Auction Notice.

☞ SYKES, HYDE & CO. will sell, on THURSDAY, 20th inst., at 11 o'clock, at their Auction Sales Room, No. 32 Magazine street, the Choice of Seats for Miss JENNY LIND'S CONCERT, which takes place at the St. Charles Theatre on FRIDAY EVENING, 20th inst. fe20

Amusements — This Evening.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—Jenny Lind's Eighth Concert. PLACIDE'S VARIETIES.—The Tuneful Nine—Pet of the Petticoats—Divertisement.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—Scenes in the Circle — Oh! Hush!!—A variety of Singing, etc.

DAN RICE'S CIRCUS.—Equestrian entertainments.

Auction Sales — This Day.

Sykes, Hyde & Co. will sell, at 10 o'clock, at 32 Magazine street, Choice Seats for Jenny Lind's Concert.

A. H. Bagley & Co. will sell at 10 o'clock, at 77 Chartres street, Seasonable Dry Goods.

Sale of Valuable Building This Evening.

Peter Sparrow, No. 1, at the new Temperance Hall, 66 Magazine street, at half-past 7 o'clock.

Leon Pepin, Portrait Painter, 71 B. in their new hall, on Magazine street, between Felicity and Nemours, Lafayette, at half-past 7 o'clock.

Improvement Dancing, No. 10, at 8, at Gretna.

Choice Tickets or Honor Rp. 3, in Marigny's Buildings, Bayou St. Ferdinand, at 7 o'clock.

The Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL
Of the Council of the Second Municipality.

NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 20.

☞ The Eleventh Lecture of the Series on Chemistry will be delivered by Dr. J. LAWRENCE SMITH, at the Lyceum Hall, THIS EVENING, at a quarter-past 7 o'clock.—The Lecture will be on "FLAME," with every variety of nature used for illumination, exemplified by experiments, including the new *Hydrogen Light, Bude, Drummond* and *Electric Light*, with an account of Fisher's Light. fe19

CORRECTION.—By our article yesterday, in regard to the presence here of Gov. Guion, we certainly intended nothing offensive to him, and we the more deeply regret that our remarks should have given him any pain, while on a visit here to a sick family. We have no idea that the interests of Mississippi will suffer by his temporary absence.

The Ladies' Fair at Armory Hall.

We were in attendance last evening at the Ladies' Fair at the Armory Hall, for the purpose of raising funds to furnish the Sailors' Home, one wing of which has been completed. It was really a most splendid and brilliant affair, and we were delighted to see our liberal and generous fellow-citizens taking so much interest in it. We met nearly all of our acquaintances there, and many who were strangers to us. The ladies of New-Orleans beat the world in getting up and conducting Fairs for the promotion of charitable objects. The one, in aid of which their efforts are now directed, should interest our whole community. The sailors who come to our port during the year constitute a large and interesting class of our fellow-beings, who until recently have been less cared for, and less provided for, and more abused, than any other, and the heart that holds no sympathy with them cannot be moved, it would seem to us, in behalf of any cause. We hope to see the Hall crowded this evening and to-morrow evening to overflowing, and that the ladies find purchasers for all the fine and elegant things they have provided with so much good taste and skill. There were about a dozen tables, all groaning under their burdens, and attended by the fair ones who have prepared them, and their younger friends, who, with the greatest alacrity, and with the most pleasing smiles, supply the wants of all who call.

The first table on the right, as you enter, is in charge of Mrs. T., assisted by her sister, Miss T., and contains fancy articles.

The second also contains fancy articles, and is in charge of Mrs. D., assisted by Misses W. and J., and several other young ladies.

The third is in charge of Mrs. M. and Mrs. J., assisted by Mrs. W. and Miss L. and others.

The fourth is presided over by Mrs. C., Mrs. P., and Mrs. Dr. C.

The fifth is a most splendid fancy table, under the management of Mrs. C. and Mrs. H.

The sixth is a table of refreshments provided by the ladies, whose attentions render it so attractive, viz: Mrs. Dr. C., Mrs. A., and Mrs. B.

The seventh contains both refreshments and fancy articles, and is presided over by Mrs. C., Mrs. H. and others, in a manner that makes it irresistible.

The eighth is a splendid table of fancy articles, flowers, etc., under the direction of Mrs. L., Miss F. and others.

Number nine is also provided with flowers and fancy things, under the direction of Mrs. P. and daughters.

Number ten. At this table we saw Miss W. with her scrabble bag, and we thought she was driving a pretty fair trade in the way of "grabbing."

In the centre, is the table of Mrs. G., supplied with almost an endless variety of toys.

Mrs. Z. had charge of the Post-office, but as usual there was a failure of the mail. We hope it will come through before this evening.

We also showed up the "Elephant," and we saw him. He is a fine animal, and we advise all who go this evening to be sure before leaving the place, to "see the Elephant."

The services of the fine army band have been secured for this evening and to-morrow evening.

