Amusements — This Evening.

St. Charles Theatre.—Macbeth—Mr. and Mrs. Wills.

Placide's Varieties.—Secret Service—Divertisement—First Night; or, A Peep Behind the Curtain.

American Theatre.—Scenes in the Clyde—Tumour the Tutor.

Dan Rice's Circus.—Equestrian entertainments.

Auction Sales — This Day.

[illegible] & Co. will sell, at half past 10 o'clock, at 51 [illegible] Carpets, Provisions and Liquors.

[illegible] will sell at half-past 10 o'clock, at 97 Camp [illegible] Furniture, etc.

H. Tenis will sell, at No. 39 Chartres street, at 10 o'clock—Jewelry, Fancy Articles, etc.

D. of T....Meeting This Afternoon.

Magnolia Union No. 5, Templars of Temperance, meets at half-past 2 o'clock, at Crystal Foun Hall, No. 323 Magazine street.

The Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL

Of the Council of the Second Municipality.

NEW ORLEANS:

TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 4, 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, monthly and weekly subscription list, as a most advantageous medium of communication, and therefore hope that we 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.

Public Schools.

☞ The Committee on Admission to the High Schools of the Second Municipality will meet at the room of the Recorder, at half-past 10 o'clock, THIS DAY, the 4th inst.

fed J. H. CALDWELL, President of the Board.

The Election.—The following are the returns of the election held yesterday in the Second Municipality for Surveyor, a member of the General Council, and two Aldermen. It will be perceived that Hugh Grant is elected Surveyor by a majority of 22 votes, and that B. B. Lee is elected to the General Council by a majority of 660.

SURVEYOR.

Wards—	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	Total
Grant	154	109	549	103	63	121	226	1325
Lambert	97	91	107	107	272	226	156	1225
Jackson	9	18	46	—	97	113	67	—— 350
Hugh	3	40	19	—	9	14	—	—— 85
D'Hemecourt	4	11	16	—	27	14	—	—— 72

GENERAL COUNCIL.

Lee	188	122	564	176	147	265	218	1680
Hawkins	68	110	93	231	196	179	117	1020

ALDERMEN.

Fourth Ward.		*Fifth Ward.*	
Enos	27	Brother	272
Hufman	11	Scattering	5

Specie.—The steamboat Grand Turk, from St. Louis, brought down $60,000 in specie, consigned as follows: $25,000 to J. Connolly & Co.; $20,000 to Benoist & Co., and $15,000 to Hewitt, Norton & Co.

DeBow's Review, *February*, 1851, is on our table. It contains its usual variety of interesting reading; and its usual quantum of ingenious errors and illogical inferences. But next to reading a satisfactory argument, we like one which can be pulled to pieces. We are sorry, however, that our friend, the editor and professor, *in future*, of political economy in the University which is to be, exposed himself in New York, by stating that the South lent to the North one hundred millions annually, and forgot to say how much was paid back out every merchant in the city ought to take this work, which is a credit to New Orleans.

The article styled "Thoughts on a Railroad System for New Orleans," is well worth the year's subscription.

The numbers, instead of being left by carriers, will be deposited in the boxes of subscribers at the Post-office.

The John Adams.—We learn from L. P. Higgins, a passenger of the ill-fated John Adams, that there were between one hundred and thirty and one hundred and forty passengers lost, instead of one hundred, as we have stated; and four, instead of two of the firemen. There were some trunks and several other articles fished from the wreck, shortly after the calamity, but in a very damaged state, amongst which was the trunk of the captain. There were on board a large number of returned Californians, who, we are sorry to say, lost all they had, except what they stood in.

The St. Charles.—Miss Cushman as *Lady Guy Spanker* was well received. The description of the part was given with spirit. But we must express the preference of the public for her tragedy. Marcus Smith as *Sir Harcourt* was highly respectable. It is next to Henry Placide's. His enunciation is very distinct, though his voice is not full enough. His movements, too, are not always sufficiently graceful; but taken as a whole, it was a very satisfactory performance, and was highly applauded. To-night Miss Cushman appears as *Lady Macbeth*.

Placide's.—To-night Mr. H. Placide appears in "Secret Service," and in the "First Night, or a Peep Behind the Scenes."

We call the attention of gas users to the advertisement, in another column, of A. N. Baker, No. 71 Poydras street, agent for the sale of A. L. Scott's patent Gas Burners. We have tried them, and have no hesitation in pronouncing them superior to any we have seen before. With no greater expansion of gas, they emit a flame larger and more brilliant than the others; and, we think, generally less smoke. They have them with chambers sufficiently large to dispense a flame so wide as one's hand, which are made to fit the usual tube, and consequently to consume no more gas. Their utility and economy must secure them very general use.

