Amusements — This Evening.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—The Irish Ambassador—Teddy the Tiler—The Stay Boy.

PLACIDE'S VARIETIES.—North and South—New Year's Holyday.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—The Wit of Uxbridge—The Gentleman in Black.

DAN RICE'S CIRCUS.—Equestrian entertainments.

Auction Sales — This Day.

SYKES, HYDE & CO. will sell, at 11 o'clock, on the Levee, between the Markets, First Municipality—Cargo of bark Sarah Ann, from Malaga.

J. S. BLACKE & Co. will sell, at 10 o'clock, at 77 Chartres—Perfumeries, Toys, etc.

F. H. PETTIJOHN will sell at 10 o'clock, at No. 8 Canal—Pianos, French Drills, etc.

VINCENT & Co. will sell, at 10 o'clock, at No. 54 Perdido street—Contents of a Wine Store, Horse and Wagon.

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

HARMONY DIVISION No. 15, at Crystal Fount Hall, No. 222 Tchoupitoulas street, at half-past 7 o'clock.

DAUGHTERS of Temperance.

OLIVE BRANCH UNION No. 1, at Good Hope Chapel, Algiers, at half-past 8 o'clock.

The Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL
Of the Council of the Second Municipality.

NEW ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, JANUARY 6, 1851.

THE RIGHT FEELING IN CATAHOULA.—A letter from a correspondent on Black River says: "Your paper takes a high stand here with the democrats as well as whigs, on account of its Union articles. You know that Black River is, and always was, democratic; but there is not one here so strong for party as to be a democratic for any office—of that I can assure you." This is the parish in which is published the *Advocate*, the only paper in the State which advocates disunion, and yet nominates Fremont for the next presidency.

THE EIGHTH.—This anniversary is to be celebrated with unusual splendor. The entire military strength of the city will be under arms, and all the civil associations will swell the cortege. The oration will be delivered by Col. H. W. Palfrey. He was himself an actor in that eventful day; and, like Xenophon, will speak with the authority of a witness. An immense platform is now in the course of rapid construction in Lafayette Square. Heretofore, the ceremonies have been at the Cathedral; but that has been pulled down, and the new one is not completed, so the pageant is transferred to the Square.

The Secretary of the Association of Veterans, in his call for the meeting of the Veterans, requested the colored men, who took part in the battle, to meet their companions in arms, and take some part, however humble, in the celebration of the event: "*Louisiana Association of Veterans of '14 and '15.*—The members of this society are requested to meet at the St. Louis Exchange, on Wednesday, 8th January, at nine o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of assisting in the ceremonies of the day. . . . All the defenders of New Orleans, of 1814 and '15, are invited to unite with us in the celebration of this anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans.

"The officers and soldiers of Majors Lacoste and D'Aquin's battalions of colored men are also invited to meet us at the same time and place. By order, H. W. PALFREY, Sec'y."

The association thought that as these men were not too humble to share in the *toil and dangers* of the battle, they might not be deemed unworthy to participate in the oration. The colored soldiers were near the centre of Jackson's lines, and received the brunt of the enemy's attack, side by side with the American soldiers. As in the battle they were in the front rank, let them at least form the rear of the "peaceful march."

"He to-day that sheds his blood with me
Shall be my brother; be he ne'er so vile,
This day shall gentle his condition."

General Jackson, in his general orders of January 21, 1815, thus speaks of these colored men:

"The two corps of colored volunteers have not disappointed the hopes that were formed of their courage and perseverance in the performance of their duty.

"Majors Lacoste and D'Aquin, who commanded them, have deserved well of their country.

"Captain Savary's conduct has been noticed in the account rendered of the battle of the 23d December, and that officer has since continued to merit the highest praise."

JACKSON'S MONUMENT.—A meeting has been called by the Mayor and Recorders, to devise ways and means for the erection of a monument to Gen. Jackson. This ought to have been done long ago. Whatever may be thought of this great man, as a statesman, the citizens of New Orleans are united in their admiration of his military character. The city owes it to its character to erect a monument to its defender. We hope the rotunda of the St. Louis will be thronged by our grateful citizens, and effective measures adopted to rescue the city from the charge of neglect and ingratitude.

We are under many obligations to Senator Clemens for valuable public documents.

Charlotte Cushman commenced an engagement in Louisville, on the night of the 30th.

We are pleased to notice in the Washington city papers, that R. H. Marr, Esq., of this city, was admitted an Attorney and Counsellor of the U. S. Supreme Court, on the 23d ult.

"THE STRANGER."—The Mobile Herald, we are happy to perceive, concurs in our condemnation of this play. A communication has been handed us, written by a German, who attempts to condemn Mentzel's criticism. However estimable the writer may be in private life, we are not disposed to fill our columns with his incubrations, and have long since declined his favors. Kotzebue's "Stranger" is not *now* an acting drama on the higher German stage. As to his elevation in society, he received honors and rewards from the Russian Emperor for betraying his country, and a band of young men, students at one of the German Universities, determined to take his life. They drew lots, and it fell on Sand, who accomplished the deed. A licentious writer, a venial statesman, a traitor to the liberties of his country, his life paid the penalty of his mercenary treason, while an improved public taste has banished his dramas from the German stage, and they will not long continue to be tolerated on the American.