A collation will be set out at 11 o'clock to-day, and we hope all our friends will go there to take lunch. We hope all those who go to Jenny Lind's concert, will go round to the Fair after it is over, and encourage the ladies in their praiseworthy efforts in behalf of this noble cause.

Jenny Lind's Concerts, which have been postponed in consequence of her indisposition, will be recommenced to-night, when the proceeds are to be devoted to the Benevolent Societies of the city. Tickets can be purchased at Steel's, and at the box office.

SUGAR-HOUSE BURNED.—The Sugar-house of Mister Kenner, about fifteen miles above the city, was totally consumed, yesterday afternoon, by fire. The amount of loss is not ascertained.

We would earnestly advise those who have not yet heard the wonderful Nonpareil Repeaters, at once to procure tickets, if they have any desire of hearing to her charming vocalism, as we understand that it is altogether impossible she can remain later than the middle of next week in New-Orleans.

We are under obligations to the officers of the steamers Crescent and Sultana for rice favors.

CHEAP SALE OF SEASONABLE DRY GOODS.—The attention of the city and country trade is called to the catalogue sale of seasonable Dry Goods which will take place this day, at 10 o'clock a. m., at J. B. Blache & Co.'s auction rooms, 77 Chartres street. Terms liberal at sale. For particulars, see advertisement.

NEW ROUTE TO THE EASTERN STATES.—We invite the attention of the travelling public to an advertisement in another column of a new Railroad and Steamboat Line between the Southern, Western and Eastern States. By this route passengers go through from Cincinnati to Buffalo in twenty-four hours, from Cincinnati to Boston and New York in forty-eight hours, and from Cincinnati to Philadelphia, via Buffalo and New York, in forty-four hours, by a continuous line of railroad and steamboats. This route holds out great inducements, it would seem to us, to families and persons travelling for pleasure, as well as to those travelling on business. We are strongly assured the proprietors will do all they promise in their advertisement.

BV. CHARLES THEATRE.—The Bateman Children made their farewell appearance at the St. Charles last evening, and the occasion was honored by the largest and most brilliant audience of the season, excepting Jenny Lind's concert nights. The little prodigies played with even more than their accustomed spirit, and we have never seen an audience more highly delighted.

THE HISTRIONICS.—The house was filled last night. Of Miss Cushman's *Meg Merrilies* we need not speak. The amateurs performed universally well, and the play was very acceptably sustained. Miss Cushman appears again on Thursday night as *Lady Tartuffe*.

PLACIDE'S VARIETIES.—"The Tuneful Nine" went off with great spirit on Monday. The alterations were judicious. It is repeated to-night. The first scene is beautifully classic, and we could almost wish the dance by Terpsichore and the Fairies took place in the scene—it would be strictly in keeping. Falsen don't belong to celestial "diggings." Madam Leon created quite a sensation in her singing the air of "Casta Diva," and Mrs. G. Howard received loud applause in the comic air—particularly the verse about the re-unction of the Sir Charles, and the allusion to Col. Mudge. Holland takes snuff after a manner of his own, to the infinite amusement of the spectators. Rose imitates a well known dramatic *star*, and Chippendale looks on all "the doings" with great good humor—having nothing else *to do*. The piece is now rendered without a flaw, and no doubt will hold the place for some time. The capital musical comedy of "The Pet of the Petticoats" follows.

DAN RICE'S CIRCUS.—The celebrated six horse rider, S. S. Stickney, is wholly astonishing and delighting the audiences at this establishment by his daring and graceful feats. Dan Rice himself, one of the most versatile and talented clowns since the days of Grimaldi, also appears every night, and the entertainments throughout are of the first order. A strong bill is offered for this evening.

If you have a cough don't go to church to disturb the rest of the congregation.

"The Unknown Countries of the East."

Some months since, we commenced an inventory of the possessions of the United States *which are to be*. With such information as was within our reach, we prepared an article on the history of European intercourse, with the *terra incognita* of the Japanese Empire. We supplied ourselves, then, of the valuable memoir by A. H. Palmer, on the trade of the East, published by order of the Senate in 1849. We are pleased to receive a memorial, through the politeness of Mr. Stanton, (the Chairman of the House Committee on Commerce,) from Mr. Palmer to Congress, requesting them to publish his great work on the Oriental trade. We are confident that he will receive the support of the representatives of this commercial city. We publish a portion of the memorial as the best mode of showing its importance and interest. The Dutch alone have been successful in opening and maintaining a partial trade with Japan, and they have many works written by the Government officials. These, we presume, must have been studied by Mr. Palmer. We saw a favorable notice of his first memoir in the British United Service Journal, the ablest geographical perio lical in the language:

MEMORIAL OF AARON HAIGHT PALMER, OF NEW YORK.

