A large meeting of citizens was held last evening, pursuant to a notice at the Merchants' Exchange, to adopt measures for the prompt rebuilding of the St. Charles Hotel.

On motion of Mr. C. Fellowes, Mr. John M. Bell was appointed Chairman, and W. S. Pickett, Secretary.

Mr. Bell, on taking the Chair, delivered a neat and appropriate speech, returning his thanks for the compliment, and explaining briefly the object of the meeting. He remarked, in conclusion, that he thought the merchants and citizens could take no steps in the matter, with propriety, until the views of the present Company could be ascertained. He saw that Mr. Edgerton was present, and presuming that he was acquainted with the wishes of the present Board of Directors, he hoped he would present them.

Mr. Edgerton remarked that he did not feel authorized to speak the views and wishes of the Company, but would give his own as one of the stockholders, and a member of the Board of Directors, elected that day. He said he had stated distinctly that he would not serve, unless it was the intention of the Company to rebuild the hotel without delay, and he believed that but one feeling existed among the members of the present Company. He stated that the charter authorized the sale of twenty thousand shares of stock of twenty-five dollars each; that thirteen thousand five hundred had been sold, and the Company found it unnecessary to sell the remaining six thousand five hundred shares. One thousand of the shares sold had been bought in for account of the Company, leaving seven thousand five hundred shares unsold. He thought these might now be offered for sale, and that the proceeds, with the amount to be collected from the Insurance Offices, with the foundations already laid, and the old materials, would be nearly or quite sufficient to rebuild the hotel. He knew the pride which was felt in it by our citizens generally. It was the most beautiful edifice he had ever seen, and constituted the chief ornament of our city. Its celebrity was not confined to the South, or even to this country, but extended to almost every part of the civilized world. He had no doubt, therefore, that our citizens would have it rebuilt, if they had to do it by subscriptions and voluntary contributions; that, however, would not be necessary.

Mr. Jacob Barker having appeared and taken his seat in the meeting while Mr. Edgerton was speaking, when he concluded, was called on for his views. He said he represented a majority of the stock of the present company, but he had not been authorized to speak for the stockholders he represented. He could only speak for himself.

He was one of the stockholders and the Secretary of the Board of Directors, and he was willing and anxious to resign and to sell out his stock. He thought this would be the wish of all the stockholders, and that it would be best for them to do so, and to allow a new company to be formed, in which they would become new stockholders to a liberal amount. He thought the Hotel might be rebuilt without going in debt. He was opposed to going in debt; pay-day would come by-and-bye, and he had no opinion of getting into the hands of the sheriff. The company owed comparatively nothing. The books were all posted and balanced, to a cent. He thought that to require the new subscribers to pay $25 per share for stock, while the value of that held by the present company is only $12 50 to $14 per share, appeared to be so unreasonable that he could not expect it to be agreed to. For one, as a new subscriber he would not agree to it, and he should blush to require such terms as one of the present stockholders.

Subscribers, said he, for the whole 20,000 shares, as per charter, at $12 50 per share, would leave $100,000 of the amount with the Company, for the 8000 shares reserved stock, in addition to the $100,000 expected to be received from Insurance Companies. Thus the Company would have the land, the foundations, and the materials, liable only for $94,000, payable in May, 1855, with seven per cent. interest, payable half yearly.

By this arrangement, he said, the new directors will have $100,000 in hand with which to commence the building. The other $100,000 would not be wanted in less than four, six, and eight months, and the present stock-holders would probably give a credit on a part of the purchase of their stock, and would also be likely to become new subscribers on the same terms with their neighbors, to a reasonable amount; but he said he only spoke for those he represented—not as a director, but with a confident belief that all would agree to those terms. Very little money would be required on making the subscriptions.

At the close of Mr. Barker's remarks, which were received with much applause,

Mr. F. A. Lumeden rose and offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That a committee of seven disinterested persons be appointed by the chairman of this meeting, to ascertain what arrangements can be made with the present stockholders of the St. Charles Hotel Company, relative to disposing of their shares in the stock of said company, and further to ascertain their views relative to disposing of their charter, site, foundations, materials, etc., and that said committee report to an adjourned meeting.

Resolved further, That said committee be instructed to inquire and report what means are necessary to reconstruct the St. Charles Hotel.

On motion of Mr. Wm. Henderson, the blank was filled with Wednesday evening, at six o'clock. The resolution was then adopted.

The Chair then appointed the following gentlemen to be of the committee:

F. A. Lumeden, H. S. Buckner, W. B. Partee, J. G. Gaines, W. E. Sewell, J. R. Marshall, W. W. Montgomery.

Mr. Lumeden requested to be excused, and James I Day was appointed in his place. On motion, the Chairman was added to the committee, and the meeting adjourned to meet on Wednesday evening next, at six o'clock.

