Auction Notice.

☞ SYKES, HYDE & CO. will sell, on THURSDAY, 27th inst., at 1 o'clock, at their Auction Sales Room, No. 42 Magazine street, the Choice of Seats for Miss JENNY LIND'S CONCERT, which takes place at the St. Charles Theatre on FRIDAY EVENING, 28th inst. fs26

Amusements—This Evening.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—A New Way to Pay Old Debts—A Glance at Paris.

PLACIDE'S VARIETIES.—The Tuneful Nine—North and South.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—Scenes in the Circle—Auberlotte Fools.

DAN RICE'S CIRCUS.—Equestrian entertainments.

Auction Sales—This Day.

SYKES, HYDE & CO. will sell, at half-past 10 o'clock, at 42 Magazine street—Groceries, Provisions and Liquors.... At 12 o'clock, at 119 Tchoupitoulas street—Rice.... At half-past 4, on the levee, opposite the Beef Market—Oranges and Lemons.

WM. P. SQUIT will sell at half-past 10 o'clock, at 87 Camp street—Furniture.

S. of T...Meeting This Evening.

WASHINGTON DIVISION, No. 4, is their new hall, Josephine street, between Tchoupitoulas and Rousseau streets, Lafayette.

HALL and 1 o'clock.

CRYSTAL FOUNT DIVISION, No. 4, at Crystal Fount Hall, No. 84 Tchoupitoulas street, at half-past 7 o'clock.

Daughters of Temperance.

OLIVE BRANCH DIVISION, No. 5, at Washington Hall, Third Municipality, every Thursday, at 8 o'clock, P. M.

The Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL
Of the Council of the Second Municipality.

NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 27, 1851

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.

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.

See First and Fourth Pages.

The Treasurer's reply to the Secretary appears to-day in this and other city papers. It speaks for itself.

CRUEL HOAX.—The account of a bloody affray in Natchitoches, copied in yesterday's Crescent, from the Mansfield Advertiser, is false.

THE CONCERT.—The house was again filled to its utmost capacity, to listen to the ravishing strains of Jenny Lind. Her recent indisposition has not affected her voice, and she sang, if possible, with more beauty and power than ever. The next concert is on Friday night.

THE LADIES' FAIR AT ARMORY HALL.—We were much gratified last evening to find the Hall crowded with visitors, and to perceive that they were exceedingly liberal in their patronage. The ladies assured us they had abundant reason to be satisfied with the result of the evening's business; but we sincerely trust the attendance this evening will be still larger, and that every thing on hand will be disposed of. We confess we were a little disappointed in not seeing a greater number of sea captains and other officers present last evening, but we anticipate that they will be out in full force this evening, and that they will evince in a very substantial manner their interest in this cause.

The ladies, we are requested to state, will spread a collation in the Hall to-morrow, at 11 o'clock, and we trust all who are friendly to the object for which the entertainment is given, will be there to lunch. We expect to be there ourselves, and shall be quite disappointed if we do not see a full house.

The auction for Friday's Concert takes place this morning at Sykes, Hyde & Co.'s auction rooms, No. 42 Magazine-street, and, as we understand, no price will be charged for admission. The principal features of the Concert is Signor Belletti's execution of Mercadante's "Il Sogno," a new duet composed by Benedict for Jenny Lind and Belletti, and the "Mountaineer's Song," one of Jenny Lind's own Swedish melodies.

NEW MUSIC.—We are indebted to our friend Wm. T. Mayo, No. 81 Camp street, for a copy of the following piece of music, just published by him: "Caprice sur Jerusalem de Verdi," arranged by Mme. E. Lavillebenve. Although we have not had the pleasure of hearing this piece performed, yet from the well known and acknowledged musical talent of the composer, and the beautiful opera from which it is selected, we have no hesitation in recommending it to our music loving community.

We are indebted to the steamship Galveston for late Galveston papers.

ST. CHARLES.—To-night is the benefit of Mr. Leman, one of the best stock actors in the United States. He is always up in his part, and plays with taste and judgment. He undertakes the arduous character of *Sir Giles Overreach*. During the winter he has been prevented from appearing regularly by indisposition. But the habitues of the St. Charles for several seasons know and appreciate his industry and ability.

BENEFIT OF MRS. CHAPMAN.—We are pleased to learn that Mrs. Chapman is to have a benefit at the St. Charles on Saturday night. This lady has contributed largely to the amusement of the patrons of the St. Charles this season, and we feel assured that a large number of them will be present at her benefit.

PLACIDE.—This house, like the rest of the city, receives its share of the company brought here by Jenny Lind. We are, therefore, sorry to notice in the "Tuneful Nine" several ill-natured flings at Barnum. We hope the Manager, who has just returned from his successful visit at Mobile, will have the good taste to expunge from this play passages objectionable in every respect. This play, together with "North and South," form the attractions for to-night. The panoramic views are well worth the price of admission.