Newspaper Borrowers.—[Communicated.]—The practice of borrowing and reading papers, and not contributing to pay for the same, is any thing but creditable. Some short time since, being on a visit to a friend in the Third Municipality, I was amused by her that items were two individuals in her neighborhood who were in the daily habit of borrowing from their neighbors, thereby getting the reading of three or four papers without paying for one! Both of them are abundantly able to take and pay for at least one paper; and by so doing, they would save themselves from the unenviable reputation of being perfect bores to their neighbors.

Justice.

American Colonization Society.—The report of the managers stated that $67,000 were the receipts of the past year, and about 700 emigrants have, in the same period, been sent to Liberia. Mr. McDonogh, of New Orleans, has left the magnificent legacy of $25,000 a year for twenty-five years. The legislature of Virginia have appropriated $30,000 a year, for five years, to aid in colonizing the free colored people of their State. The legislature of Ohio have passed resolutions urging the recognition of the independence of Liberia by the United States government.

Naval Court Martial.—A court martial was ordered on board the United States ship Pennsylvania, on the 27th ult., at Norfolk, for the trial of a number of the crew of the U. S. sloop-of-war Yorktown, for disobedience of orders and mutinous conduct after the loss of that ship.

Execution of Baham.—The execution of Albert Baham, for the murder of Nathan Adler, took place at Auburn, N. Y., on the 24th ult. He manifested great firmness, and struggled but slightly. He hung about fifteen minutes, and then was taken down and put in a coffin. He has made no confession, and on the day of his execution protested that he was innocent of the crime. There were about 300 or 400 men, women and children around the jail. All appeared satisfied that he should suffer death. His face, when the body was taken down, was not black, but looked very natural. He has a brother in jail under sentence of death.

John Baham, Jr., who is under sentence of death, and brother of Albert Baham, who was executed, has made a full confession of all he knows in reference to the murder of Adler, to his counsel. It will be published in a few days. The general opinion is that his sentence will be commuted.

Commerce of Baltimore.—The foreign exports, during the week ending on Thursday, amounted in value to the aggregate of $121,005 38. The principal articles shipped were 14,784 bbls. of flour, 17,475 bushels of corn, and 1296 bbls. corn meal.

[illegible] PERU. KENNETT & CO. 89 Magazine [illegible]

CURRANTS [illegible] A. F. COCHRAN, 27 Tchoupitoulas st.

[illegible] LAW. ARTHUR & CO. 25 and 27 New Levee.

Great Britain and Carolina.

The British Consul at Charleston has recently entered into a correspondence with the Governor of South Carolina, on the subject of the imprisonment of colored British sailors who enter the Carolina ports. He speaks of the advantage derived by Carolina from the trade with the British West Indies, and protests against the restrictions which grow out of the police regulations:

"Your Excellency and the Legislature will, the undersigned cannot doubt, concur with him in the general international understanding of the *powers of police or port regulations, co-existent with treaties*, namely—that such permanent regulations should extend to foreigners the same restrictions they impose on natives of the spot where they are enforced, of a similar class and calling, *and no more*."

The Governor answers briefly:

"The law alluded to, the Legislature of South Carolina deemed necessary to enact, from considerations of safety to the institutions of the State, and not with a view of imposing any unnecessary restraint upon the seamen claiming the protection of the flag of any friendly power."

The Consul replies, in continuation of his first note, by a reference to the opinion of Wm. Wirt, that the law complained of is void and unconstitutional. He cites Wheaton's National Law. The correspondence closes with a note from the Governor, simply acknowledging the receipt of the last letter from the Consul, and the assurance that the subject shall be referred to the Legislature. The letters on both sides are courteous and dignified. We believe it is the first time that a foreign official has appealed directly to a State, for the removal of any obstruction to the operation of a Treaty. It is thus far a State right triumph. It is an admission by a powerful nation of the existence and independent action of the States. But the subject itself is one which will seriously embarrass the operation of the Southern Confederacy. Great Britain will insist on the repeal of this law. If South Carolina refuses, Great Britain will furnish herself with cotton from New Orleans, and Carolina may manufacture her own for her own use. It is evident that there can be no close alliance between the two powers. Carolina, when independent and freed from the shackles of Federal tyranny, will be the weakest power in the world. Of course it will receive its law from Britain—or, like Japan and Paraguay, live within itself. This Consular hint will do more for retaining her in the Union, and reclaiming her alienated affections, than any home action.

An Hour's Chat with the Old Poets.

A Case for Antiquaries.—Shakspeare says:

Hamlet—"Thrift, thrift, Horatio! the funeral baked meats
Did coldly furnish forth the marriage tables."

Middleton says:

"Besides, there will be charges saved too: the same rosemary that serves for the funeral will serve for the wedding."