THE LONDON INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.—The Central Executive Committee of the London Industrial Exhibition, at Washington, have addressed a letter to the President of the United States, stating the purpose of their organization and detailing their operations thus far. From the letter it appears that they are out of funds, and that sufficient is now wanted "to land and set up the products of American industry at the place of exhibition, and to pay a commissioner to oversee the same, in order that our citizens, scattered over a wide extent of territory, and unacquainted with the ordinary methods of commercial operation, should not by accident be debarred the privilege of being represented through their works of industry, science, or art." Several other reasons are also given for the necessity of such an agent being present at London, and they submit for the consideration of the President the necessity of providing means to meet the expense attending it. President Fillmore briefly replies as follows to Peter Force, Esq., chairman of the Executive Committee:

WASHINGTON, January 9, 1851.

Sir—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the letter of the Executive Committee of the 31st ultimo, stating what has been done by the committee of which you are chairman, to make the necessary arrangements and provide the necessary means to enable the citizens of this country to exhibit their articles at the World's Fair in London, and also what the executive government has promised to do in aid of the object, and informing me that there will still be a deficiency of means. The committee have most generously devoted their time and money to this laudable enterprise, without the hope of remuneration, and evidently with no other motive than to advance the interest and sustain the honor of our country. The executive power has gone to the full extent of its power in aid of the committee, and I regret extremely to say that it can do no more than it has promised.

I cannot assume to advise in this dilemma, but must leave it to the committee to adopt such course to supply the deficiency as it may judge best.

PENNSYLVANIA UNITED STATES SENATOR.—The Whig members of the Pennsylvania Legislature met in caucus at Harrisburg on the 9th, and nominated Gov. W. F. Johnston for U. S. Senator.

INDIANA U. S. SENATOR.—Hon. Jesse D. Bright has been re-elected U. S. Senator by the Legislature of Indiana.

KENTUCKY DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.—The democrats of Kentucky have nominated L. W. Powell for Governor, and Robert D. Wickliffe for Lieut. Governor.

MINISTER TO RUSSIA.—The Hon. Jos. R. Ingersoll will be appointed (says a Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun) in the place of the Hon. Neil S. Brown, resigned.

Mr. John J. Low, a retired merchant of ample pecuniary means, threw himself from a wharf at East Boston on the 10th instant; he remained in the water for twenty minutes, when he was picked up in a senseless condition. Mr. Low had been laboring under depression of spirits for several months.

Supreme Court of Louisiana.

Present all the Judges.

MONDAY, January 20, 1851.

1. CURTIS, Ch. J.....*Forgay* vs. *Lewis, Sheriff, etc.*...The Sheriff was pursuing Mr. Forgay as security for costs in a certain suit. The undertaking of Mr. Forgay was, that he would be security for the fees in that suit. The execution for costs was enjoined. Held, that the injunction should be maintained; that the surety was not bound for costs. Judgment dissolving the injunction reversed, and the injunction reinstated, etc.

2. *State of Louisiana on the relation of Prendergast* vs. *Cooper*....Prendergast sued out a writ of *quo warranto*, requiring the defendant to show cause, and he condemned to desist from exercising the office of schoolmaster, from which he had been removed in the Third Municipality. The appeal was dismissed.

3. *Collins* vs. *Pellerin*....The defendant being sued for a money demand, his lawyer pleaded compensation, when it should have been payment. The pleadings were held to be bad. Judgment was reversed, and the case remanded for new proceedings and pleadings, etc.

4. *Fullerton* vs. *Kennedy & Foster*....Suit for the price of whisky in barrels. There was a string of complicated facts on which the case turned. Judgment reversed, and a new judgment given for the defendants.

5. *Fullerton* vs. *Geddes, et al.*...This case is similar to the foregoing, and shared the same fate. Judgment for defendant.

6. ROST, J....*Mortimer* vs. *Massey*...Suit for the agency and sale of certain quack medicines. The case turned on facts, and there was judgment against the defendant for a small balance which is affirmed with costs.

7. *McBurney* vs. *Bradbury*....Suit on an attested account for materials furnished. Plea of reconvention in damages. Judgment for plaintiff affirmed.

8. *Hall* vs. *McMicken*....Suit in relation to the purchase of a sugar plantation, involving a long account of complicated transactions. Held, that the defendant was not liable. Judgment reversed, and one given for defendant.

9. *Badillon et al., Heirs at Law, etc.*, vs. *Francisco Tio*....Suit by the heirs at law of Augustin McCarty, deceased, against the defendant as testamentary Heir and Executor. Held, that the defendant was interposed as heir to receive and hold the Testator's estate, for the benefit and use of his natural children, who were incapable of taking either as heirs or legatees. Judgment reversed; and judgment is rendered for the plaintiffs as heirs at law, and requiring the defendant to deliver over the estate, and account to them.

Preston J. dissented, and delivered a separate opinion, in which he gave his views at great length, but came to the same conclusion with a majority of the Court, that the defendant, Tio, was a person interposed, and that the bequests in the will were null, etc., etc.

