Amusements This Evening.

St. Charles Theatre.—London Assurance—An Absolute Fool.

American Theatre.—Scenes in the Circle—Thrown on Crete.

Placide's Varieties.—No bill received.

Bob Rice's Circus.—Equestrian entertainments.

S. of Temperance Meetings This Evening.

Harmony Division No. 16, at Crescent Forest Hall, No. 88 Poydras st., at half-past 7 o'clock.

Daughters of Temperance.

Union Star Union No. 1, at Good Hope Chapel, Al[illegible] st., at half-past 7 o'clock.

The Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL
of the City of the Second Municipality.

NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 3, 1851.

See first and fourth pages for a variety of interesting matter.

Legal Advertisements.

Now that it is discretionary with litigants to advertise in any paper they think proper, we can confidently recommend the columns of the "Crescent," from its large and constantly increasing yearly, tri-weekly and weekly subscription list, as a most advantageous medium of communication, and therefore hope that our tables shall receive our due share of them.

Job Printing.

The appliances of our Job Office are such now as to enable us to execute, with beauty and dispatch, every variety of printing in the book, card and poster line, at prices as low as at any similar establishment in the city. We, therefore, respectfully invite our friends and the public to give us a call, when in want of that description of work.

Elections.—Our citizens will recollect that a State Senator in place of Justice Robbs, a member of the General Council, a Surveyor and two Aldermen in the Second Municipality, are to be elected to-day. The candidates for the General Council are Captain Isaac F. Stockton and B. B. Lee, Esq. For Surveyor, the candidates are Maurice Harrison, A. G. Blanchard, Hugh Grant and L. Surgi. Joseph Etter is a candidate for Alderman of the Fourth Ward, and Alexander Brother for the Fifth.

To Tax Payers.—We would call the attention of tax payers real estate, slaves, etc., to the advertisement of Messrs. Pierson and Rick, Tax Collectors, in another column.

Miss Siddons' Criticism of Lady Macbeth.

At this time the presence of Miss Cushman on the stage, makes any observations on this character of particular interest. We think many of our readers will be gratified by the perusal of Mrs. Siddons' opinions of a character which no one has ever studied so attentively and performed so grandly as herself. It would be a great benefit if the distinguished actors of the present day would revive some of the old tragedies which were popular on the stage fifty years ago. We have retained many of the broad comedies, but a fastidious taste banishes the tragedies. There are many of the old plays abounding in pathetic incidents, in exciting plot, and elevated passages. To be sure, they contain too much justly offensive to the taste of the age, but this can be omitted without injury to the plots. The low comedy was introduced as a relief to the sombreness of the tragic parts, and can be easily detached. With all our reverence for the past, we must confess that the library editions of the Dramatists are none the worse for being deprived of their grosser scenes. Walter Scott, in his edition of Dryden, restored the portions, which doubtless the author himself would have wished to blot out. We commend to Miss Cushman's attention the role of characters personated by Mrs. Siddons.

The Western Art Union.—We notice in the drawing of the Western Art Union at Cincinnati, that several prizes were drawn by citizens of New Orleans. The Greek Slave, the most valuable article in the collection, as we have already mentioned, was drawn by J. d'Arcy, corner of Canal and Chartres streets. The "Haunted Spring," a painting by J. H. Beard, was drawn by Mr. Chas. Eshter. The "Girl at Prayer," by J. T. Peale, was drawn by Mr. Albert Dodge. Miss Julia Deane drew a copy of "Allston's Outlines."

Wounded Cubans at Key West.—It appears that there are two men who belonged to the Cuban expedition, and who were wounded at Cardenas, now at Key West in a state of extreme destitution. The two men who were left in charge of them, and in possession of the funds left for their support, behaved in the most rascally manner, and were driven out of the place by the citizens. The friends of the expedition here should take some steps for the relief of the sufferers.

Economy in the Consumption of Gas.—We have tried a patent burner by which gas is saved, while the light is improved. The new burners may be seen at the Counting-room of the Crescent.

The agent is A. R. Baker, to be found at Saville & Mead's.