It is extremely difficult to determine the dates of the plays of Shakspeare and his contemporaries, but the better opinion is, that Middleton's "Game at Chess" was acted before "Hamlet." So too, with the witch scenes in "Macbeth," and "The Witch," the weight of testimony is in favor of Middleton. At that period, the poets do not seem to have been so tenacious of their rights as in later times. There existed almost a community of goods. Spenser borrowed from Chaucer, and Fletcher from Spenser.

"And many a floite and lyrelling horne,
And pipis made of green corn,
As have these little herd grooms,
That kepen beetis in the bromes."
Chaucer.

"So loytering live you, little herd groms,
Keeping your beasts in the budded broomes."
Spenser.

"Sort all your shepherds from the lazy clowns,
That feed their heifers in the budded broomes."
Fletcher.

They were in the habit of composing plays together; Beaumont & Fletcher was the most extensive partnership, but Massinger and Fletcher wrote in company, and were buried in the same grave. There seems to have been no hoarding of honors. Some critic has said of Coleridge, that he treated his thoughts as an ostrich does its eggs, leaving them to the care of chance. The same remark may well be applied to the Elizabethean poets. Milton did not hesitate to borrow from his elders. Middleton says:

"Upon those lips, the sweet fresh buds of youth,
The body dew of prayer, lies like a neart
Droyt from the opening eyelids of the morn,
Upon the lustful rose."

Milton copies:

"Together both, ere the high lawns appeared,
Under the opening eyelids of the morn."

"The Game at Chesse," from which the lines are taken, was a political squib, in the form of an allegorical play, in which the King graciously permitted them to re-open. "But as for this of the Game at Chesse, that it be not only antiquated and sylenced, but the players bound as formerly they were, and in that point onely never to act it again." It was performed just after the return of Prince Charles from his unsuccessful wooing of the Infanta, when the popular feeling was aroused against Spain. It had a great run for that time, (1623,) being performed "nyne dayes," and brought in "fiveteene hundred pounde." It has been "antiquated and sylenced" by a fiat more powerful than the Star Chamber decree. It is difficult to conceive how such a piece could ever have been tolerated for a single night. Patience, however, is a virtue cultivated by "a game at chesse" even now. It is a mortifying fact, that the most famous satires of their day, have either been forgotten, or at least have lost their point. Rabelais is still read, but antiquaries dispute as to the persons intended to be hit. Swift's satires are now read by children, without the slightest idea of the author's intention. And the "Game at Chesse," which disturbed the propriety of the haughty and proud Court of Spain, and even brought down reproach and scandal on England, is too dull for any body to read.

We must close this hasty visit, with the lines so often alluded to, as "Lovelace's song." He was a cavalier in the true sense of the word—noble, handsome, accomplished, brave. "He was as fearlessly brave as a knight errant; so handsome in person, that he could not appear without inspiring admiration; a polished courtier; an elegant scholar; and, to crown all, a lover and a poet."

When the civil wars broke out, he joined the army of the King. The lines he wrote his betrothed are those referred to:

TO LUCASTA.

Tell me not, sweet, I am unkind,
That from the nunnery
Of thy chaste breast and quiet mind,
To war and arms I fly.

True, a new mistress now I chase,
The first foe in the field;
And with a stronger faith embrace
A sword, a horse, a shield.

Yet, this inconstancy is such
As you, too, shall adore;
I could not love thee, dear, so much,
Lov'd I not honor more.

It might be well supposed that his mistress would have proved constant. But at the siege of Dunkirk he was severely wounded, and his death was reported in England. The young lady, with most "wicked haste," married another. Lovelace returned to London with the remains of a fortune expended for the King, and wandered about the city in penury and obscurity, dissipating his scanty resources in riot with his brother cavaliers. In a short time this idol of women and envy of men—the beautiful, brave, high-born and accomplished Lovelace, died miserably "in the worst inn's worst room."

The poets of that age are comparatively but little read in England or this country. Hazlitt and Lamb and Gifford have done much to restore them to the general circulation. The Retrospective Review, which reached some sixteen volumes, was devoted to the restoration of the decayed monuments of old English worthies. This work is seldom met with in this country. The folio editions of the Dramatists, with their obsolete orthography, are held at a high price. But recently Moxon, of London, has published handsome, yet cheap editions, which are to be met with in the book-stores. Several years since the Harpers commenced a series, called the Family Dramatic Library, which ceased with the works of Massinger and of Ford. The work should be continued. If Putnam would employ a suitable editor and *pruner*, and publish the old English Dramatists in his usual style, we are confident he would find it a good speculation, and at the same time open to a large class of readers, books now excluded by their occasional objectionable scenes and language.

