Amusements—This Evening.

CHARLES THEATRE.—Hunchback—The Adopted Child.

PLACIDE'S VARIETIES.—Grandfather Whitehead—First Night; or, A Peep Behind the Curtain—Divertisements—A Kiss in the Dark.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—Scenes in the Circle—Austria and Hungary.

DAN RICE'S CIRCUS—Equestrian entertainments.

Auction Sales—This Day.

BYRNES, HYDE & CO. will sell, at 10 o'clock, at 51 Magazine street, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Cutlery, Chinese Goods, etc.

Also, 11 cases boots and shoes—Hardware, Window Glass, 10 cases Cordials, Brandies, Preserves and Liquors, half past 10 o'clock.

WM. P. SQUIRE will sell at 10 o'clock, at No. 107 Baronne street, Furniture, Mattresses, etc. At Auction Mart, 87 Canal st., at half past 10 o'clock, Furniture.

J. L. TOUPET & CO. will sell, at 10 o'clock, at 33 Chartres street, Furniture and Beds.

S. of T.—Meetings This Evening.

WASHINGTON DIVISION, No. 5, in their new hall, Josephine street, between Tchoupitoulas and Rousseau streets, Lafayette, at half past 7 o'clock.

CRESCENT CITY DIVISION, No. 4, at Crystal Feast Hall, No. 84 Tchoupitoulas street, at half-past 7 o'clock.

Daughters of Temperance.

CLARIONE UNION, No. 5, at No. 8, Marigny Buildings, Third Municipality, every Thursday, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

The Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL
Of the Council of the Second Municipality.

NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 6, 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.

TO ADVERTISERS.—The city is now thronged with strangers, most of whom have come to see Jenny Lind, and spend their money. This is the time for advertisements.

THE MAILS.—As usual the mail failed again yesterday; indeed its arrival from New York is getting to be quite a novelty, and it attracts considerable attention. By a telegraphic dispatch from Mobile, we perceive that we are to receive yesterday's mail to-day.

We erred in stating that Herr Ryninger was killed at Natchez; it was at Baton Rouge. He was walking from the top of the State House.

JENNY LIND.—We are assured that Miss Lind will not visit Mobile, but arrangements are about to be made by which the citizens of our sister city can arrive in New Orleans in time for the concert in the evening, and return the same night. The fare will be considerably reduced.

CHURCH DEDICATION.—We omitted yesterday, for want of space, to notice the dedication of the new church recently erected by the Christian Congregation, on the corner of Camp and Melpomene streets, on last Sabbath. The solemn ceremonies of the occasion were performed by the Rev. Mr. Ferguson, of Nashville, Tennessee, a young minister of much talent and promise. His discourse was on the distinguishing characteristics of the denomination of Christians who have erected the beautiful and appropriate house of worship which he was dedicating; but he confined his remarks chiefly to their repudiation of all creeds, except that which is laid down in the Scriptures, according to their views. This, we presume, is the case with all other denominations. The only difference is, that all other Christians have a written, and they an unwritten creed. His views were expressed in highly courteous and becoming language. The church is of brick, with basement story and end gallery, and will seat comfortably, we should think, about five hundred persons. It is a beautiful edifice in its architectural proportions, and the whole interior is finished in the most exquisite good taste.

U. S. BRASS BAND.—The famous Brass Band, so celebrated in the Army, and which was in nearly all, if not every battle from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico, is now in the city. Col. Crane, U. S. A., yesterday sent a polite note to Recorder Caldwell, signifying his wish to have the band play an hour or so each day, in Lafayette Square, for the amusement of our citizens. The offer was a very gracious one, and all would have been delighted had permission been given, which the Recorder has full power to grant. Indeed it was a great favor, but as a mere matter of form permission was asked.

Instead of granting it, as almost any one else would have done, the Recorder sent back a very formal note, stating that he would refer the matter to the Council at its next meeting. Perhaps the idea of an orchestra, or any kind of music, brings no reminiscences in the mind of his Honor; but, be this as it may, the voters of this Municipality would much rather see him managing a theatre than their police business.

SPLENDID PAINTING.—There is now on exhibition in the window of Messrs. Tyler & Hewitt, Camp street, Louis Biane's celebrated original Scriptural painting of "Susannah and the Elders," painted in Dusseldorf, in 1844. This magnificent work of art, has attracted a great number of the lovers of the fine arts, and received universal admiration for its beauty and exquisite finish. We understand it is to be raffled for on the 15th inst., together with forty colored copies of the print, from the original. There will be only 250 chances.