To the honorable the Houses of Representatives of the U. States of America, in Congress assembled:

Your Memorialist respectfully represents:

That at the request of the late Secretary of State, he prepared a series of Papers, giving a comprehensive view of the present state, productive resources, manufactures, trade and commerce of Japan, and the other independent maritime nations of the far East.

That the substance of these papers was drawn by him from the latest and most authentic original sources, Oriental, European, and American, including the archives of the Department of State.

That they submit a plan for opening and extending American diplomatic relations, consular establishments, and commercial intercourse with all those countries, and particularly with Japan.

That they indicate the best mode of establishing steam communication between California, Japan, China, China, India, the Indian Archipelago, British India, Polynesia, and Austral Asia, and point out the existence of coal, and the most suitable ports for coaling stations in those regions.

That they afford a variety of the most recent geographical, political, commercial, and hydrographical information respecting those countries, not to be found in any other work of the kind extant.

That they contain brief notices of their languages, and lists of the best grammars and dictionaries of the Arabic, Persian, Burman, Chinese, Cochin Chinese, Siamese, Malay, Japanese, etc.

That they are enriched with tables of currencies, weights, and measures of the principal Oriental nations, and their commercial regulations; copies of United States treaties with China, Siam, Muscat and Soo Loo, together with synopses of the latest British treaties with the Arab States, with Persia, Burmah, Siam, Ashoen, and Borneo Proper.

That they are illustrated with a chart, on which are laid down the principal trading ports of Eastern Africa, and the adjacent islands; of Abyssinia, the Peninsula of Arabia, Continental Asia, the Empire of Japan, and its dependencies, the Indian Archipelago, Polynesia, Austral Asia, etc., together with Lieutenant Maury's projected routes of steam communications on the Pacific, etc.

And your memorialist further represents:

That these papers, which bear the title of "Japan, etc., Opened, or the Extension of American Commerce in the Far East," are the result of many years laborious research, both at home and abroad, involving a large sacrifice of time and expenditure.

That they contain a mass of useful and reliable information, of special value for intelligent legislation and action by Government in our present and future relations with the East; and also of great interest and importance to our commerce.

The Interest of NewOrleans in Western Railroads.

RAILROAD FROM LOUISVILLE TO MEMPHIS.

We understand that a memorial is about to be presented to the Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Louisville, and that several copies are in this city for signatures—one of which may be seen at the office of DeBow's Review. The subject is certainly one of high interest to our citizens and property holders.

The memorial shows that the city of Louisville, situated as it is at a ruling point on the stream of Southern trade, has been created and fostered by its relations with the navigation of the Ohio and the trade of New-Orleans.

That the railroads of the Atlantic seaboard, when brought in direct competition with the navigation of the Ohio, will, under existing circumstances, draw trade *up stream* from Louisville, depriving that city of all her river receipts, and reducing her business to that of a mere locality.

That as the absorbing influence of Cincinnati lies in her Railroad connection with NewYork, this influence can be resisted by Louisville in no other way than that of establishing a counter-influence in a Railroad connection with her own seaport—the city of NewOrleans.

That of the *twenty* disasters chargeable during 1850 to the inferiority of navigation between New Orleans and Pittsburg, *two only* have occurred *above Louisville*, and *two only below Memphis*; while *between Louisville and Memphis* these disasters have amounted to sixteen.

That in addition to the loss of $250,000 on the sixteen disasters caused by snags, shoals, ice or the like, a canal toll of even $100,000 would show a direct tax on the navigation between Louisville and Memphis, of some $350,000. That *the interruption to intercourse* between Louisville and New Orleans, owing to droughts at one season of the year and frosts at another, may, when considered as a cause predisposing to a change in the direction of trade, be set down as an indirect tax on the navigation between Louisville and Memphis, to the amount of some $300,000. That, in short, summing up loss on all the items, toll, time, *steam* risk, *navigation* risk, irregularity, interruption, the trade of Louisville with New Orleans is seen to be burdened with a *tax of at least one million of dollars a year chargeable to the navigation between Louisville and Memphis.*

That inasmuch as of all the disasters that have occurred during the past year in consequence of defective navigation on Western waters, only two are chargeable to navigation between NewOrleans and Memphis; and that inasmuch as the Mississippi is at all times perfectly free from ice as high as Memphis, that river may be pronounced a safe, open, and regular means of communication between New Orleans and Memphis. And further: that the Mississippi River between NewOrleans and Memphis, furnishes a line of transport cheaper for all the purposes of trade than that of a Railroad between these points by from fifty to seventy per cent.

That in order to maintain her wealth-giving relations with the great natural emporium of the South-West; in order to maintain her hold on the trade of her own immediate district, and the transshipment and exchange of the products of the upper Ohio, all these foregoing facts define the true policy of Louisville, to be the construction of a Railroad from the Falls of the Ohio, the limit between the safe and the unsafe navigation of that river, and the city of Memphis, the limit between the safe and the unsafe navigation of the Mississippi river.