Jenny Lind.—By the next steamer from Havana, we may expect the arrival of this distinguished and amiable lady. "All the world and his wife" will be upon the Levee, and although the day for the occasion is sure to be a rainy one, even into the lodgers, blown their dear hearts, will aid their delicate slippers to be amongst the first to greet this Queen of Song. Daughters and wives are beginning to boast their papas and husbands as to the probability of getting seats for the first concert. If Mrs. Snooks gets a front seat, Mrs. Smith will have a fit of hysterics if she does not get one also; and if Mr. Simkins takes a box for his family, why should not Mr. Pipkins do the same? Old dresses are being so furbelowed, and the dear creatures, forgetting in the poor decorations of their own charms in their anxiety to have the wherewithal to be at the *first* concert, whose every body, "as is any body," is bound to be. Even the dandies are infected with the universal mania, and Cyrillo tells Sambo, "if day is any cold'd persons dat, dis nigra bound to be dar, shua." Oh, wonderful woman, who can thus infuriate every class and every nuance. And truly potent is the influence she wields, for all whatever are her listeners, all acknowledge the magic of her bewitching song.

There is democracy in every note, the democracy of real talent, which requires no knowledge of rules and lines, and scrotchets and quavers, to be appreciated. The true spirit of Art pervades her song, and enthralls the listener, as do the paintings of Raphael and Michael Angelo, the beholder. Real genius needs no interpreter to make it known.

White's Book Store.—By reference to the advertising columns it will be seen that White has been laying in a new stock of works by female authors. Grace Aguilar is decidedly a favorite with the ladies, though we cannot speak from personal knowledge, as an editor has no time for novels. The edition of Miss Bremer is more worthy of her beautiful stories than the paper covered books which were first published in this country.

St. Charles Theatre.—Miss Cushman appears tonight in her favorite character of *Lady Gay Spanker* in the play of "London Assurance."

American Theatre.—*Spalding & Rogers' Circus.*—The beautiful equestrian spectacle of "Timour the Tartar" is to be repeated at the American Theatre this evening, together with other entertainments. The spectacle brings out the entire strength of the talented company.

Dan Rice's Circus.—To-night the favorite young equestrian, Master Jean, takes a benefit. He has provided a series of entertainments for the occasion; which, independent of his own merits, ought to insure him a crowded canvas. But in order to render "assurance doubly sure," a splendid goblet will be drawn for by the audience. This will be an inducement for even a miser to risk half a dollar upon. The goblet may be seen at Messrs. Baldwin & Co., the celebrated jewellers in Chartres street.

For the proprietors of our performance, which will probably exceed in interest any thing before offered at this favorite temple of amusement, our readers are referred to the small bills of the day.

Thanks to the officers of the steamers Bay State and Gen. Lafayette for river favors.

The Steamship Atlantic.—The most painful anxiety is felt in regard to this steamer. She left Liverpool on the 28th December, and has not been heard from since. The steamer Franklin left Liverpool five days after the Atlantic, and arrived in New York on the 27th ult.

The Alexandria Gazette states that Mr. George Wright, formerly a sergeant in the U. S. Army, has invented a machine capable of turning out 5000 percussion caps an hour, all perfect and handsomely formed. This machine, which is described as being very simple in its construction, has been patented by the Government, and the inventor intends exhibiting it at the World's Fair in London.

The correspondent of the Boston Museum, says Mr. Stephens, editor of the "Chronotype," has been known to write with a pen in each hand on two different subjects, rock the cradle with his feet, and whistle "Hail Columbia" for the twin babies, while intently perusing one of Parker's sermon's, all at the same time.

The New Jersey pilots, during the past two years, brought 695 vessels into port, and carried out 523. There are twenty-one branch pilots and five deputies.

Central America.

The apparent tardiness of the Administration in its interference with British aggressions in Central America, is raising the complaints of even its warm friends. Great Britain has always managed by war or diplomacy to obtain every point important to its commercial or military power. Gibraltar, and Malta, St Helena, the Cape of Good Hope, Halifax, the Bermudas, Quebec, Australia; these spots, so essential to all operations of war or peace, are subject to its sovereignty. It has recently attempted to take possession of the coast of Spanish Honduras, under pretence of protecting its faithful ally, the barbarian who claims to be king. Though this is in violation of the spirit of Mr. Monroe's declaration, yet our Government might have overlooked this infraction, so long as the country was of no importance to us. But since the annexation of California, and the discovery of its mines, Central America becomes an object of deep interest to the United States. We could afford to abandon a degree or two of latitude on the North-West Coast, but when Great Britain interferes with our right of way between the old homestead and the back concession, there must be a regular fight, or a back out by some body.

Bullying Austria is all very well, more especially as the combatants are too far apart ever to get to fisticuffs. But if after all this big talk to Austria, we submit to John Bull, it will look a little like knowing who to quarrel with—an accomplishment extremely useful, but not to be paraded. Sir Henry Bulwer may make as many flattering speeches as he pleases, and if the Secretary of State is content with them, the nation is not. The British Government must abandon all pretence to possession of Central America, or any portion of it. This is the condition absolute which the American people will insist upon; if this is not complied with, war is inevitable.

