The Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL
Of the Council of the Second Municipality.

NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 12, 1850.

See advertisements of Auction Sales on first page.

THE AMERICAN.—Mr. Neafie's *Mohammed* last night was the most successful performance of the season. The play itself is full of dramatic interest. It is a succession of striking tableaux. The audience were wound up to the highest excitement on the close of the fourth act, where *Mohammed* enters Mecca a conqueror. Between this and the last act a long period of time elapses, and he is now worn down by a slow disease. The feelings of his second wife are alienated. He becomes jealous and doubting, and dies, at length, of poison. A man's sick couch can never be made interesting. On the stage, death should come only in battle. King John is the only poison scene at all endurable. We hope the play will be re-modelled, and terminate with the triumphant entry of the Prophet in his native city. This would give time for the delivery of some of the beautiful recitations now omitted. The play was written for Mr. Forrest, and, of course, not character monopolizes the interest of the audience. Mr. Neafie played this in a masterly manner. To-night is his benefit, when he repeats this his great character, while in the afterpiece he appears as *Don Cæsar de Bazan*, which he performs, by universal consent, better than any actor now on the stage. The American will be filled from pit to gallery, and, in the lust, we trust there will be a police officer or two.

We are indebted to the officers of the steamship Yazoo for late Brownsville papers.

Thanks to the officers of the steamers Gem and Dix Vernon, for river papers.

MR. R. CLAGUE.—We invite the attention of our citizens to two pictures, which may be seen at the St. Louis Exchange and St. Charles Hotel. One represents the Saviour; the other is a fancy piece. They are both productions of the pencil of MR. CLAGUE, a young artist, who has been perfecting himself in his art by the careful study of the illustrious masters in Europe, and who returns to Louisiana, his native country, with a view of pursuing his profession, and more particularly as a portrait painter. The two tableaux to which we have alluded, are fine specimens of MR. CLAGUE's skill and style. We abstain from all encomium upon them, and let the public judge their merits by their own intrinsic excellence. Mr. CLAGUE's rooms are situated at No. 49 Camp st.

NEW MUSIC.—We have received from the author, Mr. H. E. Lehman, "The Lyre Scottish or German Polka," and "La Valentine Polka de Salon," both arranged for the piano and opera. They are for sale at Meyer's.

THE LADIES' FAIR.—We are requested to announce, and we do so with pleasure, that the *Ladies' Fair*, at the St. Louis Ball Room, for the benefit of the Orphans, will be continued this evening, and also to-morrow, on which evening it will terminate. We advance more exceedingly this mode of appealing to the liberality of the public. It affords all an opportunity to do something towards the accomplishment of a noble purpose, and in this way a great deal may be done without any one's feeling that he or she is over-taxed. We trust the ladies, who are always going about like angels of mercy-seeking opportunities to do good, may be rewarded by the encouragement their praiseworthy efforts so justly deserve.

The Pedestrial Literature.

Morgan has received a perfect torment of Quarterlies, Monthlies, etc. In our days of elegant leisure, before we undertook the never-ending labors of an Editor, and when clients were lamentably scarce, the arrival of the Edinburgh, the Quarterly, and, above all, the Westminster, was a most agreeable interruption to the monotony of a briefless lawyer's life. But now we can only give a nod to the old friends whom formerly we so warmly received.

THE EDINBURGH for October has an article on the History of the English Language, which we commend to the Mobile Herald. The second article is a Review of Lyell's second visit to the United States, which necessarily is filled with Abolitionisms on Abolitionism, Government, slavery, destiny, etc., etc. The article on Greek Literature and Language, we will read by many with much interest. In close proximity with this is an article on the Euphrates Expedition, the present and actual trend on the robe of the Past. Then Emigration and Industrial Training; Republican France, and Horace and Tacso. Here is rather, out of which every reader may select something to suit his own taste.

THE WESTMINSTER for October.

To those persons who observe the progress of liberal opinions in Great Britain, this is the most interesting of all the British Reviews. It is the organ of the radicals. It contains a long and laboured defence of Penn from the accusation of Macaulay. It seems a matter of vanity with historians to overturn the general opinions in regard to distinguished persons. We can bear with patience to the man who elevates Mahomet into a hero, or who proves that Richard was an amiable and wise statesman. We rejoice to learn that Mushirie probably did not mean what he said, and our gallantry catches at the defence of Lucretia Borgia. The last whitewashing, we believe, is that of Macbeth.

But when the historian, instead of restoring pictures which neglect and exposure have dimmed, seeks to destroy those which stand out in brilliant colors, his labors do not carry with them the sympathies of his readers. Penn has been vindicated as one of the most beautiful characters of modern times, and the attack of Macaulay was received as if it were an act of profanation.

Another interesting article is on the Natural Systems of Botany. The Summary of the Session is a good synopsis of the political movement and art of the year.