The Tariff.—Some of our democratic readers object to our advocacy of the proposed change, which they call a whig measure. Whitfield adapted his hymns to the popular airs of the day. When some of his more strict and formal disciples objected, he answered by saying that he had no idea of letting the devil have all the good music. So, too, we are determined that the whigs shall not monopolize all the credit of carrying out this great measure. A bill is to be shortly introduced, the result of a compromise, and supported by several delegations from the North and South, without regard to politics. They have repaired to Washington to urge upon Congress a modification of the Tariff. Their consultations among themselves and with members of the two Houses, authorize a reasonable expectation of a change of the following effect: An *ad valorem* duty of forty per cent. to be laid on iron, assessed on the average cost for the preceding ten years. Second: A restoration of the free list of 1842, which contains a clause levying a duty of five cents on woolens costing under seven cents, and admits free dye stuffs and other articles necessary in carpet and calico manufactures. Third: A declaration that the duty shall be assessed on the value of the imported article, at the time and place of exportation; a provision in accordance with the real intention of the Act of '46, but evaded under a decision of Judge Woodbury. Fourth: The making imported goods pay ten per cent. more duty than the raw materials of which they are composed. This last proposition is opposed by many democratic members, and no definite decision has yet been had upon it. The other modifications will, in all probability, be concurred in, since they are judged in a liberal spirit.

The Maison Rouge Claim.—Mr. Morse the other day did fight for his constituents, and carried to its third reading the bill to grant pre-emptions to the settlers on the Maison Rouge Claim, if the suit should be decided in favor of the Government.

Key West.—From a long letter in the Charleston News, we gather some interesting facts in relation to this speck, so well known and dreaded by our merchants.

It is the nearest spot to the Equator in the United States. The mercury has not been below 50° in many years, yet fires add to the comfort of the inhabitants. The average annual rain is twenty-six inches, and three-fifths falls in August, September and October. It is directly opposite Havana, and only ninety-one miles distant.

A glance at the map will show, that Cuba and the Bahamas upon one side, and the Florida keys and shores upon the other, margin a passage from sixty to ninety miles wide, through which a vast proportion of our country's wealth necessarily seeks a market. It will show that the mouth of the Mississippi is not at the Balize, but at the Tortugas and Key West, and that the thirteen hundred thousand bales of Cotton, and all the other immense agricultural wealth which will leave the Western States during the year 1851, must pass through a passage which can be bridged by six steamers. The harbors of Tortugas and Key West are sixty miles apart.

At the Tortugas we are constructing a magnificent work, which will cover the entire area of Garden Key. It will be a castle of eighty feet above tide water, and capable of mounting three hundred guns. At Key West a large quadrangular work is in course of construction, which stands in eight feet water, about eleven hundred feet from the shore, and will completely command the harbor. These works are national of course, but the interest of the great West is more specially involved in their completion than in the defences of the Mississippi itself.

Professor Agassiz is busily engaged in collecting and preserving specimens of natural history. He is delighted with the thousand strange and beautiful developments of nature, and expresses the wish that he could devote years to their examination.

Three distict parties of the Coast Survey are now hard at work, and we anticipate with pleasure that their labors will deprive our rock and reef bound coast of its terrors, and scatter flowers in the path of their navigator.

Liberia.—We publish a letter from a recent colonist to a gentleman of Philadelphia:

Bassa Cove, Liberia, April 12, 1850.

Honorable Sir—I feel it to be my duty to write to you, to inform you of my safe arrival in Liberia.

I arrived here after a passage of thirty-nine days from Norfolk, together with one hundred and fifty emigrants destined for this country—all, with a few exceptions, emancipated slaves, but calculated to make good, industrious and respectable citizens. I did the people and country in a much better condition than I had expected, from the various conflicting reports that I had heard in America. The number of colored Americans in the country, I think, is about fourteen to nineteen hundred; the extent of country of about six [illegible] and jurisdiction, and manifest little or no hostile disposition toward us.

As for myself, I am not engaged in any occupation as yet, and shall not be until I have gone through the acclimating fever, to which all new-comers are subject, which will take two or three months. At present I am enjoying very good health, and have not for one moment regretted my coming to this country. I am satisfied that there are thousands now in Philadelphia who would be five hundred per cent. better off here than they can ever be there, if they were to remain until they become as old as Noah.

I again feel it to be my duty to return my sincere thanks to you for your extreme kindness to me while in your employment, and when leaving you to come to Africa. Honorable Sir, I am almost ashamed to ask any more favors from you, after your many acts of kindness to me, but I must solicit one more—and that is, any old volumes, such as history, law or school books, that you or Mr. Sergeant may have and feel willing to send me, will be most thankfully received. Such books would be exceedingly valuable to me out here, and I am not able to purchase them. By leaving them with Mr. Elliott Cresson, Secretary of the Colonization Office in Walnut street above Sixth, he will direct them to the care of S. A. Benson for me, and I shall get them.

Please to excuse the manner in which this letter is written; but I hope my next will be better.

I remain, your humble servant, James D. Knight.

To John Lambert, Esq.