A new drama, called "The Husband of My Heart," has just arrived, and will be produced shortly with great care.

DAN RICE'S CIRCUS—*A Rare Chance for the Juveniles.* Dan Rice gives a day performance at 12 o'clock on Saturday next, and in addition to the amusement offered to the juvenile portion of the population, a beautiful pony is to be put up as a prize. The little animal is well trained to the saddle, and is one of which any youngster would be proud. Numbers will be issued at the door to those who go in, and at the close of the performance corresponding numbers will be placed in a box. Some boy from the audience will then draw from the box a number, and the juvenile holding a corresponding one, will become the possessor of the little Bucephalus. This is a novel lottery, and it will, without doubt, draw a crowded house.

A New York dispatch dated the 19th inst. says: At Boston to-day another fugitive rioter has been arrested. The trial of the parties previously arrested is progressing. The President's proclamation was read in Court, and ridiculed by the prisoner's counsel. Some further mob demonstrations have been indicated.

POST OFFICE THEFTS.—We learn from the Delaware Republican, that several packages of money having been missed lately, from the mail, between Baltimore and Philadelphia, and Mr. Samuel Finn, the clerk in the office at Wilmington, being suspected, that gentleman immediately submitted to an examination, and although no evidence was elicited to criminate him, he was held to bail in $3,000 to answer the charge.

Mr. Webster's letter to the Austrian Minister has been well received in Prussia. The great organ of the democratic party, the *National Zeitung*, publishes most of it with infinite zest, especially where the contrast is drawn so subtly and dexterously between the war of Hungary and that of the Revolution—and the general opinion seems to be, that the Austrian Minister has slightly "*blamire sick*"—*made a fool of himself!*

QUICK PASSAGE.—The American packet ship Devonshire, Capt. Hovey, has made a remarkably short outward trip, beating the steamers. She is reported as having arrived in the Thames in thirteen days and a half from New York!

GEN. SCOTT.—The citizens of Clarion county, Pa., have held a mass meeting, and unanimously nominated Winfield Scott as their candidate for the Presidency. The whig citizens of Bedford county also go for Gen. Scott, and for Wm. F. Johnston for Governor.

Brvt. Col. Waite, U. S. Army, 8th Infantry, has arrived at San Antonio. He is to take command at Fort Gates.

The Mob in Boston.

The recent outrage by which a slave has been rescued from the officers of the law, is disgraceful to the authorities of that city. We cannot discover, however, in what manner the President or his officers can be blamed. The Delta, though, censures Mr. Fillmore without stint. The affidavit of Patrick Riley, Esq., United States Deputy Marshal, published in last evening's Delta, shows conclusively that everything was done by him and those under his orders, to maintain the laws. He notified the Mayor and Chief of the Police. He also sent to Commodore Downes at the Navy-Yard. Mr. Riley we know personally; he is a democrat, of Irish descent—a man of education, honor and spirit. We are willing to trust his statements, against those who would censure the President, and not the police of Boston. We quote the closing paragraph of his card:

"That from the time of the first notice to the Mayor and City Marshal, immediately after the arrest, as mentioned in the affidavit, to the giving of this deposition, neither the Mayor nor the City Marshal has appeared, nor has a single officer under their direction appeared, or aided in attempting to disperse the mob, or in keeping the peace; and that, in my opinion, it was the predetermined purpose of both not to do their duty in keeping the peace in and about their own Court-house, or, for the City Marshal, when requested by Henry S. Hallett, Esq., to disperse a similar mob, which had collected about the office of his father, a United States Commissioner, during the excitement in the 'Crafts' case, said that he had orders not to meddle in the matter, as I am informed by the said Hallett, and that the City Marshal gave a similar answer to Wilson Freeman, Esq., who claimed him about the same time why he did not disperse the mob, as I am informed by the said Freeman.

"That Charles Devens, Jr., Esq., the United States Marshal for the District, at the time of the arrest, was returning from Washington, where he had gone on impressive official business—that it is proper to state here, that neither the Marshal nor his Deputy, is not authorized by law to employ a permanent force sufficient to resist a mob; and that he has no authority to call to his aid the troops of the State, or of the United States. P. RILEY.

The Delta calls on the President to appoint a commission to examine into the facts and prosecute the offenders with the same zeal manifested in this city. We have no doubt but that the President will do his duty, alike in Boston and New Orleans, though in doing so he shall awaken the wrath of those who deem it a virtue to disregard such laws as interfere with their prejudices. The statute of 1818 is as unpopular law in New Orleans, as the Fugitive Law is in Boston. We fear it will be as difficult to convict under one as the other.