10. PRESTON, J....*Voigts & Jeanrenaud* vs. *Wintercost*....Appeal dismissed as frivolous, with damages and costs.

11. *Stackhouse* vs. *Steamer J. T. Doswell and owners*....Suit for damages for taking off a slave on board belonging to plaintiffs. Judgment giving damages for the illegal detention, etc., of the slave, affirmed.

12. *John Buddy* vs. *Steamer Vanlear and owners*....Suit for damages for illegally taking slave on board, etc. Slave was taken off by owner on return of boat, but died soon after, of cholera: Held, that defendants were not liable for entire loss of slave. Judgment reversed, and case remanded to ascertain damages.

13. *Myers* vs. *Wills*....Suit by a partner against his co-partner for a certain sum claimed. Judgment reversed and case remanded, to settle the partnership accounts and ascertain the balance, etc. Pleadings to be amended.

14. *Kennedy* vs. *Klopfstenberg*....Suit for the price of several old kettles, valued at $500. Judgment for a small sum was affirmed with costs.

15. *Depré f. w. c.* vs. *Dupré et al.*...Suit among heirs, involving the question of natural children or child, to inherit without being acknowledged by the mother. Held, that acknowledgment by public act was required.

Rost J. dissented, and delivered a dissenting opinion replete with ability and strong argument.

NAVAL.—The St. Lawrence is being fitted out, says the Norfolk Herald, at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, to convey the contributions of the United States to the World's Fair, and will be made ready in about thirty days. The Southampton will sail in a day or two with stores for the squadron in the North and South Pacific; and the Germantown is in a condition to set sail at any time orders are given to that effect. The Brandywine is being dismantled, and will be laid up in ordinary, and the Preble is also being dismantled after her late long continued and extensive cruise.

The U. S. steamship Saranac, Captain Tatnall, commanding, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore Foxhall A. Parker, was to sail for the West Indies on the 20th from Norfolk.

Commander John L. Saunders has been ordered to the command of the U. S. ship Pennsylvania, in the place of Commander Samuel Brown, who takes command of the U. S. ship John Adams, destined to the coast of Africa.

POVERTY AND DEATH IN BOSTON.—We make it a rule to decline publishing details of crime and poverty, which the Northern papers so frequently insert. But we cannot omit to notice this harrowing description: A young girl, only 17, formerly an operative, was seduced a few months since, brought to Boston,, and there left to die of absolute starvation and exposure. We beg leave to assure the abolitionists that the negroes belonging to the worst masters in the South, have comfortable houses, beds, blankets, and all the actual necessaries of life. Many of these philanthropists cannot be aware of the condition of poor white people at home, or they would not reserve their charity for the niggers of the South.

That our readers may have some faint idea of the apartment in which this girl died, and of the poverty to which the occupants were subjected, it may be stated that it was a cellar about a dozen feet square, and some eight or ten feet below ground, under the house No. 203, the narrow entrance to which is down a flight of seven or eight steps, and the only light is admitted through three small, dingy panes of glass. As to furniture, there was nothing in the place worthy of being designated by that name. The floor was wet and cold; an old straw bed, filled with filth, and almost soaking in water, was raised on the remnants of what was once a bedstead. In one corner was a sort of shelf or counter, on which were a few pieces of broken crockery and a bottle, and in one corner, on the floor, was a small heap of old rags, on which Margaret Moran died. The cellar, it appears, was hired of John Gary, by a woman named Eliza McGilvery, at the rate of one dollar a week rent. At the inquest this woman was used as a witness, and during her testimony stated that she kept shop there, and sold small beer and cigars. She knew Margaret in Lowell, and worked with her in the factories. Margaret drank hard and had been in the almshouse, from which place she came eight or ten days since, and has obtained her living by dancing in the cellars on the street. She had been sick three days, and on Saturday night she (McGilvery) bought *a cent's worth of milk, and gave her half of it!* Sunday morning, witness got up quite early, and found both her own clothes and those of Margaret *quite wet and frozen!* They had no wood for two days, but a police officer gave her some that morning. She knew Margaret was sick, but did not get a doctor, because she had no money. Sunday morning she went out for wood, and when she came back, about ten o'clock, Margaret was dead.

MANUFACTURING ENTERPRISE.—The Providence Journal says that a steam mill of the largest class is about to be erected in that city, which will be in full operation by Autumn, for the manufacture of mousline de laines, a new business in that section of the country. The company engaged in the enterprise are two well known firms of Providence, and one each in New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore, all merchants of the first class. At the approaching session of the General Assembly of Rhode Island, a charter will be asked for to incorporate this company, with a capital of half a million of dollars; and the business expected to be transacted by it is estimated to produce nearly a million's worth of merchandise per annum.

Upwards of two thousand of the finest oaks in the forest of Fontainebleau, whose ages range from two hundred to five hundred years have been sold, and are to be cut down this winter.

LOCAL MATTERS.

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT—*Trial of Gen. Henderson—Extends Daily*—At half-past ten o'clock on Friday last, Mr. Benton commenced the closing argument on the part of the United States, and we give an imperfect sketch of his speech on that day.