THE INTERNATIONAL for December contains the first part of James' new Naval, by the way no great recommendation to this excellent work. "Swift and his Annors," while it will be read with interest, throws no new light on this dark passage in an unhappy life. The departments devoted to the fine arts, music, and the drama, alone, are worth the price of the book.

We must not omit to notice the LONDON AGE ANNUAL—the most beautiful miniature of Christmas in the world.

BLACKWOOD FOR NOVEMBER has its able article on the Power of Popery. Of course, the great Papacy is the text of the clergy. Modern State Trials, to which the subject of Hungary is fully discussed.

THE PICTORIAL BOOK OF THE REVOLUTION, No. 3, is chiefly filled with sketches and descriptions of Connecticut, with portraits of some of the eminent British statesmen.

ALTON LOCKE, Tailor and Poet. An Autobiography. New York: Harper & Brothers. 12mo. pp. 321. This is a political English novel.

POPULAR EDUCATION. By Ira Mayhew. New York: Harper & Brothers. 12mo., pp. 467.

THE HISTORY OF MADAME ROLAND. New York: Harper & Brothers.

For these books we are indebted to Morgan.

Steel has for sale a great variety of Almanacs, from the American Almanac down to the Comic. The Planters' Almanac, edited by Thomas Affleck, is devoted to Agricultural interests. Recently the "Hornet's Nest" made a violent attack on a Philadelphia publishing house for selling a comic almanac which contained some caricature or other.

British Pretensions in Nicaragua.

It is seriously to be feared that there will yet be difficulty between the Governments of the United States and Great Britain in regard to the ship canal through the territory of Nicaragua. This is clearly pointed at in the President's message. There are two things, it seems, which yet remain for adjustment in this matter—the designation and establishment of a free port at each end of the canal, and an agreement fixing the distance from the shore within which belligerent maritime operations shall not be carried on. By late advices from Nicaragua it appears that the British Government still claim, in the name of the Musquito King, an absolute and unqualified control of the whole country. This is not in accordance with the spirit of the negotiations as they are understood to have passed at Washington between the British Minister and our Secretary of State.

We can but feel some concern that any unadjusted question should remain as a ground of dispute between the United States and Great Britain. There is without doubt much sensitiveness felt throughout this country at the pretensions which it is said the British Government are advancing towards assumptions of power in Central America—pretensions which it ought to be known, once for all, this country will never admit. Upon free and liberal terms the Government of the United States has proffered its co-operation in the the construction of a ship canal by the Nicaragua route; it has claimed no exclusive privileges in that work; it has not only refrained from asserting a monopoly, but it has taken the ground that there shall be no monopoly in the use of a thoroughfare which is designed for the benefit of the whole commercial world. The liberality which has been shown in the forbearance of our Government to appropriate to itself any special rights in this matter, will find a correspondent correlative in the firmness of its determination, which will permit no other nation to hold special or separate privileges.

LATE NEWS FROM THE PLAINS.—The Weston (Mo.) Reporter says that Major Cochran, of the place, who was authorized by Captain Twitchell United States Marshal, to arrest certain Indians as witnesses against the murderers of Colburn, has just returned from the Plains. On the 9th inst. at the post of the Fox and Sac Indians, he arrested Ka-polle-qua (Hard Fish) and three others, whose names are such jaw-breakers we can't make them out. He also served the attachment on seven others, all of whom he has now in custody, in this place, and will keep till the sitting of the U. S. Court in Jefferson City, next January.

The Major represents that the Fox and Sac Indians are in a very wretched and destitute condition. They have been waiting at their usual treaty ground since the 1st of September last, in expectation of receiving their annuities. Payment, from some cause or other, has been delayed, and they are now compelled, by want of provisions, to leave the post and seek their hunting grounds. They have usually gone on their annual hunting excursions, with supplies of flour, blankets, etc., but this season, in consequence of not receiving the money due them, they are almost destitute of these necessaries.

The Delta's Law.

A few days since, the Delta cited the following passage from Mr. Soulé's speech, and accompanied it with a severe rebuke on our misrepresentation of the American Senator, closing with a learned lecture on constitutional law:

"Not satisfied with excluding us from California, they proceeded to shut us out of Utah and New Mexico, by a territorial organization, which, if it does not expressly exclude slavery, referred the matter to the decision of a tribunal, a majority of whom are your enemies."

The misrepresentation consisted in construing the Gascon rhetoric of Mr. Soulé to mean the Supreme Court, as the *tribunal*.

The legal dictum was, that the Supreme Court was not the tribunal meant, because the question could not be brought before that body. The Delta is remarkable for the avidity with which it seizes on novelties. This certainly is the most remarkable novelty which it has exhibited for some time. We answered, by quotations from Calhoun and Butler; to-day we add to the list, and show that the principle of non-intervention by Congress, but a *reference* to the Supreme Court was precisely in accordance with the views of Southern statesmen. The Delta, with the adroitness of a defeated debater, declines a reply to our article, and delivers an eloquent tirade against Native Americanism. Mr. Soulé, a naturalized citizen, may denounce a large portion of the native citizens, and the Delta has not a word of condemnation, but the moment that the distinctions which he himself has been the first to make, are carried out, then the Delta has no bounds for its indignation. Mr. Soulé may *gasconnade* the Yankees, but they must not throw back a word in reply.