The better class of the Boston papers denounce the mob with the utmost severity. If we had room, we should gladly insert the able editorial of the Boston Courier. A mob does its work so suddenly, that it is usually successful. Such is the security felt in this country, that vigilance is lulled. Any city may be sacked by a mob. For many days the city of London was in possession of the mob who destroyed churches, private residences, and even attacked the bank. Thus we see the famous Lord George Gordon' riots—the Porteus mob of Edinburg, so graphically depicted in the Heart of Mid Lothian—the Philadelphia riots—the Kean riot in Boston—the Astor Place riot in New York—the burning of the Convent at Charlestown—the Baltimore riots—all these show how frequently successful is lawless violence. Let us see how Boston will punish the offenders. We fear that the use of the bayonet will be necessary in the halls of justice; and thus violence end in the infliction upon the country of the disgraceful spectacle of the soldier in the courts. We shall wait with perfect confidence, the action of the federal authorities.

The Opelousas Railroad.

From the Opelousas Whig, it seems that the people of the prairies are awakened to the importance of the undertaking. A writer in the last number enters into some calculations well worthy of notice. He says:

"Our beeves fresh from the grass of the prairies would be worth $5 per head more in New Orleans than when driven, as they now are, down the coast. The cost of driving, including escaping and crippling of beeves, amounts to about $3 per head. Now, allow two dollars for transporting by the cars and packet boats, per head, (if they be not, imagined at Opelousas) and we lose on each head six dollars. It is estimated we shall lose two and a half cents on ten thousand bales of cotton of last year's crop. Now see the result:

40,000 beeves, less per head say $6	$240,000
10,000 bales cotton, less per bale, say $10	100,000
	$330,000

The loss for one year will build the road. He considers the construction of the road will enhance the value of the parish one hundred per cent., viz: $7,000,000, Gov. Jones, the other night, said lands in Georgia, formerly worth two dollars and fifty cents, now sold for fifteen: and this rise was solely attributable to the railroads. The Opelousas country suffers greatly from its inaccessibility. This road will bring it within half a day of New Orleans. Time is the true measure of distances now. Not only will it increase the quantity of stock, sugar and cotton; but game, poultry, fruits, etc., will be sent to the city.

The only question is the practicability of the road through the swamp. Col. Williams, the late Engineer, deemed it perfectly feasible. He, in fact, cut the road through the alluvial lands, with the exception of four miles. The present State Engineer thinks otherwise. But is not the bonus offered by St. Landry, a sufficient inducement for capitalists to employ a competent engineer to survey the route and ascertain the truth. This is an enterprise like the Jackson Railroad, *at home*. The money will be expended here, and will directly benefit this city.

To the Public.

It is with great reluctance that I have again to address myself to the public, through the medium of the press. Unbecoming and undignified as this controversy assuredly is, yet, the community will bear me out in the assertion, that for it, I am by no means responsible. I have been in a most discourteous and unjustifiable manner dragged into the arena, and having sprung to my feet to do battle, I can, now, neither falter nor fly. Either the one of the other would be totally averse to every principle of my nature.

The distinguished Secretary has seen proper to seek the tribunal of the people. Before no tribunal have I ever been known to shrink or blanch. Before this tribunal I appear clothed with the hardy panoply of honest intentions—I court its verdict.

A communication appearing in the columns of the Louisiana Courier, of the 24th inst., over the signature of the Hon. Charles Gayarré, and addressed to the undersigned, has attracted my attention. There is such a confused admixture of facts and romance in this communication, that it is difficult to separate the one from the other.

He starts out with the assertion, that "on the 6th and 7th of February last, we proceeded together, as the Board of Currency, to the examination of the several banks located in the city of New Orleans."

In this whole paragraph there is not one word of truth. Mr. Gayarré, as has been almost uniformly his discourteous practice, proceeded without me, and without giving me notice, *alone* to the examination of the Banks, notwithstanding I had distinctly told him prior to his leaving Baton Rouge, that I would certainly be in the city on the morning of the 7th. Yet, on the 6th, he proceeded to examine some of the Banks. On the morning of the 7th, I called at the office of the Board of Currency, and finding no one there I walked to the Custom-house, when I was informed that Mr. Gayarré was with the Clerk examining the Banks. I intercepted him at the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, and from thence we proceeded to visit the Canal Bank together, that Bank being the only remaining one unexamined by him. This statement is susceptible of irrefragable proof, and I presume will not be denied, even by Mr. Gayarré. I submit it to the community, yea, to Mr. Gayarré, whether this conduct was either courteous or decorous. Was it not sufficient to arouse all my indignation? It did ruffle my feelings, but I was capable of suppressing them. I did suppress them. Did not my conduct on this occasion evince a strong desire and determination to act with prudence and forbearance? This has been almost the uniform course of Mr. Gayarré since I became a member of the Board. He has assumed to act independent of me; in fact he has assumed to act as "The Board of Currency." I have assumed no such powers. I have been guilty of no such discourteous and indecorous conduct. The Clerk, as well as the officers of the several Banks of the city, will do me the justice to affirm that I have never pretended to examine one of these institutions alone. I do not question, however, the right of each member of the Board to examine them separately, if he chooses—but he can do this only as a *member*. What right has a member to spread his *proceedings* on the minutes of the Board, and designate them by "The Board of Currency this day proceeded," etc.? Is he not then acting as the Board of Currency?