JENNY LIND'S APARTMENTS.—Hundreds of people are now crowding daily to view the apartments fitted up for Jenny Lind, in Madame De Pontalba's buildings, on the upper side of the Place d'Armes. Some twelve or fourteen rooms have been furnished in a very elegant manner, affording comfortable accommodations for the fair songstress and her suite. The furniture is of the best description to be obtained in the city, and it is very tastefully arranged; but, we do not think it important to go into a detailed description of each article, as has been done in some of the Northern cities. We are a warm admirer of the character of Miss Lind, but we do not approve of carrying admiration to such an extent as it has been carried in some instances in regard to her. The apartments, we understand, are given gratuitously by Madame De Pontalba, and the furniture also gratuitously by the upholsterer.

GOLD DUST AND CLOTHING.—We respectfully invite attention of persons returning from California, to the advertisement, in another column, of Messrs. Sherman, Pierson & Co., clothing merchants, owner of Cheval and Magnolia streets, who, it will be seen, propose to receive gold dust in payment for clothing; and also to advance money enough for expenses in the city, at $17 50 per ounce. They keep excellent goods, and sell at reasonable prices, and we have no hesitation in recommending them as fair and correct dealers.

Webber, at the corner of Julia and Carondelet streets, is offering for sale, at reduced prices, a large and fashionable assortment of ladies' and gentlemen's boots and shoes, and we would advise our up town friends to give him a call before travelling farther from home.

Thanks to the steamer Kansas for late St. Louis papers.

RUSSELL AND KOSSUTH.—This highly interesting and valuable work by Rev. B. F. Tiffi, D. D., we are informed, is now in press by John Bull, publisher and bookseller, No. 56 Gravier street, and will be out in the course of a few weeks. We doubt not its appearance will be looked for with anxiety by the reading public.

DAN RICE'S CIRCUS.—We need only announce that the usual concert of entertainments are offered at this establishment this evening. Every body goes to see Dan Rice, and they feel assured of being amused.

PLACIDE'S VARIETIES.—We regret to observe that the engagement of Harry Placide at the Varieties is fast drawing to a close. Many of our visitors from the interior are anxious to see him, and we feel assured that a re-engagement for a few nights would prove beneficial to the Theatre. Mr. Placide appears to-night as *Grandfather Whitehead*, and as *Dufard*, an old French actor.

HISTRIONICS.—*Farewell Appearance of the Bateman Children.*—These extraordinary little individuals, the Bateman children, make their farewell appearance, previous to their departure for Europe, at the Historic Hall, this evening. They appear in the "Four Mowbreys," and the fourth act of the "Merchant of Venice." Those who have not yet visited the museum should not neglect this last opportunity. A favorite adagio will be performed by the Amateurs. The appearance of the children is complimentary on the part of Mr. Bateman, and we doubt not that the house will be crowded on the occasion.

Thanks to the officers of the steamer Lexington for Louisville papers.

AMERICAN THEATRE—*Spalding & Rogers' Circus.*—At the American Theatre novelties are following each other in rapid succession. To-night a new equestrian spectacle, entitled "Hungary and Austria," and introducing the leading incidents of the Magyar war, is brought out by the combined strength of the equestrian and theatrical troupe, and all the horses. The horse drama is preceded by every variety of display of horsemanship, gymnastic, and equilibria.

Some hopeful youth advertises in a New York paper for board in a pious family in which he may participate by "leading their devotions."

The School Question.

The Delta and the Picayune both, in their evening editions, condemn the course of the dodgers. The Delta not being acquainted with the facts, declines to express an opinion on this particular subject, but even it condemns this intentional desertion of their posts by men who assume public duties.

It, however, offers as the excuse of the Aldermen, their fear that the majority were about to pass the new school ordinance, and thus commit a contempt of Court, by disobeying Judge Buchanan's injunction. Now, if such an act were a contempt, they, by voting against it, and recording their votes, would have been exempt from attachment by the Court. But the opinion of Judge Buchanan expressly recognizes the power of the Council to repeal all of the present ordinances, to oust the Board of Directors, and to elect a new one. We quote his language:

"This ordinance, (creating the Board,) the Council of the Municipality have certainly the power to amend or repeal under the act of 1841. They (the Directors) were appointed under the ordinance of March 23, 1841, and must remain in office until the second Tuesday of May, 1851, *unless in the meantime removed by the Council, or a repeal of the ordinance under which they are in office, and a new election.*"

How can the repeal of the ordinance be deemed a contempt of the Judge, who expressly recognizes the right of the Council?

But shall a portion of the Aldermen absent themselves, when they fear that some act will be done which is to be contrary to their wishes, passions or judgment?

The Delta accuses the Superintendent, the Principals of the High Schools, and Alderman Shields, of improper conduct:

"According to the rules and regulations of the Schools, a number of pupils from the Primary Schools, having passed their examination for admission to the High Schools, obtained their certificates in due form. On applying for admission into the High Schools these pupils were rudely rejected by the Superintendent and Principals, and are now left without schools to attend, having passed from the Primary Schools, whose teachers have no further authority over them, or right to receive them. This, we learn, is done under the authority, and by direction of Alderman Shields."