Great Britain does not fear our military strength—but what can be done with the millions who rely on the manufacture of cotton for their daily bread? A suspension of cotton receipts will be the opening of the seventh seal.

It is said that Great Britain will not consent that the United States shall ever own Cuba; and yet shall we tamely submit to that power controlling the ports on the two oceans?

Another cause of complaint too, is the frequent use of blockade against any of the ports of South America, whenever it suits the interests of British merchants to exclude other ships from those ports.

It is high time that the great maritime powers entered into some arrangement to abolish this unjust mode of carrying on war. The belligerents should not be allowed to interfere in any degree with the rights and privileges of neutrals. A blockade injures not only the belligerent, but other nations dealing with it. For instance, the blockade of Havana would most seriously affect the commerce of the United States. During a bombardment, of course no vessel would attempt to enter—but this right of forcing the ships of friendly powers to break up their voyages merely to inflict an incidental injury on the enemy, is at war with the true principles of public law, and ought to be abandoned. The right of blockade and of privateering, are nullified to the present condition of the world. But certainly the vexatious and menacing blockades of the South American ports by the British Government, deserve the censure of an enlightened age, and call for the emphatic protest from a great power like the Federal Republic, when the interests of its citizens are so deeply injured.

Obituary.

George T. Dunbar, was born in Baltimore, in February, 1812. From an early period he manifested a fondness for the exact sciences, and at the age of seventeen he entered on the practice of the profession of a civil engineer. He was employed on the Baltimore and Ohio Road, and the Portsmouth and Roanoke Road, from 1829 to 1835. He moved to New Orleans in the early part of '35, and was employed on the Nashville Road, under Major Ranney. In 1837 he was appointed Engineer of Public Works of the State, which office he retained till 1842, when he was elected Surveyor of the Second Municipality. This last office he retained, with the exception of a few months, till the time of his death, which occurred on December 29th, 1850, at the mouth of the Coatzacoalcos river. Though in feeble health, Mr. Dunbar had gone out with the Corps of Engineers to survey the route for the Tehuantepec Road. He there died in the discharge of his professional duty.

Mr. Dunbar was an enthusiastic naturalist. In the neglected department of Entomology he had made a valuable collection of several thousand specimens. He had also an extensive cabinet of minerals. He was familiar with the Botany of the South. The last conversation we had with him, was over Gray's Genera of American Plants. We say conversation—it was rather a monologue, in which he described the Flora of the Dismal Swamp. He not only preserved dried specimens of flowers, but he paid much attention to the cultivation of exotics. But fethiology was his favorite study.

"The ocean paid him tribute from the stores
Lodged in her bosom."

He had made drawings after life of all the Southern fishes he could procure. These are fortunately preserved. His other collections, however, have been destroyed or scattered. The insects were given to the late Dr. Lunzenberg, who many years ago commenced a museum. They have been neglected, and were destroyed by living insects, who paid no respect to these mummies of their race. The minerals were presented to some public institution of short life, and are now scattered. The drawings of the fish are still in the possession of his family. We hope they may yet be transferred to some person of similar tastes, who may carry out the design.

A friend informs us that, some years since, he introduced Mr. Dunbar to Audubon, who was delighted with the drawings and the information of Mr. Dunbar in his favorite pursuit. We believe the Audubons have an intention of publishing a work on the Ichthiology of America. If so, they will derive much valuable aid from the labors of Mr. Dunbar. Natural science has within a short time lost two enthusiastic disciples in the deaths of Dunbar and Carpenter. At this time the attention of educated men is turned to this department. Not long since, we saw in the Georgia papers a notice of the departure of two young men of fortune from that State, on a tour to Europe, with a direct object of perfecting themselves in physical science.

The death of Mr. Dunbar we consider a public misfortune. It is rarely we find united a love of natural history and a practical talent—when we do, however, find this union, it constitutes a most useful character.

