Auction Notice.

☞ SYKES, HYDE & CO. will sell This Morning, at 11 o'clock, at Armory Hall, the Choice of Sykes at Miss JENNY LIND'S FIFTH GRAND CONCERT. fel5

Amusements—This Evening.

St. Charles Theatre.—Jenny Lind's Fifty-eighth Grand Concert in America.

Placida's Varieties.—The Serious Family—North and South.

American Theatre.—Equestrian Entertainments—Ellen Warshan.

Dan Rice's Circus.—Equestrian entertainments.

Shades Hall, Pacifico street.—Sillier's Minstrels.

Auction Sales—This Day.

Byrne, Hyde & Co. will sell, at 10 o'clock, at 51 Magazine street—Groceries, Provisions and Liquors; also, Olives and Soft Shell Almonds.

Vincent & Co. will sell, at 10 o'clock—Dry Goods.

Wentworth, Drake & Co. will sell, at 4 o'clock, at 31 Dauphin street—Furniture.

Wm. F. Scott will sell at half-past 10 o'clock, at 87 Camp street—Furniture.

J. L. Taylor & Co. will sell, at 10 o'clock, at 31 Chartres street—Dry Goods.

Wm. S. Scott, U. S. Marshal, will sell at 12 o'clock, at office—Cigars.

S. of T.—Meetings This Evening.

Washington Fountain, No. 1, at Crystal Feast Hall, 122 Tchoupitoulas street, at half-past 7 o'clock.

Pearl Division, No. 8, at the new Temperance Hall, 96 St. Charles streets, at half past 7 o'clock.

....*To-morrow Morning*....

Liberal Division, No. 17, at the new Temperance Hall, 96 St. Charles street, at 9 o'clock.

The Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL

Of the Council of the Second Municipality.

NEW ORLEANS:

SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 15, 1851

Partnership Notice.

The undersigned have this day taken into partnership, and associated with them in the publication of the Daily and Weekly Crescent, Mr. JOSEPH H. MADDOX, and the business of the concern will in future be conducted under the style of J. H. MADDOX & CO. JOHN W. CROCKETT.

J. W. PROFIT.

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. Particular care is bestowed on lawyers' briefs, and the least possible delay in furnishing proof-sheets.

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.

Personal Explanation.—The Delta a few days ago contained an article deemed by us offensive. We are happy to learn that it was not the intention of the writer, by his comments, to give us offence, or to be personal.

Jenny Lind's Third Concert.—The concert last evening, as usual, was crowded to the utmost capacity of the house. We recognized many faces which had become familiar to us from the representations of Monday and Wednesday; some, doubtless, lured by the fascination under which we are free to confess that we ourselves are laboring; others, perchance, by a desire to see Jenny in a new school—the English ballad. Whatever the motive, they must have felt themselves fully repaid for their attendance. In the tender and heart-stirring strains of "Qui la Voce," she fully sustained the reputation which she has achieved in the piece; emphatically, she has made it one of her own.

We were more carried away by the prayer from "Der Freyschütz," than any thing we have yet heard. The wild, but elevated genius of Weber, could not have asked for a more chaste conception, or purer, or more touching execution. In the familiar, but ever welcome strains, of "Home, sweet home," art seemed lost in nature; it became a melody of the heart, not of the voice, and as its last murmurs died upon the ear, few could restrain the evidences of emotion.

Bellett's "Gia la luna" was received with deafning applause, and encored. On Monday we shall endeavor to review the impressions which his rich baritone has made upon us.

New Hotel.—We have on our table the printed "Remarks of the architect, (Mr. L. E. Reynolds,) on presenting a plan for a new Hotel," to a number of gentlemen who had determined, if the project of re-building the St. Charles failed, to supply its place by the erection of a still larger one on the old State-house square. We have read them with interest, and have also had the pleasure of examining the design and plans prepared by Mr. Reynolds for the new Hotel. We were much pleased with both. The design of Mr. Reynolds is for an edifice less ornamental than the St. Charles was, but one of great elegance and grandeur of appearance. In our humble judgment, it combines in a higher degree the three great essential points of comfort, convenience, and profit, than anything we have ever seen. It will contain twenty-two stores, twenty-five parlors on the second floor, nearly all with bed-chambers attached, and in all five hundred and forty available rooms, generally of large size, exclusive of stair-ways and closets. We rejoice that the St. Charles is to be rebuilt, and we hope the work will commence without delay; but we would earnestly recommend the building committee, before taking any steps, to examine Mr. Reynolds' design, and see if it cannot be so modified as to suit their ground. In all that pertains to its interior arrangement, it is without doubt a great improvement on the old plan.