Croton Water.—A writer in the NewYork Courier offers these suggestions: "A water meter, if not already invented, could be made as easily as a gas meter, and it would be a subject worthy of a premium from our city, to the invention best adapted to the use. Will not the Croton Board furnish information how long water may remain in lead pipe without being injurious to health? and also inform the honestly disposed of the scanty supply, that they may cease to do what is wrong and against their own and the public good!" A water meter was invented several years since by Prof. Forshey, and offered to the Water Works of this city; but they declined the purchase. As to the effect of lead pipes on water, we can also refer them to Dr. E. D. Fenner, of this city, who has been for several months conducting a series of experiments to ascertain this information, so important to the public health.

Decision on The Act of September 28, 1850, relating to Enlistments.—A recruit was brought before Judge Kelly, in Philadelphia, on a habeas corpus. His release was claimed on the ground that he was a minor. The Judge said the law itself provided a remedy by application to the Secretary of War. He would continue the case to Feb. 15 for the father to make the application. If the son was not released, he would then feel authorized to interfere.

The Great Fair.—The London Times solemnly, and seasonably too, we think, calls upon the citizens of London to set their houses in order for the reception of visitors to the Fair. The number out of the Kingdom, it supposes, may reach one million. 10,000 are to be there from Vienna alone; and of the 28,000,000 composing the British realm, London excepted, one million will no doubt be on hand. The Times thinks that self-interest will take care of the feeding and sleeping, and it warns strangers in advance of "long bills" and extra fees.

Danger of Over-Population in the United States.—The New York Tribune states the population of China to be four hundred millions. Its area is five millions and three hundred thousand miles—about the extent of the Atlantic States. In 1700 the population was only twenty-seven millions. So that in one hundred and fifty years it has increased at this frightful rate. The number to each square mile is two hundred and eight, and they are at the starvation point. The increase in this country is such that the population doubles every twenty years. In 1930 it will reach four hundred millions. Some people ought to make themselves very unhappy about this. "Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof."

The Mayor and Aldermen of Providence, R. I., refused to permit Madam Bishop to give a second concert in that city on Sunday evening.

The Council of the Cherokees have imposed a tax on all free negroes and mulattoes residing in the Nation.

The U. S. Steam Frigate Mississippi.—The Norfolk Beacon contains the following extract from a letter from an officer on board the steam frigate Mississippi:

U. S. Steamer Mississippi, Naples, Dec. 7, 1850.

We are all well, and so is the whole squadron. For several months the ships have been, most of the time, at anchor. We are all laughed with inactivity. On the 16th September, a series of Court Martials commenced—one Lieutenant was tried, and then several men. Then a Court of Inquiry, Capt. Latimer; this last court commenced its proceedings about a month since; and it is said it will not dispose of the case for many weeks to come. This is interesting to us, to have to ride at anchor in an open roadstead for months in winter—not a ship can move—all the Captains being on the court—an interesting and very useful fleet.

This ship is in fine order and discipline and has been so during the cruise. We have sailed, or rather steamed, more miles than all the other ships collectively. We are yet in a good state of repair—can remain on the station two years if necessary, in addition to our present time. There has been no occasion to put the Government to one cent's expenses for the Engineer's department. So much for the repairs done at the Gosport Yard.

Naples is in no particular like Norfolk—of the two I would prefer the latter; for here you are beset with a multitude of beggars and thieves, as numerous as flies, dirty streets, macaroni stalls, etc. All Europe is an extremely immoral place, except Turkey. There is a different state of affairs.

Naples, as I before stated, is not a very interesting city. The principal amusements are the opera, the San Carlos, of course, stands first, it being one of the most extensive establishments of the kind in the world—billiards to me possess no interest. Into society I cannot go for want of the language, therefore, after one has seen all the objects of antiquity in its vicinity, remains of Pompeii, Herculaneum, Bieo, Sorrento, and many other places, Naples becomes any thing but interesting; though the other day I witnessed a very interesting review of 60,000 regular troops by the King of Naples, in person. I never before saw so august a spectacle. I wish I had some news to write you, but it is an article we get but little of.

New York City.—Number of dwellings, 37,730; population, 505,394—13 persons to each house. Number of productive establishments, 3,387; capital invested, $34,232,825; males employed, 53,703; females, 29,917; value of products, $105,218,308. Sales of real estate by the house of Bleeker & Co., $6,848,157.

Supreme Court of Louisiana.

Monday, February 3, 1851....Present—all the Judges.

1. Eustis J.....*Lynch et al.* vs. *Williams et al.* This is a suit on a negotiable note, against the maker and endorsers. A third party intervened. There was judgment against the defendant in favor of the plaintiff, and the intervenor appealed. The Court held that the possession of the note was *prima facia* evidence of ownership, but the intervenor claimed as having lost it, and was allowed to prove it. Judgment was reversed as to the plaintiff, and remanded for new proof, etc.

