Amusements—This Evening.

St. Charles Theatre.—The Hunter of the Alps—The Swiss Cottage—Asmodeus.

Placide's Varieties.—London Assurance—Divertissement.

American Theatre.—The Post of Honor—Acrobat Performances—Dancing—The Magic Feather.

Dan Rice's Circus.—Equestrian entertainments.

Auction Sales—This Day.

E. Fouvrs will sell at 10 o'clock, 29 Chartres street—Christmas and New Year's Gifts.

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

Union Division No. 3, at Crystal Fount Hall, 222 Tchoupitoulas street, at half-past 7 o'clock.

Louisiana Division No. 11, at Unity Hall, Marigny Buildings, Third Municipality, at half-past 7 o'clock.

Young Men's Magnolia Division No. 12, at Pelican Hall, cor. Common and St. Charles streets, at 7½ o'clock.

The Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL
Of the Council of the Second Municipality.

NEW ORLEANS:

FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 3, 1851.

An apology is due to our readers for the appearance of the Crescent. There is no paper in the city of the proper size, and for a few days we shall be compelled to make use of this.

The mail failed yesterday, the Mobile boat not having arrived.

Last Night at Armory Hall.—The Orphan Girls' Fair closes this evening, with a grand auction sale of the remaining articles, in which several well-known auctioneers will take part.

We would appeal to our readers for the last time in behalf of the Camp street Asylum, and trust that a large attendance this evening will reward the praiseworthy exertions of the fair venders, and make up partly for the poor success that has thus far attended their unceasing labors in the orphans' cause.

The Bride.—This well-known boat is now in the Red River trade, under the command of Capt. Amsden, and with Mr. Heno as clerk. Those are the same officers who had charge of the Meteor when burned on the Mississippi last season. Disastrous as was that loss, it has established the reputation of Capt. Amsden and all of his officers, who still remain with him, as men of great coolness, courage and presence of mind. The boats running in the Red River trade this season are of a very superior character. Many of them are new, but the officers are the old standards. We hope they will all make money, though short crops and many boats are rather apt to make long divisions and short results.

Steamboat Asia.—This splendid steamer, Captain Wheelhouse, will hereafter run regularly in the Port Hudson Trade, making semi-weekly trips on Friday and Monday.—She leaves positively to day at 10 o'clock.—See advertisement.

Fashionable Clothing—Gentlemen's Under Garments, Etc.—Our readers are referred to the advertisement of Alfred Monroe & Co., in another column. At their "One Price" Establishment, No. 34, Magazine street, can be found a very extensive assortment of Fashionable Clothing, etc. and at uniformly low prices.

Placide's—Mr. Buchanan's Benefit.—To-night is set apart for the complimentary benefit of this gentleman. Sir Harcourt is decidedly his best character, and, with such a company as Placide's, we anticipate a rich treat.

Passengers—*Steamship Philadelphia for Chagres.*—J J Rawles, H Carriere and lady, Miss Meyer, Mrs L Hutturf and child, Miss Louis, J Worms, A Worms, G L Tuckus and friend, H G Reinhart, John Edwards, J Cook, Mr Puttorf and lady, Mrs Franklin, child, and two servants; A F Rogers, Mrs Fuller, Major Rourke, Fred Coombs, Col C A White, Wm White, Col Muirhead, P May, G Weil, E D Truss, Jeff Wallace, Wm M Wallace, J F Pinger, Mrs Dunne and child, Miss Mary Dunn, also, Dr Baker, with 245 laborers for the Panama Railroad.

Life of John Randolph, by Hugh A. Garland.

We believe we have heretofore alluded to this work. It portrays the character of perhaps the most remarkable man our country has produced, drawn by a masterly hand. Mr. Garland's style is pure, elegant, and often eloquent and pathetic. We confess it displays the portrait in a fairer light than we had been accustomed to view it.

We are not to be understood as, by any means, endorsing the sentiments of the author or his hero. The partiality of the biographer is ever supposed to extenuate faults in his subject: but in this instance the letters of Randolph to his intimate and bosom friends, evince traits in his character of which we were before ignorant.

The eccentricities of Mr. R. may well be traced to an early disappointment in an *affair of the heart.*

In the year 1800, when he was twenty-seven years of age, he wrote to his friend Bryan of Georgia, whom a disappointment of a similar nature was about driving to Europe, that he "too was wretched" and would accompany him. The object of his affections was a Miss M—— a W——d. "One," he says, "I loved better than my own soul, or him who created it." And again, "My apathy is not natural, but superinduced. There was a volcano under my ice, but it is burnt out, and a face of desolation has come on, not to be rectified in ages, could my life be prolonged to a patriarchal longevity. The necessity of *loving and being beloved* was not felt by the imaginary beings of Rousseau and Byron's creation, more imperiously than by myself. My heart was offered up with a devotion that knew no reserve." And many years after, when circumstances rendered their marriage "*impossible*," and the "lady of his love" became allied to another, although at Washington, in the zenith of his renown, he was plunged into a grief bordering upon madness.

But there is one point in the history of John Randolph upon which we confess we had been entirely ignorant. We mean his "conversion" to Christianity. "He had read," says Mr. Garland, "the Old and New Testaments, with the aid of good commentators, with care and diligence. * * * Milton and Cowper, and the old English divines now obsolete and forgotten, were his daily and nightly companions."

In a letter to his distinguished *friend*, Francis S Key, of Washington, dated 7th of May, 1816, he says:

"In the most important of human concerns, I have made no advancement. * * * My mind is filled with misgivings and doubts that leave me no repose. Of the necessity of forgiveness I have the strongest conviction; but I cannot receive any assurance that it has been accorded to me. In short, I am in the worst conceivable situation as it respects my internal peace and future welfare. I want aid; and the company and conversation of such a friend as yourself might assist me in dispelling, for a time at least, the gloom that depresses me. I have humbly sought comfort where alone it is effectually to be obtained, but without success."

To this letter, that eminent lawyer, Mr. Key, responded in strains of the deepest piety, and in arguments worthy of the ablest champion of the Religion of Jesus Christ.

We find no more material to this subject, until September 7, 1818, when he thus writes to Mr Key from Roanoke:

"Congratulate me, dear Frank; wish me joy you need not; give it you cannot. I am at last reconciled to my God, and have assurance of his pardon, through faith in Christ, against which the very gates of hell cannot prevail. Fear hath been driven out by perfect love. I now know that you knew how I feel; and within a month, for the first time, I understand your feelings and character, and that of every *real* Christian. I am not now afraid of being 'righteous overmuch,' or of 'Methodistical notions.'

Thine, in Truth, J. R. of R.

Mr. Key responded to the letter, and Mr. R writes him again under date of August 22:

"Once, of all the books of Holy Writ, the Psalms were my especial aversion; but, thanks be to God! they have long constituted a favorite portion of that treasure of wisdom. As you say, many passages seem written 'right at me.' In them I find my sins and sorrows depicted by a fellow-sinner and fellow-sufferer; and there, too, I find consolation, etc."

We have not space to follow the narrative, and relate the circumstances of Randolph's attendance on the celebrated race between Eclipse and Sir Henry, or his duel with Henry Clay, *several years after his "conversion."*

The River and Weather.—The river continues rising, and has now attained the highest stage of the season, with 12 feet water on the falls. During the previous 24 hours the river had risen 3 feet. The weather is clear and pleasantly cool. At Pittsburg the river was falling with 11 feet water in the channel last evening, and at Cincinnati the river had risen 9 feet since Tuesday night.

The Kentucky river was rising yesterday, and was very high. The Cumberland and Tennessee were reported in good boating order. [Louisville Courier, 27th.

Navigation of the Ohio.—It will be seen by the communication in another column, addressed to the Mayor of Cincinnati and signed by several of the most substantial firms of the city, that a public meeting of the citizens has been called at the Merchants' Exchange next Thursday afternoon, to second the efforts of Hon. Thomas H. Benton in the Senate of the United States for some improvements at the Falls of the Ohio. The subject is one of deep interest to the commercial and navigating interests of Cincinnati. The tribute which for years we have been obliged to pay for the privilege of sending our produce to the Gulf has been of the most exacting and burdensome character, and we are glad to see that a man like Thomas H. Benton—with whose invincible perseverance all are familiar—has at last taken hold of the matter, with a determination to provide a remedy. Let our business men come up to his aid resolutely, and there is reason to believe that the evils complained of will be removed.—[Cin. Chronicle and Atlas.