Let our readers observe that several of the more eligible seats for this evening's concert are still on hand, owing, we presume, to the bad weather during the auction, which doubtless prevented many from attending it. These are to be procured this morning, and let those who really wish to hear Jenny in three of her most charming novelties—Haydn's "Oh, mighty pean," the "Va, dì alle," from Meyerbeer's *Robert le Diable*, and "The last Rose of Summer"—seize on the opportunity.

Thanks to the steamboat Ohio for river favors.

We would call attention to the sale of fine Brussels Carpet by Wm. P. Scott, auctioneer, which takes place at 11 o'clock to-day.

"Flora invites: I sing her lovely reign."

There is an increasing taste for horticulture in the Southwest. This is proved by the number and extent of the establishments for the sale of seeds, shrubs, and flowers. We refer persons from the country to Gay's, 139 St. Charles street, near the Municipal Hall; Maupy's, 67 Gravier street, and Greenfield's, at the corner of Exchange Alley.

We would refer our readers to the proceedings of the Board of School Directors. They contain matters interesting to the citizens of the Second Municipality.

Placida's Varieties.—A fine comedy and the splendid local drama of "North and South, or New York and New Orleans," is presented by this house to-night. "The Serious Family" is well cast; so is "North and South,"—the who's of this fine company being engaged in them. The scenery and dancing are superb.

Benefit of Levi North.—Levi North, one of the greatest equestrians of the age, puts forth his shingle for a benefit this evening at Dan Rice's Circus, where he has for a long time contributed largely to the amusement of the million. The performances of his incomparable horse "Tamerlane" are alone worth double the price of admission, and independent of the occasion, he offers attractions which should secure him a crowd. The admirers of equestrianism of the best description, should not omit this opportunity of being delighted. For full particulars we would refer to the advertisement.

The Printers of New York.—The printers of New York are on a regular strike. They held a meeting recently, and all present signed a pledge not to work in any office under the regular prices. The Journal of Commerce, in reply to an article in the Post, says:

"We have never paid our piece hands less than thirty cents a thousand, which was precisely the combination rates until within a very short time since. To our week hands, five in number, we paid $14."

Capt. Broadwell and the portion of the crew of the steamer America not heard from at the time we last mentioned the subject of the wreck, were picked up by the schooner Star and taken into Washington, North Carolina.

Turkey and Greece.

A recent controversy with a neighboring paper, has induced us to examine more thoroughly into a subject to which cursory allusion was made during the course of the discussion, but which cannot fail to excite deep interest in the breast of the reader of general history. We refer to the present condition of Turkey and Greece. From the extremely isolated position of these countries, in a political and commercial point of view, there are comparatively few who are willing to make any great outlay of labor in informing themselves as to the actual state of things in lands connected with so many stirring recollections. Still, we flatter ourselves that a few brief reflections upon the subject will not prove unsatisfactory to our readers, and without further apology we shall enter upon the "theme of our discourse."

What a striking feature of the age, that the disciples of him, whom a spider's web enabled to change the history of the world, whose great precept was "death to the infidel," should so forget the lessons of intolerance enjoined by his creed as to seek their moral and intellectual advancement from those whom the Koran teaches them to despise. However strongly tempted we feel to revel in speculations, as to the causes of this wonderful change, the limited space of a newspaper's column must keep us within bounds. The Christian philosopher can offer up the prayer of gratitude, that a religion, founded in deeds of blood and violence, is now waning fast; that its black banner no longer "woos the social winds;" that its followers, with Koran in one hand, and sword in the other, do not now strike terror into the nations of the earth, with the fearful war-cry of "tribute, death or the Koran."

But surely the philanthropist must rejoice not the less that the dawning light of civilization has at last tinged the horizon of a country favored by nature, and once smiling with plenty and industry, but converted by a ruthless political system into savage wastes and inhospitable deserts, and still suffering under the terrible inflictions of depopulation and sterility. We cheerfully offer our humble tribute of admiration to the character of Abdoul-Mejib for continuing the noble work of reformation commenced by his predecessor, Mahmoud. But if a "fetwa" has been issued, forbidding the calling of Christians "Christian dogs;" if the Grand Seignor now exiles his minister, instead of sending him the fatal bow-string; if the European system of discipline has been introduced into the Turkish army and navy; if the streams of justice flow from a purer source; if the tenure of life and property are more secure, however much we may feel disposed to applaud these advances in the path of improvement, the mournful conviction steals upon us that the root of the evil still exists; Abdoul-Mejib is the despotic master; and so darkened are the minds of his slaves, so completely opposed are they to all innovation, that even his despotism would not enable him to carry out his plans of amelioration, unaided by the potent strength of foreign influence. The present Sultan has effected many salutary reforms, but may not the good he has done "be interred with his bones?"