THE HISTRIONICS.—To-night is Mrs. Stuart's benefit. This lady has, from the opening of the theatre, been its main support. Ready at all times to perform in any character, she has the esteem and regard of the cultivated circle who compose the audience. She is entitled to a full house on her own account. Mr. Neafie has generously volunteered his services at considerable inconvenience to himself. They will appear as *Beatrice* and *Benedict*. The audience were highly pleased with Mr. Neafie's *Othello*, and many have expressed a wish to see him in comedy.

MODEL CIRCUS.—This establishment, located on Washington Square, is, we are glad to find, in the full tide of success. The acts and scenes in the circle are truly wonderful, and well worthy the patronage of the citizens of the Third Municipality. The indefatigable manager, Mr. Lutherne, seems to spare no pains or expense to make his establishment equal to any concern of the kind in the city, while our old friend Lake, the clown, is on hand to chase away the "blues." Madam Nunn, the lady equestrian, and Mrs. Lake will, with the whole strength of the company, contribute their share for the gratification of a discriminating public.

We would call attention to an advertisement in another column of a Youth's Magazine, entitled the "Mentor," published at the office of the Episcopal Recorder, Philadelphia. It is not, however, an *Episcopal* Magazine, but desirable for any family circle. We have examined a copy, and cheerfully recommend it to every parent. Deering & Wiley, 87 Camp street, general newspaper agents, have samples of the "Mentor."

The cargo of bark Sarah Ann, from Malaga, will be sold at auction this day, at eleven o'clock, by Sykes, Hyde & Co., on the Levee, between the markets, First Municipality. The cargo is in fine order, and all of John Gire's packing. Being the last cargo of the season, purchasers would do well to attend. For particulars see advertisement under auction head.

SPALDING AND ROGERS' CIRCUS.—This celebrated establishment, known at the North as the leading Circus on the Continent, we are credibly informed will open in the American Theatre, on next Saturday night. When DR. SPALDING visited this city last, he introduced to a Southern public most of the noteworthy artistes who adorn the profession; MADAME MACARTE, NED KENDALL, CHARLES ROGERS, DAN RICE, etc., etc.; and he has now in his train features equally new and important, which have accumulated upon his hands at the North, and will here be fresh and attractive. These well known managers have evinced an enterprise in their profession, which has won them fortune and an enviable reputation throughout the country; and the announcement that their establishment is about to be introduced into the American Theatre, can hardly fail to excite a sensation in amusement going circles.

THE SUSQUEHANNA.—A Philadelphia correspondent of the New York Herald writes:

"The U. S. steamship Susquehanna had steam applied to her engine yesterday for the first time, and so far every thing has worked beautifully, doing great credit to the builders, Messrs. Merrick and Sons, of this city. The main complement of men, three hundred, have arrived here, and are ready to embark. She has over eight hundred tons of Virginia bituminous coal in her coal bunkers, and her armament and stores for a three years' cruise are on board, with provisions for a week allowed for her to run to Norfolk, Va. The completion of her fitting is delayed until her arrival there. She is now in charge of Capt. William Inman, who is now permanently attached to her. It is now understood that the Susquehanna is to be attached to the East India station, as the flag ship of Commodore John H. Aulick. She is to go out by the way of California, and as she will probably return home by way of Cape Horn, she will probably make a complete voyage around the world."

MCKEEHIL, the young giant, is being exhibited in Boston. He is but nineteen years of age, stands nearly seven feet seven inches in height, and weighs within a fraction of four hundred pounds. Where's Tom Thumb?

The Suit against the Municipality.

From the declarations with which the Delta opened its leader of yesterday, we were led to expect that whatever might be the errors of its reasoning, and however false might be its conclusions, that at least there would be no expressions or arguments used which would be calculated to mislead the public as to the facts; we had read but a small portion of the article before this impression was destroyed. In reference to the suit recently instituted by the State Bank of Louisiana *vs.* the Municipality, the Delta says, "we shall not stop to inquire whether the particular obligations sued on, formed a portion of those transferred from the City Bank, and which were purchased by the latter institution at eighty cents on the dollar." And after this remark it goes on to argue that, for various reasons, the Attorney of the Municipality should contest the claim. It can scarcely be supposed that the Delta was so ignorant of the subject on which it was writing, as not to know that it was impossible for suit to be instituted on the bonds sold to the City Bank at eighty cents on the dollar, for as yet these bonds are not due; and, of course, the Municipality is not in default.