If you would know the value of money go and try to borrow some.

The History of the Protective System.

In considering the magnitude of the struggle successfully maintained by the American Colonies against the mother country, we are apt to dwell solely on the hardships endured, and the heroic feats performed, by the soldiers. But they were not the only citizens who felt the burden of the war. The population in 1790 was 2,800,000; during the war it may well be put at 2,000,000. The number of men who served during the war, for a part or the whole, was 231,971. The amount of Continental money issued by the various States, estimated at its *specie value*, was $135,193,703. During the war the outward pressure had kept the States united; but it was soon discovered that the Articles of Confederation were entirely insufficient to maintain the Confederacy. The principal defect was the want of power in Congress to regulate commerce by a uniform system of duties; each State had its own tariff, and each adopted its own mode of raising its quota of the annual tax recommended by Congress. There was no national character in the Government created by the Articles; and the defect was most plainly felt in the foreign relations of the States. The immense debt contracted during the war was a dead weight. There was no national credit, for the Government possessed no means of enforcing its requisitions, and consequently capitalists refused to buy our Continental liabilities. Each State had its own tariff, and adopted such measures for the protection of manufactures as it saw fit. At length, after a few years' experiment, a convention was called which framed the present Constitution. The right to "levy and collect taxes, imposts and excises," is one of the direct grants of power given in express terms. And the debates show that the protection of manufactures was one of the objects to be effected by the exercise of this power. Luther Martin, in his letter to the Legislature of Maryland, makes this one of his objections to the Constitution. He says—"By the power to levy and collect imposts, they may impose duties on any or every article of commerce, imported into these States, to what amount they please."

Congress assembled on March 4th, 1789, and on April 8th, Mr. Madison introduced a resolution recognizing the necessity of levying certain defined duties on articles imported into the United States. Some of the duties were specific, others on the valuation of the articles at the place of importation.

Mr. Fitzimmons, of Pennsylvania, wished to increase the list of taxable articles so "as to encourage the productions of our country, and protect our infant manufactures." Mr. Madison said, that however disposed the Committee might be, to promote domestic manufactures, some regard ought to be paid to the present policy of raising revenue. If the Committee should delay levying and collecting an impost, until a system of protective duties shall be perfected, there would be no importations of any consequence, on which the law could operate. Though he was in favor of free trade, as a general principle, he admitted the propriety of protecting important manufactures. Mr. Hartley, of Pennsylvania, "was for protecting and promoting our domestic manufactures." Petitions were presented from Baltimore, New York, Philadelphia and Boston, asking protection. The first Congress which met, under the new Constitution, proceeded immediately to enact "An act for the Protection of American Manufactures."

The memorial from Baltimore was presented on April 11, 1789. "They confidently hope that the protection and encouragement of American manufactures, will claim the earliest attention. It is an universally acknowledged truth, that the United States contain within their limits, resources amply sufficient to enable them to become a great manufacturing country, and only want the patronage and support of a wise and energetic Government." The *discrimination* was made in favor of, or against particular articles, as they interferred with, or were necessary to our manufactures. It is a little singular to observe, that the federalists of that day were opposed to all restrictions on commerce. Fisher Ames was the leader in opposition to high duties. He opposed the duty of three cents for the protection of American cotton. He opposed the duty on molasses, as interfering with the manufacture of rum, and in some degree lessening the West India market for salted fish. "Mr. Madison moved for eight cents a gallon on all beer imported. He hoped this would be such an encouragement, as to induce the manufacture to take deep root in every State of the Union." Many of the articles underwent severe discussion, but not a word was uttered calling in question the constitutional power of Congress to protect manufactures. Many of the members of the Convention were members of this Congress. Mr. Madison was one of the leading members of both bodies. He was opposed to the principle of protection, as a question of political economy; but the *right* of Congress to pass laws for that purpose, was not denied by him.

In 1793, the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Hamilton, recommended a change from ad valorem to specific duties. In 1795, he presented his celebrated report in favor of encouraging and protecting manufactures. He argues out the subject purely as one of expediency, and says not a word in regard to its constitutionality. The American State papers show, from time to time, the reports of committees on memorials, either recommending or objecting to additional protection on particular articles. Thus, in 1802, the committee report in favor of admitting rags duty free, but against additional duty on paper.

There was no material change in the tariff, however, until immediately after the peace, in 1816. The war had operated as a prohibition of many articles of the first importance, and the people had suffered from the privation of many of the ordinary comforts of life. Prices had risen enormously. This unnatural, but temporary encouragement, had warmed into existence a large number of manufacturing establishments; with the return of peace, and the renewal of commercial transactions, the country was again flooded with foreign products to the destruction of our own factories. Mr. Clay and Mr. Calhoun were the champions of the protective tariff of 1816. Mr. Webster was its opponent. In 1824, he made a speech against the tariff law of that year. Powerful as it was, no objection is urged on the score of the unconstitutionality of the law. In truth, we do not know who first made the discovery. The tariff of 1828, was supported by Mr. Webster, then in the Senate, on the ground that the act of 1824 had defined the policy of the country, and that a large amount of capital had been invested in manufacturing establishments, which, while in their infancy, required more protection.

It was at this period, forty years after the adoption of the Constitution, and the uninterrupted acknowledgment during that time of the right, that the unconstitutionality of a discriminating tariff was first heard. The tariff of 1828, was seized upon as one of the prominent acts of the administration of John Quincy Adams. It was denounced by the party opposed to him, and was one of the watch-words of the campaign. From that time, it has been the interest of the leaders of the democratic party to denounce all protection as a federal measure—while the early Congressional history proves the reverse. The republican leaders were the friends of manufactures and agriculture, while the federal leaders connected their party with the interests of commerce. Among its warmest friends were Clay and Calhoun. Fisher Ames and Daniel Webster its opponents.

A reference to the State papers, and other public documents, will show that up to 1828, it was a system peculiarly favored by the democratic party. All that we wish to prove, is, that the protective system does not necessarily form a distinctive feature in either party, but is a subject to be discussed by the independent press as one of vast social and economic interest. As of the working men of the country, we are interested in the protection of American labor—in the development of the resources of our country—in maintaining the price of labor, and of affording some check to the extravagant importation of foreign productions to the destruction of our own domestic manufactures, and the consequent distress of thousands of the men and women of America.

Custard without Eggs.—One quart new milk, four tablespoonful of powdered corn starch, and two of white sugar. Season with nutmegs or cinnamon, and add salt to your liking. The milk should be placed over a quick fire, and when at the boiling point, the starch should be added, being previously stirred up in cold milk. As soon as thoroughly scalded, add the sugar, spice, and salt. This is an excellent dish, and deservedly prized by every one that has tried it.

The School Directors.

Last night, it will be seen, four of this body, consisting of twenty-one members, performed one of the most important acts which can devolve on the Board. They suspended the Superintendent of the Public Schools, and appointed another in his place. By an ordinance, five compose a quorum. Last night just that number were present. We think that rule must be bad, which gives to so insignificant a minority as five in a body of twenty-one, the right to control its action. At this time it is well known that a majority of the Board have refused to act, believing that the repeal of the ordinance under which they were elected, has ousted them. The Superintendent has been compelled to disobey either the Council or the action of a *minority of the Board.* Placed in a situation of great delicacy, he has chosen to pursue the course pointed out by the direction of the Council, and in which he finds a *majority of the Directors who elected him.* Under such circumstances, we think the FIVE, in whose hands the power was lodged last night, might have well adopted the prudent and modest and dignified course proposed by Mr. Hillman. He advised the suspension of all action until the Court had rendered its decision. If that should happen to be adverse to the pretensions of these gentlemen, they will make a very ridiculous figure.