But to give full proof of my good nature, I went so far as to tell Mr. Gayarré that I would sign the minutes as though I had examined all the banks with him, Mr. Gayarré stating that it was a mere matter of form, and that the banks were in a good condition. After we reached the Canal Bank, Mr. Gayarré directed my attention to his supposed state of facts, as connected with the Louisiana State Bank. I did not at first blush understand the state of the question, and we agreed to walk round to the Bank and ask an explanation, which we accordingly did. The Cashier of the Bank referred us to the law of 1850, creating the Branch at Baton Rouge. Mr. Gayarré denounced that law as unconstitutional. I defended the law against that position, giving my reasons briefly. Mr. Gayarré declared that the law granted power to the Bank to make unlimited operations. I must confess, at the moment, I agreed with him, and so expressed myself; and in fact, in writing my answer to his "Report," I had made some observations regarding the inexpediency of such a law. But upon a careful revision of the law, I found that it had expressly reserved in the proviso all the *restrictions* contained in the law of 1842, and embraced in sections one and two. I will interrupt the chain of the narrative for a moment, in order to make some observations upon the *restrictions* contained in the charter of the Bank, to which the Secretary of State has referred in his "Report," and the *restrictions* contained in the law of 1842, and particularly referred to in the act of 1850. The Secretary of State has laid great stress upon the *restrictions* contained in the charter. Has it ever occurred to that gentleman that the sections containing these *restrictions* have been *repealed* by the law of 1842? He seems, from the whole tenor of his argument, to be totally unaware of the fact. But upon a careful analysis of the law of 1842, first section and first paragraph, to a mind capable of the slightest comprehension, this fact will appear. Let us examine and see if this position will bear the test of examination:

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That the charters of all the incorporated banks in the city of New Orleans be, and the same are hereby, severally and respectively revived; and all the powers, rights, privileges, immunities, limitations, prohibitions and *restrictions* contained in said *charters*, are hereby renewed, extended, and made applicable in full force to each of said banks, respectively, *subject to the limitations and provisions hereinafter contained, provided, etc.*

It appears then that the *restrictions* contained in the charter of the Banks, and all laws amendatory thereof, are "*subject to the limitations and provisions*" of the law of 1842, and that the law of 1850, as before stated, has expressly reserved all the restrictions of said law contained in the first section and second sections thereof. Now, had I time, and it would not swell this communication beyond proper limits, I could show that the Secretary of State has comprehended other portions of the law of 1842 equally as well.

But to resume the chain of narrative. After the brief argument between Mr. Gayarré and myself in the room of the Cashier of the Louisiana State Bank, we separated. On Saturday morning I learnt from Mr. Emile Legendre, Clerk of the Board, that Mr. Gayarré was preparing some document. I imagined very properly that it related to the matter in controversy between us the day previous, and was anxious to see it. I, therefore, on Monday morning, called at the office of the Board of Currency, and not finding it spread on the minutes, I proceeded to the Customhouse and asked Mr. Legendre if Mr. Gayarré had yet handed him the paper he was preparing. Mr. Legendre replied that he had not, but expressed a belief that it had been deposited in the box of the office of the Board, as Mr. Gayarré had expressed the intention of dropping it there. Mr. Legendre and myself accordingly went round to the office, but there was nothing to be found. An hour afterwards, it appears, Mr. Gayarré went to the Customhouse, proceeded with the Clerk to the office, and there had spread upon the minutes that mysterious caption that so significantly appeared in Italics in his selected organ; and after having said caption thus spread upon the minutes, walked off with the *original* in his breeches' pocket, to the office of the *True Delta*. Now, how under this state of facts, could the Clerk serve a copy on me prior to its publication? Mr. Gayarré states, "On Sunday, the 9th, I reduced my reasons to writing, and early on Monday, the 10th, repaired to the office of the Board of Currency, and told our Clerk that I had a communication to submit to you. He answered that you had not put up at any of the hotels, and that he did not know where to find you. *What was to be done, sir?* Why, sir, in accordance with that miserable precedent which you had set, you should have spread it on the minutes of the Board. This would have been a notification to me, at least I would have had an opportunity of seeing it before I saw it in the newspapers.