That a Memphis and Louisville Railroad leading necessarily to the construction of superior boats and the establishment of a more systematic and economical water carriage above Louisville and below Memphis, will represent Louisville under the most favorable circumstances in the markets of the upper Ohio; and in addition to that advantage place her at any season of the year within a regular two and a half days trip of NewOrleans. That this Road, bridging over the difficulties, and the delays, and the dangers, and the disasters of the navigation, will make Louisville the store-house of the trade that under the attraction of the Road shall continue to flow Westerly from the valley of the upper Ohio; and of the additional trade that her control of this powerful agent must necessarily place at her disposal.

From Rio de Janeiro.

By the arrival yesterday, of the bark Seneca, Capt. Funhagen, from Rio de Janeiro, which port she left on the 6th January, we have received the *Jornal do Comercio* of January 4th, which contains some private letters from Buenos Ayres, stating that every thing was quiet at that time, though tranquillity would not long prevail. At Cordova, six persons had been shot, for attempts, real or imaginary, to create disturbances. It is generally believed that there will be no war between Buenos Ayres and Brazil. Governor Rosas threatens and blusters; but this, says the correspondent, is proof that the only war will be one of words. When Rosas meditates a serious blow, he is usually silent.

The ship Courier, Capt. Dewhurst, arrived at Rio, on the 4th January, 36 days from Richmond. The bark J. W. Taylor, 308 days from Wilmington, N. C., arrived on December 29. The bark St. James, Capt. Johnson, 74 days from California, arrived at Rio, Jan. 5.

COFFEE.—From the 1st to the 3d of January, 3006 bags of coffee were exported from Rio de Janeiro, of which 1150 were for New Orleans.

POST-OFFICE CLERKS.—A clause has been inserted in the new postage bill, which will enable post-masters to exercise a discretionary power in paying the clerks, and this very worthy class will, hereafter be better remunerated, we trust.

A dog which had lost a whole litter, was seen yesterday trying to poke a piece of grave through the handle of one of the sausage shops in this city.

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.—One of the most exciting scenes ever witnessed in New York, occurred on the arrival of the Africa. The Herald devotes a column to a description of the sensation produced by the arrival, and the expectation that she brought tidings of the Atlantic. We make a few extracts:

"No sooner were the guns of the Africa heard in the city, than hundreds, and we may say thousands of our citizens, rushed to the Battery and to all the docks on the North River, from the depot of the Collins line of steamships to Castle Garden, to ascertain whether the Atlantic had been heard from. They were tantalized by the reports of the Africa's guns, as they were fired one after another, for upwards of an hour, and many any eye was strained looking for the blue and red lights—the signals of the vessels of the Collins line.

"At length the Africa reached her dock in Jersey City; and when she got within hailing distance, one of the officers ascended the paddle-box, and with his trompet announced: 'The Atlantic is safe; she has put into Cork with a broken shaft.' A shout of rejoicing at once went up, which made the welkin ring, which was continued for several minutes.

"A young woman was among the first upon the dock, who seemed, more than all others, anxious for the fate of the Atlantic. She had a brother on board, who is engaged as fireman; and no great has been her anxiety, that for several days she has almost entirely abstained from food. As soon as the news was proclaimed, a shriek of joy went up from that female, who at once ran for her home, to convey the glad tidings of joy to her aged mother, whose anxiety had not been less than her own."

In New York, the excitement was intense. The "Atlantic is safe" was announced from the stages of the different theatres. The performances were temporarily suspended in those places of amusement by the cheering which ensued; and out of doors, the welcome intelligence was passed from person to person, that "the Atlantic is safe," until every one in the city was acquainted with the gratifying intelligence.

NORTH CAROLINA.—The Legislature of North Carolina, at its recent session, passed a bill authorizing an agricultural, mineralogical, and botanical survey of the State. The Governor is to make the appointment, and the Surveyor is required personally, or by his assistants, "to visit every county in the State, and examine every thing of interest or value in either of the above departments, to ascertain the nature and character of its products, and the nature and character of its soil, as well as to give an account of its minerals."

No resolutions were passed concerning the slavery question. On the last day of the session the House resolutions were laid on the table by a vote of 45 to 26. The Senate resolutions shared a similar fate. The Greensborough Patriot remarks that the discussion on these resolutions has shown that the disaffected spirits in the State made a grand miscalculation of their strength and influence. The people of North Carolina, of both parties, (it says,) intend to stand by the Union, its Constitution, and its Laws; and their Representatives have tacitly expressed their faith that the laws of the Union, as they exist, will be fairly and firmly executed by the present Administration.

Louisiana Interior.

HOMICIDE.—We learn that a Mr. P. Bludworth, of Natchitoches Parish, was shot in his field a few days ago, by Dr. Johnson, of Natchitoches, his brother-in law, who was accompanied by a Mr. George W. Morse. Disputes about property, it is said, were the cause of this event. [Mansfield Advertiser.