The will of the Sultan constitutes the regulator of the political machinery: whose sagacity can foreshadow the character of Abdoul-Mejib's successor? Is it necessary to remind the reader of history of the mournful fact, that empires, far superior to modern Turkey in every element of greatness, have been temporarily upheld on their reeling foundations by the masterly exertions of some wise and virtuous prince; and yet, as soon as the supporting hand was paralyzed by death, the social structure became a mass of crumbling ruins? Our time does not permit us to argue the futility of expecting any permanency of reform during the actual existence of unrestrained absolutism. At a more convenient moment we may offer our readers some reflections upon the subject. Let us now turn to a scene endeared by the proudest recollections to the heart of the classic scholar.

It is strange, that in contemplating Greece, there are but few who do not regard this land, hallowed by the earliest remin scences of childish emulation, consecrated by the memories of youthful scholarship; it is strange, we repeat, that there are but few who do not regard this holy spot of literary pilgrimage, save through the dim vista of by-gone ages. Too many believe that the glory of Greece has departed for ever; that its present inhabitants have not inherited a single virtuous quality of a heroic ancestry; that this country is worthy of note, only because its surface is strewed with the fragments of ancient art, and its soil covers the ashes of the departed great. How cheering to him, who has not tasted the waters of Lethe and forgotten the ties which bind him to this land, must the reflection not be, that amid the glorious ruins by which they are surrounded, the Greeks have maintained their identity as a nation, though for nineteen centuries they had ceased to be independent. But it was from the time of the domination of the Turks, until they threw off the yoke, that they were ground down by the most frightful despotism that ever disgraced the annals of Asiatic conquest.

What if we admit their degeneracy as a race, that many defects may be traced in their national character; yet must we infer that they chiefly resulted from the hard bondage they so long endured; and instead of condemning them, we ought rather vent our honest indignation against the barbarous despotism which so strenuously exerted itself to annihilate a people endowed with the elements calculated to make them great and happy, and in every way worthy of their ancient glory. Truth, however, would array herself in all her native majesty against him who would accuse them of being a degraded and besotted people. Notwithstanding that the slightest symptoms of disaffection to their Ottoman rulers were punished by the most revolting cruelties, we find that their spirit was never crushed. Long before their final and successful resistance to Mussulman tyranny, they gave frequent evidence of that dauntless heroism and that uncompromising hatred of tyrants, which so peculiarly characterized their glorious ancestors.

The memorable revolution was a struggle of seven years against the foes of Christianity and civilization. And if the three allied powers, wearied with scenes of blood and slaughter, at length terminated the contest by the battle of Navarino, we should not the less admire the heroic spirit of those, whom they so tardily assisted, a spirit worthy of the victors of Marathon and Salamis. Greece issued from the struggle in a pitiable condition; her agriculture destroyed, her commerce ruined, her treasury bankrupt, but worse than all, completely at the mercy of her benefactors. With characteristic magnanimity, England, France and Russia united in placing Otho upon the throne, without even consulting the wishes of the Greeks. Weak and exhausted, they wisely submitted, when resistance would have proved fruitless and unavailing. In 1843, ten years after the landing of Otho, the Greeks engaged in another revolution, and changed the absolute form of government into a constitutional monarchy. The youthful King wisely united with the people in the dismissal of the Bavarian ministers, tools of the allied powers, and cheerfully concurred in the adoption of a constitution, bearing, in many respects, a similarity to that of England.

Were the actual condition of the Greeks far inferior to what it really is, experience should teach us, that a people, just sprung into existence, cannot be expected to adopt the most excellent system of polity. But *peculiar* indulgence should be extended to this unfortunate race, which has, until within the last eight years, writhed under the agonies resulting from the most heartless and unprincipled foreign intrigue. Let us admire what they have done, in spite of untoward circumstances, rather than sneer at them for not doing, what has absolutely been out of their power to accomplish.

Their industry has placed their agriculture in a flourishing condition; their commerce is one of the most extensive of any nation bordering on the Mediterranean shores; their system of education is based upon the most excellent foundations; and as some proof of this, it will be sufficient to say, that the modern Greek is a beautiful language; it is almost as perfect as it was in the days of Attic purity. If Homer could quit the unstartled chambers of the quiet dead—if he could revisit the scenes consecrated by his footsteps, and awake the melodious strains of his lyre once more, the soul-stirring music would not fall upon heedless ears. Perhaps the theme of the unrivalled minstrel might be as follows: Greece shall arise, phœnix-like, from her ashes; she shall commence the work of civilizing those who once enslaved her; the barbarians of the earth shall wander to her shores, not to desecrate the soil, sanctified by the dust of countless heroes, poets and philosophers, but to quaff the pure and invigorating waters that gush from Hellicon's fount.

We will conclude this somewhat lengthy article, by admitting that Greece is in a rude condition compared with some other States; yet, taking everything into consideration, we must insist that her long exhausted energies are being rapidly recruited, that she is on the high road to wealth and prosperity, and is fast assuming an enviable station among the nations of the earth.