We shall not let the Delta escape from the dilemma in which its legal learning has placed it; at least we shall detail the following politicians to stand guard over its legal principles. Native Americanism, though a terrible hug-bear to frighten young demagogues, will not open a passage for its flight.

Mr. Berrien, in speaking of the practical benefits to be derived from referring the question to the Supreme Court, uses this language:

"The bill (the Clayton bill) abstains from legislating on the vexed question of Slavery. It leaves that to be decided by the people of the Territories, when they are in sufficient numbers to be admitted as States and are engaged in forming their Free Constitutions. In the mean time, if any question of freedom or slavery should arise, the *Judiciary* will take cognizance of it, not by a provision in this bill, but in the exercise of their pre-existing jurisdiction."

"There are other interesting questions which have been mooted of late, which I have purposely avoided delivering. They are, first: whether, if a territory be territory where slavery does not exist, it will be benighted there for the very act of acquisition? And, second, whether the people of the Territory, through their territorial Legislature, can prohibit slavery or legalize it? These questions, however interesting, are not for us to decide. They are strictly judicial questions, and to the *Courts I am willing to leave them. They are questions* which Congress has no authority to settle."—*Mr. Badger, of Virginia.*

"The Courts of the United States would also have in our Territories jurisdiction over such a question. They would determine whether among the derivative powers, given by Congress to the Territories, this power is to be found."—*Mr. Mason, of Virginia.*

"The truth is no appeal may be to Congress at all. We ask to be let alone—let alone in Congress, let alone in our Territories."—*Mr. Rhett, of South Carolina.*

"Upon this platform, upon the principles of the Constitution, of justice and non-intervention, I now stand."—*Hon. Jeff. Davis.*

"As I deny the right of Congress to legislate slavery into existence in any Territory of the United States, so I also deny the right to forbid it. I do not invoke the authority of Congress in favor of slavery as property in the Territories. I ask for no legislation on the subject. They are a feudal tenure, based as property by the Constitution and laws, and the Courts afford a ample protection to the rights of property. I put rights upon property, which are to be decided by the Courts."—*Mr. Venable, of North Carolina.*

"If the whole subject be referred to the Judiciary, all parts of the Union would cheerfully acquiesce in the final decision of the Court."—*Mr. President Fillmore.*

"Let the Territories alone! Let the Judiciary alone! Let the settlement of all questions which may arise under the Constitution, Treaties, and Laws of the United States."—*President Polk's Message, Dec. 2, 1845.*

"A single decision of the Court, made on the very first case presented, would have settled the question debated in these Halls for years, and which we all know never can be settled here."—*Mr. Clay.*

"It is a question to be decided by the Judiciary of the United States."—*Mr. Houston, of Texas.*

"Non-intervention is the Patriotic maxim."—*Mr. Woodward, of South Carolina.*

The Delta and the School Board.

Messrs. Editors of the Crescent:

I had hoped that in all questions relating to our Public Schools, the Press would have assumed a high tone, and not been led away by any party or personal prejudices; but from the character of the leading article in the Delta of yesterday, I fear that that article was dictated as much by a desire to find faults with political opponents as it was to lay before the community the true issue between the Council and the Board of Directors. The Delta fully understands that the true question between the Council and the Board of Directors, is one having reference to the relative authority of these bodies. What connection, then, exists between the granting of the use of a vacant square of ground to the Asylum, and the question of authority between the Council and the Board of Directors? It is a matter entirely foreign to the question, and which the Delta, with its usual tact, has brought in to draw public attention from the true issue.

This is not a question in which the holy cause of the orphans of charity are involved; nor can the Delta, with all its sophistry, make that the issue. The warm and generous hearts of the people of New Orleans have ever responded to the cause of charity; sectional feelings and sectarian views are forgotten, when suffering humanity pleads for relief. The Delta need not attempt to throw this sacred mantle over the assumptions of its friends. It will not do. The true question is, whether the Council and the Board of School Directors possess co-ordinate powers, or whether the Board of Directors is subordinate to the power that created it.

The Board of Directors, some weeks since, thought proper to grant the use of the Lyceum Hall, for the purpose of holding a Fair; the Council, believing the ordinance establishing the Lyceum forbade its being used for such a purpose, instructed the Board of Directors to recall the permission which had been granted. The Board of Directors denied the right of the Council to control their action, or to direct what uses should be made of the Lyceum Hall, and refused to obey the instructions of the Council. Upon this assumption of authority by the Board of Directors rests the whole dispute. A portion of the Directors asserted in the broadest terms that they were not amenable to the Council, and that the entire control of the Public Schools was under their management. To what results must such an assumption of authority lead? The Public Schools derive their vitality from the ordinances of the Council, and the manner in which they shall be conducted is prescribed in the same ordinances. Give to the Board of Directors the authority now claimed, and who but they are to judge of the correct interpretation and proper application of these ordinances. They become a body perfectly irresponsible, and no longer amenable to the power by which they were created. The large amount of the people's money necessary for the support of the Schools and the vital interests of the education of the rising generation, are under the control of men who owe accountability to no constituency.