If these gentlemen have acted improperly, they deserve the censure of the public. We will briefly examine the charge, and see what truth it contains. In the first place, the scholars did not pass their examination as required by rule 5 of section iv. of the rules and regulations of the Public Schools:

"5. There shall be an examination for admission into the High Schools on the first week in February, by such persons as may be designated by the Board of Directors, and no one shall be admitted who has not a competent knowledge of Arithmetic, Geography, Grammar, and the History of the United States."

At the last session of the Board this resolution was passed:

Resolved, That in pursuance of article 5th of section 4th, under title of "Schools," in relation to the admission to High Schools, the following gentlemen be appointed and requested to act as examiners, viz: Professor Dimitry, Rev. Dr. Clapp, Rev. Dr. Merrille, Rev. Dr. Blackburn, Rev. Dr. G. X. Gallagher, Dr. James Jones, Rev. Mr. Beadle, and R. M. Carter, Esq.

With one exception, these gentlemen have declined the duty. Mr. Richard M. Carter, "solitary and alone," has undertaken to act for the eight. Can it be said that this is the examination by the Board? But not only has this Coriolanus alone done this, but he has in two days performed the labor for which the full Board formerly required a week.

The certificates of qualification were signed by Mr. J. H. Caldwell, with the mystical letters P. B. D. P. S. attached. The Principals very properly required certificates from the Board of Examiners, and are willing to receive any pupils who bring such.

The Principal told the boys he should be glad to receive them, and hoped they would be able to obtain the certificate from the proper Board. So much for the charge of refusing pupils who had passed their examination. As to Alderman Shields, he is the chairman of the committee on education. Learning that Mr. Carter was alone examining the candidates, and upon such examination they were transferred by the Recorder to the High School, he deemed it his duty to protest against the conduct of Mr. Carter, as illegal; not being the action of a majority of the Board of Examiners. This opinion he communicated to the Superintendent and Principals, and they have acted upon it so far as to require proper certificates.

We have a word or two in relation to the conduct of Mr. Carter. He visited the High School yesterday, and threatened Mr. Bacon, the Principal, with suspension, if he did not receive the certificate scholars on to-day. He also visited the girl's High School, and his treatment of Mrs. Pagaud, was rude in the extreme. The agitation among the scholars was very great, and several of them burst into tears. She too was threatened with instant dismissal, if she did not receive the new pupils. Mr. Carter is one of the five who compose the committee on the boy's High School, and is not on the committee for the girl's High School, at all. The public must judge between the conduct of Alderman Shields and Mr. Carter. We shall again recur to this subject.

The Qualifications of Municipal Officers.

The protest made by Major Blanchard against the election of Mr. Grant, will bring up for judicial decision a question of much importance—the qualifications of Municipal officers. The Constitution, Art. 95, is in these words:

"ARTICLE 95. All civil officers for the State at large shall reside within the State, and all district and parish officers within their districts or parishes, and shall keep their offices at such places therein as may be required by law. And no person shall be elected or appointed to any parish office who shall not have resided in such parish long enough before such election or appointment to have acquired the right of voting in such parish; and no person shall be elected or appointed to any district office, who shall not have resided in such district, or an adjoining district, long enough before such appointment or election, to have acquired the right of voting for the same."

What is meant by *district* offices in this article? Why, clearly a political division including more than one parish, and such officers as Judges and District Attorneys. Can it be said that the Municipalities are districts, in the meaning of the Constitution? We think they are rather divisions of corporations, and not the districts meant by article 95.

Article 123 enacts:

"Corporations shall not be created in this State, except for political or municipal purposes."

Article 128 enacts:

"The citizens of the city of New Orleans shall have the right of appointing the several public officers required for the administration of the police of said city, pursuant to the mode of elections which shall be prescribed by the Legislature."

Thus it appears that articles 123 and 128 invest the Legislature with the power to determine the qualifications of all officers in the city of New Orleans. Acting under the authority thus conferred, the Legislature, on March 9th, 1846, passed the following statute:

"That all persons shall be eligible to hold office under all political corporations granted or to be granted by the General Assembly of Louisiana, when by the Constitution of the State for the time being, the same class of persons are eligible to the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of this State."

This we consider conclusive. The act of 1850 changes the mode from appointment by the Council to an election by the people, but it in no degree alters the qualifications.

Now, is a resident of the parish of Jefferson eligible to the office of Representative in the General Assembly from New Orleans?

Article 6th declares the qualifications of a Representative:

"He must have resided for three years next preceding the election in the State, and the last year thereof in the parish for which they may be chosen."

We place the ineligibility of a non-resident to any Municipal office: first, on the article 95; second, on the statute of 1846, carrying out the provisions of articles 123 and 128 of the Constitution.