Important Movement.

We insert to-day an extract from a letter by a capitalist and large planter in St. Landry, containing a liberal proposition of the planters of the Prairie region. We call the attention of the merchants to this offer. In a day or two, we shall prepare a full description of the resources of this section of the State:

Opelousas, February 6, 1851.

Dear Sir—Our isolated situation and precarious navigation, have caused our people to make a vigorous effort to have a railroad constructed from Opelousas to Pointe Coupée, on the Mississippi. We are willing to give at this end of the road, one hundred thousand dollars (as a bonus simply, without remuneration in stock or otherwise,) to any capitalist who will insure the completion of the road in a reasonable time. That this sum could be raised, there is not a shadow of doubt. For the confirmation of this opinion, I refer you to the signatures annexed to the paper accompanying this letter. Now, I wish you to deposit this opinion of our citizens at the Crescent office, so that it may be accessible to any person wishing to visit our country with the view of accepting our proposition. We also ask the courtesy of the editors of the Crescent, to announce that the people of the Parish of St. Landry offer a bonus of $100,000 to any person or company who will construct the road. As some articles combining the statistics of the country tributary to the road will shortly be prepared, I do not in this communication think it necessary to go farther into detail, than to state some general facts which you may condense in your notice, (of our proposition to give the bonus aforesaid.)

The distance from Opelousas to the river will be from thirty-three to thirty-six miles, depending upon the route chosen. Six miles of the route, to wit: From Opelousas to Washington will be an elevated plain; from Washington to the river, the road will pass through rich bottom land, all free from overflow saving four or five miles. If the road be completed in two years, and the whole produce were transported upon it, the company might reasonably expect 15,000 bbls. sugar, 20,000 barrels molasses, 20,000 bales of cotton, and 30 or 40,000 head of cattle annually. Of the return freights I have no idea. Passengers would come from Rapides, Avoyelles, Calcasieu, Lafayette and St. Martin, besides the immense travel of our mammoth Parish. The greatest source of revenue which would enure to the company, must arise, I think, from their wood yards on the river terminus. The finest ash wood could be purchased on the road, and delivered at the cars for one dollar per cord. Say that the other charges before sale were fifty cents the cord, and the wood be sold on the river at two dollars and eighty cents, the company might realize $150,000 annually for ten years from this source alone.

Our great object is to induce capitalists to send their agents and engineers among us, and when once here, we are sure that such inducements will be offered to make it probably the most profitable stock in America. We will give to the one hundred thousand dollars, as before stated, as a bonus, and probably take some of the stock besides. The Legislature of 1848, has passed a charter act, (see acts of 1848, first or second session,) in view of this work, and the undersigned have only to avail themselves of its provisions, without further legislation on the subject.

Supreme Court of Louisiana

Monday, February 10, 1851....Present—all the Judges.

1. Eustis, C. J....*Levy* vs. *Tournoir*....Suit to recover the amount of a retail store account in Pointe Coupée. The jury, after allowing some claims in compensation, returned a verdict for the plaintiff; on which the judgment allowed interest. This is objected to, but as there was no motion for a new trial below, the judgment is affirmed.

2. *Decoux* vs. *Mouratin*....Suit to recover on certain notes, purchased at a constable's sale for $60. The court decided in the case of *Marina* vs *Victor Maurin*, 5 Annual Rep. 133, that under the description of the objects sold as given in the constable's advertisement and return, the sale had no validity. Judgment reversed, and judgment for defendant with costs.

3. *Jewell* vs. *McGrath, et al*....Injunction against a sale under execution, obtained without legal grounds. The District Judge gave a small credit and dissolved the injunction for the balance with twenty per cent. damages against the principal and his surety, and they appealed. "No damages have been asked by the appellee for a frivolous appeal." Judgment affirmed.

4. *Harned, to use of Heald Buckner & Co.*, vs. *Gleason*....Suit to annul certain sales of lots and subject them to plaintiffs' execution. The defendant disclaimed any interest in the property, but admitted it had been conveyed to him without consideration. Judgment for plaintiffs affirmed.

5. *Mallard & Armstead* vs. *Aillet & Boleiner*... Suit against husband and wife for amount of a promissory note, signed by her with the authority of her husband, and in favor of Graham, who became insolvent. His syndic intervened. Judgment reversed, and judgment dismissing the intervention; plaintiff recovering the amount of note and interest with mortgage.

6. Rost, J....*Smith, et al.* vs. *Hereford*.... The plaintiffs were called upon by the Levee Inspector to make a levee in front of woodland owned by defendant, a non-resident. The work was done, and an order of seizure taken against defendant for the amount. He enjoined it on several grounds. There was judgment dissolving injunction; but against plaintiffs as of non-suit; which is affirmed.