But Mr. Legendre and I had separated only an hour before, and can any one believe that Mr. Legendre failed to inform him that I had called, and was anxious to see the paper?

But as extraordinary, discourteous and indecorous as this whole proceeding is, it is not more extraordinary than the *reasons* he assigns for the publication of this "report" in the *speech* he made to Mr. Legendre in the Custom-house. Read them—"You are now very busy at the Custom-house. The papers and the public have taken hold of this affair, without knowing very well on what it turns. There is a good deal of excitement; some talk of a run on the Bank. I think it will be best, in *justice to the Bank*, (God save the mark) and to *allay apprehensions*, to publish immediately my report, and to show the public that the *present solidity of the Bank* is not *questioned*, but that nothing but the right of the Bank to extend its operations under a certain act of 1850, is controverted. As soon as my *manuscript is published*, you will *copy* it on the *record*, and in order to save you the trouble of preparing another manuscript copy, you will furnish my colleague with a printed one. He will then have time to state his objections at leisure."

In the latter part of this harangue, it will be noticed, Mr. Gayarré admits the truth of my whole statement about the manner of this publication.

But Mr. Gayarré states that his *motives* for the publication of his "report" were "*to allay apprehensions*," and "to show the public that the *present solidity* of the Bank is not *questioned*."

The community will take in connection, with this statement of Mr. Gayarré, the following facts: On the evening of the 8th inst., the Louisiana Courier issued with an editorial on the French side, calculated in an eminent degree to arouse "*apprehensions*" as to "the present solidity of the Bank."

After the reasons Mr. Gayarré has assigned for the publication of his "Report," will not the community be astounded to learn that the article of the Courier was *based upon information furnished by Mr. Gayarré himself?* The article itself, (to which the community is respectfully referred,) states that the information is official or semi-official. This article was intended as the great precursor of this *ex parte* document of Mr. Gayarré's. There were *then* no "*apprehensions*" existing in the public mind with regard to "the present solidity of the Bank." But some excitement must be created, some "apprehensions" aroused, in order that the community should be on tip-toe to receive the "Report," to be published in the columns of the True Delta—this "Report" that was "to allay apprehensions" as to "the present solidity of the Bank."

I lay before the public the letter of the Hon. Peter Deverges, in reply to one addressed to him by me:

NEW ORLEANS, February 25, 1851.

Hon. Geo. C. McWhorter:

SIR—In answer to your letter of this date, I shall state, that on Monday, the 10th inst., I met my friend, Mr. E. Burke, in Customhouse street, on his way to the office of the Louisiana Courier, on business—requesting me to accompany him, as he had to communicate something to me on business. There we met Mr. J. Bayon, with whom we spoke on different subjects; also in relation to an article which had appeared in the Louisiana Courier about the Louisiana State Bank, on the Saturday previous, the 8th. The article set forth in substance not being in conformity with the last report, published by the Board of Currency, on the—inst., led me to inquire of Mr. Bayon from what source he derived his information. He answered from the Hon. Charles Gayarré, member of the Board of Currency. Your friend and obedient servant,

P. DEVERGES.

So we find that the Secretary of State is busily engaged in running here and there, arousing public "apprehensions," in order that he might "allay" them. And how did the Hon. Mr. Gayarré undertake to "allay" them? By publishing an *ex parte* statement, that instead of allaying public "apprehensions," was calculated to swell and keep alive the excitement. And the best proof of this is, the effect produced on the public mind, both in the city and country. Why arouse this public excitement at a time when Mr. Gayarré himself declares that "the present solidity of the Bank" is "*unquestioned*." If Mr. Gayarré *merely* desired to discharge an important and delicate public duty that devolved upon him by law, why did he not address interrogatories to the Attorney General, which he had a clear right to do, and submit them for my signature. I would not have failed to sign them? On a former occasion, I signed interrogatories to that officer, together with Mr. Gayarré, although we differed as widely as we do now. This will appear by the minutes of the Board of Currency. Would not such a course comport more with the dignity of our stations and the importance of our duties? But what right had Mr. Gayarré to address this "Report" to the Attorney General? He claims the right under the 11th section of the act of 1842, which is in the following words, viz:

"That it shall be the duty of each member of the Board of Currency to *report to said board* any infraction of this act that may come to his knowledge, and every director of a bank, who shall be guilty of any such infraction, shall be held responsible in damages; and shall be liable besides to a fine of $500, for each offence, to be sued for by the Attorney General, on the notification of such infraction or infractions by the Board of Currency."