We think the law is wise and just. Every man who resides here and earns a support for himself and his family is a gain to the city—he adds to its population and capital. It is but just, that to the citizens who pay the taxes and support the burdens of government, should be given its offices and rewards. Certainly in a population of 60,000 there ought to be found men competent to perform the duties of all Municipal offices. Let us receive with open arms every man who will share our fate. But we do object to paying a premium, in the way of offices, to men who up to the period of their election have not resided in the Municipality.

WEATHER AND RIVER.—The St. Louis Republican of the 26th says the weather continues to moderate, and yesterday was as pleasant as a fair spring day. The river opposite this city is free of ice, and up to our latest advices, navigation upon the upper rivers to principal points is unobstructed. Excepting the Alton packet Tempest, the Planter is the only boat which has arrived from above during the past four days.

CONSUMPTION OF COTTON MANUFACTURES. In 1820, the people of Great Britain consumed thirty-five millions of pounds sterling. In 1849, only thirty millions. The population during that period, has increased 60 per cent., and the products of cotton quintupled, yet Great Britain consumes less than at that time.

FIRE AT CINCINNATI.—A large fire occurred at Cincinnati, on Saturday night, the 25th ult., which entirely consumed the New York pork-house, an extensive establishment on Mill Creek.

"Cheap Postage."

Under this head the True Delta of Tuesday takes Messrs. Bullard, Morse and Penn, of the Louisiana delegation in Congress, to task in not voting for the final passage of the Cheap Postage Bill. Their course is severely censured. They are denounced as disregarding the admonitions of the press, the interests of New Orleans and the intelligence of the planters of the State. This is all gratuitous and unjust towards those gentlemen. On the last day's discussion in the House, the first section of the Postage Bill, which provided "for a postage of three cents, *if pre-paid*, and five cents if not," was *struck out*, and the following inserted—"upon each letter not weighing over half an ounce, three cents; and for each additional half ounce, etc., three cents." This amendment was carried by a vote of 121 to 83. Judge Bullard, Mr. LaSere and Mr. Penn voted against it. Mr. Morse did not vote on this question. The bill then passed by a vote of 130 to 75. Mr. LaSere voted for the bill, and Messrs. Morse and Penn against it. Judge Bullard did not vote. The fate of the bill was decided by adopting the amendment cutting down the postage to three cents. Judge Bullard, in a letter, says: "The House cut the postage down to three cents, *without pre-payment*. I voted against it; but was willing for three cents *pre-paid*, and five cents *not*." This was correct, and the Senate has restored it. In this shape the bill will finally pass Congress. As it passed the House, fixing the postage on all half ounce letters at three cents, without requiring pre-payment, the Department would be burdened with the dead letters without any remuneration. It is but right, if postage is cut down to the lowest possible rate, the letters should be pre-paid. Government would then be paid something for all the letters carried in the mail, and get clear of the dead letters.

Judge Bullard is singled out in the True Delta's article, and censured for not always voting in the House when there is a division, or the yeas and nays called. A careful examination shows that he has voted on all the important questions in the House, from the second Monday in December, when he first took his seat, until the 28th of January, (our latest dates.) On the 27th, he voted *alone* in the Louisiana delegation to suspend the rules to take up the bill "making appropriations for the improvement of certain *harbors and rivers*," called the "Harbor and River Bill," and make it the special order of the day for the next Tuesday, and to continue so until disposed of. The vote was 116 to 70—not enough to suspend the rules. Judge Bullard voted in the affirmative, and Messrs. La Sere, Morse and Penn in the negative. This was a test vote, and a very important one. This bill appropriates large sums to clear out the snags and other obstructions in the Mississippi, Ohio, and other Western rivers. The bill cannot be reached in its regular order this session, and will, therefore, be lost. The True Delta's censure on Judge Bullard's course is entirely gratuitous and without cause.

We find this account of the bill in the Baltimore Sun:

"The River and Harbor Bill contains appropriations to the amount of about two millions of dollars, of which $500,000 are to the improvements of the Mississippi river and its tributaries; $600,000 to the Western frontier; $900,000 to the Northern frontier; and $500,000 jointly to improvements on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts."

SYMPATHY.—The Columbia Telegraph is informed that the editorial of the Crescent, written on the supposition that Thomas H. Benton had been re-elected to the Senate, has been translated and printed in the Vigilant, and Courrier de Teche, two papers published in the sugar region of this State. They did not discover any free-soilism, in a fair impartial review of the great statesman's public life.

The Telegraph asks:

"When will the Crescent give us that long-desired work, *De Arte Poetica?* Its taste and judgment being so much better in poetry than in politics, we trust its investigations will be confined to the former."

We hope to have the work ready in a short time. The first copy will be sent by express to the Telegraph, as we are particularly indebted to it, for numerous happy instances in the "art of sinking."

Railroads.