The Duties of a Coroner's Inquest.—The verdict of the Jury in the case of Byrd has caused much comment. The man was killed in open day, in a public place, in the presence of a large number of persons. The Jury, on the next day, returned a verdict that he came to his death by two wounds, inflicted by some person unknown. An examination of the statute will convince any lawyer that it is defective and does not include all the duties which should properly fall on the Jury. The statute enacts that a Jury composed of four or six freeholders, shall visit "the spot where the dead body lies, and then to ascertain by the examination of said body and of the wounds, in what manner the person has come to his death." This section only requires of them to ascertain the manner of his death—not the person who committed the homicide. The following section requires them "to draw their inquest jointly with the Coroner of the situation of the dead body, and thereon to express their opinion of the manner in which the said person may have come to his death." In another part of the same section there are these words: "And if by such inquest the Jury finds any person guilty of the death of the person thus found dead, it shall be the duty of the Coroner to arrest and to conduct before one of the magistrates of the Parish the person deemed guilty." The law does not make it the duty of the Inquest to ascertain the person who may have caused the death, but they are charged only with ascertaining the cause by an examination of the body. By the common law the Coroner had quite extensive powers, and persons were accused before him and witnesses introduced on both sides, and a regular trial had. The law ought to be amended, and the duty imposed on the Inquest in direct terms. We concur with the Delta in its remarks on the necessity of a rigid enforcement of the law and the speedy punishment of offenders. We do not know the name of a single juror on the Inquest, and we write now only with a view to call attention to the defectiveness of the law.

Mr. Neafie is playing a very successful engagement at the National Theatre, Cincinnati.

Literary Notices.

The International for January, 1851.

The first article is Edmund Burke—his Residence and Grave. This is the last of Mr. Hall's "Pilgrimages to English Shrines." These are written on the plan of those charming books, "Visits to Remarkable Places," and "The Haunts and Homes of the Poets," by the Howitts. These sketches were first published in the London Art Journal, with all the aids which the most expensive letter press and wood cuts can bestow. This single article, even in the more modest dress of the International, is well worth the twenty-five cents paid for the hundred and fifty pages of printed matter.

Harpers' New Monthly for January.

These two books can scarcely be called rivals—they are rather inseparable friends, for the man who buys the one will be sure to take the other. Its first article is Robert Southey, by his son—a beautiful picture, which no one can read without infinite pleasure. The second is an extract from the Confessions of an English Opium Eater. By the Northern papers, we observe that three volumes of De Quincey have been published by Ticknor, of Boston—none of them have yet reached New Orleans bookstores.

The Ministry of the Beautiful, by H. J. Slack. Philadelphia: Carey & Hart—12 mo., pp. 355.

This is an exquisite little book, which takes a poet's view of nature, and attempts to trace the connecting link between the material and the spiritual.

London Art Journal for December.

This publication has been received by Morgan. It is a pleasure to look at this work. It should be in the possession of every person desirous of keeping up with the world of art.

Letters from the Three Con.inents, by M., the Arkansas Correspondent of the Louisville Journal. New York, D. Appleton & Co., 12 mo, pp. 350:

The readers of that journal will be gratified to find these agreeable letters returned to them in a permanent form. The writer is a citizen of Louisville, and well known here. He has judiciously selected the most interesting cities and localities, instead of inflating a journal with its minute details. We commend to our readers his descriptions of the Danube, and its steam navigation. It may remind the old men of steaming on the Mississippi thirty-five years ago. At Steel's.

Practical Mercantile Correspondence, by William Anderson. D. Appleton & Co., 12 mo. pp. 279:

This we presume is a good book of the sort, but we doubt very much whether such books are of any service. The forms of mercantile contracts are worth more than the correspondence which takes up so much of the book. At Steel's.

The Bards of the Bible, by George Gilfillan. D. Appleton & Co., 12 mo., pp. 325:

This author is well known by his volumes of literary characters. The present book is on a different subject, but marked by that redundancy of style, and attempt at antithesis which characterises his other works. It will however be read with much interest by the religious community, while the mere scholar may find much to interest him in its pages. Every writer and orator is taught to read Homer, Virgil, Dante, Shakspeare and Milton, but the Bible abounds in more sublime imagery, in more poetic fervor, than any of them. Those who ever heard Mr. Prentiss must remember his familiarity with the Sacred Volume, and the happy effect often produced by his judicious and appropriate quotations. Mr. Webster's speeches, too, show his scriptural learning. Goethe, in his auto-biography, says that his first poem, while a mere boy, was a paraphrase of the patriarchal age, as described in the Book of Genesis. These are to be had at Steel's.

Post Office Clerks.—These hard worked and poorly paid employees have memorialized Congress in relation to their salaries, which are out of all proportion to those paid the officers in the Custom-house. Our business necessarily throws us in constant intercourse with these gentlemen, and we have always found them attentive and obliging, always ready to furnish papers on the arrival of foreign steamers without regard to the hour of day or night. We commend their claims to the attention of the Representatives from this city.

For the Crescent.