There is a laughable degree of inconsistency in their conduct. They complain that the Council have expelled them without a hearing, and yet turn right around, and expel Mr. Shaw without giving him a hearing. It is true he was notified of the meeting this evening, but no notice was given him of the intended indignity. He is suspended without any notice. In looking over the ordinances for the management of the public schools, we do not find any such power given to the Directors. But we have not learned that Mr. Shaw has committed any offence even against this powerful minority. The twentieth rule provided that the schools should be opened by reading a passage from the Holy Scriptures, and by a short prayer. This was deemed offensive to some tender consciences, and the rule was repealed. What was the effect? The rule simply ceased to be compulsory. The Minority Board, with all their new-born religious fastidiousness, did not compel the Superintendent to desist. The mode of opening the public schools was left with him, and he, full of a sectarian spirit, chose, of his own accord, to continue the discipline which for nine years had been compulsory! Whenever the Board shall prohibit the reading of the Bible, and the delivery of a prayer in the schools, it will be the duty of the Superintendent to carry out the rule.

What right have the Committees to give orders to the teachers. It is the Board alone which is to prescribe rules for the discipline of the schools. The Committees have no such power. If they object to the Bible or that prayer, they can obtain a rule to prohibit them. But there is nothing in the ordinances which gives them the power to interfere with the rules of the Superintendent. Otherwise there might be different systems in the schools, an evil guarded against by the ordinance which says, "that all the schools shall be governed by one uniform system."

It is unfortunate, that after the minority chose to maintain their seats in spite of the repealing ordinance, that they had not waited until the question was decided by the competent tribunal. After submitting nine long years to this horrible imposition—after the minds of the children had been for this long period corrupted by the daily reading of God's holy word, and the daily reading of a simple Christian prayer—we think that a few weeks more of outrage might have been borne with for the sake of dignity. This fussy indignation looks more like uneasiness. It is said that the severest test of military discipline is to stand quietly under fire—the men are with difficulty restrained from advancing. Our gallant Board, thinned down to less than one half, by a single discharge from their enemies, cannot stand immoveable and wait for the word to advance. The five members in that big hall, though they form a quorum by law, are not recognized by the community as authorized to make important changes—to expel from the schools the long-established discipline, and to suspend a faithful public officer, *without a hearing*, and for no offence but entertaining the opinion that those gentlemen who claim to be Directors have ceased to be such. If we may be allowed to express an opinion, we concur with Mr. Shaw in the belief that the repealing of the ordinance under which they were elected, necessarily evicted them. And, secondly, that the repeal of the obnoxious sectarian twentieth rule, did not require of him to silence the Word of God, and the voice of prayer in the schools. In looking over the debates in the Convention which framed the Constitution of the United States, we found the following:

"Governor Franklin (Benjamin Franklin), read some remarks, acknowledging the difficulty of the present subject. Neither ancient or modern history can give us light. As a sparrow does not fall without divine permission, can we suppose that governments can be erected without his will. We shall, I am afraid, be disgraced through little party views. *I move that we have prayers every morning.*"

We wish we had a few more such sectarians left in the country.

United States District Court.

CASE OF GEN. HENDERSON.

Gen. John Henderson, indicted as one of the getters-up of the late Cuban expedition, appeared in Court for trial yesterday morning. On the opening of the Court, Mr. Benjamin, who has been associated with District Attorney Hunton thus far in the case, rose to make a motion, when Gen. Henderson objected to his appearing on the part of the United States. In a brief speech, he contended that the Executive had no right to appoint an assistant attorney in this prosecution, and he asked leave to go home to his library for the purpose of procuring authorities on the subject. Leave was granted, and Gen. H. soon returned with an armfull of law books. He then stated that his objection was from no personal feeling against Mr. Benjamin, but he conceived that the United States had right to appoint an assistant attorney in the case, and that it was an encroachment on the rights of the judiciary. He had seen with pain the many interferences of the Executive with the judiciary in England, and he could see no liberty where such a state of things was allowed to exist. It struck at the basis of freedom. There was no liberty where the Executive was allowed to single out individuals and pursue them for vengeance. Should the Executive department be allowed to employ this or that one to prosecute him, and, perhaps, not prosecute others at all? In such a case, it became at once a prosecution of the Executive and not of the Government.

If Mr. Benjamin was legally commissioned or empowered to act as a prosecuting attorney, then there was no need of argument, but if such was not the case, he was sure that the court would not allow him to act. No pretence that the duty of the Executive required him to see the laws faithfully executed, would answer for his interference with the judiciary. The Executive could not command the court in any case, and it could say that it would never try another case. The Executive could only lay the matter before Congress, powerless himself to take any other action in the matter. There was no necessity for the Executive to come into court to see the laws faithfully executed, it only had to interfere in such matters as at the time did not come under the judiciary.

Gen. H. contended that the President had no prerogative at all. He was bound as much to the laws as the humblest citizen, and he could not, under any pretext, enter into the judicial administration of the laws. He had just as much right to appoint an additional judge to assist in trying a special case, as to appoint an assistant attorney. He could only appoint where there was a vacancy. Gen. H. then read from 12th Peters, 612—13, in the case of the United States *vs.* Amos Kendall, Postmaster General. A writ of mandamus issued to the latter, ordering him to pay over certain money. He refused on the ground that the President had not instructed him to do so, and under the cloak of Executive favor, he took his stand. The case was ably argued for the defence, but the Court decided that the position was a dangerous one, and could not be sustained. To give such power to the President, continued Gen. H., would throw the entire legislation of the country under his control, and particularly the administration of justice. He did not contend that the case was analogous, but the same principle was involved.

He then cited the case of Gilson *vs.* Hoyt, in 3d Wheaton 231-2. The defendant was Collector for the port of New York, and under the instruction of the President he seized a vessel and had her sold for an alledged violation of the neutrality laws. He pleaded the express directions of the Executive when the case came to trial, but the Court overruled the plea, and held that although in an emergency the President was authorized to employ the military and naval forces of the country, he had no right to use civil officers in such a manner. It was never intended, continued Gen. H., that the President should take the law into his own hands, except in cases where military or naval force is required. He positively denied the power of the President to nominate assistant counsel, and cited the opinion of U. S. Attorney-General Wirt, in defence of his position. He went into an elaborate argument to show the unconstitutionality and illegality of any interference with the judiciary on the part of the President, and cited 2d Cranch, 178, the opinion of Chief Justice Marshall, and 3d Story's Constitution, sec. 15, 95. He would ask if the Constitution was to be disregarded because the President did not have sufficient confidence in courts and juries. He deemed the proceedings in the trial of Aaron Burr one of the darkest stains on the escutcheon of our country, as in that case Executive power was used to a fearful extent in dragging men from their homes, and the judiciary was set at naught. In the case of Burr, continued the Speaker, Attorney-General Wirt, did not pretend that he could legally appear on behalf of the United States, except as an *amicus curæ.* He did not pretend that he could be legally commissioned by the President to appear as a Prosecuting Attorney. He acknowledged in Court that he was not legally present. Gen. Henderson then cited the laws regarding the appointment of Attorneys General and District Attorneys.

He also read from the first volume of the land laws the act of May, 1828, authorizing the President to employ additional counsel in certain land suits. If, continued Gen. H., it was lawful for the Executive to employ assistant counsel, why was a special act passed to authorize him to do it in certain cases. The matter was perfectly understood by Congress, and they acted accordingly. Gen. H. then cited 9th Wheaton, 866, in regard to the constitutional discretionary powers of courts. The Court had no discretionary power, as a general thing. It might be in the man, but not in the judge; and the Court had no discretionary power to allow assistant counsel to appear in the case. Gen. H. then cited authorities to show that it was the duty of the District Attorney to prosecute in *all* cases, and that it did not depend on the wish or request of the Executive Department whether there should be an assistant or not. There must be a special law to authorize it. He did not know why, but it appeared to him that he was singled out as a mark for vengeance by Executive feeling. He would mention no names, but merely the Department. In conclusion, he hoped the Court would overrule the motion to allow Mr. Benjamin to act, and

Mr. Hunton rose to reply. He was surprised that the gentleman had endeavored to overturn a practice which had existed for the last fifty years; and when in the morning he heard that authorities were to be brought to aid in the endeavor, he did not think that they would be those containing only the elementary principles of law. He was surprised that the gentleman should assume so plain a case, as that of the President thrusting himself into the halls of justice, and then make it apply to the present case.