If its zeal to lay correct information before the public had not been so great, it was easy for the Delta to have ascertained the exact character of the obligations on which this suit is brought. Had this been done it would have found that this suit is brought upon notes maturing at different and short intervals. And upon farther inquiry, it would have ascertained that these notes had been given for interest paid in New York, by the City Bank, and for cash advances made to the Treasury. This information was as accessible to the Delta as to us, and we leave it to them to reconcile their declarations with their neglect to obtain it. The known intelligence of the editors of the Delta forbids the supposition that they did not know this suit was not founded upon the obligations sold to the City Bank at 80 cents on the dollar. The whole tenor of their article is to make a false issue, and thus lead their readers to an incorrect conclusion.

Much of the Delta's article is taken up with remarks on the sale of the bonds of the Municipality to the City Bank at 80 cents on the dollar, and it says that the Municipality has been "diddled" out of a large amount, "through the contracts which Mr. Peters, Municipal Financier, made with Mr. Peters, Bank President." Now it would be presuming too much on the ignorance of the Delta to suppose it was not acquainted with the facts connected with the sale of the bonds to the City Bank at 80 cents on the dollar. Does not the Delta know that James H. Caldwell, Esq., was chairman of the committee that made the sale of these bonds. If the facts connected with the sale of these bonds are not fresh in the memory of the Delta, we advise it to consult the records of the Council, for otherwise it might fall upon its friends, instead of the devoted head of Mr. Peters.

The Delta is equally unfortunate in its reference to the sale of the Municipal assets in 1847. This is the first instance we have seen, in which any blame has been laid to Mr. Peters for the disastrous transactions of that year. Has the Delta forgotten that a large majority of the Council was opposed to Mr. Peters, and does not the Delta recollect that Mr. M. M. Reynolds was during that year chairman of the Finance Committee. The political friends of the Delta will not thank it for this reference to the transactions of that memorable year. In its article, the memory of the Delta seems singularly at fault; and when it intends again to be very cautious in its statements, we advise it to refresh its memory by a reference to the record. It is very dangerous to write about statutes or statistics, without having the documents at hand.

The Fisk Library.

We took occasion, several days ago, to commend to public attention an extract from the January number of *De Bow's Review*, in which a plan is proposed for carrying out and giving effect to the munificent legacy of the late Abijah Fisk, and the donation added to it by his brother and esteemed citizen, Alvarez Fisk, for the establishment in New Orleans of a *Free Public Library*.

We have since paid a special visit to the Library building, on the corner of Customhouse and Bourbon streets, and conversed with the Librarian, who corroborates the opinion ventured by us, that in its present shape and organization the Fisk Library is but a mockery, conducted at large expense, and without any beneficial public results.

Here is a building which, on a fair estimation, should rent for $1200 per annum, exclusive of the Library Hall, the whole emoluments of which are given to a gentleman who opens and closes the doors, and acknowledges himself that it is the rarest thing in the world that he is favored with a visitor, other than in the calls of personal friendship, or in the stealthy intrusions of those patrons of ponderous learning—*the mice!* Indeed, we never before formed so vivid a conception of what may be called the *repose* of letters as in this Hall, and marvel if a gentleman might enjoy the *otium cum dignitate* any where else in the world so well as by being made the Librarian here.

Among the mouldy and sleeping volumes, we discovered many of great value, rarely to be met with in the ordinary collections—an edition of the great Encyclopædia by Rees; the complete works of Cicero; the British Poets; Voltaire, in seventy-three volumes, French; the great French Dictionary of National History; sets, nearly complete, of the North American, Edinburgh, Port Folio, Analytic, and other American and foreign Reviews; the American State Papers, and many hundred volumes of Congressional Documents, etc. The collection includes several thousand volumes in English, French, Italian, etc., embracing most of the classics of these languages.

All that is needed is but an energetic movement to give to New Orleans the full benefit of this projected benefit. We believe that it can be done if the parties take hold in earnest. Mr. Fisk himself, who did us the honor of a call, expresses himself anxious to place the matter upon a proper basis, and will cheerfully co-operate in the suggestions we have made.

Nothing remains but for the University and the Council to appoint their respective committees, who shall, without delay, arrange a plan for the sale of the building, the investment in new books, the reservation of a proper hall, and the general details of a FREE LIBRARY establishment.

THE FORREST QUARREL.—The New York Star fully expresses our opinion of Mrs. Voorhes' affidavit. It exposes the cowardly attack made on her reputation by garbled extracts from her letters, which are made to express, or rather to hint, ideas the very reverse of hers. How is it that husbands manage to possess themselves of the correspondence of their wives? We think it is a modern invention. A man, perhaps, could not be convicted of larceny, if indicted for stealing his wife's letters; but, certainly, he would be considered as disgraced by the theft.

The affidavit of Mrs. Voorhes is a document of great force and clearness, and will, unquestionably, produce a powerful impression. Some portions of it are very touching, and it is calm and dignified throughout. Her explanations of the passages in her letter, relied upon by Mr. F. as evidence against her character, are given in a most natural, simple, and apparently candid manner.