A Dialogue at the Public School Exhibition.

(NOT IN THE PROGRAMME.)

Stranger.—Who is that venerable gentleman with such a mild and thoughtful countenance, sitting below, at the right-hand corner of the platform?

Citizen.—That is John A. Shaw, Esq., Superintendent of our Public Schools, and the very father of them, whose eulogy is written in the hearts of the teachers and pupils.

Stranger.—But how comes it that he takes no part in these exercises? Your custom seems strange to me.

Citizen.—He has always directed these exercises until to-day. But a minority of the late Board of Directors of Public Schools (which has been dismissed from office by the Municipality Council) sheltering themselves under an ambiguous legal decision, have pretended to suspend him from his functions. He is, nevertheless, acknowledged as Superintendent in all the schools, as much as ever. Still these persons have come here to-day, insisting upon their right to direct matters. So, to avoid scandal and tumult, the rightful authorities have given way to them?

Stranger.—Who is it, then, that presides to-day?

Citizen.—The Recorder of the Municipality as President of this Board.

Stranger.—I suppose, then, that he interests himself much in the schools?

Citizen.—On the contrary, this is his "first appearance." I cannot say "on any stage," but on this stage.

Stranger.—No doubt he has taken no little pains to arrange this exhibition.

Citizen.—Not at all. A committee of arrangement was appointed by the pretended Board, but every thing was done by the Superintendent and teachers.

Stranger.—You must be a very patient community to bear such presumption! But I suppose that the high character of these persons has carried them further than any ordinary men could have ventured. The meditative scribe who has been laboring behind the long table on the stage, while the performances have been going on, is one of them, I suppose, though that strikes me as a singular part of the exercises. And now that the Recorder has descended from the platform, and is distributing the diplomas in dumb show, (really you are a strange people,) I see a number of persons who seem to be aiding him, whose air of learning might bear them out even in such outrageous conduct as you have described.

Citizen.—The odd observances you notice are as great novelties to us as to you. Punch.

It is reported in Havana that the celebrated tenor singer, Palvi, is to join Jenny Lind as soon as his present engagement expires.

A dispatch to the New York Sun says that the President has signified to Commissioner Ewbank that his resignation would be accepted. There are several charges of partiality pending against the Commissioner.

The Alhambra.—The steamer Alhambra is reported to have sunk in the Ohio, forty miles above Cairo, and will prove a total loss. No lives lost.

A Slight Mistake.—The New York Day Book says Powers' Greek Slave, owned by the Cincinnati Art Union, was drawn by J. Dorsey, of New Orleans. Not exactly, friend. It was our neighbor J. D'Arcy. Try it again!

Vocalist Dead.—Mr. William Henry Seguin, only brother of Mr. Edward Seguin, and like him a vocalist of distinguished talent, died in London, on the 29th of December last.

Plurality.—The Massachusetts House has passed the plurality bill to a third reading. The bill provides for the election of Representatives to Congress and of Electors of President, by a plurality vote, after the first trial.

Printers' Festival.—The anniversary of Franklin's birth day was celebrated with great enthusiasm by the printers of Columbus, Ohio. The proceedings fill four columns of the Statesman.

A new line of propeller steamboats of 700 tons burthen, says the Baltimore Patriot, is soon to be put upon the route between Baltimore and Charleston. One of them is now in rapid progress at the ship yard of Capt. Robb on the Point. We hope this will facilitate the mails a little.

Queer Coincidence.—The editor of the Bangor (Me.) Mercury says that he knows two individuals, who are cousins, having the same name, whose fathers were brothers, whose mothers were sisters, and whose wives are sisters. He challenges the whole world for a similar coincidence.

The ship Elizabeth Ellen was chartered at New York, a few days ago, by the Government, to proceed to Fort Vancouver, on the Oregon coast, for $22,000 for the run out, and the Stephen Lurman, of Baltimore, for Benicia and San Diego, at $17,500. Both vessels to load with Government stores.

The foreign commerce of Charleston for 1850, amounted to $12,394,497, being an increase on the previous year of nearly $1,500,000. Considering the oppressions of the Federal Government, this is tolerable good business.

Congress.

Tuesday, January 28, 1851.

Senate.—Mr. Borland gave notice of a bill to authorize the Commissioner of the General Land Office to correct errors of location of bounty land warrants, in favor of actual settlers.

The resolutions of inquiry in relation to the cost of constructing the dry dock in the Pacific, and in relation to a suspension of the sales of public lands for a limited time, were taken up and agreed to.