7. *Walsh* vs. *Arnous*—Facts the same as *May* vs. *Ranson, 5 Annual*....Suit between owners of estates on account of obstructing natural drains, etc. There was a verdict and judgment for defendant. Judgment reversed, and one of non-suit given. Costs divided.

8. *Raguet* vs. *Carmouche*....This case was up last year; 5 Annual. Verdict and judgment for plaintiff for $577. The court gave interest, when verdict allowed none. The court say "the allowance of interest in the judgment, when the verdict allowed none was irregular; but it was a case in which interest ought to have been allowed, and the judgment worked no injury to the defendant." Judgment affirmed with costs.

9. *Landry, Wife of LeBlanc* vs. *Marchais, to use of Union Bank*....The defendant as judgment creditor of LeBlanc, seized certain sugars which his wife claims as her separate property, having been separated in property, etc. Her judgment of separation is charged to have been fraudulent and collusive. The plaintiff sustained her claim, and had judgment, which is affirmed.

10. *King's Heirs* vs. *J. & H. Caze*....Question of boundary between two plantations in Lafourche. The judgment below was reversed, and judgment rendered fixing the true boundary between the parties.

11. *Aubert, f.w.e., et al.* vs. *Aubert, et al*.... This is a contest among heirs about a succession. The validity of a will is in question, and the decision against it: Held, that the power of disposing of property by Will is in derogation of natural right, and must be in strict conformity to law. The testator, in consequence of lunacy or insanity, was considered incapable of making a will. Judgment for plaintiff is affirmed with costs.

12. Slidell, J....Knox vs. *Bahler*....Suit against defendant as endorser. The Court say, the certificate of notice offered as evidence in this case, does not state on what day the Notary deposited the notice in the Post-office; we are not authorized to say whether the mailing was timely. Judgment reversed, and one of non-suit rendered.

13. *Michel* vs. *Tenney*....Notes sued on signed by defendant, and given for price of certain lands purchased at Probate sale. Defence that the sale was illegally made, etc.; but he is in quiet possession. Judgment against defendant affirmed.

14. *Denegre* vs. *Hiriart & McCalop*....Suit against maker and endorser of a note. There were objections to the notice of protest, all of which were overruled, and judgment for plaintiff, which is affirmed.

15. *Aufoux* vs. *Tenney*....For the reasons assigned in the case of Michel vs. Tenney, the judgment for plaintiff is affirmed, with costs.

16. *Robertson* vs. *Kelly & Conyngham*....The plaintiff was purchaser of a tract of land under execution, and gave his twelve months' bond. It was not paid, and execution issued on it, which he enjoined on the ground of a tacit mortgage existing on the land. He failed to establish his defence, and judgment dissolving injunction with costs and damages, affirmed.

17. *Barstow* vs. *Hiriart & McCalop*....Contest about the sufficiency of notice to McCalop, as endorser. Judgment for plaintiff affirmed.

18. Preston, J....*Moreau* vs. *Blanchard*.... Suit on account to recover a balance for clothing sold defendant and others, for whom he assumed payment. The defence was payment. The demand was reduced, and judgment for balance affirmed.

19. *Bristow* vs. *Erwin, Curatrix, etc*....Suit on a note and store account; debts due by Isaac Erwin, now deceased. Plea of payment. Judgment reversed, and the case remanded for further proceedings, etc.

20. *Mayer* vs. *Schaffer*....The plaintiff, a coppersmith by trade, sued on balance of account, etc. Controversy about the manner of doing the work, etc. Judgment reversed, and judgment for the plaintiff for $576 15, with interest, etc.

21. *Carmouche* vs. *Bouis, et al*....Suit against the defendant and his son, for the value of a slave which the son killed. The negro was crossing the fence of defendant, as was supposed, to get sugar-cane. The son and the overseer, by direction of the father, were keeping watch, having lost cane. The son fired and wounded the negro, so that he died. Held, that the father and son were both liable. Judgment for the value of the slave affirmed with costs.

22. *Guidry* vs. *Davis & Collins*....Order of seizure and sale against plantation, cultivated by defendants. The defendants enjoined the sale of it, under various pretexts, and had judgment sustaining him, etc. Judgment reversed, and judgment given for plaintiff for $2216 68, against Davis, with interest and costs.

A Thief at the Sepulchre.—Mr. N. W. Burns died recently, in or near Holly Springs, in this State, and received the usual rites of burial. The turf was still fresh upon his grave, when some unknown wretch, soulless and heartless, exhumed the body, and robbed it of a *pocket-book, pencil and two rings!* If there be devils incarnate, the slimy creature who did this act, must be chief of the tribe. [Paulding (Miss.) Clarion.

Wonder if the "rites of burial," in Mississippi, comprise "pocket-book, pencil and two rings"?