Mr. Gayarré has evidently either read this law very carelessly, or he is incapable of comprehending the plainest provisions of the laws under which he is acting. Now what does this law authorize? It authorizes "each member of the Board of Currency to *report to the Board*," and not to the Attorney General, as Mr. Gayarré has asserted. What powers are given to the Attorney General by the section 11? Nothing more than to sue for the fine imposed upon the Directors in a named contingency. Yet Mr. Gayarré, with his *accustomed acuteness*, whenever this institution is concerned, has wrung from this law the extraordinary power he has assumed. Mr. Gayarré understands the laws to which he has referred, about as well as he does this section, which is susceptible of the clearest demonstration.

After this ill-starred publication of the Secretary of State, in the columns of the True Delta, he became himself alarmed at the excitement it had produced in the public mind, and in quick haste he flew to the office of the Bee, and procured them to state, among other matters, that "he gives utterance to no suspicions involving the integrity of the managers of the Bank; he is perfectly aware that they are acting in conformity to an existing law; he is far from accusing them of the slightest disposition to violate the statutes of the State;" and in another place, "he disclaims all desire to impugn the *official conduct* of the officers of the Louisiana State Bank." Surely, the Secretary of State is bewildered. He has suddenly found himself in a labyrinth, from whence, in endeavoring to extricate himself, he is plunging deeper and deeper into darkness and obscurity. But not content with this semi-official statement, he addresses from Baton Rouge a letter to the Bee, wherein he states that "it affords me great pleasure to return to you my grateful acknowledgment for the correct exposition you made of my motives, and of the respective position of the State Bank and myself." Now, I submit to the public, whether the *acts* and *professions* of Mr. Gayarré are at all consistent. His previous and subsequent conduct are totally in opposition. In fact, it reminds me of a child, who, having applied a torch to a building, and discovering the mischief it has done, betrays alarm in every trembling fibre.

Mr. Gayarré states that I addressed him as a *friend*, and professed myself *satisfied* with the explanation he had given me about the *mysterious* caption of his "Report." It is true that I did both, but I was at that time totally uninformed with regard to the manner his "report" found its way to the press, and not aware that it was not spread upon the minutes of the Board. At the time, I did suppose the contrary; I thought the True Delta had *copied* it from the minutes, as had been done on a former occasion. After learning these facts, the more I reflected upon the course my colleague pursued, the more indignant I became. It was unworthy of a public officer, and highly disrespectful to me. The appearance of this "Report," as the Secretary calls it, without my signature, did, and was so intended, cast reflections, by indirection, upon my official conduct. But I am weary, and will bring this, to me, unpleasant article, to a close.

So far as the personalities and insinuations contained in Mr. Gayarré's letter to me of the 19th inst., is concerned, they pass by me as the idle wind. In my communication, I indulged in no personalities. They are neither agreeable to my disposition nor temper, and certainly inconsistent with my uniform habit. To make a grave and solemn charge, that "*considerations other than your sense of public duty impel your action*" rises, far in dignity, above personalities. But it appears that I am neither the first, nor the only one, who has made these charges. In his letter of February 13, some days before my document appeared, Mr. Gayarré holds the following language: "To those who *accuse* me of *hostility* to the Bank, and of *improper motives*, etc." So it appears that Mr. Gayarré has before been charged with *hostility* to the Bank, and with *improper motives*.

In conclusion, I will state to that gentleman that I have so much of the milk of human kindness in my veins, that I sympathize with him on account of the deep "humiliation" (to use his own words,) into which he has no doubt fallen. And in order to evince this disposition, I am not unwilling to tender him a piece of advice. Before you *act* hereafter, *deliberate* at least a space upon the *consequences*. Do not again close your eyes and leap into the dark—you may get hurt.

GEO. C. MCWHORTER.

New Orleans, 26th February, 1851.

Congress.

In the Senate, on the 18th instant, Mr. Cooper presented a petition from members of the Legislature of Pennsylvania in favor of establishing a line of steamers to Africa; also, nine petitions for a modification of the tariff of 1846.

Jefferson Davis offered a resolution providing for a revision of the debates of Congress, which was laid on the table.

Mr. Walker offered a resolution declaring as the opinion of the Senate that the expenses of the army should be reduced.

Mr. Clay's resolution of the day before, calling on the President for information respecting the negro mob in Boston, was taken up. Mr. Clay pronounced the mob a gross outrage and an infamous proceeding. After debate, the resolution was adopted.

The Senate then took up the cheap postage bill. The amendment making a uniform postage of two cents on all letters prepaid, was rejected—yeas 7, nays 41.

After further amendments, the Senate adjourned.

In the House, the Committee on Military Affairs was discharged from the further consideration of so much of the report of the Board of Army and Navy Officers, assembled by the President, as relates to staff commissions and brevet ranks, which they recommended for adoption.