SMALL POX.—Two cases of small pox, says the Natchitoches Chronicle of the 15th instant, have arisen among some negroes brought to this place from New Orleans. They are the property of Mr. Lemee, and arrived on the Hecla. Prompt measures were taken to have them removed to Camp Salubrity. [Red River Republican.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—The following extract from a Liverpool Circular, received by the Africa, will be found of interest:

"Our last report of the cotton market was written for the Canada, on the 18th instant, and during the greater part of the following week the market continued very dull, with irregularity in prices; it closed, however, with a steadier feeling, and no quotable decline on the previous quotations made, the sales reaching 32,030 bales. On Saturday last, the market opened with rather an increased demand, which continued on Monday, and sales were made at full advance, but the telegraph from Manchester, on Tuesday, reporting a quiet tone in business there, the market again assumed a dull and inanimate position, and their being no speculation, and the trade buying very moderately, the advance noted above was lost, and we close at an full per pound below last Friday's prices. The Baltic and Niagara have arrived since our last, with dates to the 19th January, but they bring no new feature as regards the cotton crop. Below we give particulars of each day's sales during the past week:

Saturday, January 25	about 6000 bales.*
Monday, January 27	about 6000 bales.†
Tuesday, January 28	about 3000 bales.
Wednesday, January 29	about 3000 bales.
Thursday, January 30	about 2500 bales.
Friday, January 31	about 4000 bales.

* Including 1000 for speculation, and 5000 for export.
† Of which 500 were for export.

The import of the fortnight of all qualities amounts to 49,478 bales; the sales of the fortnight are 50,470 bales, of which 26,400 are American, speculators taking 3040, and exporters 1520 bales, and the estimated stock in Liverpool, today is 451,320 bales, against 366,270 at same time, 1849. The total import into Liverpool this year is 89,420 against 109,021 bales same time, 1849. Taken by the trade from this port in four weeks of 1851, 89,390 bales, against 130,859 during the same time, 1850.

MICHIGAN.—The receipts of the State Treasury for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1850, were $429,268 28, making, with the balance on hand at its commencement, the whole means of the year $481,715 67. The expenditures for the same period were $449,355 40, leaving $35,360 27 in the Treasury at the close of the year.

The expenditures for school purposes during the year were $43,921 47. The number of children in the State between four and eighteen years old is 132,324, of whom 110,478 have attended school during the year.

It appears that the deaths by cholera in the State of Vera Cruz, during the recent fearful visitation, were 8646. The largest number of these deaths were in Jalapa, where they amounted to 2287.

The quantity of wheat which Ohio raised in 1850 is set down at thirty millions of bushels, sufficient to supply the wants of that State, and leave a surplus of eighteen millions of bushels. The corn raised is equal to one hundred thousand bushels to each of the two million persons in the State. The surplus of these two articles is equal in value to twenty-five millions of dollars.

The free-soilers in Massachusetts refuse to put up any other candidate for U. S. Senator, although it is now generally conceded that Sumner cannot be elected.

The Government of Venezuela contemplates sending a minister to the United States, to negotiate a treaty. Cornaca, an Italian exile, from Naples, is spoken of as the probable Minister.

APPOINTMENTS.—The Senate has confirmed the appointments of Charles B. Stuart, as Engineer in chief, from 1st December, 1850, and Charles H. Haswell, as a Chief Engineer, from the 12th of July, 1836.

The Mormons, on Beaver Island, in Lake Michigan, have issued the first number of a neat paper, called the "Northern Islander."

THE NEW SPANISH MINISTRY.—The following is the new Spanish Ministry which replaces that of Narvaez: M. Bravo Murille, Finances and President of the Council; M. Firmin, Arieta, Interior; M. Bertran de Lis, Foreign Affairs; Gen. de Mirasol, War; Admiral Bustellus, Marine; M. Negrete, Grace and Justice; M. Gonzales Romero, Public Works.

THE WASHINGTON GLOBE.—A Washington correspondent says that the pretext for the suspension of the Globe of that city, which is alleged in Mr. Rives' card, is untrue. That the establishment has been sold to Messrs. Benton and John Van Buren—and that from its ashes is to rise a new organ to support the Presidential aspirations of those gentlemen.

REPLY FROM AUSTRIA.—There is a rumor at Washington that a spicy reply from Prince Schwarzenburg, Secretary of Foreign Affairs at Vienna, is on the way to Washington, in reply to Mr. Webster's letter to Chevalier Hulsemann.

NAVAL.—Commodore Stringham and Aulic, the former to take command of the Navy Yard, and the latter of the steamship Susquehanna, arrived at Norfolk on the 16th.

The iron steamer Willamette, built at Wilmington, Del., for California, has been heard from at Callao, January 5th. She went round splendidly, beating every thing she came near.

NEW JERSEY SENATOR.—There have been five ballotings for Senator in the New Jersey Legislature, but no election as yet. On the last ballot, Com. Stockton received 38 votes and Mr. Dayton received the same number; Ford 3, Wright 2—necessary to a choice 49.