2. *Wallis* vs. *J. H. Thomas*....Injunction suit against an order of seizure and sale. On the trial, a continuance was asked and denied. Several objections were made to the proceedings in the sale, all of which were overruled, and judgment dissolving the injunction. This Court is of opinion there was no error. Judgment affirmed with costs.

3. *Le Blanc* vs. *Nolan*....Appeal from a judgment against the defendant for $250 damages, in a possessory action. The damages were awarded for a trespass on the premises. Judgment affirmed with costs.

4. *Wright* vs. *Roussel et al.*....Appeal from a judgment of damages on an injunction bond, against the plaintiff and his surety. Judgment affirmed with costs.

5. *Wright* vs. *Morphy*....Judgment affirmed on the same grounds as in the case of Wright vs. Roussel et al.

6. *Winchester Hall* vs. *Dannis*....Judgment appealed from affirmed with costs.

7. *State on the relation of Gen. J. L. Lewis* vs. *Louis Bourdelon, Auditor, et al.*....This is a suit for an appropriation of a sum of money, ($2500,) granted to the military of New Orleans. The defendant refused to issue the warrant, on the ground that there was no act of appropriation, without which it could not be paid out of the treasury. It was decided that the statute of 1850, granting this sum appropriated it, and a mandamus was awarded, requiring its payment. Judgment affirmed.

8. *Dubouchet* vs. *Bougere*....This is an action for slanderous words spoken. There was a verdict and judgment for the plaintiff, in the sum of $200, which is affirmed.

9. *Berger & Brown* vs. *Thibodaux et al.*....Suit in a joint obligation, and all the parties not joined. The exception to the action sustained. The Court say the defendant is not bound, on other grounds. Judgment affirmed.

10. *Le Blanc* vs. *Nolan*....Possessory action for certain lands, and damages for intrusion. There was a verdict and judgment for $250 in damages. Judgment affirmed.

11. Rost, J.....*Bourg, Ex'r, etc.*, vs. *Niles et al.* Suit on a note for part of the price of a piece of land running into the town of Thibodauxville. The defence is that the seller is unable to deliver the quantity of land sold: it bordered on the Bayou Lafourche. [illegible] that the vendee was not bound in Judgement for the amount of the note affirmed with costs.

12. *Boudraux's Administrator*, vs. *Valery Bergeron*....The Administrator had inventoried all the rights and titles which the estate had against Valery Bergeron, for moneys received, etc. It is the duty of the Administrator to ascertain the nature and extent of the assets of the succession before he sells them. The judgment refusing to homologate the proceedings of the Administrator is affirmed.

13. *Elihu Mitchell* vs. *R. R. Barron*....Suit for overseer's wages. His claim was rejected on the ground of bad management. Judgment for defendant affirmed.

14. *Huger* vs. *Nolan*....Suit for wages or compensation for setting certain sugar kettles for defendant. Case involved only facts and inferences from testimony. Judgment for plaintiff for $374 affirmed.

15. *Cole, Administrator*, vs. *Babin et al.*....The plaintiff filed a tableau of the estate of Bergeron. The defendants opposed it. Judgment sustaining the oppositions is reversed, and the oppositions dismissed with costs, and the funds distributed according to tableau.

16. *Dupre, Curator, etc.* vs. *Maronge*....Suit for land alleged to belong to the succession which plaintiff administers. The title was a grant of land made exclusively to the husband, and enures to his exclusive benefit. Judgment for plaintiff affirmed.

17. *Dupre, Curator, etc.* vs. *Maronge*....The facts and law are the same as in the preceding case. Judgment for plaintiff affirmed.

18. *Welsh* vs. *Terrebonne*....Suit for a slave. The plaintiff denied his signature to a sale of the slave, and it was proved to be genuine. Judgment for defendant affirmed—reserving the right to the child, if any.

19. *Sargent* vs. *Slatter*....Redhibitory action for damages for the loss of a slave by an incurable disease. Judgment for plaintiff affirmed.

20. *Thomas W. Chinn, by the state of Robertson* vs. *Blanchard*....Possessory action and damages claimed for a trespass. Judgment giving plaintiff possession and $100 in damages affirmed.

21. *Stewart* vs. *Willman*....Suit for a certain sum due on failure to comply with an agreement to remove certain rubbish. Judgment for plaintiff affirmed.

22. Sidell, J.....*Holden* vs. *Tanner*....Suit against defendant as surety for one Jordan for rent. The case turns on evidence of acts and facts involved in the case. Judgment reversed, and judgment given for plaintiff for $894 and costs.

23. *Rees & Seger* vs. *Steamer Mary Foley and Owners*....This is an action by the owners of the steamer Ben Adams to recover damages occasioned by a collision between the two steamers. Held, that the defendants were not to blame, but that the fault was with the plaintiffs. Judgment reversed, and judgment for defendants with costs.