The trial of Bramhall, charged with being implicated with Pemberton in the robbery of the Albany, N. Y., Post-office, was brought to a close on the 6th inst. After a short absence, the jury rendered a verdict of guilty.

Mississippi High Court.—Hon. C. P. Smith has arrived at Jackson, and the Judges have decided to hold the present regular term of the Court.

At the close of last year there were 1611 convicts in the three State prisions of New York.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Meteorological Journal.

Kept by D. T. Lillie & Co., Nautical and Philosophical Instrument makers, 45 Customhouse street.

From February 7 to 13, inclusive.

Days.	Thermometer. 8 A. M.	2 P. M.	8 P. M.	Mean	Maximum	Minimum	Barometer. 8 A. M.	2 P. M.	8 P. M.	Mean	Rain
Feb. 7..	54	76	63	70½	53		30.30	30.30	30.30		.....
" 8..	56	79	63	81	57		30.25	30.20	30.16		.....
" 9..	57	75	61	76	55		29.97	29.95	29.95		0.580
" 10..	58	59	53	61	44		30.10	30.15	30.15		.....
" 11..	45	64	60	63	43		30.40	30.40	30.40		.....
" 12..	45	59	54	60	45		30.44	30.42	30.35		1.325
" 13..	60	66	64	67	60		30.27	30.26	30.25		1.820

Charity Hospital—Weekly Report.

FRIDAY, February 14, 1851.

Admitted.....326 Discharged.....271 Died.....37 Remaining.....1143

Nature of the Disease of those who Died:

Asiatic Cholera	13	Gastro Enteritis	1	Dyspepsia	2
Diarrhœa	2	Congestive Hyper-l	1	Pneumonia	1
Dysentery	9	Disease of Heart	1	Phthisis	3
Typhus	1	Hydro-pneumo	1	Scurvy	1
Congest. Int. Fever	1	Pleurisy	1	Cancer	1

Henry Vanderlinden, Clerk.

Board of School Directors.—A special meeting of this body was held last evening, Dr. Copes, President, in the chair. The following members were present:

Messrs. Clemenzin, Grivot, Harby, Pride, Harris, Lindsay, Smith, Carey, Shields, Cammerden, Powel, Jennings, and Shaw, Superintendent.

It was announced that Mr. Devereaux had declined serving as a member of the Board, and the Secretary was instructed to inform the Council of the fact.

Dr. Carey thought the action rather hasty, as Mr. D. had not officially announced that he would not serve, and the Council must have official information before proceeding to a new election.

Mr. Shields, who made the above motion, asked leave to withdraw it, which was granted.

Dr. Carey, Chairman of the Committee on the Girls' High School, stated that the committee had no report to make, but he would submit a brief statement regarding the condition of the School. There were eighteen graduates from it at the last examination, one of whom wished to return and remain another year. Permission was granted for her return. There are now fifty-nine pupils in the school, and it was anticipated that there would be forty or fifty admissions within a short time.

The Committee on Supplies were authorized to furnish several additional desks and chairs.

The Committee on the School were authorized to admit such pupils as they find qualified on examination.

Dr. C. stated that one of the assistant teachers, Miss McElroy, had resigned, and that a teacher would be required next week.

The Secretary then proceeded to read the rules for the government of the Board, as revised and prepared by a committee appointed at the first meeting. They do not differ very materially from the rules of the old Board. After the adoption of the rules,

Mr. Harris, from a committee, offered an amendment to the 23th rule, providing that it shall be the duty of the teachers to read a portion of the Bible and a prayer, excusing from attendance all children whose parents shall have signified in writing that they do not wish them to take a part in the exercises.

Dr. Smith moved that the 20th rule be referred to a special committee.

Mr. Harris objected to any reference, which would tend to keep up an excitement too long fostered. The committee on whose behalf he had offered the report and amendment, had carefully examined the subject, and had offered this as an amicable adjustment.

Mr. Jennings made some remarks, and called on Mr. Shaw for his views on the subject.

Mr. S. said it was a delicate question, and he did not much like to discuss it. He mentioned that he had been misconstrued in remarks he had made on a previous occasion, it having been represented that he had spoken slightingly of the Jews. He would disclaim any such thing. He could not go into a full discussion of the matter on the occasion, and would not detain the Board. He thought the plan proposed by the committee a very good one.

Mr. Grivot thought a reference to a special committee could not be productive of any harm. His views were, that the reading of the Bible and saying prayers was not a part of the discipline of the schools.

The vote on the motion to refer resulted in yeas 2, nays 9, and the amendment was adopted.

The committee on the celebration of the 23d February had no report prepared, but the Chairman stated that proper arrangements were being made, and a programme about to be published.

Mr. Shaw stated that the number of pupils in the schools at the close of the last year was 3137, being 185 more than at the expiration of the previous year.