The President had done no such thing. John Henderson had not been selected as a victim for Executive vengeance. No attempt had been made to influence the judgment of the Court, and there was no authority to show any such thing. He contended that the District Attorney, as well as the Marshal, was an executive, and not a judiciary officer, and he could see no analogy between the appointment of an assistant judge and of an assistant attorney. To the best of his knowledge and belief, at the time Mr. Benjamin was appointed, it was not known that Gen. Henderson would be indicted. The prosecution of a large number of persons was contemplated, and he desired to have some assistance. The government did not select Mr. Benjamin, but he (Mr. H.) had requested it himself. He had never heard of but one case where an assistant attorney was objected to, and that was in the case of the Commonwealth *vs.* Knapp, in Massachusetts. In the case of Burr, which had been alluded to, the accused was defended by the ablest counsel the Union afforded, besides being an able man himself, and every point that could be raised in the proceedings was seized upon. If a violation of law had occurred, the able Chief Justice who presided at that trial would not have allowed it. He could call to mind cases almost innumerable, where the usage had prevailed, but the Court was now called on by the gentleman to say that the law had been continually violated since the days of Chief Justice Marshall. Proceedings in trials were governed in a great measure by usage, as the statutes were very imperfect in this particular. Mr. Hunton supposed the case of a long jury trial, during which the District Attorney might fall sick, and asked if the administration of justice would not be accelerated by leaving the prosecution with an attorney who had been familiar with it from the commencement, and understood all its points. Mr. H. reiterated that no one had been singled out for vengeance, and that if nothing was proved, he should not ask for a conviction.

Gen. Henderson rejoined, asserting that no case had been referred to which had any similarity to the one under consideration, and he appealed to the memory of the Court to call to mind any case where the Executive had employed special counsel to prosecute. He would ask if the Executive of Louisiana had ever interfered in a prosecution. The fact that assistance had been called in, in some States, where no objection was made, did not make the practice a law. He cited further authorities to sustain his position, and took up the Massachusetts case referred to by Mr. Hunton. He referred again to the case of Burr, and said that it was perfectly understood that Mr. Wirt did not appear on the part of the prosecution only as *amicus curæ.* Mr. Benjamin had said he would not appear in this way, and therefore he objected to him.

After some further remarks, the Judge stated that he would give his opinion this morning, and the Court then adjourned.

Congress.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.

Mr. Rusk appeared and took his seat.

Sundry petitions and reports were presented.

Mr. Mangum moved to adjourn till Monday, which, after some debate, was rejected.

Mr. Underwood introduced a bill to improve the navigation of the Ohio.

Mr. Clemens introduced a bill changing the time of holding court in Alabama, which was read a third time and passed.

The bill to settle California land titles, etc., came up. A debate arose upon the propriety of proceeding with the same now, when, on motion, the bill was postponed for consideration till after New Year.

Mr. Clay moved to go into Executive session, which was done, and, after a short session therein, they adjourned till Monday.

House.—Mr. McClernand introduced a bill for the re-organization of the State Department.

Mr. Reid introduced a bill granting land to aid in the construction of certain railroads in Pennsylvania.

Mr. McMullen asked leave to introduce a bill granting lands to Virginia for similar purposes, which was refused.

The bill authorizing the case of the heirs of Gen. Kosciusko, now pending before the Circuit Court for the District of Columbia, to be removed to the District Court of Maryland, was passed.

The House then adjourned till Monday.

Arrivals at Principal Hotels ....Jan. 3.

PLANTERS....H L Weaver and lady, Miss Hall, Miss Wise, M Weaver, Ohio; M Hines, Natchez; T F Cole, Arks; G B Perry, Miss; R H Reid, J S C Davis, A D Brazier, G W Baker, Jas W Lott, E J Randolph, W D Fincham, E C Forbes, G C Houston, J F Houston, James Lower, L H Redman, A J Vaughn, W L Terrell, G L Harrison, John O Read, J S Whitley, G Underhook, W F Nisbet, W Flanigan, California; M Buchanan, Tuscaloosa; M Fuller, O A Fisher, Woodville; J Dominic, J W Cotter, Covington; T Gray, St. La; J L Calcote, Natchez; M Primrose, Texas; F Rosse, St James; J Chandler and family, Miss; W Wright, Opelousas; J Brunson.

BANKS ARCADE....Dr E Anderson, La; J T Judkins, Miss; T E Moore, Va; J H Vincent, T B Patterson, D C Bozart, W J Portevant, F W Williams, J W Ross, Miss; J D Reed, A S Field, E J Hughes, L B Johnson, S Graves, N O; W H Wall, Boston; D B Arnold, Vicksburg; J S Ammonite, W F Adams, W Coath, C H Kose, T J Whitworth, W H Rossetta, La; J Jennings, St Louis; J J Nimmo, Norfolk; Col Kilpatrick, Miss; C Harper, Memphis.

VERANDA....C Holmes, F B Pope, Miss; Hon W Terry, T H McManus, La; J E Touts; Miss Barman, La; N B Waddill, Miss; G Middleton, La; G West, Tenn; E G Hours, G Van Vance, J N Campbell, J C Hallmann, C Wright, Miss; W E Everett, S P Simms, W Ariel, W S Adams, Va; L Soulon, La; J Griffin, Ala; S H Garrow, H T Lee, J N Brown and family, J T Norwood, W A Dickson, La; Miss Elmor, Ala; G T Gains, N O; J J Hutchison and lady, Mrs Patton, Dr H F Holmes, Miss.

ST. CHARLES....J Routh, La; B Tippett, Ga; B B Stum, Tenn; J D Marsh, La; Dr J J Moss, A B Black, Miss; A T Johnson, Md; L Belwing, Miss; Mrs A E Marshall, Miss Marshall, Ky; Mrs M T Davis, J J Maxwell, Ky; G H Wilcox, W L Harper, G Pucard, Miss; J Reddy, N O; B S Kennedy and family, Mo; M V Cheney, W E Bristow, Ohio; W C Stanton, Eng; T F Butler, S C; J Hagerman, Ohio; W Henderson, N C; W M Dodge, Ill; J J Thompson, Ky.

HEWLETT'S....J J Cherry, Miss; B Tippett, Ga; J H Marshall, Miss; T Bailey, Ky; E E Mahon, M Hurley, Mr Pickett, Isaac L Hill, Texas; O P Watson, N O.

CURRANTS—25 casks new Currants, in store.
ja3 A. F. COCHRAN, 27 Tchoupitoulas st.

Centenary College.—We take the following from the Baton Rouge Gazette:

"We are happy to learn that this institution is, notwithstanding the great misfortune to which it was subjected a short time since, at this time in a most flourishing and progressive condition, the number of students being at this time greater than at any former period. The building destroyed by fire is being fast rebuilt, and will be completed in the course of a few weeks. The college, now in vacation, will open on the 1st of January. Mr. Holcomb, Professor of Ancient Languages, has arrived and will take his chair at the opening of the session. We are proud of the prosperity of Centenary, and would wish to see every citizen of the State feel and manifest an interest in her welfare.

LOCAL NEWS.

Dan Rice's Circus.—This establishment was last night filled to its utmost capacity, and, if we may judge by the peals of laughter and applause which greeted the performances, we should say that the audience was highly pleased. The pavilion is one of the largest we ever saw, and it is fitted up with a strict regard to comfort. The chairs, of which there is a large number, and seats, are admirably arranged, and the whole interior, when lighted up, presents a brilliant appearance. We are happy to find that our old friend, Harry Whitbeck, is at the wheel, and, where he is, everything is sure to be right. The company is one of the finest which has ever visited our city, and it is needless to add that Dan Rice's *clownish* propensities are as immense as ever. The "shop" is opposite the Commercial Exchange, St. Charles street.