He remarked that it was upon other occasions said by a great man, whose name had been very often introduced into this discussion, that when the mariner had been tossed for many days in thick weather and on an unknown sea, he naturally thrilled himself of the nearest pause in the storm, and the first glance at the sun, to take his latitude and ascertain how far he had been driven by the elements from his true course; and he proposed that they should avail themselves of the example of the mariner. For two days, he said, they had been listening to extravagant denunciations against Spanish cruelty and British rapacity—free soilism, abolitionism and party politics, had for some purpose been introduced here, into the halls of a court of justice, by the defendant; forgetting his position as defendant, he had turned accuser, and had arraigned his own Government for supposed misdeeds; he had unjustifiably dragged into this country absent persons—the late Secretary of the Navy, together with Captain Tatnall and a Judge of a United States Court in a neighboring State. The speaker proposed to bring them back to the main issue in the cause they were sprung to try, and should endeavor to confine himself strictly to the matters involved in that issue.

He commenced fully with the defendant in saying that this was no ordinary case; the principles involved were of immense magnitude. In most cases that were submitted to juries for their consideration, the rights, duties, and obligations of individuals only were concerned, but in this case was involved not only the rights of a citizen, but the rights and duties of nations. In ordinary cases only individuals looked with solicitude to the verdict of juries, but now the eyes of the whole nation were turned towards New Orleans, to see the result of the deliberations of the jury; and when their verdict should be pronounced, it would be transmitted by the light ning to every quarter of the Republic, and when it reached the shores of the Atlantic, it would be taken, by some of those swift steamers that plough the mighty deep, to the nations of Europe, to be there again read with interest. They were, therefore, warranted in saying that this was no ordinary case.

He desired to say that in this prosecution he was actuated by no unfriendly feelings to the defendant; on the contrary, their relations, both social and professional, had always been of the most amicable character; he prosecuted him more in sorrow than in anger; but if he were the dearest friend he had on earth, if he were the brother who sucked the same breast, he would urge upon them to discharge their duty, and to pronounce without favor the verdict demanded by the law and the evidence.

He then begged to refer for a moment to some matters personal to himself; he alluded first to his correspondence with the late Secretary of State, which had been introduced in evidence by the defendant, and said that the letter of the 16th of May, in which Mr. Clayton was informed that he (the Speaker,) knew of no violations of the act of 20th April, 1818, in New Orleans, was written by him when he was ignorant of the facts; they had been most studiously and effectually concealed from the public; he could not have known them, and that as soon as he was informed of the facts, he certainly wrote his other letter qualifying the opinion given in the first, when he was ignorant of these facts, and he insisted that it was neither proper, just nor fair to hold up that letter of the 14th of May, as at all expressing his opinions upon the facts subsequently developed.

He said that complaints had been made by the defendant of the action of the Government in the affair of the Spanish Consul here, charged with the abduction of the Spanish turnkey, Rey. He vindicated the Government, and read Mr. Clayton's letter to our Consul at Havana, written by the direction of the President, demanding the immediate release of Rey, and that he be sent back to New Orleans or was would be the consequence. He was sent back—the Government had acted with uncommon promptness and energy in that case. He referred to the preliminary examination before the Commissioner in that case; and to the action of the Grand Jury; said he believed they acted conscientiously; it was not certain, however, that the Consul could have been punished, for there was no law of the United States upon the subject of abduction. He believed laws ought to be passed providing for the punishment of Consuls; he said if the remarks in relation to the Rey affair were intended to apply to his agency—(Mr. Henderson here disclaimed any such intention)—Mr. Hunton said he was satisfied. He proceeded to account satisfactorily for the attendance of the witnesses from Cincinnati in this case, which had been made matter of complaint by defendant.

He then commented on the declaration of the defendant, that he had been wronged by this prosecution—he denied that he had been wronged—he combated the astounding positions taken by the defendant, that an indictment could not be legally preferred until a warrant was issued, and a preliminary examination was had—said such a doctrine had never before been held in any court in England or America, and he verily believed one so monstrous would not have been advanced by any one who did not unite in himself both the character of attorney and client.

He admonished the defendant when he had so often pronounced the positions of his colleague in the prosecution to have been the result of either ignorance or insanity, that he should have been cautious not to subject himself to a like imputation. He said all the forms of law had been strictly observed in this prosecution.

He next noticed the position assumed by defendant that in criminal cases juries were judges of the law and the facts—Said it was true that juries had the power to decide the law against the instructions of the Court, but he insisted that it was the duty of the jury in criminal cases as in civil cases to decide according to the law, as given to them by the Court—To sustain his view, he referred to decisions, and read at length from Judge Story's decision in Dodd's case, page 242.

He then noticed at length the argument of the defendant, in which he attempted to justify the expedition against Cuba, by showing that the Government had approved of a similar expedition by General Thomas, of Louisiana, in 1836, against the Spanish Governor at Baton Rouge, and had tolerated such expeditions against Canada a few years since, and against the Mexican territory of Texas in 1836-7. He denied that any of these cases were marked by the circumstances that attended this expedition.