While I admit that this trust might with safety be reposed in the hands of most of the gentlemen who recently composed the Board of Directors, yet they are but men, subject to the passions and liable to the frailties of human nature. Prudence, and the principles of republicanism, require that such an important trust should not be withdrawn from the control of the servants of the people. The Council derives its authority from the people, and has to render to them an account of its stewardship—the Board of Directors derive their authority from the Council, and if not to it to whom do they render an account of the trust committed to their charge? A portion of the Board of Directors have made themselves judges of an ordinance of the Council, and that, too, when that ordinance had received all the legal sanctions necessary to give it validity. Since the repeal of the ordinance by which they held their office they have held a meeting, passed resolutions, and endeavored to exercise the same control over the schools as if the Council had taken no action in the matter. Indeed, I learn that one of the refractory gentlemen, in his zeal, without even any authority from the would-be Board of Directors, has assumed to himself the right to give whatever instructions he pleases to the teachers of the schools. These gentlemen, who hold on so tenaciously to their places, and the Delta, that so skillfully throws its mantle over them, seem to forget that the people have any interest in the Public Schools. To gratify a love of notoriety, or a revenge a wounded self-love, they seem willing to take any steps, even though our schools should be destroyed.

At the last meeting of the Board of Directors, Mr. Lawrason introduced a resolution in relation to the reading of the Bible at the opening of the schools, which was referred to one of the committees. At a meeting of a portion of the Board, which took place after the repeal of the ordinance by which they held their offices, they adopted this resolution, and because Mr. Lawrason denies the authority by which these six or seven gentlemen took any action in the matter, the Delta says it shows a want of consistency. Surely the Delta is not serious in such logic. Mr. Lawrason, by the introduction at the Board of Directors of the resolution referred to, gave evidence of enlarged and liberal views, and by refusing to recognize the action of a few gentlemen led away by intemperate zeal, evinced a proper appreciation of the trust which the people have reposed in him. These six or seven gentlemen did what any other six or seven gentlemen might with equal propriety have done—met together, appointed a Secretary, and passed resolutions; but before these resolutions can have any binding effect, they must point to the source from whence they derive their authority.

Hard words and strong epithets will not make the people believe that the Board of Directors is superior to the Council. And though the Delta charges the Council with stubbornness, yet that charge recoils with ten-fold force on the obstinacy of that portion of the Board which refuses to obey the ordinances of the Council. In its tirade against Messrs. Marks and Lawrason, the Delta forgets that one-half of the Board of Directors voted to conform to the instructions of the Council, and even in its zeal for its friends, it will not say that the gentlemen who voted to conform to the instructions of the Council, are not as intelligent and as deeply interested in the schools as that portion who deny their responsibility to the power by which they were created. In the course of Messrs. Marks and Lawrason there is no want of consistency. They did not inquire into the fact whether the Lyceum Hall had been granted to a worthy object; but only looked to see if it had been granted in conformity to existing ordinances, and deeming that it had not, they lent their aid to support the majesty of the law. But when an occasion is presented where the generous feelings of the heart can be permitted to flow without a violation of law, Mr. Marks is seen to be the first to respond. The people cannot, and will not, be blind to the issues in this case, and though the Delta may dexterously throw in every thing calculated to rouse the sympathies of our nature, the people cannot but see that a few persons are recklessly jeopardizing our noble and philanthropic system of public education.

[illegible]

Speech from Abbott Lawrence.

At the inaugural banquet at Guildhall, on 9th November, to celebrate the installment of the new Lord Mayor of London, the Lord Mayor proposed the health of the Foreign Ministers. In reply Abbott Lawrence made the following remarks:

"My Lord Mayor, my lords, ladies and gentlemen, I came here hoping to have the pleasure of meeting a large number of my colleagues, many of whom I knew were older than myself, and would respond to any sentiment that might be given by your lordship. In that expectation I find myself disappointed, and I confess to you somewhat embarrassed. Besides finding myself the senior on this occasion, it seems from the good memory of his lordship, that on the last occasion on which I have had the honor of dining in this hall, and when it gave me great satisfaction (as I well remember) to sit opposite to his lordship, I made a promise—but without knowing that he was to be the next Lord Mayor [a laugh] that I would make a speech whenever he should be Lord Mayor. That pledge he calls upon me to redeem. [Hear, hear.] I beg your lordship and this distinguished company to accept the great gratitude of my colleagues and myself, in behalf of the countries we severally represent, for the great honor done us in drinking our healths on this occasion. [Hear, hear.] My Lord Mayor, it is good for us, representing foreign countries, to come up here to this hall, devoted as it is to the great objects for which it has been occupied almost time out of mind—the great purposes of the city of London. [Hear.] We should be recreant to our duty and our interests if we were not to appreciate the compliment of being invited to dine on this time honored occasion with the chief magistrate of the mightiest city that does exist, or propably ever did exist, on the face of the earth. [Cheers.] My Lord Mayor, I am here in this great city of London, which is the banking and settling-house of the world; and what has created this mighty city? It is the genius of commerce. London has been made and created what she is through the instrumentality of commerce, and by the honor and integrity maintained by the bankers, the merchants, the tradesmen of the city of London. [Cheers.] But what I have said with regard to the city of London is but a small part, in my estimation, of what really belongs to her. [Hear.] The city is the home of freedom; the city of London has been distinguished for her devotion to the cause of civil and religious liberty. [Great cheering.]