It is much to be regretted that this family quarrel has been obtruded upon public attention, and we believe Mr. Forrest himself will one day think so.

The impression unfavorable to Mrs. Forrest has been, in a great measure, removed, by the affidavits of herself and others. Nothing remains against her but the Consuelo letter, and even that is forgotten in the brutal conduct of her husband. *Othello* has been his favorite character, why not act it out? It would have been far nobler than this disgusting war of affidavits.

We have had Mr. Forrest's story, and now the affidavits on the other side are coming before the public. 11 of them, viz.: those of W. A. Howard, Richard S. Willis, John H. Rich, (of the gymnasium in Broadway,) Nathaniel Parker Willis, G. W. Jamison, Granby Calcraft, (British packet agent,) Samuel M. Raymond, Parke Godwin, Henry Panton, F. O. Darley, and Margaret E. Voorhes, have already been published, and Mrs. Forrest's own statement will be next in order. These affidavits deny in the most positive terms the criminating portion of the testimony given by Mr. Forrest, his housekeeper, Mrs. Underwood, and the other witnesses on his able. Many of the facts which Mr. F. has brought forward as evidence against his wife, are explained in a manner that, unprejudiced persons will deem satisfactory, and if both parties have now said their say, we cannot believe that either public opinion or the law's award will pronounce Mrs. Forrest guilty.

THE REJECTED ALDERMAN.—The Delta declines to reply to our reasoning, but contents itself with talking of the "extraordinary idea," and "preposterous assumption" of the Crescent. When the Major takes out his mandamus he must have something more to the purpose than any thing yet urged in print. We have endeavored to prove that the duly qualified elector under the constitution, is he who has resided two years in the State, and the last year in the precinct in which he offers to vote.

This position as yet has been assailed only by such assertions of the Delta, as "extraordinary idea," and "preposterous assumption." If no other arguments are used "our castle's strength will laugh such sieges to scorn." The only Burnham wood to which we surrender, must be a legal argument. The Delta, already sickened with an ague, has been at ignominious retreat.

The steamship Falcon, which temporarily takes the place of the Ohio, left New York for this port on the 26th. She will bring the California mails and passengers. She should have arrived by this time.

THE DON QUIXOTE OF THE ATTAKAPAS.—The Hon. Isaac E. Morse, the Representative of the Fourth Congressional District, is in private life one of the most entertaining men. His constituents are so captivated with his amusing stories, that they pardon his vagaries in Congress. Last winter he opposed the Free Land Law, and denounced the squatters. We can imagine the Colonel riding up to a gathering of his constituents in the swamps of Catahoula or the Atchafalaya, their brows lowering with indignation at the man who had ridiculed and denounced them in Washington. We can see the frank, open, hearty manner in which he accosts them; how he abuses the *Press*, and their one-sided and garbled accounts; and how with consummate art he leads them off from the dangerous topic, and finally wins their hearts by the recital of the story of "the man in the wheelhouse," a story not exactly fitted for the parlor, but which in a grog-shop, after generous libations of whisky, is a most telling argument to prove the fitness of the gallant Colonel to represent his District. But how he will escape from the indignation of the Press, will puzzle his ingenuity. He opposed the reduction of the postage on newspapers, because they were injurious to the morals of the people. Some years ago Mr. Wise rejoiced that there was no paper published in his District. Mr. Morse seems to out-Herod even him. We shall yet see who will be unhorsed in the encounter—the Knight, or the Press.

For the Crescent.

Fisk Free Library.

Edit. Crescent—The article published by you last week, from Professor DeBow's Review, in relation to the Fisk Free Library of this city, must have given rise to many inquiries about it, and has been well calculated to call the attention of the citizens, and especially the Fathers of our city, to its *neglected* condition.

It is, indeed, to be sincerely regretted that this munificent bequest is likely to meet with the fate that seems now to threaten it. And we cannot but think it the place and bounden duty of the City Council to look at once into its condition, and to carry out the plan, as proposed by Mr. French on behalf of the donor, in his letter to the Mayor, of the 12th March 1847, and which was accepted by him "as a wise and good one, and replete with sound suggestions," and not suffer this noble bequest to be frustrated by a close, *don't-care* and niggardly policy.

In Boston, a few months ago, the sum of only *one thousand* dollars was left by a gentleman to found a free library on precisely the same plan as this; and, although it has been but a few months since the donation was made, we are now informed that some thousands of dollars have been collected to form a fund for the purchase of new books, while the City Councils took it in hand, voted it an annual contribution, and it now is numbered, and has taken its place, among the most favored institutions of the city. Why cannot our city take this institution under its protection, and do the same thing for it? Why suffer years to pass away, and its means to be squandered to satisfy any party or petty sectional jealousies in regard to it.