He said the expedition of General Thomas was not carried on from the United States against a foreign country with which we were at peace, but was an expedition to expel intruders from American soil. He stated the facts relating to it, and said that it had been settled by the action of Congress and by the Supreme Court of the United States that the territory between the Iberville and Perdido Rivers into which General Thomas marched, was a part of Louisiana at the time of the cession of Louisiana by Spain to France, in the year 1800, and by France to the United States in the year 1803; and contended there was not the slightest analogy between that expedition and the present. Nor was there any in the case of Texas. Emigrants had been invited by the Mexican authorities to Texas—they had gone from the United States, and had become citizens of that province—they revolted—they declared their independence—they unfurled their banner—they achieved their independence by their own valor. After they had taken their stand as an independent nation, individuals from the United States left them their aid to preserve their liberties, but he knew of no military expedition set on foot in the United States against Mexican territory; nor did he believe there was such an expedition as the present against Canada at the time of the disturbances there. If there was however, the actors ought to have been punished, and he believed many of our citizens were punished for participating in that insurrection. It most, however, he said, be admitted on all hands that there was in both these cases this great fact—In Texas there was open war against Mexico and a declaration of independence; in Canada there was an insurrection by the people of the province; in Cuba all was peace and tranquility—not a drum was heard—no sign of war—no appeal for aid was made—no sympathy was asked, when suddenly an unauthorized armed band of adventurers made from the United States a descent upon a peaceful town, burnt their houses, murdered their men, and ravished.

He then reviewed and commented upon Mr. Webster's correspondence with Lord Ashburton, in relation to the disturbances upon the Canada frontier. He said that Mr. Webster had never written a line, even when attempting to justify his own Government, which could be distorted into the approval of such an expedition as that under consideration;—he would be shocked to hear that the defendant had quoted him as authority for the position he had assumed.

In replying to the defendant's statement, that he did not believe Mr. Webster approved of this prosecution, he said it would not be safe for Mr. Henderson to make an appeal to Mr. Webster. He thought he was better informed as to Mr. Webster's opinions upon this subject than the defendant, but he did not feel at liberty in a prosecution of this nature to urge upon them the opinion of any individual.

He then referred to and commented on the defendant's declaration in his argument that the act of Congress under which this prosecution was instituted, "did not embody the sentiments of the nation in the cause of human liberty." He said if he intended to limit it to those who were engaged in the expedition he might admit it; but if he intended to go further, he took issue with him; he said he believed it did embody the sentiments of not only the nation, but of New Orleans and Louisiana. How, he asked, was the sentiment of the nation to be ascertained except from its laws? How was it to be collected except through that channel? If the gentleman really believed it did not embody the sentiment of the nation, he ought to have made an effort for its repeal, when he was a member of the National Councils? But he said the declaration so made was intended to have a bearing beyond the import of the words; it was intended to sustain the declaration of his witness and confederate, who upon the stand had stated, that he had no scruples in violating the law, as it went beyond the law of nations. The dangerous tendency of such sentiments was so obvious they needed no comment—sentiments more at war with social order were never uttered in the wildest days of Revolutionary France.

He then proceeded to examine and comment at length on the authorities read by defendant, and to read numerous authorities, which he contended sustained the construction given to this act by the prosecution. He contended that the law was violated by setting on foot, or providing the means for a military expedition to be carried on, although in fact the expedition might never have left the United States. He said it was not necessary to show that the military organization was perfect and complete in all its parts before leaving the territory of the United States; he said the law could not be evaded or its penalties avoided by intentionally declining to perform some one act which might be useful or even essential for perfect and complete organization; and it was equally clear that its wholesome provisions could not be defeated by stopping a day or two at Magores or Cantoy to get water. And yet these were the grounds upon which the defence was based. He believed the authorities which he had read showed, beyond all doubt, that the construction of the act contended for by defendant could not be sustained; and the defendant's argument, though on some points plausible and ingenious, was unsound and fallacious. He read from 12 Wheaton, 487; Smith & Ogden's trial; 1 Peters, C. C. R., 467; 2 Dallas; 6 Peters, 404; 7 Peters, 142.

At this point in the argument the court adjourned to Saturday at 10 o'clock. The fire on Saturday caused another adjournment, and Mr. Hunton did not conclude his argument until yesterday morning. We have the notes of his concluding remarks, and shall give them to-morrow.

ASSASSINATION.—Robert, a slave belonging to Mr. J. W. Behan, was brutally murdered in Race street on Saturday evening last. He was employed in a cotton press, and was found dead soon after leaving the office of the press for the house of his master. His neck was about half cut off, besides having terrible cuts about the head and face, and being stabbed to the heart. An arrest has been made.