"Where was it, I ask, that the first stand was made against the royal prerogative of collecting ship money? Here, in the city of London, by that immortal man, John Hampden. (Cheers.) Where was it that the persecuted members of Parliament took refuge? It was to the city of London, under the protection of the Mayor. [Cheers, and cheering.] Where, I say, has been the home of freedom, both in opinion and politics. [Great applause.] I did not rise, my lord, to do more than tender to you my acknowledgments on behalf of my colleagues and myself for the great honor done us to-day, but I cannot sit down without a single word for my own country—a single word for a nation and a people who have a common ancestry with yourselves—the same blood, a common language, the same religion, and the same laws. (Cheers.) I cannot take my seat without saying a single word in the commercial relations existing between the United Kingdom and the United States—a relation which is intimate, and does much for the peace of the world—that of interest. (Hear, hear.) But there is something should be stronger than that. We are of the Anglo-Saxon race, united in the Protestant faith—(cheers)—with the same current of thought, in the great plan of civilizing the world. (Hear, hear.) I ask, then, if we are silent I have represented both nations to be in equal terms their relation, what is there that should disturb that peace and harmony that exists between us? I can only say, on the part of my own country, and I pledge 23,000,000 of people, governed by the Anglo-Saxon race—I pledge them as I do myself, I pledge the feeling which exists there and exists here, for the prosperity and happiness of the city of London. (Cheers.) My Lord Mayor, I congratulate you on being elevated to the important position which you now hold. I congratulate the citizens of London on having lived under the government not equal laws well administered; and I can only wish that the mantle of those that have preceded your lordship may fall upon your shoulders, and sit as gracefully on you as on the most successful of your predecessors." (Loud cheers.)

THE MISSISSIPPI LEGISLATURE.—This body has adjourned. The bill for the assembling of a convention at the capital of the State on the second Monday of November, 1851, to consider the then existing relations between the Government of the United States and the Government and people of the State of Mississippi, etc., was passed in the Senate by a vote of 25 ayes to 5 noes, and in the House of 52 ayes to 41 noes. The election of delegates to the convention is to take place in all the counties of the State on the first Monday, and the day following, of September, 1851.

RIVER NEWS.—By the steamer Empire, from Portland, 30th ult., we learn that the rivers are rising. Weather very cold, and the ground covered with snow from Cairo to within twenty miles of Vicksburg. The steamers Belle Key and Oregon were about forty miles apart, and preserving their relative positions.

It will be gratifying to many of our Western citizens to know that the enterprise of shipping beef cattle from the ports on La Vara bay to New Orleans, has so far proved successful. A market has thus been opened for the surplus cattle on our Western prairies, which promises to be in the highest degree advantageous to our stockraisers. We learn from the Victoria Advocate, that the shipments for New Orleans by the regular steamers from Indianola, amount weekly to forty-five or fifty head. Mr. P. G. Cunningham, a man well called the king of Guadalupe counties this year as much as twenty-five thousand dollars in making purchases—an item of considerable value to those who have cattle to sell. [Austin Gazette.

FROM FLORIDA.—Information from the south of Florida of a late date states that the prospect of a removal of the Indians is becoming better. Sam Jones has been seen and conversed with, and, as usual, shows no disposition to remove. Interviews have likewise been had with Billy Bowlegs, who appears more disposed than usual, and says but for the indisposition of some of his people, he would be willing to go West. Sam Jones, speaking of the removal of his family, says, there are plenty of women left yet, and appears to care very little for their desertion of him in his old age.

WOOL GROWING IN ILLINOIS.—The Peoria Republican publishes a letter from Mr. Truman Humphreys, an extensive wool grower of Elmwood, Peoria county, Illinois, in which the writer contends that wool can be grown more profitably in Illinois than anywhere else in the United States—that it is profitable even at the low price of 25 cents per pound, to those who have the right kind of flocks. He says: "The calculation is a safe one, that the wool from one thousand sheep properly selected and cared for, will produce as many dollars, while, with a good management, the lambs will pay all the expenses for the year. My flocks do better than that."

LOCAL NEWS.