The Senate then took up the French Spoliation Bill, and after debating it for some time, the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, by a vote of 30 to 26. Messrs. Downs and Soule voted in the majority.

After spending some time in Executive session, the Senate adjourned.

House.—Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, from the Committee on Agriculture, reported a bill to encourage agriculture, commerce, manufactures, and all other branches of industry, by granting to every head of a family a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres, provided he or she occupy and cultivate the land for an uninterrupted period of five years.

The bill was read twice and debated at some length.

The morning hour having expired, the House, in Committee of the Whole, took up the deficiency in the Appropriation Bill, and debated it until the adjournment.

In the Senate of Pennsylvania, on the 23d ult., Mr. Muhlenburg read joint resolutions in favor of the compromise acts passed at the last session of Congress. "The resolutions, it is stated, declare that the conception and adoption of those measures reflect much credit upon the patriotism and good judgment of those who were instrumental in bringing them about. That they should be looked upon as a solemn contract between the Northern and Southern States, and that upon the proper observance of them depends the fate of the Union, and further, that no attempt to interfere with any portion of them should be for a moment entertained by any true American citizen.

Commercial Tonnage of Denmark.—In 1830 she possessed, exclusive of vessels under 20 tons, 3696 ships, and a population of 2,000,000.

Louisville Boat Building.—During the last year there were built at Louisville, and the vicinity, thirty-seven boats, with a tonnage of nine thousand one hundred and ninety. These must be worth at least five hundred thousand dollars. With the exception of two mail boats, they are all intended for the Southern rivers.

A New Mode of Punishment.—A Chinese merchant, accused and convicted of having killed his wife, was sentenced to die by the total deprivation of sleep. The condemned was placed in prison under the surveillance of three guardians, who relieved each other at every alternate hour, and who prevented him from taking any sleep, night or day. He lived thus for nineteen days, without having slept for a single minute. At the commencement of the eighth day, his sufferings were so cruel that he begged, as a great favor, that they would kill him by strangulation.

The Recorder then decided to send the accused, Evington, to the First District Court on the charge of murder, and Lillatl on the charge of being an accessory.

The Teeth.—We consider the Teeth not only among the most convenient and useful appendages to perfect the physiography, but also among the greatest ornaments that Nature has bestowed upon us, and more especially upon the fairer sex. They are always the observed and admired.—We call the attention of our friends and the public to an advertisement, in another column, of Dr. Lacrue's Tooth and Gum Specific. Any one who has used it or is using it speaks of it in high terms of praise.

To the Editors of the Crescent:

Gentlemen—I respect you will be so kind as to give publicity to the opinion of many voters of this Municipality regarding the competency of Maurice Harrison, one of the candidates for the office of District Surveyor for the Second Municipality, to take place to-day—Monday the 3d instant.

Mr. Harrison is a young man of great experience as a practical engineer, and has strenuously advocated the plan of the Commissioners appointed to devise means for the protection of the city from overflow, which is certainly effective, and is a resident of this Parish, although it has been erroneously stated that he is not. Mr. Harrison is well known as District Surveyor of this Municipality for many years—is energetic, enthusiastic, and indefatigable, in the pursuit of his profession.

Many Voters.

THE CHARGE OF D. CRONAN.

☞ I have but a few words to say in reply to the communication signed "D. Cronan," in yesterday's Delta:

IT IS TRUE,

That Mr. Cronan, having been repeatedly notified by the Commissary of the Ward, and by myself, both personally and in writing, as well as by several memoranda made in the Contractor's Book, at the Surveyor's office, which it is the Contractor's duty to examine daily, that certain localities in his district required repairs, and that no attention was paid to these notices.

IT IS TRUE,

That, great forbearance having been extended to Mr. Cronan without effect, I was finally compelled by

My Duty to my Fellow Citizens

to make the proper representations to the Commissary of the Ward, who did finally place an additional force on Camboy street, near Howlett's, as the repairs needed there were called for by the citizens, without delay. But

IT IS NOT TRUE,

That in these proceedings I was actuated by any selfish considerations, or by the ones design attributed to me by D. Cronan, or by any other motive than, at all times, even on the eve of an election, to discharge efficiently my duty as Acting Surveyor.

ALBERT G. BLANCHARD.

TO TAX PAYERS OF THE SECOND MUNICIPALITY.