The Secretary then proceeded to the reading of a large number of unimportant letters and petitions, which were referred, and the Board then adjourned.

The Grand Jury.—The case of W. H. Evington and W. B. Littal, was yesterday submitted to the Grand Jury, and a true bill for murder was found against both. It will be recollected that Evington was sent down by Recorder Caldwell for the murder of Byrd, and Littal as accessory.

True bills were found against Victor Lefort on two counts; first, for setting fire to a building, and second, preparing combustible materials with intent to set fire to a building.

A true bill was found against James Wheeler for robbery; also against William Welsh, *alias* John Finnigan, for the same offence.

True bills were found against Joseph Lopez on two counts; first, keeping a brothel, and second, keeping a disorderly tippling house; also, against P. Paude and Rosemond Schlotneydre, on the same charges.

A true bill was found against H. F. Thompson and James Costillo, for entering a house in the night time with intent to steal.

The bills against John Welsh for robbery, and Julia Woods, for breach of trust, were ignored.

James Esmond was charged with an assault and battery, with intent to commit robbery, and a true bill for assault and battery was found.

Fifth District Court.—The McDonogh case is still going on in this court. Mr. Rouzina occupied the session yesterday with his argument, and there are several others yet to speak.

Recorder Caldwell's Court.—Among Recorder Caldwell's customers yesterday morning were three females, who, it appeared, had had a regular triangular fight, as they mutually charged each other with blows, scratches, etc. and it was perfectly evident that the row was no child's play. The Recorder, wishing to spare the feelings of the feminines, as they were respectable, did not seek to arrive at the origin of the difficulty, but allowed them to sign bonds to keep the peace, and leave.

James Swarmby and Robert Walden were found with a box of Stonghton's Bitters in their possession, and they not being suspected of any great amount of honesty, were brought up to account for themselves. This they were unable to do in a satisfactory manner, and they were sent before the First District Court.

Several other cases came up for consideration, but none of them were finally acted upon.

Recorder Genois' Court.—The business of this Court yesterday, as has been the case for several days past, was of no public interest.

The only First District Court case was that of an individual calling himself Frank Graves, who was caught on Thursday night last in the act of carrying off the moveable property of Oscar Burk, pilot of the steamboat Caldo. Mr. Burk met Graves as he was coming out of his room, and escorted him to the guard-house. The enterprising individual was sent before the First District Court for trial.

JOHN KIDDER, of Akron, Ohio, (late from California,) will please call on the undersigned, at the Office of the "Crescent."

LLEWELLYN ZUBLIN.

CRUDE BRIMSTONE—150 tons Crude Brimstone, for sale by

A. F. COCHRAN, 27 Tchoupitoulas st.

MACKEREL—500 packages No. 1 Mackerel, in bbls., half and quarter bbls., for sale by

A. F. COCHRAN, 27 Tchoupitoulas st.

CURRANTS, FIGS, PRUNES and DATES. 50 bbls Currants, 1000 drums Figs, 20 cases Prunes, and 10 frails fresh Dates, for sale by

A. F. COCHRAN, 27 Tchoupitoulas st.

FRUITS AND NUTS—A general assortment of Fruits and Nuts, for sale by

A. F. COCHRAN, 27 Tchoupitoulas st.

CANNON POWDER—70 kegs Cannon Powder, at the Magazine, for sale by

A. F. COCHRAN, 27 Tchoupitoulas st.

Arrivals at Principal Hotels....Feb. 14.

VERANDA....J Bauer, A Vicksburg, J Robinson, Mo; T H McManus and lady, J H Schuck, J J Powell, Jackson, H Bedard, J Rice, Miss Hugens, La; W G Fleming, J D Morgan, C Swan, Dr Tuft, Miss; Capt G Granger, USA; D A Bryant, Cuba; W C Demron, Oregon; K A Maupin, A J Mitchell, Ky; T S Alexander, Ark; J E Berthe, Miss; J Hickman, W A McDonald, Ala; W H Whitehead, Va; T B Dugan, Ohio; J Lillion, T J Robbs, J W Reaves, P J Harbour, K G Buskin, W Collie d.

HEWLETT'S....Capt J Rosa, Fa; J Howard, S Sellers, Ala; J S Woodier, J J Scull, A H Tait, NC; J O Reynolds, Va; M Moss, V J Bud, S Kigore, La; D Armstrong, L S Luckie, Ark; A G Buckon, Me; J A Maury, H Monroe, W C Dulin, Cuba; W R Smith, Mo; W Vincent, Ill; A Shaw, Miss; W Ratliff.

ST. LOUIS....J Rogers and lady, Ohio; O Wood, Mass; Mrs Beecherhamer, Miss M O Philips, S Hanks, J H Harding Ky; Dr F M Meaford, Capt W G Dales, La; O F Hull, Miss Hall, Gen J F Cemeche and lady, W P Rosemary and lady, Mrs Power, Miss Rebers, Col S M Blake, Mr Pate, Ala; W H Barrow, R H Brent and family.