THE VARIETIES.—There was a full house at the Varieties last evening, and the performances were received with enthusiasm. This popular little place is receiving its full share of patronage, and the entertainments richly deserve it. The bill for to-night is varied and excellent, and we expect to see a fine attendance. For full particulars we would refer to the advertisement in another column.

AMUSEMENTS.—A variety of entertainments are offered at the different places of amusement to-night, which cannot fail to please the most fastidious. The advertisements are in another column.

METAIRIE COURSE.—The racing now yesterday was won with ease by *Joe Wilson*, beating *Roanoke* in three straight heats; both horses were admirably handled—neither of them making a slip or break in the race. The track was in splendid order, and the attendance better than at any previous meeting this year. Albert Conklin, of New York, handled *Joe Wilson*, and Mr. J. Ecff, of St. Louis, held the ribbons over *Roanoke*. This race had created considerable excitement among turfmen, *Roanoke* having been brought here from New York expressly for heat. *Joe Wilson*; and so within a "few minutes of starting was the favorite at two to one—when the odds suddenly turned and *Joe's* friends came in with 100 to 70 on him. In each heat they got off side and side, which position they maintained until striking the knoll of the stretch, when *Joe* pulled out, leading down the back stretch and coming home well in hand. We append a summary:

Albert Conklin's b. g. *Joe Wilson*	1	1	1
J. Ecff's r. g. *Roanoke*	2	2	2

Time, 2:08—2:08—2:09.

THE RUSSIA CASE—*Fourth District Court.*—The case of Paradise, Lawrason & Co. *vs.* The San Mutual, Orleans, and Nashville Insurance Companies, is still going on in the Fourth District Court. The plaintiffs bring suit for the recovery of $14,000, being the value of the ship Russia and cargo, which were destroyed by fire, as will be recollected, near the South-West Pass, about a year since. Upwards a hundred witnesses have been summoned in the case, and it promises to be a very tedious one.

A VEXATIOUS MATTER.—The assessment roll of the Sixth Representative District, First Municipality, has not yet been deposited with the Recorder, and the request will cause much vexation and probably litigation. The law requires the assessment rolls to be completed and placed in the hands of the Recorder by the first Monday in November, and now that the month has nearly expired no corrections cannot be given, the tax payer may refuse to pay their taxes.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—*Judge Delacroix.*—The rule taken on the District Attorney by Arthur Sumner, commencing for the accused, crying him to show cause why Delaware should not be admitted to bail, came up yesterday for trial. It was proved that Delaware acted in self defence in shooting the man Billy Williams. Dr. Wedderstrandt, who attended on the part of the State, testified that Williams was lying in imminent danger at the Charity Hospital, and the court, considering that fact, decided that it could not admit the prisoner to bail.

Pierre Godet was tried and found guilty of stealing a gold watch and a pair of pistols from C. P. Duval.

A *nolle prosequi* was entered in the case of J. Nunez, charged with swindling.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT.—*Judge Clement Camp, Clerk, vs. The Church Wardens of the Church of St. Louis and John P. Kewin.*—The pettioner in this case has master mason by trade, and he was engaged on the new cathedral, under the direction of the contractor, Kewin, at the time the main tower fell in January last, by which he was very severely injured and sustained a cripple for life. He now brings suit to recover from the Wardens and Kewin, the sum of $5000, the sex hundred and fifty dollars being for medical attendance and loss of time while he was confined to his bed. Petitioner, through his Counsel, Messrs. Claudes Cavillier and Cyprian Dufour, avers that the falling of the tower by which he was injured, was in consequence of defects in the plan of building and of negligence on the part of Kewin. The case is now on for trial yesterday, but it was not concluded, and it will probably last several days.

OUTRAGE.—On Wednesday evening last, a little after sunset, a boy, while walking through St. Mary's Market, was accosted by some ruffians, and robbed of a pair of earrings and a dollar in money. The ruffians then ran off, the boy in hot pursuit, and the whole escaped before any one could lay a hand. The mirror was one of the most bold ones we have ever heard of, and it is surprising to us, that in so public a thoroughfare as the centre of the Market, the perpetrator escaped. Our city is full of thieves, but it seems that the most expert are those left out, so we have had no burglaries of any consequence for some time. It lands only the strict enforcement of the vagrant law in all the Municipalities, to clear all out, and we hope that the police will arrest every dangerous and suspicious character they meet with.

AFFRAY.—An affray occurred on Wednesday night last, between two men named Dominique Barrere and Narcisse Halentzen, employed in the "Four Seasons Restaurant," on Main street. Barrere was wounded in the thigh with a knife.

HARBOR CORPUS CASE.—Thomas Finnegan, who was committed to the Parish Prison on a charge of larceny, was yesterday brought before Judge Lanze, of the First District Court, on a writ of habeas corpus, praying for his discharge—he, on the ground that the commitment was illegal; and, that there was no specific charge; and 3d, that he had not been examined.

The Court gave a written opinion of considerable length, reviewing all the grounds, and deciding against the petition. He was remanded for trial.