24. *Dooley* vs. *Delaney*....This is an injunction suit. Judgment sustaining it reversed. Judgment dissolving the injunction, etc.

25. Preston, J.....*Thibodaux et al.* vs. *Bernard et al.*....Suit for a tract of land on the Lafourche. Held that the claim of the plaintiffs is totally unfounded. Judgment affirmed.

26. *Savin* vs. *Louisa Hebert, his wife*....The husband sued for a separation from bed and board from his wife, on the ground of abandonment. She reconvened and claimed a separation from bed and board, and alimony, because of his abandonment of her in a grievous illness, in the birth of an only child, the issue of their marriage. There was judgment in her favor, limiting her demand to a separation of bed and board and eight dollars per month for alimony. Judgment affirmed.

27. *George B. Milligan's Testamentary Executor* vs. *W. E. Mylne et al.* [Denniston & Co.] Suit on an agreement between the firm of Denniston & Co. and George B. Milligan in the sale and partnership of a sugar plantation. The case involves long and intricate transactions in the advances and management of the plantation in question. Judgment in effect is, that Denniston & Co. have the capital advanced by them in this plantation returned to them in preference to the creditors of Milligan, who appears to have been an insolvent partner, etc.

Arrivals at Principal Hotels....Feb. 3.

WESTERN VERANDA....C W Hunt, Louisville, Ky; James Cannon, Daniel Crump, Iowa; G B Wright, Miss M Wright, James Stibens, Cin, Ohio; John H Cook, John Stibbens, William H Cook, Ill; K P Bankord, Miss G J Bankord, Miss E I Cook, John Beals, Mo; J J Potter, Iowa; J Amsbry, Peoria, Ill.

WAVERLY HOUSE....H Hamlin, — J H Taylor, Wm Marsell, Cin, O; J B Sonlory and lady, Texas; E Greer and lady, Miss; S Smith and lady, Miss Duffy, G Gavan, Cin, O; D De Blanc and lady, Miss De Blanc, Texas; W Larkins, La.

VERANDA....P Lee, Ky; A J Donaldson, La; W B Whitehead, J M Lewis, Va; J W Smith, N Y; G W Lowrell, Pa; R O Wilt, J C Fisher, J L Choutau, Ala; J G O Kelly, A Warington, W K Smith, N C; Wm L Frank, J C Rogers, L Keyes, Miss.

HEWLETT'S....K McKay, J W Culbertson, R P Sergent, La; A J Donaldson, J James, Miss; R J Scanland, St. Louis; Dr Wm Porter, La.

Died:

On Monday evening, Feb. 3, in the 25th year of her age, Mrs. Maria Louisa, wife of Judge John C. Larue.

☞ The friends of the family are invited to attend her Funeral, THIS AFTERNOON, at half-past 3 o'clock, from the residence of her husband, 208 Camp street, opposite the Catholic Female Orphan Asylum.

At 7 o'clock, A. M., 3d inst., in the 50th year of his age, at the residence of his brother, Col. T. F. Hunt, U. S. Army, in this city, John Hunt, Esq., a native of Huntsville, North Carolina, but for the last thirty years a resident of New Orleans and Pensacola.

☞ His Funeral will take place THIS MORNING, at 10 o'clock. His friends, and those of his brother, Col. Hunt, are invited to attend, at No. 1 Perdomia street, Second Municipality, without further notice.

On Monday, the 3d inst., at 4 o'clock, P. M., Owen Sullivan, a native of the County Westmeath, Ireland, and for the last 17 years a resident of this city, aged about 32 years.

☞ His friends and acquaintances, and the members of Fire Co. No. 13, of which he was a member, are respectfully invited to attend his Funeral, from his late residence, on Eagle street, between Prytania and Camp streets, THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock.

Mr. Editor: We, the undersigned, master and officers of the brig Mechanic, of Bath, Me., desire to return our heartfelt thanks to Capt. E. HUTCHINSON, Mr. S. D. JORDON, master and first officer of brig Union, of Portland, Me., and also to D. BALLOUT, Portuguese, of do., for their hearty cooperation in endeavoring to save the lives of those on board brig Martha Sanger, of New York.

We cannot express by words the feelings of gratitude that we entertain towards them for their noble and disinterested exertions in periling their own lives for the purpose of saving the lives of shipwrecked men.

WM. LAWRENCE, Captain.
J. P. FUTTER, First Officer.
J. H. TUTTLE, Second Officer.
WM. E. DEACON, Supercargo.

fed 1t

St. Charles Hotel.

☞ At a meeting of the Committee appointed to obtain subscriptions for refurbishing the St. Charles Hotel, it was

Resolved, That a Committee of Three be named to call on the members of that Committee to persons, and request those who have not opened books of subscription to do so at once, and report at the office of Peter Conroy, *Jr.* 31 Canal street, on FRIDAY EVENING, at 7 o'clock.