THE RUINS.—More vigorous measures should be taken for pulling down the portions of the walls of the St. Charles, still standing. They are not only dangerous to citizens passing along the streets, particularly on Common street, but they are ruinous to the business of several persons in that vicinity. Common street is completely blocked up, and the buildings opposite the site of the hotel are necessarily kept closed. We trust that the evil will be remedied to-day.

MUNICIPAL BILLS.—The Mayor yesterday said the contract for cleaning the paved and unpaved streets, and keeping in repair the unpaved streets and ditches in the Second and Third Districts of the Second Municipality, for the period of two years. The contract for the Second District was taken by Patrick, at $5,380, and the Third by William Smith, at $4,350.

The contract for laying all the plank sidewalks which may be required in the Second Municipality for one year, and furnishing the materials, was adjudicated to Wm. Smith, at 12 cents per running foot. The contract for furnishing materials and repairing the wooden bridges, building new bridges and laying gunwale crossing in the Second Municipality, was adjudicated to David Moore, at the rate of five cents per run ning foot for general crossings, and four cents per foot, board measure, for bridges and repairs.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—The case of Dr. Dupas, charged with stabbing Mr. Wiltz, with intent to kill him, was fixed for trial in this court yesterday, but it did not come up, in consequence of the absence of Mr. Wiltz. Two or three unimportant cases were tried.

INQUESTS.—Inquests were held yesterday on the bodies of John Quinlan who was killed at the St. Charles on Sunday, on the boy who was killed on the Ponchartrain rail road, and on the slave Robert, who was murdered in Race street.

RECORDER CALDWELL'S COURT.—We have never seen this establishment so densely thronged as it was yesterday morning. About forty prisoners were brought up on charges of stealing different articles from the fire on Saturday last.

As is usual in such cases, they were "just a going along, and only wanted a chew of tobacco to take something, and take it somewhere." This was the regular history of the whole lot, but most of them broke down in the telling of it, and were adjudged worthy of but little credence.

Wm. Dunlin was arrested for stealing a sack of coffee on Union street. William was quite positive as to his innocence, but his case was considered worthy the consideration of the First District Court and a jury.

John Wagner was stopped on Common street, as he was wagging off with a load of copper and bolts which came from the ruins of the roof of the St. Charles. John said he was a much injured man, but the Recorder didn't believe it, and he sent him before the First District Court.

Pat Carroll, Wm. Martin, and Pat Glennan, were called to answer the charge of carrying away a trunk and a bundle of clothing from the fire, which articles they endeavored to imagine belonged to some of their friends. When they came to tell their stories, they each tried to throw the whole thing on to the other, and when that wouldn't do, they proposed to make witnesses of each other. They were sent down for trial.

Edward Johnson and Thomas Martin were caught while they were inadvertently carrying away a blanket and some other small articles. Martin succeeded in running away from the watchmen before reaching the watch-house, but poor Johnson was yesterday sent before the First District Court.

John Danglass was very much excited by the large fire, and he kicked up a great dust on Carondelet street. John was fined twenty dollars, and as he hadn't the staff about him, he was committed for ten days.

John Cranston and John Carroll, with a spirit of kindness, worthy of high commendation, took several trunks and valises from the hotel. They accidently carried them to their own premises on Common street, and forgot to mention the little circumstance until they were caught. They were sent to make their bows before Judge Larue and a jury.

George Thompson was called to answer the charge of snatching a watch from the pockets of Mr. C. B. Cosler, on Saturday night. The little event took place at the corner of Poydras and Penn streets; and George Thompson averred most positively, that it was in consequence of his being much cast down by the fire, and very drunk. The full force of George's pleading was admitted, but at the same time he was committed to appear before the First District Court.

A considerable number of the persons, arrested for stealing from the hotel, were waiters in the establishment, and they were remanded, in order that the proprietors may appear today and identify them.

Thomas Moran carried out wine for a considerable length of time, but he was soon to conceal some small articles in his bosom, and he was nabbed. The First District Court was his doom.

Martin Bien wanted, it is supposed, to build a house for himself, and he commenced gathering the materials by stealing a plank from the fire. Martin was sent down to have his case investigated.

Robert Barns stole four dollars worth of copper—*he did*—and for this little indiscretion Robert was sent before the First District Court.

William Smith visited the fire, and he was soon after arrested walking off under about eighty pounds weight of iron bolts. William was sent down.

A large number of other similar cases came up, but they were even more trifling than the ones we have already mentioned, and we omit them.

FIRST MUNICIPALITY COUNCIL.—This body held its regular weekly meeting last evening—Recorder Genois in the Chair—fourteen members present.

A message was received from the Mayor, enclosing a resolution, adopted recently by the Third Municipality Council, recommending the establishment of a House of Correction by the three Municipalities. His Honor is in favor of the scheme.

Mr. Fabre moved that the subject be referred to a special committee, which motion was adopted, and Messrs. Fabre, Dupre, Giquel and Lanata, were appointed on the Committee.

On motion of Mr. Giquel, the Council then proceeded to the election of a wharfinger, and several names were offered. The vacancy was caused by the recent death of Mr. E. A. Reilly, who held the office.