GENERAL COUNCIL.—The regular monthly meeting of this body was held last evening. Nine members present, Mr. Bienvenue was called to the chair.

A message was received from the Mayor, announcing the sale of the contract for cleaning the Third District. The sale was approved.

Another message was received from the Mayor, recommending the appointment of a committee to act in relation to the Sixth Ward, Second Municipality, for an election in place of Samuel Shakespear, deceased.

A committee of three, Messrs. Cadwell, Cassidy and Jarvis, was appointed to arrange measures for the celebration of the glorious 8th, and on motion, the Mayor was made Chairman of said committee.

Mr. J. B. Walsh was appointed Commissioner for the election in the Sixth Ward, Second Municipality.

A petition was received from a number of grocery and retail dealers in the Second Municipality, praying for a reduction of their taxes from $50 to $25, as formerly. The petition was laid on the table.

Mr. J. M. Vandercliff sent in his resignation as a member of the Council from the Third Municipality. Accepted.

Resolutions for the interment of cavalry bills were adopted, when the order of the day, which was an amendment to the tax ordinance, came up for considerable time. The amendment was to take the place of the ordinance of 1847 in and of 415, as formerly. As some honest to the amendment was carried, making the tax 4½, and the ordinance was then adopted.

Mr. Tomkins offered an ordinance regulating the wharfage and levee dues on ships. An ordinance was passed at the last meeting making the wharfage payable by the day, and the present ordinance was intended to bring the matter back to the law as it was last year. Considerable discussion ensued, and several amendments were offered, but they were all rejected, and the vote was taken on the ordinance. It was adopted by a vote of 7 to 5, but

Mr. Lagnobbi then gave notice that he should move a reconsideration of the vote at the next meeting, but the Chair decided that such a notice was out of order.

Mr. L. appealed from the decision of the Chair, and there was a "lively talk" on the subject.

The Council decided that the gentleman had a right to have his notice placed on the minutes.

Mr. Jarvis offered a resolution requesting the Mayor to issue his proclamation ordering an election for a member of the Council in place of Mr. Vandergriff, Third Municipality, and appointing Commissioners and Clerks. Adopted.

The Council then went into an election for a Recorder of the Court-house, for which there were two applicants, the present incumbent, Mr. Sumner, and J. W. Vandergriff.

Mr. Lagnobbi offered the name of Julius Fabin.

On the second ballot, Mr. Vandergriff received 5 votes, and Mr. Sumner 2. The former was therefore elected.

Mr. Cadwell offered an ordinance fixing a tax of $20 per annum on livery and sumpter, and $30 on all dealers of carriages, etc.

It was adopted, and the Council adjourned.

RECORDER GERMAN'S COURT.—The business of this court was confined almost exclusively to cases of assault and battery, and breaches of the peace, which were of no public importance.

One individual named George Brown was brought up on a charge of larceny, which was brought against him by Capt. Vanuxem. George was sent before the First District Court for trial.

RECORDER CARDWELL'S COURT.—This Court was yesterday thronged, both with prisoners and spectators, the former crowd being unusually large.

George Brown was brought up on the charge of fighting and disturbing the peace of third street, and throwing a brick on the watchman who arrested him. George pleaded strongly as an excuse, but the Recorder would not admit such a plea, and he fined him ten dollars.

John Smith was brought up for examination on the charge of having been concerned in stealing two barrels of flour from the bakery of Jean Lamotte, on third street. The flour was found by virtue of a search warrant and brought to the High Constable's office, and when the examination was going on, the bands were ordered to assume in Court for the purpose of being identified. A confiding Irish was forthwith heard, and the two barrels were also in under the door, followed by a dozen most zealous officers, who condemned them in the first of the Recorder. They were duly identified, and John Smith was turned over to the consideration of Judge Lanze and a dozen good and lawful citizens. Poor John Smith! it is a long fear day since he was tried, and sent to the Penitentiary for life. Jules came either by a very unfortunate man or a great rascal.

Jim Montgomery was called to answer for at least the fifteenth time, to the charge of fighting and disturbing the peace. The Recorder told Sophia he was pretty well satisfied that she was better, but she denied the charge most positively, and that there was no proof of it in the fact that he defended himself when she put into a fight. She said Jimmy had some property, and that the last time had friends who were very anxious to have her declared insane, so that she might be put out of the way. Sophia was finally let off, the Recorder promising that, in his opinion, there could have already been taken means for in the First District Court for insanity, and that he would ascertain whether she was the insane or not.

A poor, ignorant Irish girl, about fourteen years of age, named Ann Delaney, was brought up for examination on the charge of stealing about sixty dollars from Felix Turpin, on third street, on Friday evening last. A large number of witnesses were examined, and the case was found on all sorts of shapes, but the accused was finally discharged, the Recorder declaring that there was no evidence against her.

Window Glass, etc.

[illegible]

Communicated.