It is a matter to be deeply regretted, that politics or sectional jealousies should ever be allowed to interfere with the success of institutions calculated to promote, among our population, a higher degree of intelligence, and to place within their reach the means of acquiring not only practical and useful, but literary and scientific information. While Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, have, from much smaller beginnings, reared up noble libraries, and established a fame throughout the world for their literary and scientific institutions, with able and accomplished lecturers in every department of human learning, throwing out the lights of science, and encouraging the youth to avail themselves of the invaluable facilities afforded them for intellectual improvement, this city seems to have lagged far behind, and, indeed, to have done but little to obviate so unfortunate and discreditable a condition of things. With your permission, Messrs. Editors, I shall continue my remarks on this subject at another time.

FRANKLIN.

FITTING OUT OF THE U. S. SHIP OHIO.—We learn, says the Boston Transcript of the 24th ult., that orders have been received at the Charlestown Navy Yard, to fit out this noble vessel with the utmost dispatch. She is probably destined to convey the United States tribute to the World's Fair at London. This will be gratifying news to the Charlestown mechanics.

THE RELEASE OF THE CONTOY PRISONERS.—The National Intelligencer, referring to its statement that information had been received at the Department of State of the issuing of orders *by* the Spanish government for the *release* of the remainder of the *Contoy* prisoners, says:

"The mere statement of the naked fact does not, we understand, do justice to the course of the Spanish government in regard to the matter; and, therefore, we embrace this occasion to add, that the release of the surviving Contoy prisoners was a voluntary act of grace on the part of the Queen's government, designed to manifest her respect for the sentiments of good will and good feeling which have been avowed by the American Government, and especially by the Secretary of state, in regard to the affairs of Cuba. It seems to us to be due to the liberal spirit in which the course of our Government has been met by the Spanish sovereign, that the fact should be published, as it has come to our knowledge."

NAVAL.—The United States frigate Constitution was at Gibraltar on the 28th ult., and is hourly expected off this port, when she will be ordered round to Boston, where she is to be converted into a receiving ship.

The United States storeship Lexington was also at Gibraltar on the 25th ult.

The frigate St. Lawrence, lately arrived, is actively fitting out for sea.

Commander Barron has been ordered to the command of the U. S. sloop-of-war John Adams, destined for the coast of Africa, the health of Commander Upshur preventing his assuming com and, and Commander Green to the sloop-of-war Decatur, now fitting for sea at Portsmouth New Hampshire.

Lieut. G. T. Sinclair has been ordered to the sloop-of-war Germantown, now equipping at Brooklyn Navy Yard. Destination the coast of Africa, as the flag ship of Commander Lavalette. [Norfolk Herald, 28th ult.

GEN. QUITMAN AND THE CUBA EXPEDITION.—A Washington letter in the N. Y. Journal of Commerce says:

"The government has information concerning Gov. Quitman's participation in the late Cuban invasion, which will be sufficient to convict him, or a dozen men, ten times over, of the charge brought against him. The Federal Executive is determined, it is said, that he shall be brought to trial under the laws. But Governor Quitman will resist the process while he remains Governor. Should Judge Gholson decide that Quitman is answerable to the process, the Marshal of Mississippi will arrest him and take him to Louisiana. If not, the United States Marshal of Louisiana will be instructed to serve the process upon him, and he will be supported by the whole power of the United States."

APPOINTMENTS FOR NEW MEXICO.—A Washington correspondent writes under date of 23d ult. as follows:

"All the appointments of the Territorial Government in New Mexico, which were necessarily delayed until the official assent of Texas to the bill establishing the boundary and granting indemnity, was obtained, were communicated to the Senate this morning. Mr. Calhoun, of Georgia, formerly Consul at Havana, and now acting as Indian Agent in New Mexico, has been elevated to the gubernatorial chair, while Mr. Smith, the recent Territorial Delegate, has been made Secretary. The Judges have been selected from the Territory. All these appointments are satisfactory, and creditable to the administration."

The two Judges for California were also nominated to-day. Mr. Curry being assigned to the Northern, and Mr. Jones, formerly of Louisiana, to the Southern District.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The finances of this State are in a prosperous condition. The receipts into the treasury during the present year reach the large sum of $4,438,131 51, and, after meeting all expenses, there is on hand the handsome available balance of $754,252 51.

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH SHIP-BUILDING.—The London Times lately devoted a leading article to American naval architecture, and acknowledged the great superiority of American vessels in point of speed over British vessels; but it says "that England must run a race with her gigantic and unshackled rival; she must build fast vessels for the long voyages, which otherwise will fall into American hands; and, as the navigation laws have been repealed, we will now all start together, with a fair field and no favor. The American captain can call at London, and the British captain can pursue his voyage to New York. Who can complain? Not we. We trust that our countrymen will not be beaten; but if they should be, we shall know that they deserve it."

ALARMING SCENE IN A THEATRE.—During the performance on the night of the 24th, at Niblo's theatre, N. Y., Miss Adele Lehman, was ascending a short ladder, which had been placed too near the lights at one of the wings, when her dress, being made of very light material, instantly took fire, and in a moment she was enveloped in flames. One of the Ravels instantly seized a blanket which was fortunately at hand, and wrapping it around her, extinguished the flames, but not until she was very seriously burned. The lady will probably be unable to resume her duties for several days.

