	68	65	73	58½	30.15	30.10	30.10	.....	.....
" 16	65	68	65	73	58½	30.10	30.00	29.95	.....	.....
Dec. 1	62	68	63	70	61	29.90	29.80	29.85	.....	0.370
" 2	63	68	65	70	60	29.90	29.80	29.85	.....	.....
" 3	73	78	75½	80	68	29.90	29.80	29.85	.....	.....
" 4	73	78	75	79½	63	29.90	29.80	29.85	.....	.....
" 5	64	64	59	75	47	30.00	29.90	31.00	.....	0.472
" 6	59	64	59	65	53	30.10	30.00	30.10	.....	.....

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—Miss Dean appears at this house to night as *Elvira* in Rotzebue's tragedy of "Pizarro, or the Death of Rolla." It is a part in which she has gained much laurels, and we anticipate a crowded house on the occasion. The performances conclude with "Boots at the Swan," with Watson as *Frank Fribble* and Chapman as *Gossip*.

PLACIDE'S VARIETIES.—The performances at the Varieties to-night commence with the new piece of "Pound Weights," which was received last night with immense applause. Hilarion, Margin, Vegas and Pingsely appear in a variety of dances, after which the "Chinese Salons" and "Ns Pendous Betsy." This is one of the best bills of the season, and it should draw a crowded house.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—Mr. Neafie appears at the American in his celebrated character of *Richard III.*, in which he will be supported by the whole strength of the company. Miss St. Clair will dance the "Cracovienne," Miss Bruce gives two excellent songs, the ballet corps appear in a variety of dances, the whole to conclude with the farce of "The Dead Shot." If this bill does not draw a house, we do not know what would.

THE CAMPBELLS.—Let not the lovers of fun and good music, forget the Campbells. Their entertainments are highly pleasing, and we can heartily recommend a visit to all our friends. An evening cannot be passed more agreeably, than in listening to the songs and ballads of the Campbells.

THE RACE TO-DAY.—The race over the Bingaman Course to-day, promises such sport as we rarely see in New Orleans. The entries for the Jockey Club purse of $700, four mile heats, are Gleamer, Reindeer, *Error* and *Union*, all well known, and universally for their fast travelling. The race will, without doubt, be the best of the season, and no one who has an interest in the sports of the turf, should miss being present to-day. The steamer Ben Adams runs from the foot of Canal st. ct.

ROBBERY ON SHIPBOARD.—At an early hour on Thursday evening last, the trunk of Capt. Parker, of the schooner Star, lying in the First Municipality, was broken open on board of his schooner, and robbed of a large quantity of clothing and $1,250 in money. One of the crew has been arrested on the charge of having been concerned in the robbery, but none of the money has been found.

HORRIBLE OUTRAGE.—The Second Municipality police on Thursday evening last, made a descent on the house, or rather den, of the notorious Mrs. Taylor, on Philippa street, and took therefrom two little girls, one twelve and the other thirteen years of age, who had been enticed into the place by one of Mrs. T.'s black prostitutes. They had been allured with promise of rich dresses, fine jewelry, etc., and their ruin was about being accomplished, as we understand that a German, whose name we do not know, was engaged in the transaction, and had already paid a price for their destruction. One of them is the daughter of a laboring earth, a widower, the other, the only child of a poor widow. All the parties implicated in the fiendish transaction have been arrested, and we trust that they will receive the punishment they deserve.

MAYOR'S COURT.—This "potent, grave, and Reverend" tribunal met yesterday in the First Municipality, for the purpose of trying any and every body in the vicinity, who was supposed to have had himself liable to the law. The court was opened by the Sheriff with all due formality, and the Second District Attorney appeared with a large roll of papers, but there was no jury, and consequently no business could be transacted. Verily, the "Mayor's and Recorder's Court of New Orleans" is some.

RECORDER GERMIS' COURT.—This Court was full attended yesterday, and numerous individuals were made to appreciate the potency and majesty of the law.

Mrs. Scanlon was brought up at the request of her lawful husband, who swore point blank that she had not the fear of God in her heart before her eyes, and that she raised the very devil generally, both in his domicil and in the streets. He knew not what to do, and he prayed the Recorder to devise some measure for his relief. His honor was convinced from all the circumstances that Mrs. S. was no better than she should be, and he sent her down for a month as a vagrant. Her husband went on his way rejoicing, envied mightily some married man who were present. No intimation is intended.

Stephen Reith battered somebody, whose name we did not get, and Stephen was sent before the First District Court for trial.

William Parker and John Barker were brought up for fighting and disturbing the peace, and they were compelled to pay $10 a piece for their amusement.

RECORDER CALDWELL'S COURT.—Although the weather was very unpleasant yesterday morning, the attendance at this place of amusement was very fair. The performances were much the same as they were the morning before, and we could see but little to interest the audience. The leading character in the piece was sustained, as usual, by Mr. Caldwell, who executed the wise judge with his usual happy effect.