Omer Fortier was elected, and his securities were accepted.

Mr. Clark then offered a report from a special committee to whom was referred an application from the U. S. Mail Steamship Company, represented by J. Jennings, asking for the use of a wharf opposite the Place d'Armes for their steam ships. The report was in favor of granting the use of the wharf, and the matter was at once taken up.

Mr. Clarke stated that some doubts had existed in regard to the right of any Municipality to lease any of its wharves for a special purpose, but he had consulted the best authorities, and was convinced that the Municipality had such a right. Such was the opinion of Mr. Benjamin, the attorney of Mr. Jennings.

Mr. Fabre thought the matter one of great importance to the whole Municipality, and that the arrangement would be highly beneficial.

Mr. McAlpin fully coincided with these views.

Mr. Loughlin was surprised that any one should object to the arrangement. The time had been when the Second Municipality looked above the First, but the latter was now far above the former in every respect—credit and every thing else. Mr. L. went on to particularize the advantages and sensations he had made. He, for one, had never looked up to the Second Municipality, but others had done so, and he thanked God that a change had taken place.

Mr. Bonneval followed in a French address, which was doubtless very fine, but we could not understand it sufficiently well to report it.

The resolution accompanying the report, was unanimously adopted, the Mayor being authorized to make the lease. The nuisance wharf is to be removed opposite the mint. If, within the term of sixty days, the wharf shall not be found to answer the purpose, the company has the right to put an end to the lease, but if this is not done within the period mentioned, the lease is binding for five years.

A resolution was adopted, voting 300 feet of hose to Fire Company No. 21.

Mr. Bonneval offered a resolution to have the machinery of the First Municipality Water Works sold by the Municipal Auctioneer, after having it duly advertised in the official journal, and in the Delta and Crescent. The resolution passed in the affirmative.

Mr. McAlpin here stated that if his resignation as a member of the Finance Committee were not accepted, he would be forced to resign his seat in the Council, but a motion for adjournment was carried before any action was taken in the premises.

THIRD MUNICIPALITY COUNCIL.—This Council met last evening, Recorder Senzenea in the chair—seven members present.

A message from the Mayor was read, announcing the death of Daniel Denn, late a member of the Council.

On motion of Mr. Weisheimer, a resolution passed to have the Council Chamber shrouded in black, and to pay other testimonials of respect to the memory of the deceased.

The Mayor further suggested to the Council the propriety of having some immediate repairs made in the Levee, under the superintendence of the Surveyor. The suggestion was made the order of the day for the next meeting.

The Mayor returned, without his sanction, a resolution passed at the last meeting of the Council, to the effect that no bonds or certificates of indebtedness should henceforth be issued by the Corporation authorities to the municipal employees. The veto was sustained by a vote of 6 yeas to 1 nay, but

Mr. Weisheimer, who voted in the affirmative, moved for a reconsideration of his vote.

Another message of the Mayor stated the necessity that existed for the election of two Commissioners to act in conjunction with those appointed on the first Monday of January, in the management of the McDonogh Free School Fund.

The two Commissioners appointed were Messrs. Philip Gassnon and Ollier.

At this stage of the proceedings the quorum was broken by the withdrawal of Mr. Weisheimer.

ROBBERY.—Louis Duvignaud was yesterday examined before Recorder Genois, on the charge of robbing Joseph Villar of $40. He was sent before the First District Court.

AN HONEST SERVANT.—In the confusion which was caused by the burning of the St. Charles Hotel, the jewelry of Mrs. Wilson, wife of one of the proprietors, valued at about $1000, was missed, and it was supposed to be lost. On Sunday last, Mr. Wilson was pleasantly surprised by receiving every article from the hands of a servant in the house, who had picked them up in Mrs. Wilson's room, and carefully preserved them. In these wicked times, such honesty should not go unrewarded.

AFFRAY IN A BALL ROOM.—A man named Kasper Lotz, a German, was stabbed and dangerously wounded in the Horse Station ball room, on Nayades street, on Sunday night last. Lotz received seven wounds, and his recovery is considered very doubtful.

THE QUITMAN CASE.—Dispatches from Washington state that official information has been received at the State Department that Judge Gholson will immediately issue his warrant for the arrest of Gen. Quitman, on the charges preferred against him by the Federal Government, for his participation in the Cuba business. No action, therefore, will be had in the House of Representatives in relation to Judge Gholson's contumacy.

The Washington Republic denies emphatically the statements contained in a late letter by Abraham Rencha, of North Carolina, that the President refused the Marshal of Massachusetts the necessary aid when applied for, to execute the Fugitive Slave Law, and calls upon Rencha to prove his statements or withdraw the calumny. It says the only reason that the United States vessels at Boston were not given to confine fugitives in, was because the law authorized the Marshal to hire a suitable place and persons when the State jails are refused for that purpose.

Fanny Elsler is at Moscow, Russia. She has lately sold all her diamonds for seventy-five thousand dollars.