An article which we clipped from the Maysville (Ky.) Post Boy, in another column of our paper, deserves the serious consideration of the people of New Orleans. It is a powerful appeal to the interest of the people of Kentucky, and will be kept before them, in various shapes, until it may be too late for us to avert the evil. If the figures of routes are *practically* correct, of which we have our doubts, there is imminent danger of our losing, not only the trade of the richest portion of Kentucky, but that of the most prolific quarters of the West. Virginia has been completely awakened from her lethargy, by the loss of both her political and commercial power; and, in the face of her commanding maritime position, great agricultural resources, unrivalled water power for manufacturing purposes, and peculiarly happy contiguity to the Mississippi and its available tributaries, will no longer repose in quiet under the galling reflection of their uselessness. She has gone to work in earnest, not only to measure, at its true value, her own intrinsic but dormant strength, but that of other States, in all their bearings, and is making preparations to enter the lists with the most potent of them for the proudest ascendancy. What she may have wanted, a short time since, in proper ambition to that end, has been imparted to her by Kentucky and other portions of the great West, in their acquiescence of her advantages, and their determination to co-operate with her in their fullest development. Under the circumstances, what does it behoove us to do? Fold our arms and laugh at their opposition as artificial and impracticable, in a struggle with a stream which is universally acknowledged the Father of Waters, and embanked by a country that has no equal in fertility and progress? Or is it our bounden duty to do all in our power to assist that great stream in accomplishing our high destinies, by every artificial auxiliary promising success, and thus, as far as in us lies, counteract the efforts being made to reduce us to the *tiny* dimensions of a commercial emporium, resting *solely* for support on *one* channel of communication, and that *uncertain, dangerous, and enormously expensive?*

Our course is a plain one, and will admit of no variation, and of very little more delay. It is to harmonize and act with our neighbor States to secure, by railroad, the immense trade which naturally belongs to us, but which must be diverted from us by a longer disregard of our true interest. We must traverse, with the iron horse, every portion of the West that wants our market, and, under an economical tariff of freight, etc., must deprive the *embryo* and *unfledged* markets of Virginia from realizing a tithe of what they so fondly expect. But should we still persist in our wonted indifference, we shall not only lose the immense trade which is daily growing into magnitude with the unparalleled developments of the West, but shall be cut off from that we already have; for with a diminution of our commerce will our banking capital diminish, until at length we shall be entirely at the mercy of the Atlantic Seaboard. To accomplish our destruction, or rather to confine us within as narrow bounds as possible, our location is reviled as unfit, by natural causes, for the reception and preservation of flour, pork, grain, and numerous other products; and certificates, said to be from respectable authorities, are arrayed to substantiate the charges. Such charges will grow in proportion to our indifference, and the only mode of strangling them is, in an indomitable determination to *mend our ways*. We have already transgressed the bounds we prescribed for this article, and must, in conclusion, urgently call the attention of our readers to the views of the Kentucky editor, abounding, as they do, with startling developments, and chequered as they are, it strikes us, with untenable assumptions. They must, however, have their influence, and we must be warned in time of the probable consequences.

LYCEUM HALL LECTURES.—Dr. J. L. Smith delivered the fourth of his series of Lectures on Chemistry last evening in the above place, and to a still more numerous audience than on any of the former evenings. His attention was taken up with the subject of nitrogen gas, and the different compounds which it forms with oxygen. The different properties of these compounds, as well as their compositions, he explained and illustrated by a great variety of interesting experiments. The nitrous oxide, composed of one equivalent of nitrogen, and one of oxygen, he showed very readily entered into combination with combustible bodies when it parted with its oxygen. Phosphorus, and the different metals, burned with nearly as much brilliancy as when these were ignited in an atmosphere of oxygen alone. In these changes he showed nitrogen performed a negative part—its chief use being to render less active the oxygen by diluting it. He referred to the singular property of this particular gas when inhaled into the human system to produce exhilaration—leading, especially, to involuntary laughter; and hence its name of "laughing gas," by which he said it is well known; but which he did not exhibit, and perhaps for that very reason.

He exhibited and explained the other compounds of nitrogen with oxygen—as nitric oxide, nitrous acid, and nitric acid;—the different properties of which were respectively illustrated by a variety of experiments. In connection with the last of these he introduced the subject of gun-cotton; explained the method followed in making it, and exhibited its combustible properties; at the same time dwelling upon its uses: These were, he said, much more limited than was at first supposed; the probability of its superseding gunpowder in warfare was not great.

The lecture was a very instructive one; but we cannot afford space for any thing but the merest outline of it. We are glad, however, to see that they are so well attended.

An honest and industrious German, who brought us an advertisement descriptive of some merchandise he had for sale, after leaving our office several minutes returned, and, calling us aside, very ingenuously whispered in our ear, "please give me a *bluff*"—meaning a *puff*. We often feel inclined to give *bluffs* when unreasonably asked for *puffs*, but our politeness and sense of justice forbids the one and the other.

LATEST FROM CALIFORNIA.