Recorder Caldwell's Court.—It is long since we have seen so slim an attendance at this establishment, as that of yesterday morning. Very few persons appeared in the dock, and there were no cases of any particular interest.

A young slave boy, named Martin, was sentenced to receive fifteen lashes for breaking into a house at No. 30 Tchoupitoulas street, and attempting to steal. The rascal is only twelve or thirteen years of age.

Fined.—Thomas Cavanagh got particularly tight on New Year's day, and he, as usual, became very ugly. He drew a knife and expressed a strong desire to eat any body and every body into very small pieces. Neither of these persons came within his reach, however, but the police did, and Thomas was yesterday brought before Recorder Caldwell. He pleaded drunkenness as an excuse for his pranks, but this wouldn't do, and he was fined ten dollars.

An Arkansas Fight.—A regular specimen of a knock down and gouge Arkansas fight took place on Wednesday night in the St. Charles bar room. We did not witness the disgraceful scene, but we were informed that a ring was formed, and that the parties fought for half an hour. The result was, that both of them were pretty well used up, and when the crowd dispersed, an ear was found on the floor, for which there was no owner. Various suggestions were made as to the manner of disposing of it. It was proposed by one quiet individual that it be hung up like a lost glove, to await a claimant, but it was finally sent to the police office, and was yesterday placed on Recorder Caldwell's desk. Nothing has been done in regard to the fight, and the ear has not been claimed.

Malicious.—The driver of dray No 1640, Patrick Ford, was brought before Recorder Genois, yesterday morning, on the charge of maliciously attempting to drive over Francois Lapautre, who accidentally fell down while crossing at the corner of St. Ann and Conde streets. Mr Lapautre's head was considerably injured by one of the wheels of the dray. Ford was returned before the First District Court.

U. S. District Court.—J. L. O'Sullivan, one of the accused in the Cuban business, appeared in court yesterday morning and answered to his recognizances. The counsel for Gen. Lopez filed several additional pleas in abatement, objecting to the formation of the Grand Jury which found the bill.

The Board of School Directors.—The Board of School Directors met last evening. Present—Carter, Levy, Sewell, Monaghan, and Hillman—5; whole number 21. The Recorder presiding.

The Recorder inquired of the Secretary pro tem. if he had received any reply from Mr. Shaw, the Superintendent.

Mr. Walker said, that by order of the President, he had addressed to him a copy of the ordinance repealing the twentieth rule—that Mr. Shaw had replied that he had received a counter order from the Committee of Education of the Council—that he did not recognize this Board. This letter was delivered by the Secretary to Mr. Warfield, the Counsel of the Board, who had promised to bring it here this evening, but had neglected to do so.

Mr. Carter moved to suspend Mr. Shaw, as Superintendent.

Mr. Levy said that Mr. Shaw had recognized the authority of the Board, by the sectarian speech he had delivered here. He was in favor of expulsion, rather than suspension, for his sectarian views were not suited to this latitude.

Mr. Hillman thought it would be more proper and dignified to wait until the decision of the Court was had.

Mr. Carter vehemently pressed the motion.

Mr. Levy said, on the whole it was better to wait, and he concurred with Mr. Hillman.

Mr. Carter replied, and insisted on prompt and decided action.

On the vote, the yeas were—Carter, Levy, Monaghan, and Sewell.

Nay—Hillman.

Mr. Carter moved that Mr. G. W. Harby be appointed Acting Superintendent during the suspension of Mr. Shaw, which was carried.

Mr. Carter offered a resolution, complimentary to Miss Frederika Bremer, tendering to her the use of the library, and inviting her to visit the schools.

Only two reports were offered from the numerous schools. This certainly proves either that they have heretofore had too much nursing, or else, that they must now be suffering from neglect.

One report was from Mr. Hillman, who reported that the schools in the Second Ward were in a prosperous condition, and that the girls' school needed an assistant teacher. The report and resolution accompanying it were received and adopted.

Mr. Carter offered a report of three lines from the Fisk School, saying that it was in a prosperous condition.

Last Night of the Orphan's Fair.—GREAT SALE AT AUCTION.—Citizens of New Orleans, and "Citizens of the World," are duly notified that the balance of the useful and ornamental articles presented to the Orphan Girls' Asylum by the Ladies of New Orleans, will be sold at public auction, without reserve, THIS EVENING, Friday, at 8 o'clock, at the Armory Hall. Immediately after the auction, the picture of "Margaret" and the "Silver" will be raffled off. ja3

Married:

In this city, on the 30th ult., Manuel Capella and Mary Ann, daughter of Christian Roselius, Esq.

Died:

On the 31st ult., ——, wife of John Devine, aged 28 years.

On the 26th ult., Harriet Cecilia Dulany, aged 45 years, late of Georgetown, D. C., wife of John Jennings, of St. Louis, Mo.

G. L. C. Davis vs. Mrs. Seward......No. 10995.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of Provisional Seizure to me directed by J. L. Winter, Second Justice of the Peace for the Parish of Orleans, and by consent of parties, I shall proceed to sell at public sale, corner of Circus and Gravier streets in this city, on FRIDAY, January 3d, 1851, at 12 o'clock m., a lot of HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE, seized in the above suit.
ja3 M. M. THOMAS, Constable.

LOST—On Monday night, the 30th inst., going to or returning from the fire on St. Philip street, a BRASS CAP, belonging to Philadelphia Hose Company No. 14. Any person finding the same, will please return it and oblige the company. M. LAWLER, Chief Director.
j13t

GLASSWARE! GLASSWARE!—300 boxes Glassware, comprising Bar Tumblers; New Orleans Tumblers; half pint, round bottom and flute Tumblers; seven flute do; short arch Tumblers; Gallon Jars; Preserve Jars; Solar Chimneys; Candy Jars and Cases; Molasses Jugs, etc., landing from steamer North River, and for sale low by ja3 5t A. BLACHE, 29 Old Levee st.

H. L. STONE & CO., 57 and 59 Common st., have landing from ships Art Union, Orando, Meridian, J. J. Hawthorn, Theotaus, Niobe, Buena Vista, Trumbull and May Flower—

- Goshen Butter—150 firkins;
- Scrub Brushes—1000 dozen, assorted;
- Market Baskets—100 dozen;
- Twine—50 bundles Cotton;
- Wash Boards—100 dozen;
- Pickles—300 cases, gallons, quarts, halfs and pints;
- Buckwheat—250 packages;
- Sweet Meats—75 cases;
- Pie Fruit—100 cases;
- Mackerel—250 packages, full assortments;
- Essence Peppermint—100 boxes;
- Cod Fish—in drums and boxes;
- Cranberries—200 packages;
- Cigars—500,000 Cuba Sixes;
- Figs—1000 drums Smyrna;
- Boston Crackers—25 bbls;
- Halibut—50 boxes;
- Nutmegs—3 casks;
- Cassia—300 matts;
- Pepper—250 bags;
- Citron—75 boxes;
- Currants—30 bbls New;
- Chocolate—150 cases;
- Tomato, Walnut and Mushroom Ketchup;
- Currant Jelly—50 boxes;
- Pickles—50 bbls Cucumbers;
- Iron Bound Kegs—500;
- Clothes Pins—100 boxes;
- Ginger—100 bags Race;
- Spices—200 boxes Spice, Ginger and Pepper;
- Fire Crackers—100 boxes;
- Refined Sugar—100 packages;
- Stoughton's Bitters—150 boxes;
- Raisins—1000 packages;
- Powder—1500 packages Hazards celebrated Sporting and Rifle, for sale by H. L. STONE & CO., Agents for Hazard Powder Company.

ja3 1w

OPIUM—3 packages prime Turkey;
- Quinine—200 ounces;
- Camphor—10 barrels;
- Assafœtida—1 case;
- Balsam Copaiva—10 half barrels;
- Gum Arabic—10 cases;
- Tartaric Acid—5 cases;
- Cape Aloes—5 cases;
- Arrow Root—20 cases Bermuda;
- Alum—20 barrels;
- Brimstone—25 barrels;
- Epsom Salts—50 barrels;
- Calomel, Cantharides, Iodine, Iodide, Potasse, Cream Tartar, and a large variety of other Staple Drugs and Chemicals, for sale for the package only.

ja3 E. J. HART & CO., 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

JOHN V. CHILDS
ENGRAVER & PRINTER
9
CAMP STREET.