Prentice says the Legislature of South Carolina, before its adjournment, passed a law prohibiting under heavy penalties, captains of vessels owned in that State, *from consulting the North Star.*

LAKE SUPERIOR.—Six years ago, says the Detroit Free Press, there were but two vessels of any kind on this Inland Sea, and no more than one or two white families between the Sault St. Marie and La Pointe, a distance of 400 miles. Now there are three large propellers, six or eight sail vessels, four light-houses, and several thousand inhabitants scattered along the coast. The climate is healthy and invigorating; the water pure and transparent; the fish abundant and most delicious; the soil produces the finest potatoes and other vegetables in the world, and copper, iron and other valuable minerals are found in inexhaustible quantities. A ship canal of less than one mile in length, at a cost of not over a half million of dollars, would connect this rich and extensive mineral Lake region with all the commercial ports of the world.

MISS JULIA DEAN has been re-engaged at the theatre in Mobile.

The case of the fugitive slave, Long, is still under consideration in the city of New York.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT—*By and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate.*—J. M. Jones, of San Jose, California, to be District Judge of the United States for the Southern District of California.

J. L. Petigru, of South Carolina, to be Attorney of the United States for the District of South Carolina.

Hugh O'Neal, of Indiana, to be Attorney of the United States for the District of Indiana.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot, learns that Allen A. Hall, recently Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and more recently editor of the Republic, has been appointed Superintendent of the Custom House, Monroe Hospital, at San Francisco.

THE AUSTRIAN DIFFICULTIES.—The difficulty between the State Department in Washington, and Mr. Hulseman, the Austrian Charge, are said to be in a way of settlement. The latest accounts state that Governor McCurdy, who has been appointed as Charge to Austria, received his commission, together with full instructions from the Secretary of State, before he left Washington, and will present his credentials on his embassy early in January.

THE WEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.—In 1840 the whole real and personal property in Massachusetts State was valued at two hundred and ninety-nine millions. It will not now be less than five hundred millions. This is an immense increase.

DROWNED.—A man, by the name of Patrick Dillon, late of the First Mississippi Regiment, was drowned on the 26th inst., in attempting to cross Coles Creek, between Fayette and Greenville Mississippi.

The State Prison of Maine was burned down on the 24th ult. It is in the town of Thomaston, and the walls enclose a large quarry of limestone. Much of the Thomaston lime comes from this quarry.

THE PAINE LIGHT.—The North American, of Philadelphia, has an article on this subject, which gives the best account of the alleged discovery. "Supposing Mr. Paine to have actually discovered a mode of decomposing water, cheaply and in quantity, by a simple electrical arrangement, (and there is the grand doubt and the great secret,) there remains to be decided the question whether the hydrogen derives an illuminating quality from passing through the oil of turpentine, as alleged by him, without carrying away with it any portion of the latter, or whether this is not sensibly vaporized and consumed in the operation, the consumption being in exact proportion with the quantity of light obtained. There is nothing new in the process of giving luminosity to the flame of hydrogen by impregnating it with the vapor of oil of turpentine. It is an old and common experiment. The only novelty about it in Mr. Paine's case, is the allegation that the oil of turpentine does not consume; whereas in everybody's else hand it does consume, and that pretty rapidly; this consumption rendering it—without speaking of the expense of generating the hydrogen—a tolerably costly, as well as somewhat dangerous vehicle of illumination."

A MONSTER SHIP.—We learn that Jabez William & Son, ship-builders, of Williamsburgh, are to commence early next spring, a clipper ship for a mercantile house in this city, engaged in the Liverpool trade, of the enormous size of 2800 tons. Her length will be 230 feet, or seven feet longer than the United States ship-of-the-line Pennsylvania. In this respect, however, her dimensions do not exceed those of the great ship which has just been commenced by Wm. H. Webb for N. L. & G. Griswold; but in consequence of an increased depth and breadth of beam, she will be some 200 tons larger. No merchant vessel has ever been built at all approaching her in point of magnitude. She is to have three decks, and will be able to carry a vast number of passengers. [N. Y. Jour. Com.

"Such war the immortals waged: such horrors rend
The world's vast concave, when the gods contend.
First silver-shafted Phœbus took the plain."

The Charleston News, speaking of the debate on "Federal Relations," in the South Carolina Legislature, says:

"Our own opinion is that South Carolina will not act as her dignity demands. Thousands of her young Apollos stand with bows drawn, ready to discharge their arrows; but they will pause, if respects to our sister Southern states demand a pause. They are not willing to show a disposition to appropriate all the indignation of the times, and, however ardent, wait for Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia."

During the siege of Troy the gods came down to earth and "played the devil" with the affairs of men, and Farther Jupiter was obliged to make a special decree prohibiting the celestials from taking part in mortal combat under pain of being "thrown sky-high."