WESTERN VERANDA....M Z Parker and family, James R Rodgers, Geo M Stuart, Chas Johnson, Ky; J Magine, Md; Wm Avers, Fla; G Murray, Tenn; R B Belsen, Va; J Williamson, H Bowman, C Cochill, William Bliss.

Died:

In this city, on Friday morning, the 14th inst., Walter Henry, aged three years, third son of John and Catherine A Lint, of Wheeling, Va.

On Friday, 14th inst., at half-past 12, A. M., Severine, son of John and Jane Thompson, aged 8½ months.

☞ The Funeral will leave the residence of the parents, No. 37 Eugenia street, This Morning, at 10 o'clock, to which the friends of the family are invited, without further notice.

On Friday, 14th inst., at 3 o'clock, Mrs. Maria Hunter, wife of James Hunter, a native of Virginia, and an old resident of this city.

☞ Her friends and acquaintances are requested to attend her Funeral, from her late residence, at the corner of Customhouse and Derbigny streets, THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, without further notice.

☞ At a Meeting of the passengers on board the steamship Prometheus, at the entrance of the Mississippi River, February 13, 1851, called for the purpose of expressing their sentiments in relation to the qualities of said ship and her equipments, Judge Maupin, of Kentucky, was appointed Chairman, and Mr. Enyart, of Ohio, and Mr. Walton, of San Francisco, Secretaries. A committee, consisting of Capt. Baker, of Providence, R. I., Capt. Granger, U. S. A., and S. C. Lewis, Esq., of Boston, reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in making the passage from Chagres to this place in four days and twenty hours—the shortest time on record—the Prometheus has proved herself to be the fastest steamship afloat of her size and power.

Resolved, That we take pleasure in publicly giving our testimony to her superior qualities as a sea steamer, and as being a splendid specimen of marine architecture. Her engines, in all kinds of weather, work to admiration, and are more perfect in their revolutions, propelling her along at the rate of 200 miles in 24 hours. Her interior arrangements are unsurpassed for comfort and convenience. Her tables are well supplied with the very best of every thing that can be produced.

Resolved, That our thanks are due to her commander, Capt. Thos. Minor, for the care and attention bestowed by him in navigating her, and also to all the officers for their gentlemanly deportment.

Resolved, That in the construction of the Prometheus, her owner, C. Vanderbilt, Esq., has shown to the world what a sea steamer should be, and we cheerfully recommend her to the travelling public.

Resolved, That a copy of the proceedings of this meeting be furnished to the New Orleans papers for publication, and that the New York and San Francisco papers are respectfully requested to copy the same.

R. A. MAUPIN, Chairman.

D. A. ENYART, } Secretaries.
WM. F. WALTON, }

fel5

M'lle Jenny Lind's Concert To-night.

☞ The Sofas in the Dress Circle, and eligible Seats in all other portions of the house, may be secured for THIS EVENING, at the fixed prices, by application at the Box office of the St. Charles Theatre, at 9 o'clock, This Morning.

☞ The auction for the choice of Seats for MONDAY'S Concert will take place at 11 o'clock, THIS MORNING, at Armory Hall. fel5 1t. P. T. BARNUM.

Fire Department.

☞ All persons having claims against the Fire Department of this city are requested to hand them in to either of the undersigned, on or before the 20th inst.

Bernard Wheelehan, cor. Magazine and Canal.
Daniel C. Biscoe, cor. Magazine and Common sts.
Edward B. Fosdick, 57 Camp street.
Rufus L. Bruce, 75 Canal street. fel5 6t

Hope Hook and Ladder Fire Co. No. 3.

☞ At a meeting of this Company, held on the 13th of February, at the hall corner of Railroad and Morgan streets, the following gentlemen were elected officers, to wit:

D. Baudouin, Foreman,
J. Quincy Adams, First Assistant,
P. W. Stallings, Second Assistant,
Samuel Reynes, Secretary,
Francis Burge, Treasurer.

A true extract from the minutes:

THOS. N. SOYLAN, Secretary pro tem.

fel5 3t

Philadelphia Hose Co. No. 14.

☞ The officers and members of this Company are requested to attend a called meeting on MONDAY EVENING, February 17, at 7½ o'clock. Every member is expected to be present, as business of importance will be laid before the meeting....By order.

fel5 S. MOTT, Secretary.

THE JENNY LIND MUSIC FOLIO.

☞ An entirely new and uncommon article, being furnished with Lock and Key, and admirably adapted for the preservation of select Music. ☞ Just received, and for sale at

J. B. STEEL'S

"Newspaper Emporium Warehouse,"

fel5