Arrival at the Pacific.

The steamship Pacific, Capt. Jarvis, arrived at Lafayette about 10 o'clock last night. She left Chagres on the 28th ult., and brings the California mails. We have received papers up to January 1, inclusive.

She has 252 passengers, and no gold on freight.

Coming up the river last evening, when off Slaughter-house Point, a collision occurred between the Pacific and a towboat bound down with some vessels. The Pacific was somewhat injured. Mr. John Ramsey, of Illinois, on his return from California, was instantly killed—the only person injured.

The Alta California contains a summary for the previous month. From it we learn that the cholera has disappeared.

A part of Capt. French's company had arrived. We glean the following items from the San Francisco papers:

A number of our most prominent men have died during the month. Very suddenly were some of them called away, and at one time our city appeared really gloomy in consequence. But a different feeling exists at present. There has been no small degree of dissatisfaction expressed on account of an opinion from the Supreme Court, which goes to vitiate almost all the land titles in this city. A number of steamers have arrived from around the Horn, among others, the Gen. Warren, Constitution, etc. Our steam marine is increasing rapidly.

Reports from the mines have been rather scarce, most of those engaged on the rivers during the summer, having gone into the dry diggings, from whom a good account is anticipated next spring. Another large fire has visited us, but its ravages are so little, compared with previous ones, only about $60,000, that it has scarcely been noticed, except by the unfortunate sufferers.

Much anxiety is felt about the safety of the Panama steamer, over due here now for more than a week. But we hope her detention is nothing more than what may have resulted from injury to her machinery, and that we shall ere long have the extreme pleasure of announcing her arrival.

Agriculture begins to take form and order, and good results are reported as attending the labors of those cultivating the soil. The election in Sacramento resulted favorably for the whigs. Both parties claim the Legislature. That body, it is asserted by some of its members, will be adjourned to this city.

The Carolina and the Columbus leave for Panama at four o'clock this afternoon—the Carolina with 125 passengers and about $1,000,000 in gold dust, and the Columbus with 295 passengers and $510,000 in gold dust. Adams & Co. send $500,000. Gregory $45,000, and Haven & Co. also ship a large amount.

The question of "who shall be our next United States Senator?" has been considerably discussed, but we are decidedly of opinion that the safest time for answering will be after the Legislature has balloted.

Our business men have awakened to the importance of the fine field opened for whaling from this port as the emporium.

The Roman Catholic Bishop of California, Dr. Alemani, has arrived, and received a most cheering welcome.

From the Sandwich Islands.

We have received files of the Polynesian and Times, the former as late as the 14th, the latter to the 11th ult. From the former we learn the death of Honi-Heke, the great war chief of New Zealand, and also of another, that of Pomare. They were bitterly opposed to English rule.

The French corvette Serieuse, hence, arrived at Honolulu in a passage of 15 days.

A news room and library was to have been established at Honolulu, under the auspices of the principal merchants and heads of the departments of government.

A serious collision occurred between the whale ship India and bark Croton, on the 7th ult., by which both vessels were injured.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.—We learn, says the Mobile Register, of Tuesday, that two of the greatest match races ever thought of in the Southern country, have been made on Mr. R. Cotril's Grey Eagle. One of the matches is a race of ten miles out, against the celebrated racer, Lady Mar, for ten thousand dollars; the other match is against time, in which enters Eagle, to perform the extraordinary feat of going one hundred miles in ten hours. This is the first time South that such a match against time has been made, and its result will be regarded by the whole sporting world with considerable interest. These great matches were made by C. S. Ellis, of New Orleans, where Grey Eagle is in all his glory.

When Jack Wade, the Dorchester and Milton Bank robber, arrived at the State Prison the other day, he was searched as usual, and seven hundred dollars in good money found in his shoe. The officers of the prison will take care of this until Jack is released, which will be in the year 1867.

The Burlington (Vt.) Courier mentions the remark of a Postmaster in that county, who had held office under all sorts of administrations for the last twenty years, that "if the administration could change its politics quicker than he could, he was willing to be turned out."

Bishop Southgate, says the New York Courier and Enquirer, has declined the Episcopate of California, which was tendered to him by the Episcopal Convention recently held in San Francisco.

Counterfeit ten dollar bills on the State Bank of Ohio, are plentiful at Cincinnati. They are well executed. Three thousand dollars of these bills were found near Mount Adams a few days since.

FRATRICIDE.—The Jackson (Tenn.) Whig says: "A distressing case of fratricide occurred last week in Haywood county. Two brothers by the name of Webb, one about twenty-two and the other sixteen years of age, quarrelled about a slate. The elder knocked the younger down, and as the latter arose, he drew a knife and stabbed the former back of the shoulder blade, and killed him. He was arrested and put on trial."