Messrs. Editors—In an article which appeared in the Picayune of yesterday, headed "The Stevedores and the Second Municipality Council," and signed the "Laboring Mass," the writer tried very hard to make it appear that the Second Municipality Council legislated exclusively for the Stevedores, "and to the injury of the hard-working resident, who is compelled to earn a living for himself and his family by the sweat of his brow." If the writer had confined himself strictly to the truth, it would not have been necessary for me to unveil his communication, but as it abounded in falsehood from beginning to end, it would not be right to deceive the public, who have not investigated this matter. The writer of that communication would make the public believe that by the use of horse power on the Levee, hundreds of laboring men are thrown out of employment.

Nothing can be further from the truth, for more laborers are employed where horse power is used than where it is not; and as to the damage done to the wharves, it is conceded by every one who knows any thing about it, that the wharves rot out, instead of being worn out. "Laboring masses" also state that "it has been urged, again and again," that the use of horse power, for discharging vessels, was banishing commerce and adding expenses for discharging and loading. This, he says, is "unanimously false." How strange, that he has discovered what none of the ship masters who signed the petition (which he states to) have been able to do. It may as well be urged that goods can be transported about the city upon the backs of men as about as now done by drays, and all will concede, that in this manner a great many more laborers would be employed.

If "Laboring Masses" will take the trouble to go into the Third Municipality, he will find horse power is there used every day, although it is not so in the Second. Of the "twenty-five Stevedores who rule the Second Municipality Council," he says that perhaps not five of them are permanent residents of this city. If he will take the trouble to investigate this part of his statement, he will find that in the city of New Orleans, there are more than thirty-five resident Stevedores who are tax payers.

That there may be no doubt about this fact, we add a list of forty resident tax paying Stevedores of this city, and it does not comprise the names of all.

James Phillips,	Charles Weeks,	David Maxwell,
John Thomas,	J. Carter,	J. C. Maurin,
John T. Evans,	Samuel Dupuis,	F. Bertlett,
R. Lewis,	Isaac Dupuis,	Joseph Heim,
Wm. Peterson,	George Brown,	H. H. Mandin,
Thomas Lewis,	Jackson,	James Bell,
Dumaid,	W. N. Bacon,	James Hankin,
Gale,	H. McNeal,	George Walter,
John Brown,	Coleman,	Jos. Billingham,
S. Massey,	James Rawford,	John Johnson,
E. Shingles,	James Vaughn,	Wm. White,
E. Mitchell,	Wilmont,	A. Robinson,
Patterson,	John Jackson,	Charles Christian

As to the "birds of passage" he alludes to, he will, upon inquiry, find that more than one-half of the laboring men who work upon the Levee migrate to the northern cities as soon as the warm weather commences. It is to be hoped that "Laboring Masses" is not a member of the Second Municipality Council, that he should feel indignant at the petitions lately sent in to that honorable body by the Stevedores, ship-masters and merchants, for the removal of the platforms from the wharves. He thinks it strange that "this insolent petition" was not thrown under the table, instead of being referred to the Committee on Streets and Landings. Perhaps "Laboring Masses" does not believe in the right of petition, but this is not the case with the

STEVEDORES OF THE SECOND MUNICIPALITY.

SHOOTING AND DEATH AT PEORIA.—Capt. Russell, of the Avalanche, informs us that on Saturday night last, a party of four or five men, after visiting several drinking houses in Peoria, (Ill.,) and destroying the bar fixtures, at a late hour of the night went to a coffee-house known as the Lake House, near the Levee, and, arousing the proprietor, insisted on having something to drink. Once in the house, they commenced breaking the chairs, etc., whereupon a man named Schultz took down a heavily-loaded shot gun, and first warning them to desist, fired upon the party, instantly killing a man named Gaskell, seriously wounding another named Haynes, and slightly injuring another.

Schultz was arrested, and when our informant left, was undergoing an examination. [St. Louis Intelligencer.

A lady of Cincinnati recently attended the sick bed of her younger daughter, and presided at her funeral. The author was the relative of none, the daughter 83.

When the regulations of West Boston bridge were drawn up, by two famous lawyers, on election, it is said, was written, "Sunday excepted." And the toll and promenade shall meet annually, on the first Tuesday of June; provided the same does not fall on a Sunday."

At Syracuse, New York, a few days since, a village was married, and the man who had read them "for" the man who kissed Jenny Lind in new here, will give this evening (at a time and place mentioned) a lecture with all the details of his adventure with the illustrious singer, etc., etc. Tickets $1.

Arrivals at Principal Hotels....Dec. 12.

ST. CHARLES.—E Bourne and lady, Mo; T Dewey, Mass; J Mitchell, R I; Commodore Nye, N Y; A G Hallister, Troy; J Ellis, Ct; Gen Worth, U S A; Gen Gaines, U S A; Gen Smith, N Y; T D Curtis, Ala; C E Ayer, W Florida; Co R Mason, Ky; Maj A Ewell, Va; Gen Bisland, Ky; Gen Hamtram