The House then resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, and took up the River and Harbor bill.

During the debate, an effort was made on one side to show that the bill was an infamous system of logrolling and unconstitutional, and, on the other side, that it was the reverse.

The sub-titute for the original bill nearly similar, was adopted.

WASHINGTON, February 19.

In the Senate the cheap postage bill was discussed, and shortly after went into Executive session.

The House concurred in the Senate's amendment to the Deficiency bill.

The River and Harbor bill has passed the House, and was appropriately referred in the Senate.

The President will to-morrow transmit a message to Congress, expressing his views and purposes as to the execution of the Fugitive Slave law.

In the House of Representatives to-day, a substitute for the River and Harbor bill was adopted, nearly identical with the bill reported last year. It passed by a vote of yeas 104, nays 87.

Foreign Items.

We have a few additional Foreign items, received by the *Africa*:

A Mr. Miller, of Edinburgh, estimates the number of persons who will visit the great exhibition, at 7,000,000; and calculates that the English railway companies will be enriched to the extent of £42,000,000.

An attachment has been granted in London against the Queen of Spain, to the extent of £10,000, on application of an English bondholder.

On the subject of the Papal aggression, it is now understood that there is a decided split in the Cabinet.

The Oliver Van Noord, a Dutch East Indiaman, Captain Kicoyt, lying in the Salt-house Dock, Liverpool, has her lower masts constructed of iron plates, formed into cylinders and firmly riveted together. Inside, at various intervals, are crossbars to maintain the shape of the cylinders, and to prevent bulging or other injury.

The British East India Company having loaned money to one of the native chiefs, and he being unable to refund, it is understood that his territory will soon be seized, and added to England's already enormous East India Empire.

A Transatlantic Steam Navigation Company has been started in Dublin and the provinces, for the purpose of laying down a line of steamships to ply between Galway and Boston, and it is anticipated that their efforts will be crowned with success. The proposed capital is £200,000, to be raised in shares of £10 each. Meantime the advocates of an Irish-American packet station are busily plying Government to make the experiment upon an extensive scale, and it is reported that they have been so far successful as to induce the Admiralty to consent to the removal of the packet station by Holyhead, making Cork a port of call for the dispatch and delivery of the latest and earliest mails.

Letters from Brest state that the French war steamers which cruised off the Italian coast, have captured a vessel belonging to Mazzini's committee, and sailing under the Portuguese flag.

A letter published in the London Times, states that the Pope, deeming another revolution inevitable, has resolved to retire to a monastery.

Several arrests of alleged conspirators have been made in Paris, and a large quantity of gunpowder has been seized.

The motion, authorizing the civil marriage of persons in holy orders, has been rejected by the Assembly.

The ship George Washington, from Russia, bound to Boston, was abandoned at sea, and her crew taken off by the Mortimer Livingston, arrived at Havre. She was a good vessel, belonged to Bath, and had a cargo valued at $100,000.

The packet ship De Witt Clinton, for New York, after being at sea for six weeks, had been compelled to return to Queenstown.

We find that a similar accident to that which befel the Atlantic, happened to the Glasgow and Dublin packet ship Ariel, on her passage to Dublin. She left Glasgow on Tuesday, 21st of January, for Dublin; she fell into very thick weather, and when eighty-two miles to the southward of the North and South Rock, the larboard shaft of the engine broke close to the ship's side. After much care and exertion, the steamer was brought safe to the North-wall, Dublin, on Wednesday at 4 o'clock.

The steamship City of Limerick, from Dublin, Wednesday, 22d January, bore up at an early hour on Friday morning, when in sight of the Smalls, and arrived back at Dublin the same night, with the loss of foreyard. We understand she will have to undergo repairs. Her cargo was transferred to another of the company's vessels which sails on Saturday evening.

THE RIOT AND OUTRAGE AT BOSTON.—The Boston papers contain full details of the disgraceful negro riot and rescue of a prisoner in the court-house, which occurred in that city on the 15th, and most of them denounce the transaction as a foul stain upon the honor of Boston. We make the following extract from the Courier's description of the scene:

The only indication of disturbance noticed thus far, was that of Elizur Wright, one of the editors of the Commonwealth newspaper, who approached the prisoner, and said: "Where were your hands when they came to arrest you? Why didn't you defend yourself? Why didn't you seize upon any instrument you could get hold of? If I had been there and had a pair of pistols, I would have given them to you, to shoot them down! I would have used them myself." Mr. Riley, for this breach of the peace, ordered Mr. Wright to be taken out of court.

Ex-Mayor Barker, of Pittsburg, had a fight the other night, got a black eye, and made a speech.