During the progress of the play, the judge was greatly annoyed with persons preferring frivolous charges against sundry other persons, of assaults and threats, abuse and disturbances of the peace. We were happy to observe that the judge took the right view of all these, and with a just conception of the part he was sustaining, he carried out fully, and ordered many all the crowd to go home and try the experiment of minding their own business, by which they might possibly get rich. Thereupon the persons accused allowed themselves to indulge in sundry smiles, as they took themselves off the stage, while the complainants looked grim, and went in front of the Municipal Hall and gazed with tearful eyes on the blind goddess who has recently been placed there.

The sum of $5 was imposed on John Rasch as a fine for his conduct in the charge of setting the majesty of the law at defiance, as represented in the person of a watchman. This was considered a grave charge, and John was doomed to pay $5 in the coffers of the Municipality. He had indeed—he did—and went on his way rejoicing that he almost a watchman at so small a price.

Next came John Flannery, who was accused of whipping a regiment of inoffensive citizens, and raising particular thunder on his watch, very much against the peace and dignity of this sovereign State. John was fined $25, and the elongation of his countenance, when he was informed of this fact, was peculiarly painful.

An interesting young gentleman with a sharp visage, a brass coat, and patent leather brogans, was called to answer the charge of being in his clenched digits into violent contact with the profile of a very ugly looking juvenile, who is supposed to be a twin brother to Dickens' "Rob, the Grinder." The proportions of his naval organ were certainly enormous. But on a careful examination it was satisfactorily ascertained that it had been gradually swelling since he was born. He appeared on the witness stand, ready to swear to all necessary things, but on questioning him, his ideas about the nature of an oath were found to be very much confused and indistinct. His mother, who was present, was unable to enlighten him, and as the case did not appear a very grave one, it was dismissed, whereupon the brown coat and the patent leather brogans smiled complacently and sloped.

THE GRAND JURY.—This body met yesterday, and took evidence in a large number of cases.

A true bill was found against John Ferrie for rape. There were three counts in the indictment against him—the first rape, the second assault with intent to commit rape, and the third assault and battery. The offence was committed in July last, on board the ship Tara, of which the accused was mate, and which was then lying in the Third Municipality. The victim was a girl twelve years of age, named Ellen Cavanagh.

A true bill was found against E. P. Kennedy on two counts, forgery and uttering a forged note.

A true bill was found against Mary Pugh for manslaughter in killing William W. Matthews. Our readers are doubtless already well acquainted with this case, so we give full particulars at the time it occurred.

The indictment against Henry Bowman for setting fire to a building, and against Paul Weber and Fritz Janson for a breach of trust, were ignored, and the prisoners ordered to be discharged.

Bingaman Course Races.

FOURTH DAY.

Yesterday was a bad day for a race and consequently there was but a small attendance at the Bingaman Course. The track, during the first part of the day, was even better than it was the day before, but by three o'clock rain enough had fallen to make it rather heavy, and the time made was better than we anticipated. The race was for a purse of $150, mile heats, the entries being *Mecca*, *Electra Mille*, *Commodore Moore*, *Tulip* and *Fred Kaye*.

Mecca was the favorite against the field immediately after the drawing, during the first part of the day, was even better than it was the day before, but by three o'clock rain enough had fallen to make it rather heavy, and the time made was better than we anticipated. The race was for a purse of $150, mile heats, the entries being *Mecca*, *Electra Mille*, *Commodore Moore*, *Tulip* and *Fred Kaye*.

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FIRST HEAT.—The horses got off well together and kept in a crowd until they turned into the back stretch, when they strung out, but as they rounded into the home turn, they all rushed up and *Tulip* shot ahead with apparent ease, coming in a winner in 1:54.

SECOND HEAT.—*Electra Mille* took the lead, followed closely by the out-runner, *Tulip* being second and *Mecca* third. As they rounded into the back stretch *Mecca* shot ahead, and her friends were now in high glee, thinking that she had the race certain; but they were woefully deceived, for as they came into the quarter stretch, *Tulip* again came ahead and won the heat easily in 1:53¼.

We give a summary:

FOURTH DAY—Friday, December 6, 1850.—One mile heats. Purse $150.

T. B. Patterson's ch. m. *Tulip*, by Grey Eagle, dam by Sir William; 4 years old 1 1
J. Turnbull's ch. f. *Electra Mille*, by imp. Leviathan, dam by imp. Gaspeno; 4 years old 3 2
D. F. Kenner's ch. f. *Mecca*, by Ambassador, sire of Fashion; 4 years old 2 4
R. T. O'Neal's ch. g. *Fred Kaye*, by Grey Eagle, dam by Monsieur; 8 years old 4 3
Edward Shannon's ch. h. *Commodore Moore*, by imp. Sultan, dam Harpie; by Collier; 4 years old ..... 5 dis
Time—1:54—1:53¼.

Arrivals at Principal Hotels ..... Dec. 6.

ST. CHARLES.—R. C. Stockton, Philadelphia; F. H. Cooper, Tenn.; R. C. Wood, U. Mexico, N.Y.; W. Wolverson, S. C.; Gen. L. Cass, Detroit; Gen. Persifer F. Smith, U. S. A.; Lieut. Col. J. B. Scott, U. S. A.; Capt. R. Seemes, U. S. A.; Capt. Wm. Hunter, U. S. A.; Capt. Wm. Rankin