LIVERPOOL SALT—In store and afloat in coarse and bleached bags, in fine clean order, for sale in lots to suit purchasers, by
ja3 JOHN TOOLE, 25 Bank Place.

OLD JAMAICA RUM—Of fine quality, in puncheons, for sale by
ja3 JOHN TOOLE, 25 Bank Place.

AMONTILLADO SHERRY—Of the very finest quality, neatly put up in packages of four dozen each, for sale by ja3 JOHN TOOLE, 25 Bank Place.

FINE OLD IRISH WHISKY—Four years in bond, in puncheons and five gallon demijohns, for sale by ja3 JOHN TOOLE, 25 Bank Place.

LONDON AND DUBLIN PORTER—Of the best quality, and in pints and quarts, for sale by
ja3 JOHN TOOLE, 25 Bank Place.

W. H. Crisp, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* Circumstances having occurred which will deprive us of the contemplated pleasure of playing for the benefit of yourself and your much esteemed lady, we take this public method of offering you our services in any other manner whereby we may promote your interest, as well as evince our appreciation of yourself as a gentleman and an actor.

With our best wishes for your future welfare, and our renewal of personal esteem, we remain your obedient servants,

THE AMATEURS of the La. Hist. Association, who volunteered.
1-3

HISTRIONICS.

Mrs. Mary Stuart's Benefit.—Mr. Neafie, having delayed his departure until Tuesday next expressly to perform for Mrs. STUART'S Benefit, will appear.

On MONDAY EVENING, January 6, 1851, will be performed Shakspeare's Comedy entitled

MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.

Beatrice.......Mrs Stuart
Benedick.......Mr. Neafie
COMIC SONG........by.........Mr. ——

And the fourth act, Trial Scene of

THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.

Portia.........Mrs Stuart

Doors open at quarter-past 6 o'clock, P. M. Curtain rises at quarter-past 7 o'clock.

Tickets to be had at the usual places. ja3

AMERICAN THEATRE.

Farewell Benefit of Mr. & Mrs. W. H. CRISP.

SATURDAY, January 4, 1851.

First Night of ROB ROY.

First and Only Night of W. H. Crisp's Drama, entitled

HORTENSE;

or, The Battle of Champaubert.

Francois de Valois.......Mr. W. H. Crisp
Pierre Cadot.......Mr. Hunt
Hortense de Valois.......Mrs. W. H. Crisp
Henriette.......Mrs. Donovan

GRAND DIVERTISSEMENT,

in which Miss St. Clair, Miss Ludlow, Miss K Stables and Mons. Zavystowski will appear.

ROB ROY.

Rob Roy Macgregor Campbell.......Mr. W. H. Crisp
Bailie Nicol Jarvie.......Mr. Radcliffe
Major Galbraith.......Mr. McKeon

During the evening, the highly celebrated ACROBAT FAMILY will appear. ja3

Ladies' Fair at Armory Hall.—This Fair will be continued on the Evenings of THURSDAY and FRIDAY next, commencing at 6 o'clock. The remaining articles will then be sold off, without reserve, either for cash or at auction. The Lotteries not yet filled up, will be closed by the young Ladies and Gentlemen having them in charge, and an opportunity will be afforded for securing the chances for "Margaret" which have not yet been disposed of. ja1 3t

A CARD.

POSTPONEMENT.

The Grand New Year's Night Ball, which should have taken place on Wednesday evening last, at BRUNS' NATIONAL HALL, Carondelet, near Union street, was postponed on account of the bad weather, and will take place on SATURDAY NIGHT, Jan 4, 1851.
ja2 3t FREDERICK E. BRUNS, Proprietor and Director.

FOR STATE SENATOR.

We are requested to announce Col. William S. Campbell as candidate for State Senator for the Parish of Orleans, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the Hon. Junius Beebe. d27 Many Voters.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!

An Extraordinary Assortment of Goods.

ALFRED MUNROE & CO.'S

"ONE PRICE" STORE,

34 MAGAZINE Street,

We have now in store the handsomest assortment of CLOTHING and GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS that it has ever been our pleasure to offer to our customers. We respectfully ask all who are in want of good Goods, at moderate prices, to call and examine our stock.

The following is a partial list of articles:

COATS:

Blue, black and fancy colored Cloth Dress and Frock Coats.
Labrador Beaver Cloth Double Sac Coats—two Coats in one.
Castor Beaver and blue Whitney Cloth Sacs.
Superfine black and fancy colored Cloth Sac Coats.
Black Adelaide, dark brown and golden brown Cloth Opera Sac Arctic Beaver and Jenny Lind Sac Coats and Paletots. [Coats.
Blue, mixed and fancy colored Beaver Cloth Sacs.
do. do. do. do. do. do. Paletots.
Drab, blue and brown Pilot Cloth Sacs and Paletots.
Silk and Wool (new style) Codrington Sacs and Frocktees.
Blue, brown and fancy colored Tweed Sacs and Frocktees.
Cassimere, Tweed and Pilot Cloth Boulevards.
Brown, golden brown and gray Blanket Sac Coats.
Superior black and blue Cloth Cloaks.
Do. do. Cloth Cloaks, with Sleeves.
Real English Pilot Cloth Cloaks.
Robes de Chambres.

VESTS:

Black and colored Silk and Satin Vests.
Very rich Ball and Embroidered Cloth Vests.
Single and double breasted black and colored Cassimere and Doeskin Vests.
Single and double breasted black Cassimere Vests.
Rich Bombazine and Merino Vests.
White Marseilles and Buff Cashmere Vests.
Very rich Satin and Tinsel Ball Vests.

PANTALOONS:

Black Cassimere and superior Doeskin and Cassimere Pantaloons.
French fancy colored Doeskin and Cassimere Pantaloons.
London Checks and fancy colored Doeskin Pantaloons.
Diagonal and Oxford Gray Doeskin Pantaloons.
English cross spotted Doeskin and Cassimere Pantaloons.
Super "521" Plaid Cassimere Pantaloons.
Scotch Tweed and Wool Twilled Pantaloons.
Black and blue Pilot Cloth and Satinet Pantaloons.
Rolling Card, French and English Cottonade Pantaloons.

FURNISHING GOODS.

White Cotton Shirts, with Linen Bosoms and Collars.
Do. all Linen Shirts.
Fancy Gingham and Calico Shirts.
Checked Linen and Cotton do.
ASTORIA UNDERSHIRTS, MADE OF FUR, new and beautiful.
Men's Gossamer, Winter and Merino Wrappers;
Red, gray, white, and all Wool Merino Shirts and Drawers;
Blue, red and white Flannel Shirts and Drawers.
Linen, white Cotton and Lisle thread Under Drawers.
Silver gray, Eiden Noria, Avantorine, Merino Half Hose.
Brown, white, gray, white thread, Linen and striped Half Hose.
We have received a particularly rich assortment of Fancy Silk and Satin Cravats; black Silk do.;
Alexander's black and colored Kid Gloves.
Striped Cotton and Silk Half Hose; Cotton do. with Silk feet.
White and gray Merino and Lamb's Wool Half Hose.
Choice styles and quality colored Silk Gloves.
Linen and Silk Handkerchiefs. [Undershirts
Cotton, Merino, all Wool, Silk and Cashmere Drawers and

BOYS' CLOTHING:

Black and colored Frocks and Polkas.
Black and colored Cloth Sacs and Frocktees.
Tweed Blanket Sacs and Paletots.
Black and colored Cloth Jackets.
Black and colored Silk and Cashmere Vests.
Children's Sacs and Boys' Toga Overcoats.
Black and colored Cassimere Pants.
French and English Cottonade Pants.