The following gentlemen were appointed on the Sub-Committee:

H. S. BUCKNER,
WM. HENDERSON,
JAS. A. GASQUET,
H. C. CAMMACK, Chairman.

F. X. MASTERSON, Secretary. fe4

JENNY LIND'S GRAND CONCERT.

JENNY LIND'S FIRST GRAND CONCERT
Will take place at the
St. Charles Theatre,
On *MONDAY*, February 10, 1851.

☞ The price of Tickets has been fixed as follows: To First and Second Tiers, $5 00; Parquette and Orchestra Seats, $3 00; Pit Seats, $2 00; Gallery, $2 00.

All the Seats will be numbered, and diagrams of the house furnished, showing the precise locality of each seat. The Choice of Seats will be disposed of at Auction, on SATURDAY, February 8, at 11 o'clock, at Armory Hall, by SYKES, HYDE & CO. fe4 4t

Perseverance Fire Co. No. 13.

☞ The officers and members will attend a special meeting, to be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING, February 5, at half-past 7 o'clock punctual attendance is requested, as business of importance will be brought before the meeting.

By order.
P. A. HUCHEZ, Secretary pro tem.

fe4

Perseverance Fire Co. No. 13.

☞ The officers and members will attend a special meeting, to be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING, February 5, at half-past 7 o'clock punctual attendance is requested, as business of importance will be brought before the meeting.

By order.
P. A. HUCHEZ, Secretary pro tem.

fe4

MADAME DUVELL

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of New Orleans that she has just arrived from Europe, and may be consulted at her residence, No. 6, corner of Old Levee and Espinasse streets, on the Present, Past and Future events. Consultation—Gentlemen $1; Ladies 50c. fe1 1w*

Ward's Travels,

☞ And other NEW BOOKS—just published by D. APPLETON & CO., New York, and for sale at

J. B. STEEL'S

N. O. Stationers' Warehouse, 14 Camp st.

LETTERS FROM THREE CONTINENTS. By M. the Arkansas Correspondent of the Louisville Journal.
THE BARDS OF THE BIBLE. By George Gilfillan.
PRACTICAL MERCANTILE CORRESPONDENCE: A collection of modern Letters of Business, with Notes critical and explanatory, an Analytical Index, and an Appendix containing pro forma Invoices, Account Sales, Bills of Lading and Bills of Exchange; also, an explanation of the German Commercial Rule, as applicable to the calculation of exchanges. By Wm. Anderson. In 1 vol. 12mo. fe3 2d&p 1tW

J. C. MORGAN'S
LITERARY DEPOT.
BOOKS, Just Received:

MERCANTILE CORRESPONDENCE: Hunt: Part I. By Mr. E. T.
THE BARDS OF THE BIBLE. By George Gilfillan.
LETTERS FROM THREE CONTINENTS.
SHANNONDALE. By the author of "The Deserted Wife."
THE MOTHER'S RECOMPENSE. By Grace Aguilar.
THE DESERTED WIFE. By T. S. Arthur.
LIFE OF JENNY LIND. By N. Parker Willis.
APPLETON'S MECHANICS' MAGAZINE and ENGINEERS' JOURNAL. $3 per year, or 25c. per number.

J. C. MORGAN,
Adjoining the Post-office.

fe3 2d&p 1tW

BOOKS TO READ IN FAMILIES, AND PRIVATE CIRCLES.

☞ Just received and for sale by

Thos. L. White,
53 CANAL Street.

STRICKLAND'S QUEENS OF ENGLAND. 12 vols.
MISS PARDOE'S LOUIS XIV. 2 vols.
MRS. ELLET'S WOMEN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.
MISS BREMER'S WORKS, Complete.
WOMAN'S RECOMPENSE. By Grace Aguilar.
WOMAN'S FRIENDSHIP. By the same.
CHAMBERS' CYCLOPÆDIA OF LITERATRE: Consisting of one thousand selections from the most approved Authors in Ancient and Modern Literature.
MISS EDGEWORTH'S COMPLETE WORKS. In 10 vols.
MRS. SHERWOOD'S COMPLETE WORKS. In 13 vols.
ENCYCLPÆDIA AMERICANA. By Dr. Lieber. 14 vols.
CHAMBERS' MISCELLANIES. 10 vols.
PRESCOTT'S COMPLETE WORKS—Comprising "Ferdinand and Isabella," "Mexico," "Peru," and "Miscellanies."
ENCYCLOPÆDIA AMERICANA. 14 vols.
HEADLEY'S WORKS—Comprising "Napoleon," "Washington," "Miscellanies," "Sacred Mountains," etc.
N. P. WILLIS' WORKS, Complete. fe3 4t 2dp

[COPY.]

C. ROSEL