A String of Items.

"Well, Charley," said an anxious parent to an urchin of some three years, on Christmas day, "what did you find in your stocking this morning?" "Find, father" replied the hopeful, "why, I found a big hole." The father gave the boy one cent.

The remains of Stephen Girard, at Philadelphia, were exhumed on Saturday, the 11th, preparatory to their final interment in the grounds of the Girard College.

An innkeeper in North Carolina, on being asked what meaning he attached to the term "Aristocrat," replied, "any man who has more money than me is, in my estimation, an aristocrat."

A man, who was rescued from drowning a night or two since in Boston, abused the man who rescued him, because *he did not save his hat!*

We once heard of a man who was reduced to such extreme poverty that, in a fit of desperation, (hunger, rather,) he advertised in some London paper that he would hang himself on a certain day, at some well known place, for the benefit of his wife and children. Admittance one shilling.

It is stated that Judge Hurlbut, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of New York, and Judge of the Court of Appeals of that State, presented his resignation to the Governor on the 1st instant.

The Western District of Pennsylvania, by the census returns just published, contains 1,088,011 inhabitants. The Eastern District contains about 1,165,980, three counties estimated. The total is therefore 2,253,000. The increase in the last ten years is about half a million.

The Hon. Charles Augustus Murray, second son of the late Earl of Dunmore, and nephew of the Duke of Hamilton, was married in Scotland to Miss Elizabeth Wadsworth, only daughter of the late Mr. Wadsworth, of Geneseo, New York, on the 14th of last month.

The receipts into the treasury of the American Board of Missions for the last five months, have been $62,944. For the same time last year they were $91,532. At present there are eighty-five missionary churches connected with the Board, and there have been during the past year 1967 admissions to the profession. This is a greater number than has been admitted in any one of the last six years.

M. Peyrot, of St. Etienne, has arranged an electrical clock, which, at small expense, and by means of communicating wires, will indicate the same moment upon a myriad of clock faces. In this manner, one clock will serve a whole city, and the inhabitants may take Time into their houses, and pay by the month as we do for gas and water.

The Winnebago tribe of Indians has at length been entirely removed from the State of Wisconsin, through the instrumentality of the United States agent. The United States troops in that region were unable to effect their removal without resorting to force, but to what extent force was used is not stated by the paper from which we obtain this information.

Professor Olmsted, of New Haven, has discovered that one pound of rosin and three pounds of lard, when stirred together, become semi-fluid at 72 degrees Fahrenheit. The mass melts at 90 degrees, and will remain transparent and liquid at that temperature. For lard lamps, the lard is rendered more fluid by the rosin, and its power of illumination increased two-fifths. It is a singular fact that, although the mixture melts at 90 degrees, the rosin alone requires 300 degrees to melt it, and the lard 97 degrees.

The block of granite, voted by the Legislature of the State of New Hampshire, for the national monument of Washington will soon be forwarded. The face of the stone is four feet by two—the depth eighteen inches—the weight about a ton. The face is beautifully polished, and the word "New Hampshire," deeply cut in capitals, extends the whole length.

An enterprising Yankee of Danvers, Mass., is preparing boots and shoes for the World's Fair. This branch of industry is pre-eminently American manufacture, and the person referred to makes the most finished and elegant boots and shoes, in which the pegs cannot be discovered, and the soles are perfectly pliable. Until quite recently this work was unknown in England. There is now one manufactory or more in that country supplied in part at least with American workmen.

Died:

At half-past 12 o'clock, this morning, Colonel STARREE HALE, aged 53 years.

☞ The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend his Funeral, THIS DAY, from his late residence, No. 1 Royal street.

On Monday evening, the 20th inst., at 6 o'clock, Mr. LUIZ VIEIRA, aged 64 years, a native of Portugal, but for the last 45 years a resident of this city, and President of the Portuguese Benevolent Association since its organization.

☞ His friends and acquaintances, and the members of the Portuguese Benevolent Association, and also the Orleans Candidos de Oliveira and the Dante Benevolent Association, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, which will take place THIS DAY, from his residence No. 214 Main street, he were Rampart and St. Claude, without further notice.

At Carrollton, on Saturday evening, the 18th inst., at 6 o'clock, Mr. SAMUEL L. BERLMAN, a native of Cumberland county, Pa., aged 28 years—for the last 14 years a resident of this city.

☞ Pennsylvania papers please copy.

Arrivals at Principal Hotels....Jan. 20

VERADNA....S H Gibson, Col Beatty, F Webb, Le; S Orr, W W Ruby, T Gossett, J Hyde, Miss; J A Otto, R S Kendall, Jr; J Randolph, G Moss, P Sutor, S D Hancock, Dr J A Carmichael, J H Ross, J A Standfier, J Galliez and lady, NO; D M Duncan, J W Caldwell, Miss; J M Routh, G D Shanklinn, J H Dinkgrave, R D Hawkins, Lt. R L Baker, M Simon and lady