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING:

Black and colored Cloth Jackets and Boulevards.
Black and colored Cloth Suits.
Black and colored Cassimere Pantaloons.

ONE PRICE AND NO DEVIATION.

ALFRED MUNROE & CO.

ja3 2dp3t 3tpf Wtf 34 Magazine street.

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....AND....

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Thos. L. White,

53 CANAL Street.

AGNES STRICKLAND'S QUEENS OF ENGLAND: A series of Portraits of distinguished Female Sovereigns. In splendid binding.
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A large assortment of beautiful Illustrated Juvenile Books, and Fancy Articles, suitable for Christmas and New Year Presents, too numerous to mention in a daily advertisement. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine the stock for sale at No. 53 Canal street. d21 6d2tf

Gloves and Cravats.

THEO. A. JAMES & CO.

82 Common street, between Hewlett's Exchange and the Veranda Hotel,

Have just received, per ship Charlemagne, direct from PARIS, a large assortment of Gentlemen's

KID GLOVES,

made expressly for them by Jouvin.

Also, a large and beautiful lot of

CRAVATS,

which they will sell at reasonable prices. n 1 tf

GUINNESS & HILL,

No. 56 CAMP STREET, New Orleans

(between Gravier and Natchez streets,)

DEALERS IN

Watches, Jewelry,

GUNS, PISTOLS,
GOLD PENS, CUTLERY,
CANES, UMBRELLAS,
DRESSING CASES, WORK BOXES,
DESKS, LIQUEUR CASES,
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PORTE MONNAIES, CARD CASES,
FANS, OPERA GLASSES,
COMBS, BRUSHES, PERFUMERY,
STATIONERY and
FINE FANCY ARTICLES.

G. & H. respectfully invite the attention of their friends and the public to the carefully selected stock of new and beautiful articles now open at their new store, 56 CAMP STREET.

WATCHES REPAIRED. d20 6t 2dp

E. WOOD & CO., Ship Chandlers and Grocers, on the Levee, opposite Post 21, Second Municipality, and 8 Red Stores, Third Municipality, have received a large assortment of Goods, which they will sell at reasonable prices. n18 2dptf

STEAMBOAT DEPARTURES.

January		Steamer, Captain, Hour.	Destination.
Fridy,	3,	CALIFORNIA, Reynolds, 4 o'clock	Mobile
"	"	BELLE CREOLE, White, 5 o'clock	Vicksburg
"	"	PATRICK HENRY, Landry, 5 o'clock	Baton Rouge
"	"	FASHION, Martin, 10 o'clock	Pointe a la Hache
"	"	MARY FOLEY, Dufferee, 9 o'clock	Lafourche
"	"	W. A. VIOLET, Greenery, 5 o'clock	Yazoo
"	"	GEN. TAYLOR, Trumbull, 9 o'clock	Donaldsonville
"	"	ALAMO, Reed, 5 o'clock	Ouachita River
"	"	SULTANA, Cable, 5 o'clock	St. Louis
"	"	PEYTONA, Shallcross, 5 o'clock	Louisville
Satur,	4,	FLORIDA, Gibersen, 10 o'clock	Mobile
"	"	MOHICAN, Irvin, 5 o'clock	Memphis
"	"	GEN. WORTH, Wilson, 5 o'clock	Yazoo City
"	"	NATCHEZ NO. 2, Leathers, 5 o'clock	Hard Times
"	"	E. D. WHITE, Brady, 5 o'clock	Williamsport
"	"	F. M. STRECK, Streck, 9 o'clock	Lafourche
"	"	DOSWELL, J. T. Larose, 10 o'clock	Coast
"	"	WOODSMAN, Parronsel, 5 o'clock	Red River
"	"	ST. JAMES, Power, 9 o'clock	Donaldsonville
"	"	TUSCUMBIA, Cable, 5 o'clock	Yazoo River
"	"	TEXAS, Claiborne, 5 o'clock	Fort Townsend
"	"	BRIDE, Amsden, 5 o'clock	Red River
"	"	HUNGARIAN, Worman	Cincinnati
Sund,	5,	MONROE, Gwartney, 5 o'clock	Yazoo
"	"	SHAMROCK, Hart 5 o'clock	Red River
Mond,	6,	MONTGOMERY, Estes, 5 o'clock	Princeton
"	"	DOVE, Rea 5 o'clock	Arkansas River
"	"	HECLA, Kay, 5 o'clock	Alexandria
Tues,	7,	PRINCESS NO. 3, Holmes, 5 o'clock	Vicksburg
"	"	D. B. MOSBY, Kercheval, 5 o'clock	Attakapas
Wed,	8,	CADDO, Graham, 5 o'clock	Red River
Thurs,	9,	NANIOPE, Castino, 12 o'clock	Attakapas
Satur,	11,	AUTOCRAT, Gister, 5 o'clock	Memphis
Uncertain		ORIENTAL, Parkman, 4 o'clock	Pittsburg
"	"	E. F. McNEAL, Becker, 4 o'clock	Memphis
"	"	PRIDE OF THE WEST, Rogers, 12 o'clock	St. Louis
"	"	JOSIAH LAWRENCE, Carlisle, 5 o'clock	St. Louis
"	"	BUENA VISTA, Lamothe, 4 o'clock	St. Louis
"	"	IOWA, Carter, 4 o'clock	St. Louis
"	"	PACIFIC, Fishan, 4 o'clock	St. Louis
"	"	COLUMBUS, Past, 5 o'clock	St. Louis
"	"	ST. LOUIS, Taylor, 5 o'clock	St. Louis
"	"	ATLANTIC, Oglesby, 5 o'clock	St. Louis
"	"	SALUDA, Lynn, 4 o'clock	St. Louis
"	"	AMERICA, Johnson, 4 o'clock	Memphis
"	"	IROQUOIS, Lee, 5 o'clock	Nashville
"	"	GEN. LAFAYETTE, Bentley, 5 o'clock	Louisville
"	"	LEXINGTON, Masher, 5 o'clock	Louisville
"	"	BOSTONA, Price, 5 o'clock	Louisville
"	"	FANNY SMITH, Richards, 5 o'clock	Louisville
"	"	J. MORRISETT, Findren, 5 o'clock	Wetumpka
"	"	G. W. KENDALL, Norton, 12 o'clock	Cincinnati
"	"	JAMES MILLINGAR, Fraser, 5 o'clock	Cincinnati
"	"	MOBILE, Allen, 5 o'clock	Mobile
"	"	OREGON, Ham, 4 o'clock	Mobile
"	"	DUCK RIVER, Clark, 5 o'clock	Shreveport
"	"	R. C. OGLESBY, Kimball, 5 o'clock	Red River
"	"	BELVIDERE, Ledwick, 12 o'clock	Red River
"	"	ANNA, Hinkle, 12 o'clock	Bayou de Glaize

The elegant and swift running passenger packet steamer HUNTSVILLE, Capt. C. Fell, will positively leave on SATURDAY, the 4th inst., at 5 o'clock, P. M., for Florence, Tuscumbia, and all landings on Tennessee River.
ja3 T. S. SMITH, 17 Poydras st.

TARIFF OF THROUGH FREIGHT for the ALABAMA RIVER.—The following Rates have been adopted by the New Orleans and Mobile Mail and Canal Lines and the Regular Boats on the Alabama River, to be reshipped at Mobile free of charge, viz:

Sugar per hhd..........	$3 50	Bagging per piece......	$0 66
Bacon per cask..........	3 00	Rope per coil..........	56
Molasses per bbl..........	1 00	Soap and Candles per box	25
Molasses per half bbl....	50	Cheese per box..........	22
Barrels, wet and dry	75	Grain per bushel........	13
Coffee per bag..........	75	Measurement Goods per ft	15

All freight must be *regularly* consigned to Agents at Mobile, and, to avoid detention, they must be marked with their destined landing, and accompanied with bills of lading, with the words "through freight" upon them. For further particulars, apply to R. GEDDES, Agent Mail Line, 10 Bank Place.
E. H. WINGATE, Agent Canal Line, 28 Poydras st.
New Orleans, December 23, 1850. d23 tf

DOLBEAR'S WRITING ACADEMY,

56 Canal street.

Citizens and strangers are invited to visit my new establishment. Ladies are taught an elegant and fashionable style of writing in a few easy lessons.