"What god but enters you forbidden field,
Who yields resistance, or but wills to yield,
Back to the skies with shame he shall be driven," etc.

But we thought, after the wholesome warning given them by the king of the gods, they would not interrupt us at this day. More than a score of centuries has passed by since the god of the silver bow was seen shooting his arrows at mortal men. The warning given by the fate of Niobe and her children has been long forgotten. Even the voice of Apollo has long been unheard upon the earth, and the oracles of Delphi, of Claros, of Delos, long ago ceased to give responses. We confess that we had no expectation of seeing Apollo upon the earth again—

"But soft, behold, he where he comes again"

like Hamlet's ghost, when we thought him gone forever. And not one Apollo merely has come; but during his long absence from earth he has multiplied himself, till now we have an army of young Apollos twanging their silver bows! They have come down, not to pursue Daphnes or weep over Coronises; but the lords of the unerring bow stand in the cotton fields and rice swamps of South Carolina, each of them with

"The arrow bright
With an immortal's vengeance; in his eye
And nostril beautiful disdain, and might
And majesty that flash their lightnings by,
Developing in that one glance the Deity."

Each one has bidden farewell to the weeping muses, given a parting kiss to Latona and Diana, who hung upon the neck of each of them, begging him not to expose his valuable person unnecessarily to harm; where the army of Apollos stands, with 300,000 dollars appropriated for their subsistence! O for some Homer to imitate in his deathless line the clanging of their silver bows! See them as they stand, each one an incarnation of the Beautiful!

"In his delicate form—a dream of love,
Shaped by some solitary nymph, whose breast
Longed for a deathless lover from above,
And maddened in that vision—are expressed
All that ideal beauty ever blessed.
The mind within is most unearthly mood,
When each conception was a heavenly guest—
A ray of immortality, and stood
Statelike around until they gathered to a god!"

What can we poor mortals do in a contest with such an army! As Apollo in other days said to the son of Tydeus,

"Distance immense! between the powers that shine
Above, eternal, deathless, and divine.
And mortal man—a wretch of humble birth,
A short-lived mortal in the dust of earth!"

But it is a satisfaction to know that they are willing to wait before they shoot—that they consent for a while to

"Smothe their rage and hush the stern debate."

In the meantime, while they stand with bows drawn, and nostrils snorting with "beautiful disdain," the Daphnes may roam unfollowed through the woods, the Coronises may prove unfaithful without exciting jealousy, the Niobes may boast of their children without being punished. Apollo's lyre will be silent; but it has not been decided to stop the music of the spheres. Nor do we believe that there is to be any interference with either the diurnal or annual motions of the earth. The Ohio, we feel authorized to state, is permitted to flow in its usual channel, whatever course may be taken in regard to other rivers. Besides, the Phœbus-Apollos will not always stand with their bows stretched. Horace, who is good authority, tells us that Apollo does not always stretch his bow—"*Neque semper Arcum tendit Apollo.*" [Louisville Journal.

LOCAL NEWS.

FIFTH DISTRICT COURT—*State of Louisiana vs. the Executors of John McDonogh, et als.*—In this case the executors took a rule to quash the writ of sequestration obtained by the Attorney General, seizing the estate of McDonogh. The executors took the rule on the ground that they had been duly qualified and put in possession of the property.

Judge Buchanan delivered a written opinion, of considerable length in the case, on Saturday morning. He decided that by the provisions of the will the executors could, under no circumstances, claim the seizin of the real estate—the testator's intention being to vest the seizin of that portion of his property in certain agents and commissioners to be appointed by the universal legatees, to-wit: the cities of New Orleans and Baltimore.

The Court, after surveying the whole grounds advanced by the counsel in their arguments, comes to the conclusion that as the action in the Federal Court, brought by the heirs opposing the executors, is still pending, and the suit by the State of Louisiana, against the city, is yet to be decided, that the sequestration should be sustained until the final settlement of these suits. It felt that the Court of Chancery, if applied to, would grant the sequestration; and that instead of a receiver being appointed, the sheriff being by our laws a judicial receiver, there will be no necessity for an extra appointment of an officer to be made. The rule was dismissed.

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT.—A jury was obtained in the case of Gen. Henderson, on Saturday last. It consists of the following gentlemen: Henry Parsons, Foreman; N. H. Brigham, Ferdinand Evans, H. D. McLean, C. L. Carter, J. P. Coulon, H. E. Lawrence, W. B. McCutchens, A. H. May, Moses Greenwood, A. W. Walker, and Mathew Martin. The examination of witnesses will commence this morning.

AFFRAY.—A serious affray occurred on Saturday in the coffee-house of Garoia, at the corner of Levee and Conti streets, First Municipality. A bar keeper, named Mullarky, struck a man named John Flemming with a hatchet, inflicting wounds which, it is feared, will prove fatal. Flemming is in the hospital.