ANOTHER LONG PASSAGE.—The ship Victor, 99 days from Liverpool, arrived at Baltimore on the 15th. Much anxiety has been felt for her safety.

A destructive fire occurred in the lumber yard of Messrs. P. Danchy and Thomas Coleman, at Troy, N. Y., on the night of the 15th. A disgraceful row took place among the firemen.

LOCAL MATTERS.

CENSUS RETURNS.—The following are the returns of the assessors who have recently completed the census of the Second Municipality:

Wards.	Voters.	Other white Population	Free colored.	Slaves.	Total.
First	194	495	1[illegible]	6[illegible]	6687
Second	372	420	1[illegible]	731	3461
Third	377	1[illegible]	173	1[illegible]	3[illegible]
Fourth	806	6672	313	8[illegible]	6986
Fifth	704	5[illegible]	2[illegible]	2[illegible]	7[illegible]
Sixth	819	7[illegible]	2[illegible]	1011	9[illegible]
Seventh	1016	6[illegible]	4[illegible]	837	8[illegible]
	4[illegible]	6,[illegible]	1[illegible]	3[illegible]	3[illegible]

The returns also state that the Municipality is in a very healthy condition.

SECOND MUNICIPALITY COUNCIL.—This body met last evening—Recorder Caldwell in the chair; 12 members present.

The following is the report of the Treasurer:

Balance on hand at last report	$4,307 92
Received since	57,815 84
Total	$62,123 76
Disbursed	59,304 14
Balance on hand	$2,819 62

A message was received from the Mayor transmitting the returns of the Commissioners appointed to take the census of the Municipality, under the act of 1848, and which census is taken in order that an apportionment of representation may be made. In accordance with the requirements of the law the Council resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, and Mr. Marks was called to the chair.

Mr. Brother submitted a preamble and resolution for the apportionment of representation, leaving the number of members from each Ward blank.

Mr. Renshaw moved that the Council be composed of sixteen members as heretofore.

Mr. Yancey moved to amend by giving the Third Ward three members and the Sixth two.

Mr. Shields rose to make some remarks. He was under the impression that it could be shown that the census had not been properly taken; that some persons had been engaged in taking it, who had no right to officiate. Independent of this, he had learned that many persons in some of the wards had not been called upon at all. He thought that no change should be made.

Mr. Yancey was surprised at the expressions made by the gentleman. The census returns had been made under oath, and he was astonished that any one should express any doubt about them. He would ask if the gentleman was prepared to do an act of injustice. If not, he could not see how he could make any such suggestions. The proposition was clearly an unjust one, and he could conceive of no reason for it, unless it was that the political complexion of the matter did not suit the opposition.

Mr. Shields disclaimed any such motives as were attributed to him by the gentleman who had last spoken. He had said that in his opinion, the census was not properly taken, and in regard to his own ward, he could speak positively. He had seen a man engaged in taking the census of the Fourth Ward who had no right to be engaged in the business. Mr. Shields stated that the name of the person was Dillon, and said that eight different residents of the ward had called upon their representative and stated that they had not been called upon at all.

Mr. Yancey contended that the committee was bound to go by the returns of the Assessors, as they were made according to law.

Mr. Renshaw was of the opinion that they were bound to go by the population, and not by the numbers of voters in each ward; and in that case he thought Mr. Yancey's argument fell to the ground. By this, the Sixth Ward would have precedence of the Third. He was, however, willing to fix the number of Aldermen at eighteen—the full number allowed by law—giving an additional member to each the Third and Fourth Wards.

Mr. Hooper moved to reduce the number to fifteen, taking one member away from the Sixth Ward.

Mr. Yancey, in order to elucidate the subject, read the law applicable to it, contending that the law intended that the basis of representation should be the number of voters, and not the total population. Under this view, he further contended, that the Third Ward was entitled to three representatives. At the same time he was in favor of keeping the number of Aldermen the same as at present.

Mr. Eustis was in favor of fixing the basis at three hundred voters.

The President put the vote on Mr. Hooper's motion; but Mr. Shields again rose to object. He was in favor of allowing things to remain as they are. He knew that justice had not been done in the Fourth Ward, and he was not certain that the other wards had been served any better. He did not know whose fault it was, but he was strongly in favor of keeping things as they are.

The President wished to put the question, but Mr. Yancey said he was not ready for it. He went over the grounds he which he took at first, and appealed to the "opposition" to be liberal, and take one member from the Sixth Ward and give one to the Third.

Mr. Renshaw again produced the law, and argued as he did before, that the apportionment should be based on the total population.

The vote was then taken on Mr. Hooper's motion, to make the number of Aldermen fifteen, and it was lost by a vote of six to seven. The Recorder here rose, and stated that under the rules, when the Council was in Committee of the Whole, he had a right to vote. He right to do so was not objected to, and he voted in the affirmative, making, however, only a tie, and the motion was consequently lost.