BOOK-KEEPING CLASSES as usual.

CHILDREN, as well as adults, are taught a finished business hand.

Gentlemen are qualified as TEACHERS of Penmanship.
ja2 2t 2tp RUFUS DOLBEAR, 56 Canal street.

A New Year's Gift,

FOR ONE DOLLAR.

The subscribers are agents for "THE MENTOR," a Magazine for YOUTH, edited by the Rev. H. HASTINGS WELD, and published at Philadelphia, monthly. It is intended that the contents shall be of the highest order of merit, moral and literary, such as every parent, of all denominations of Christians, will approve—and to contain in each volume six splendid Steel Engravings, by SARTAIN, and a large number of wood cuts. The subscription price is only ONE DOLLAR for one year. What more appropriate and beautiful Gift could be selected? Specimens of the work may be seen at DEERING & WILEY'S Office,
ja1 6t In Sheldon & Potter's Paper store, No. 37 Camp street.

A Card.—*To the Citizens of New Orleans and vicinity.*—In anticipating a pleasant, healthy season, through the Holydays, which will be the occasion of great joy, happiness and real pleasure, I have endeavored to be fully prepared to serve immediately, at once, all orders and demands for the Substantials and Luxuries of Life, of all climes, that tend to health, strength and cheerfulness, on the most reasonable terms, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Respectfully,

CHARLES STOUGHTON,

d24 2ptf Grocer and Wine Merchant, No. 94 Camp st.

C. W. E. PERKINS. J. E. GILDEA.

PERKINS & GILDEA,

GENERAL UPHOLSTERERS,

230 Camp street, New Orleans.

All kinds of work in the above line will be attended to WITH PROMPTNESS AND DISPATCH.

Persons extending to us their patronage, may rely upon our fulfilling our engagements to the hour.

A SUPPLY OF

WINDOW SHADES, CARPETINGS, MATTINGS,

Mats, etc., constantly on hand.

HAIR, SPRING, MOSS AND STRAW MATTRESSES manufactured to order, and warranted. d31 1m

Dr. GILBERT'S CURES AGAIN.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Something over four years ago a tumor appeared above my shoulder blade, which continued to grow rapidly until it was as large as my two fists. Soon after, another appeared on the opposite side. About the middle of last May I called on Dr. S. Gilbert to examine the tumor, which he pronounced to be a fungus of the most malignant kind. As a proof, he referred to the purple streaks which appeared plainly upon the surface of the tumor, and was very doubtful whether a cure could be accomplished, and advised me to consult some other surgeon. This I refused to do. At length, I was put under treatment. My disease proved to be very stubborn, having an inclination to bleed profusely. Suffice it to say that his remedies soon overcame the growth, which was removed before a crowd of spectators, without the knife, and I am happy to state that through Divine Providence I am indebted to Dr. Gilbert's skill for my present sound and good health, which I have been enjoying for several months; and do most cordially recommend him to all who may be afflicted, believing he can cure them if in the reach of remedial agents. I have been living in this city twenty years, and can be seen at my office, Gravier street, No. ——. Artemon Hill.
New Orleans, December, 1850. d19 2ptf

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING :::: The subscribers have received a large and complete stock of Fall and Winter Fashionable Clothing and FURNISHING GOODS, comprising every article in the way of Dress suitable for the season.
NORRIS & WAY, 22 Camp street,
e24 2tp tf corner of Common, under Hewlett's Exchange

Fashionable Clothing.

No. 19 Camp street,

Opposite Hewlett's Exchange.

We are now in receipt of a complete Stock of FASHIONABLE CLOTHING and FURNISHING GOODS, comprising nearly every article in the way of Dress, suitable for the season.

THOMPSON & NIXON,

o23 2dp tf No. 19 Camp street.

TO SUGAR PLANTERS—Test between Mr. Kendall's Rusal Fire Brick, cost $8, and the Scotch Fire Brick cost $35, branded Garnkirk.

Leeds' Foundry, August 3, 1850.

At the request of Mr. Kendall we put into our furnace, in which we melt iron, one of Mr. Kendall's brick, with one of the very best Scotch Fire Brick. The Scotch Brick melted slightly; Mr. Kendall's not at all, neither broken or cracked.
LEEDS & CO.

We are filling Planters' orders and warranting our brick to stand fire, at $8 and the cartage. WM. H. EAGER,
au8 2tpf Agent Biloxi Steam Brick Works.

GROCERIES—At Wholesale—

- 500 bags prime Rio Coffee;
- 200 do Laguayra do;
- 200 do prime Java do;
- 100 bales old Government Java—direct importation;
- 100 half chests Powchong and Souchong Tea;
- 100 do Imp., Y. H. and G. P. do;
- 1 00 6lb, 12lb and canister Green do;
- 200 packages Lovering's Refined Sugar;
- 200 do Battle Ground Refinery Sugar;
- 50 hhds Refined New Orleans do;
- 200 boxes Litchfield's Pearl Candles;
- 100 do N. B. Sperm do;
- 200 do Star and Adamantine Candles;
- 3000 kegs Bridgewater, Mass., Nails;
- 1000 packages Mackerel and Codfish;
- 200 boxes Herring;
- 200 packages Holt's Buckwheat;
- 100 cases Chinese Fire Crackers;
- 500 reams Wrapping Paper;
- 2 cases Highlander Cards;
- 1000 packages MR Raisins;
- 200 boxes Layer do;
- 50 packages Sweet Malaga Wine;
- 150 frails and bags soft shell Almonds;
- 20 cases Canton Ginger....Together with a large assortment of Wines, Brandies, Tobacco, etc., for sale low to the trade, by [d18 1mdp] GOODRICH & CO.

CARPET WAREHOUSE, 23 Chartres street.—We are in constant receipt of new patterns of the following CARPETINGS, viz:

Axminster, Velvet and Brussels Tapestry;
3-ply, Brussels, Ingrains, Venetians;
Figured Baize and Linen Crumb Cloths, Window Shades; Hair Cloth, Stair Rods, Table and Piano Covers; Mattings.
Floor Oil Cloth, from 3 to 24 feet wide, new patterns, etc.
All of which we offer at the lowest market prices.
d30 6tdp A. BROUSSEAU & CO.

CARPETING, CURTAINS, etc.—We are in receipt of, and offer for sale at low prices, choice styles of CARPETING, etc.:

Velvet Wilton Tapestry Carpeting;
English Three-thread Tapestry Brussels Carpeting;
Imperial Three-ply Ingrain do;
Superfine, Fine and Common Ingrain do;
Rugs, Baizes, Bordered Crumb Cloths, Stair Linen;
Stair Rods, Transparent Shades, etc;
Floor Oil Cloth, 3 to 24 ft. wide, cut to any size, and put down at short notice;
Curtain Materials: Silk and Wool 7-4 rich Curtain Damask, new style;
6-4 Worsted rich Curtain Damask, new style;
Embroidered Lace and Muslin Curtains;
10-4 extra rich (felt embroidery) Dobbinet Curtains latest patterns;
Window Cornices, Pins, Loops, Tassels, Cords, etc;
For sale low, by CHITTENDEN & DAMERON,
n11 2dptf 28 Chartres st., and 27 Customhouse st.

WINDOW GLASS—2,000 Boxes Window Glass, assorted sizes and qualities, are offered for sale at prices lower than before sold in New Orleans. Builders, Grocers and Dealers are invited to examine, and inquire the prices before purchasing.
NATHAN JARVIS & CO.,
n22 Corner of Magazine and Common streets.

LIQUIDATION.—The undersigned, being about to retire from the Dry Goods business, will from this date, offer their large and elegant stock, of their own importation, at prices which will make it an object for buyers to examine. Should the entire stock not be sold by the 1st February next, we will close it at auction.
n28 2dp tf P. & E. REILLY & CO.,
Corner Camp and Royal streets.