HOTEL THIEVES.—William Clifford and William Cutler, each of them the proprietor of several *aliases*, were examined before Recorder Caldwell on Saturday, on the charge of robbing one room and attempting to do likewise to several others in the Verandah Hotel. Mr. Everett, the clerk of the hotel, stated that the gentlemen had stopped there three different times, registering different names each time, and that on each occasion boarders had been robbed. They were caught on Thursday night in a passage way, and Clifford had a "confederate" or "outsider" for unlocking doors when the key happens to be on the wrong side. The accused resisted violently when an attempt was made to arrest them, and hallooed murder, watch, etc. They were both sent before the First District Court for trial.

SHARP THIEVES.—On Thursday last, two well dressed and genteel looking young men, called at the office of Dr. Farrel, in Dauphine street, and requested him to visit a patient in the lower part of the town as soon as possible. The Dr. promptly stepped into his gig and went in search of the invalid. He searched in vain, however, and when he returned to his office, he ascertained that he had been victimized, as his armoir and desk had been broken open and robbed of $115.

A DOUBLE GAME.—On Friday afternoon, two men, named John Gordon and Willis Woods, stepped into the house of Paul Tricou, on Royal street, and Wood purchased a colt for a dollar and a half, in payment of which he presented a ten dollar bill of the State Bank of Ohio, received his change and left. Immediately after Mr. Tricou discovered the note was counterfeit, and overtaking his pair of customers on the street, arrested them, and discovered that Woods, besides passing a counterfeit note on him, had stolen another bill. Both the prisoners were examined before Recorder Genois on Saturday, and were sent before the First District Court for trial.

POLICE MATTERS.—There was nothing of any interest to be obtained in the way of police items yesterday. In the Second Municipality nothing at all was done. In the First there were several arrests, but as the charges made have not been investigated, we cannot mention them.

The best way to get rid of a beggar is to offer him work. The other day we put one of this stamp to turning a grindstone in our back yard. He was to do it for a dollar an hour. He left some ten minutes from the time he commenced very suddenly, and we have never seen him since.

Arrivals at Principal Hotels .... Jan. 5.

VERANDA....R A Croft, Miss C Everett, Miss J K Boyd, Tenn; R M W Anderson, Pr Mitchel, France; T McKenzie, C Perkins, B R Bridges, Ark; W C Crane, Mrs Allen, Miss; W C Stone, J Stone, W A Edington, R N Scott, La; W C Little and lady, Tennessee.

ST. CHARLES....C G Scott, Ark; A L Guines, NO; J A McMillan, Ky; Rev Mr Thomson, La; J Hampton; Madame Amite, France; J W Hampton Jr, SC; R F Leigh, Pa; R Slaughter, Louisiana.

PLANTERS....A J Ellis, M Foster, H L Franklin, W Howell, J White, Miss; T A Grey, N Bangor, NY; W M Stafford, La.

HEWLETT'S....W Bryan, F K White, La; T J Friday, J K Martin, W S Rendall, Pa.

BANKS ARCADE....C G Henry, Miss; D D Mason, S Duffell, L Hodges, B F Hutchen, NO; W Ketchur, Ark.

Grand Vocal and Instrumental Concert
For the BENEFIT of the ORPHANS,
AT ARMORY HALL,
On WEDNESDAY, January 8, 1851.

The Grand AMATEUR CONCERT which was announced to take place at the close of the Fair, and for which twenty-four Ladies and twenty-six Gentlemen have been in active preparation and rehearsal for two months past, under the leadership of Mr. G. CURTO, will come off on WEDNESDAY, commencing at 8 P. M.

PROGRAMME—*Part First.*
1—Overture de Guillaume Tell (executed on Dreyfus's wonderful Mechanical Piano).....Rossini
2—Chœur de Jerusalem.....Verdi
3—Grand Air de Jerusalem.....Verdi
4—Air de Joseph.....Mehul
5—Duo d'Anna Bolena.....Donizetti
6—Grand Air de Nabuchodonosor.....Verdi
7—Serment d'Alfred (Grand Chœur).....Curto

☞ The Concert will be under the direction of Mr. G. CURTO as Leader.

☞ Tickets to be had of the Ladies, also at Mayo's, Tyler's, Turner's and Brown's Music Stores, and at the principal Book Stores, and Armory Hall on the night of the Concert. jan 3t

THIRTY-SIXTH ANNIVERSARY
OF THE
BATTLE OF NEW ORLEANS.

The following Programme for the celebration of this Anniversary has been adopted by the Joint Committee of the General Council and of the First, Second and Third Municipalities:

National colours will be hoisted on Tuesday, January 7, at sunset, and on Wednesday, January 8, at sunrise, noon and sunset, in Washington, Jackson and Lafayette squares.

Masters of vessels and steamers in the port of New Orleans are requested to have their colours hoisted from sunrise until sunset on the 8th of January.

A Procession will be formed on Canal street at 11 o'clock, A. M., under the direction of Col. C. A. LABUZAN, Grand Marshal.