☞ The attention of TAX PAYERS ON REAL ESTATE, SLAVES, etc., is hereby directed to the following Resolutions, passed by the Council at its sitting of January 28, 1851:

"Resolved, That, in consequence of unavoidable delay in making and the last receipts, the time during which the tax payers may avail themselves of the two and a half per cent. discount, as fixed by the resolution of December 31, 1850, is hereby extended to the first day of March; and that all taxes remaining unpaid at that date shall bear interest at the rate of eight per cent. per annum from the date of their respective payment, conformably with the 8th section of the act of 16th of March, 1846.

"Resolved, That the Collectors of Taxes on real estate, slaves, capital, personal property, etc., are hereby made accountable to the Municipality for the interest on all taxes collected by them after the first of March next."

☞ The Tax Receipts are now ready at our office in the Municipal Hall. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Jos. O. Pierson, } Collectors.
Saml. G. Rick, }

fd3 tmh4 2dp

FOR SALE—Now landing ex barks Francesca and Caroline, from Palermo, ORANGES and LEMONS, in quantities to suit purchasers. Apply to

fe1 BARELLI & CO. 61 Common st.

SUNDRIES—

Quinine—200 ounces; Camphor, etc.;
Goshen Butter, landing ex ships Hero and Minnesota;
Lemon Syrup—100 cases;
Brooms—50 dozen;
Philadelphia Porter and Cider—150 dozen, in cases;
Hams—25 casks Sugar Cured;
Philadelphia Loaf Sugar—150 packages;
Wash Boards—100 dozen;
Stoughton Bitters—10 bbls.....For sale by

fe3 E. J. HART & CO. 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Colonization Meeting.—A meeting of the Louisiana Colonization Society was held last evening in Dr. Scott's Church. The inclemency of the weather and the muddy state of the streets prevented a large number of the friends of the cause from attending; nevertheless, the building was well filled by our most respectable citizens, and graced by the presence of a goodly number of ladies, whose bright eyes added much to the spirit and enthusiasm of the meeting.

The ceremonies were opened with a prayer by the Rev. Mr. Prime, after which a hymn was sung, when

Mr. J. A. Maybin delivered a short address. He thanked the audience for their attendance, and alluded, in eloquent terms, to the sublime scheme, to aid in carrying out which they had assembled.

The Rev. Mr. Stanton, chairman of the Executive Committee, then made a very interesting statement in regard to the expedition which is about to sail for Liberia, and in regard to the scheme of colonization generally. The expedition will consist of one hundred and forty-three emigrants, coming from eight different States. Twenty-five of them are from New Orleans, and thirty-three from the Parish of St. Mary. Eighty of the number are emancipated slaves and the others were born free. Five of the number, from New Orleans, were emancipated, and those from St. Mary's were all emancipated by one planter, who also gave a sufficient amount of money to defray their expenses to Liberia and support them six months after their arrival. By an arrangement between the Colonization Societies and the Government at Liberia, each adult arriving there receives five acres of land. Mr. Stanton stated that the brig Alida, which was to have sailed several days since, and only awaited the arrival of a portion of the emigrants, had been chartered for the trip for $2300, two hundred dollars of which had been paid, the balance being due on her return to New York. The total expense of the expedition would be about $7700, and there was only about $2300 in the Treasury of the Louisiana Colonization Society, leaving a balance of $4250 to be raised. He stated that the Louisiana Society had authority to draw on the American Society for the amount, but it was well known that the latter body had use for all its funds, and he felt proud in the belief that the benevolent citizens of New Orleans would promptly advance the amount required. The object of the meeting was to raise funds, and he (Mr. S.) would give way to the gentlemen who had been requested to address the audience.

In the course of his remarks, Mr. S. stated that a gentleman of this State, who was then in the room, had given $5000 toward the object which they had assembled to forward. We regret that his name was not mentioned.

Mr. J. W. Frost made a brief statistical statement, to show the feasibility of the great scheme of colonization and its ultimate benefits to this country. He treated the subject as one of great public importance and economy.

Subscription cards were then passed around, and a very handsome amount was subscribed, after which the meeting adjourned.

U. S. Branch Mint.—The following is a statement of the coinage of the U. S. Branch Mint of this city, from the 15th to the 31st January inclusive:

Gold—25,500 double eagles	$510,000 00
Silver—148,000 half dollars	74,000 00
Total	$584,000 00

The amount of gold on hand at this date, in dust, bullion and ingots, is about $3,000,000, but an arrangement is contemplated by which this amount will soon be converted into coin.

U. S. Circuit Court—*The Case of Gen. Henderson.*—The testimony on the part of the Government in this case was brought to a close on Saturday last, and the defence will open to-day. These are but few witnesses, and the argument will probably commence to-morrow.