Mr. Shields then read the rules referring to the right of the Recorder to vote, and expressed the opinion that he had no right to vote at all, or to any vote prior to one when the Council was in Committee of the Whole.

The Chairman, Mr. Marks, gave a different construction to the rule, but admitted its ambiguity. He would not attempt to say whether the rule was in conformity to law or not. He decided that the Recorder had the right to vote, and accepted his vote.

Mr. Shields said the principle involved was of some importance, not in regard to the question before the committee particularly, but in its abstract sense.

Another member came in at this moment, making fourteen in all.

Mr. Renshaw took the same view that Mr. Shields did, but did not think the matter of sufficient importance to take up the time of the committee.

Mr. Renshaw withdrew his motion to fix the number of Aldermen at eighteen, and moved for sixteen, the same as at present, which motion prevailed, and the committee rose and reported.

Mr. Yancey moved that the report lay over, and that the Council adjourn. This motion was lost, and

Mr. Marks then moved that the report of the committee be adopted. The motion prevailed. This vote settled the vexatious matter of representation, and the Council then proceeded to its regular business.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, notifying the Council of tardiness on the part of W. H. Rice, Tax Collector, in making his returns. Referred to the Finance Committee.

A communication was received from the acting Surveyor, calling the attention of the Council to the violation of contract on the part of the proprietor of the Canal street Ferry. The matter was referred to the Committee on Streets and Landings.

A petition was received from several residents near the corner of Jackson and Claiborne streets, asking to have banquettes laid. Referred to the Committee on Streets and Landings.

The usual resolution for the payment of current expenses were offered by the Finance Committee, and adopted.

Mr. Renshaw, from the Committee on Streets and Landings, offered a resolution, authorizing the opening of the street on the south side of Annunciation Market, from its present termination to Tchoupitoulas street. Adopted.

Several other resolutions were offered by Mr. R., and adopted, confirming contracts sold by the Mayor.

The Chairman of the Committee on the New Orleans and Jackson Railroad, reported verbally, that the Surveyor had returned and gave a favorable account of the proposed project. The Committee will submit a report to the Council at its next meeting.

Mr. Sykes offered a resolution instructing the Commissary of the Fifth Ward to call on the proprietors of the Veranda Hotel, and notify them to have their sinks emptied as is customary with other citizens. Mr. S. said he had some very unpleasant experience in connection with the nuisance, and that his children had been very much offended. In fact, the Alderman was quite positive that on one occasion the odor was so exceedingly offensive, that it could have been cut up with a knife. The resolution was adopted. The penalty was fixed at $50.

Mr. Marks called up the subject of wharfage, and the notion of the First Municipality Council in regard to the contract with Mr. Jennings. Mr. M. gave notice that if the Mayor did not take some action in the matter during the next week, he would introduce a resolution authorizing the Attorney of the Second Municipality to commence legal proceedings.

Dr. Macpherson having declined to serve as a member of the School Board, the Council proceeded to the election of a member in his place. Judge Rawle was elected.

The Council then adjourned.

SHOOTING.—An affray occurred in Royal street, opposite the Post-office, about ten o'clock yesterday morning, between a man named Horace Smith, connected for a short time with Dan Rice's Circus, and a Captain Lisk. The latter was shot in the shoulder, but we believe not dangerously wounded. The origin of the affair we understood to be of a very delicate nature. Smith was arrested.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—A considerable number of petty larceny and assault and battery cases came up for trial yesterday, and several *nolle prosequis* were entered.

Frederick Delonme was tried for stealing three books entitled "Scenes at Washington," from Morgan's Literary Depot. The evidence against the accused was not by any means conclusive, and he defended himself so well that he was acquitted.

Simon Edwards and James Cain were tried and found guilty on separate charges of larceny.

The jury in the case of Mary Bean, who is charged with murder, were kept locked up until 10 o'clock yesterday, when there being no probability of a verdict, they were discharged, and the prisoner remanded for a new trial.

RECORDER CALDWELL' COURT.—An immense crowd of loafers was brought before Recorder Caldwell yesterday morning.

In an old shed on the Shell Road, near the toll gate, the police arrested twenty-two men as vagrants and suspicious characters—they were badly dressed, looked healthy and able to work, but from their appearance they evidently prefer play to work. They told various stories about themselves, but poverty and the want of work was the general complaint. After a lecture the whole party were discharged.

James Keehan was arrested on the charge of carrying a rack concealed on his person, and also with attempting to take the life of one of the watchmen. The accused was fined $5, and required to give bonds to keep the peace for the future.

Patrick Kelly and Patrick O'Brien were examined on the charge of having stolen two pair of pantaloons from a package on board of the steamship Louisiana. The pantaloons were found in the possession of the accused. The Recorder sent the case before the First District Court for trial.