STEAMSHIP ATLANTIC.—Mr. Collins, the principal proprietor of the New York and Liverpool steam packet line, is now in Washington city. He states that he does not give up the ship Atlantic. He thinks that she put into Fayal or the Azores in distress, or put back to Liverpool. Another well skilled steamship owner says that she is not burnt, for she could be flooded with water in five minutes, and that she has not foundered, because there is not water enough in the ocean to sink her.

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

A SINGULAR AFFAIR.—The Vincennes (Ohio) Gazette states, that one day week before last, a man by the name of Adams, was killed in Carlisle, by a horse kicking him. The owner of the horse, between whom and the deceased some difficulty had occurred, was arrested on a charge of murder, it being thought that he taught the animal to kick, whenever he pleased. The affair is undergoing legal investigation.

It is certain that a serious insurrection has broken out in Sicily. Six hundred guerrillas are at bay in the mountains of Suacca.

The Russian Government has accepted an offer from the friends of the tract cause in St. Petersburg to supply the army through its officers with 100,000 tracts, and the navy and military hospitals with 50,000 more. Of 78 different tracts approved by the censors, it has been arranged to print 2,000 each; and the American Tract Society have appropriated $1000 to this important purpose. It is the only way in which the gospel can be preached in the Russian language by Christians of this country.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Mr. Thomas Waddell, a highly respectable citizen of Atalanta, (Georgia,) was killed on the railroad near that place on the 25th ult. He was on a hand-car when he heard the whistle of a freight train, and he attempted to jump off; he missed his footing and fell on the track, the car passing over his neck and killing him instantly.

PROGRESS OF THE AGE.—A Canadian correspondent of the New York Tribune, writing from Toronto, says:

"It may be interesting to the advocates of 'women's rights,' to know that we have admitted women to some of the franchises—the withholding of which was greatly complained of at the Worcester Convention. The other day at the election of School Trustees several women voted—their right to do so having been legalized last session of the Provincial Parliament."

Wonder if they appeared in unmentionables?

The steamer St. Louis is reported aground at Island 34, in the Lower Mississippi. From last accounts the Atlantic was along-side taking out her cargo, and rendering other assistance.

The river opposite St. Louis is entirely free from ice, and is falling slowly. Seven feet water in the channel at Cairo. The Upper Mississippi is open to Keokuk; and the Illinois to Peoria.

The office of the "Daily Post-Boy," at Maysville, Ky., has been entered twice during the night lately, and the form knocked into *pi*. We think the man who would commit such an act would not hesitate to purloin his neighbor's mutton.

WILD CAT.—The Frederick (Maryland) Herald says a wild cat, measuring about three feet in length, was caught on the 22d ult. by L. Green, and George Blessing, in the South Mountain, near Fishing Creek.

BATON ROUGE WINE.—The Baton Rouge Gazette of the 1st says:

"Mr. H. J. Hurry has sent to our office a bottle of wine produced from grapes raised in his garden in this place. Being 'Sons' we were debarred the privilege of trying its quality; but our friend, the Major, who has some little practical knowledge of the qualities of wine, kindly accepted our invitation to try the merits of this article, and pronounces it to be a superior article, resembling in its flavor the Muscat Wine. In his opinion, that with sufficient age it will compare favorably with the best imported wines. This is the first attempt, we believe, to produce wine in Baton Rouge."

THE JUMPING-OFF PLACE.—Considering that Calais is the very last town, it does a pretty considerable trade:

"The Calais (Me.) Journal gives a summary statement of arrivals and clearances to and from that port, from January 1, 1850, to January 1, 1851, with exclusion of the principal article of imports and exports during this period as follows: Arrivals, 760 vessels; imports, 68,088 bushels corn, 17,751 barrels flour, 2304 barrels pork; clearances, 776 vessels; exports, 7,195,000 feet pine, 35,832,000 spruce, 1,831,000 hemlock, 8,011,000 in ha, 2,749,500 pickets, 11,922,000 shingles, 12,693 hackmatack knees, 115,000 clapboards, 699 cords of bark, 6061 cords of wood, 10,000 hoop poles, 174,000 box shooks, 3-5ths barrels of potatoes, 1500 tons ground plaster, 13,000 barrels calcined plaster, 50,000 lasts; 1813 tons shipping built within the year."

DANGER OF KISSING A WOMAN AGAINST HER WILL.—A curious case was recently tried at the Middlesex Sessions, England. Thomas Saverland, the prosecutor, stated that he was in the tap room where the defendant, Caroline Newton, and her sister, who had come from Birmingham, were present. The latter jokingly observed that she had promised her sweetheart that no man should kiss her while absent. It being holyday time, Saverland considered this a challenge, and caught hold of her and kissed her. The young woman took it as a joke; but her sister, the defendant, said she would like as little of that fun as he pleased. He then tried to do it, and they fell to the ground. On rising the woman struck him. He again tried to kiss her, and in the scuffle, she bit off his nose, which she spit out of her mouth. The action was brought to recover damages for the loss of the nose. The defendant said he had no business to kiss her; if she wanted kissing, she had a husband to kiss her, a better looking man than the prosecutor was. The jury, without hesitation, acquitted her; and the chairman said, "that if any man attempted to kiss a woman against her will, she had a right to bite off his nose if she had a fancy for so doing!"