Sentences.—Judge Larue on Saturday last sentenced John Riley, George Roberts, Donald D. Munroe, Eugene Reynolds, Patrick Conners, John Jones, James Conroyce, Thomas Smith, Alexander Cummings, Henry White, John O'Conners and Peter Hister, to one year at hard labor in the Penitentiary, for larceny, and O. F. Bostwick, to four years at hard labor in the Penitentiary, for having in his possession implements and metal for counterfeiting dimes and half dollars.

The Starbing Case in the Veranda.—The examination of Evington was concluded before Recorder Caldwell on Saturday last, District Attorney Reynolds appearing on behalf the State.

B. T. Houghton, sworn.—Witness was introduced to the deceased about three weeks since, at the St. Charles Hotel. Byrd had a difficulty with a gentleman at that time, and wished to kill him. Saw him (Byrd) on Sunday (three weeks ago yesterday) at the door of Malinda Mann's house, in Common street. There was a carriage at the door of the house. Byrd motioned for the carriage to go on. In a few minutes the carriage came back, when Byrd came out of the house, accompanied by the wife of the accused. They entered the carriage together and the carriage was driven off. Saw Byrd the next day. Byrd told witness that the lady whom he was with the day before was a married lady; that he passed her off as his mistress, by the name of Julia Bennett, but that her real name was Mrs. Evington. Witness remained with Byrd about the matter, when Byrd showed witness a dirk knife similar to the one in court, and said that if Evington got his wife back, he would have to kill him. Byrd offered to show the woman to him at a house down town, but witness declined. Byrd said that "he would die for her alone." Witness met Byrd a day or two afterwards, when Byrd was in a great rage, and told witness that his prize had been taken from him by her husband. Byrd said that the husband should not have taken her away had he been present, without killing him; also, that if he could find her, he would have her, if he had to lose the last drop of blood, as he believed the woman loved him. Byrd remarked to witness that "he always had the gaffs," and witness has seen him with a pistol, knife and sword cane.

The District Attorney thought the examination was taking too wide a range, and he objected.

Col. Field replied at length, contending that he had the right to introduce such testimony.

Witness has been told that the house in Common street, where he saw Byrd, was an assignation house.

C. M. Rutherford, recalled.—Witness identifies Mr. William P. Lillatl as the man who picked up the knife which witness saw fall from the hands of the accused soon after the affray. Witness cannot swear positively that he is the man, as he was dressed differently, but believes him to be the man.

Dr. John H. Lightner, sworn.—Witness was at the Veranda at the time of the affray. Knew neither of the parties. Saw two men scuffling, and saw one man strike another man's hat off. Soon afterwards was told that a man was in a sinking condition. Saw a man take a pistol from the wounded man's bosom. The man who took out the pistol had a knife in his hand, but witness did not see him take out the knife. Witness told the accused that he was in a dying condition. Witness could not tell which person struck.

Thomas H. McCann, sworn.—Was at the Veranda at the time of the affray, and drank with the accused and his father-in-law previous to it. Heard Evington say, "There goes Byrd." Mr. Bennett, the father-in-law of the accused, had a conversation with Byrd. Heard Bennett ask Byrd where his daughter was; Byrd would not tell. Soon afterward heard the accused call Byrd a d——d puppy. Byrd replied that the accused was a liar, and applied other epithets to him, and also struck the accused in the face. Witness saw no knives used, and only knew that Byrd was stabbed by hearing him say so. Witness saw a knife lying on the floor after the affray. Witness was invited by Bennett and the accused to go and take a drink, without being asked to go for any other object.

The District Attorney moved that the court send the accused before the First District Court on the charge of murder and also to send William P. Lillatl down on the charge of being an accessory to the murder. The District Attorney then recited the Black Code, which made explicitness in relation to the law to the court. Col. Field replied at length in behalf of the accused.

The Recorder then decided to send the accused, Evington, to the First District Court on the charge of murder, and Lillatl on the charge of being an accessory.

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C. Roselius, F. B. D'Aquin, W. E. Leverich, Mayor Crossman, J. Spear and others, Executors to the Estate of the benevolent JOHN McDONOGH,

versus

Dr. HUNTER.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, I will expose to sale at the Bookstore of the defendant, corner of Exchange Place and Customhouse street, on TUESDAY, February 4, at the hour of one o'clock, P. M., the assets of the store, consisting of BOOKS, French and English STATIONERY, etc., three Gold WATCHES, two Silver do., six Gold Pens, Finger Rings, Ear Rings, Breast Pins, and to satisfy the suit. E. N. STRINGER, Constable.

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