Several parties were required to give bonds in cases of assault and battery, and a considerable number of cases were called and fixed for examination.

RECORDER GENOIS' COURT.—About the usual amount of business was transacted in this Court yesterday, but, as in the case every day, a large number of cases were brought to the notice of the Recorder, which were not examined, and which we cannot therefore mention. In fact, not more than one third of the cases which came before the different Recorders, ever amount to any thing. A large number of charges are brought without any good grounds to sustain them, and many others are abandoned by the prosecutors. Recorder Genois only sent two cases before the First District Court yesterday.

George Joseph Carter was brought up on the charge of stealing a pair of pants'cons from the clerk's state-room, on board the steamboat New Lutoon. David Simms, f. m. c., who saw Carter on board, suspected that he had no business there, and watching him, soon after caught him in the act of stealing the pantaloons.

A mulatto boy named Edward, belonging to Mrs. Cabaret, was brought up on the charge of throwing a brick-bat at a little girl named Regina Bourg and putting out one of her eyes. Jaques Klein, the tutor of the girl, and with whom she resides at the corner of Bourbon and St. Peter streets, made an affidavit, and the assault was proved by another witness. The negro was committed to appear before the First District Court.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, February 20.—The news by the Baltic has depressed and unsettled the cotton, the flour, and the grain markets in New York.

In the Senate, to-day, the bill granting lands to Missouri, to aid in building a railroad, was passed. The Deficiency bill was discussed. Amendments to the Postage bill, imposing a uniform rate of three cents on letters, and abolishing the franking privilege, were voted down. In the House, the Navy Pension and Indian bills were passed. Appropriations to the amount of $8,000,000 were made.

The Cambria arrived at New York this evening, bringing all the cargo of the Atlantic.

Elizur Wright, of the Boston Commonwealth, has been sentenced for participating in the late riot. He has been held to bail.

Thompson, the English Abolitionist, was pelted out of Springfield with rotten eggs.

NEW YORK, February 20.—Arrived at Liverpool, the John Garrow; at Havre, the Amelia and the Milan; at Trieste, the Howe, Claiborne, and M. Knowell; at Antwerp, the Adelaide; at Marseilles, the Ticonde, all from New Orleans. The Hope, for New Orleans, put back to Liverpool on the 4th instant, in a leaky condition. It would be necessary to discharge the cargo.

BALTIMORE, February 20.—The political news by the Baltic is almost destitute of interest.

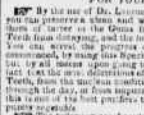
The Minister of Finance of France has proposed an extraordinary credit of 1,850,000 francs, in order to defray the expenses of the President during the present year.

By a great storm on the coast of France 200 merchant vessels were driven into the port of Cherbourg in distress.

Felix Pyat, the French refugee, has been expelled from Switzerland. The Holstein Stadtholders have resigned their places in favor of the Provincial Government.

The Austrian army is to be reduced. Vienna is quiet. England and Ireland are tranquil. [Evening Picayune.

Dr. E. Crain's
Shoulder Brace and Supporter.



THIS ingenious instrument, as may be seen by the cut, supports the whole Body, and is of great value to persons suffering with Pain or Weakness in the Back, Chest or Side, giving immediate relief, and finally rendering the weak and debilitated, strong and vigorous. The inactive, or those predisposed to consumption, may be greatly benefitted, and have life prolonged by the use of this BRACE.

☞ CALL and examine the BRACE, and convince yourselves.

SHERMAN, Agent for the South, 70 St. Charles street, New Orleans.

☞ Also, Agent for Dr. Banning's celebrated BODY BRACE. fe22 w,r,M

Arrivals at Principal Hotels....Feb. 25.

BANKS ARCADE.—E Lewis, Ph D, J G Walton, A A Mosby, Texas; N G Cain, Bay St Louis, W Lemon, Miss; D B Phelps, Ark; S Neal, M W Morrison, Baltimore; R D McClintock, Md; J A Quitman, Miss; W Wallace, Ky; J Hill, Ky; M Dickins, R D Cleary, Miss Chapman, F Kearney, W M Rudford, J W Brickell, W R Hendrickson, W H Bonnan, J Lee, C W Dorado, J S Smith, J H Schott, La.

WESTERN VERANDA.—J B Knott, Mrs A Knott, R C Hemmann, A Sailors, S C Thompson, T Hunt, Miss T Shaw, Texas; John Chandler, Ga; Miss Lee, Miss Lewis, Miss Lewis, Louisiana; H Martin, Miss H Martin, Mrs Spotswood, George Spotswood, St Louis; H W Dobson, Va.

Married:

By the Rev. Mr. Chisholm, at the Mansion House, Natchez, on Thursday, the 20th inst., T. F. SCOTT, Esq., to Miss BERTHA, daughter of John K. Elgee, Esq., all of Rapides Parish, Louisiana.

Fire Department.

☞ The Marshals of the different Fire Companies of this city are requested