LOCAL MATTERS.

THE WEATHER.—After a long spell of rainy and cloudy weather, we were favored with a sight of the sun yesterday morning. The air was clear and bracing, and the day continued fair throughout. We, of course, do not expect this state of things to last long.

The Place d'Armes, or rather Jackson Square, as it is now to be called, is beginning to show the improvements which are being made, and it will soon present the appearance of a beautiful garden. The plan upon which it is laid out, was obtained by Madame De Pontalba from France and when the shrubbery begins to grow and expand, the square will be very beautiful.

THE COUNCILS.—We never knew a city that seemed to require so much legislation as New Orleans. Some of the Councils have meetings called three or four times a week, and then they are always behind hand. On Monday evening we had the First and Third, last night the Third again, and tonight we are to have meetings of the Second Municipality and General Councils. The Board of School Directors also meets this evening. They have always occupied the Council Chamber, and we do not know what they will do on this occasion, unless they use the Recorder's private room.

THE COURTS.—In the Fifth District Court, the case of Pickersgill et al. vs. James Brown, is still going on. About $40,000 is involved in the suit.

The case of the Church Wardens against Kirwan is progressing.

Business will be resumed in the First District Court this morning.

BELLIGERENT.—Katharine Kine, a small, pert specimen of the feminine gender, was brought before Recorder Caldwell yesterday on the charge of battering the countenance of a woman considerably larger than herself, to a very great extent. The countenance aforesaid was produced in court, and the owner of it gave a very exciting account of the whole transaction. The "green-eyed monster" appeared to be at the bottom, and Kate considered herself perfectly justifiable, in the premises. Recorder took another view of the case, and he bound her to keep the peace.

RECORDER GENOIS' COURT.—Yesterday was a busy day with Recorder Genois.

Peter Melville was brought up on the charge of stealing an iron cool bucket from the coffee-house at the corner of St. Claude street. Peter was sent before the First District Court for trial.

Constant Lecompte was brought up on the charge of entering the steamer Harden, on the night of the 23d ult., and stealing therefrom a roll of leather, and half a box of tobacco. He was also sent before the First District Court. The articles were recovered.

William Stevens was committed for ten days for a breach of the peace.

Adeline, a slave of Mr. Abbot, was brought up on a charge of assaulting and beating a white person. She was sent before Judge Derbes for trial.

Frederick A. Conant was called up for examination on the charge of making a forcible entrance into the premises of Victor Grosjean. The latter made an affidavit, stating that for several months past he has been in the peaceable and lawful possession of a house on Bienville street, and that on or about the 10th of January last, said house was broken open by the accused, and the furniture, together with a quantity of wearing apparel, removed. Deponent states that he has recovered nearly all his property; but that several papers of value were missing—among them a note for $200, drawn by deponent to the order of F. A. Conant. After a full examination of the case it was transferred to the First District Court.

Arrivals at Principal Hotels....Feb. 5.

ST. LOUIS.....J Raedall C Fellows, J L Addison, O Dorsey, W S Freligh and lady, Dr R D Pinney, Mrs Devereaux, Miss D Devereaux, Col Polk, Lt Col Loring, NY, T L Phillips, P A Key and family, Miss S Key, Mrs Maulsell, Miss Ashmore, Miss Jackson, Mr Ashmore, Ky.

CITY HOTEL.....W J McCulloh, W C Robb, J F Miller, W W White, D C Hernandez, Mr Toby and lady, J C Beatty and lady, A R McCrumen, La; J Tait, Ala C M Hunin, Fla; J Levy, NY, A J Georgelins, Liverpool, W Gentner, Miss H M Hynes.

WESTERN VERANDA.....M Dolemans, J Dunham, F J Hunt, Il; Dr J P Cameron, F T Lane and lady, Ark; J T Palmer and lady, NO; H R Moore, Iowa; J W Carter, Ohio; J Ferguson, J Hughes, Miss Cross, J St James, Ms.

WAVERLY HOUSE.....G A Sykes, J B Sale, J M Smith, Miss; T J Clarke, W A Davis, Ala; A E Mouton and family, Mrs Alice Mouton, Alcide Mouton, Miss O Mouton, W C Crow, E Mouton, La.

HEWLETT'S.....G K Dennis, Ga; P Rose, G Y Kelso, La; J A Hamburger, R Tucker, Miss; J Pritchard, Va; A Smith; E Somonefield, L Jarsleman, Mexico.

New Orleans Christian Advocate.

THE friends and members of the METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH SOUTH are informed that arr