FROM LIBERIA.—By an arrival at New York, we have advices from Liberia to the 18th of December. The Liberia Legislature assembled on the 2d. The Hon. D. C. McFarland was chosen Speaker pro. tem. of the House; J. B. Phillips, Clerk; Rev. A. Harring, Chaplain; C. Brown, Doorkeeper; and J. G. J. Barbour, Runner. In the Senate, B. V. R. James, Esq., was elected Secretary; W. A. Johnson, Engrossing Clerk; A. T. Wood, D. D., Chaplain; W. Houston, Doorkeeper, C. Hicks, Runner.

Jesse Hutchinson, a member of the celebrated family of vocalists of that name, died at Boston on the 17th.

LOCAL MATTERS.

CHARITY.—The amount realized from the entrance money at the Armory Hall, during the auction sales of Jenny Lind tickets, is thus far $267 47, which has all been paid over to our worthy Mayor, and has by him been distributed among the needy. Most of it has been given to indigent widows.

IMPROVEMENTS.—It is a source of some pleasure to take a stroll about town, and see that the various valuable improvements are constantly going forward. New buildings of the most substantial and beautiful styles are going up in all directions. The ricketty old shanties at the corner of Common and Carondelet streets, which have so long marred the appearance of that part of the city, we are pleased to see, have been torn down, and a fine block of stores is being built on the site. The Odd Fellow's Hall, which for so long a time remained in a dilapidated condition, is now going up as if by magic, and will stand with bold front to the Municipal Hall, a fit compeer of the latter noble edifice.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—One more juror was yesterday obtained in the Henderson case, making eight in all. There is now a fair prospect that another jury will be empanneled in course of time.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—Mary Pugh, who was convicted some time since of manslaughter in killing William N. Mathews, was brought into Court yesterday to receive her sentence, an application for a new trial having been refused. Our readers are already well acquainted with the particulars of this unfortunate affair. No one has ever supposed that the wretched girl had the least malice in her heart when she struck the fatal blow; on the contrary, it was clear that she loved him as she did her own life, and that he was her all. Jealousy and an unguvernable passion, however, stifled all judgment and reason for the moment, and with the knife which he himself had put into her hands, she struck the blow she would in a moment afterwards have given worlds to recall. With her own hands she led him to the home where they resided, and then with frantic despair she hastened after a physician. Until she was taken from his side by the officers, she did all she could to alleviate his suffering, and at that time he requested that she might be left with him, saying that "she did not mean to do it."

Since the moment of the terrible occurrence the poor creature has suffered the most bitter pangs of remorse, and has passed most of her time in weeping. Precluded by her position from any opportunity to manifest her sorrow, she has endured already an age of misery. The last four months seem to have added twenty years to her age, and when she appeared in court yesterday morning, she was a truly heart-rending picture of woe.

When asked if she had any thing to say why sentence should not be passed upon her, she replied in accents almost choked with sobs that she had not. His Honor Judge Lanze addressed her in a very feeling manner. He said that although she had been legally found guilty, he was satisfied from all the circumstances of the case and her former conduct, that she had not a malignant heart; that the fatal affair was the result of ungovernable passion. Her conduct had evinced a truly penitent feeling, and although it was his duty to sentence her to the Penitentiary and impose a fine, he would be as lenient as the law permitted him to be. His Honor then sentenced the prisoner to six months imprisonment at hard labor in the Penitentiary and one dollar fine. We have been informed from good authority that a petition will be immediately presented to the Governor for her pardon.

Austin Garney, convicted of entering with intent to steal, was then sentenced to one year in the Penitentiary. Previous to passing the sentence, the Judge remarked that the testimony in the prisoner's case was very slight, and had he been on the jury, he probably would have found a different verdict. He could not however interfere with the verdict, and must discharge the duty imposed on him by the law, but if he ascertained that the prisoner was innocent, he would exert himself to procure his pardon.

Michael McGuire and John Murphy were tried, and found guilty of stealing about three hundred pounds of cotton, on the 15th of January last.

Samuel Downs was tried on a charge of stealing a lot of segars, and was acquitted.

RECORDER CALDWELL'S COURT—A considerable number of cases came before Recorder Caldwell yesterday morning but few, however, were disposed of.

Thomas Smith was examined on the charge of having, on the 4th inst., stolen a negro man named Bucks, from Capt. Perry, of the schooner Visitor, then lying at the New Basin. The prisoner is also charged with having stolen a gold watch, a silver watch, and a chain, in all worth $150, at the time and place that he stole the negro. The property was found in the possession of the accused, at his house in Enterprise street. The Recorder sent Smith before the First District Court for trial.

RECORDER GENOIS' COURT.—Recorder Genois did not send a single case before the First District Court yesterday. Most of the persons brought before him, were charged with breaches of the peace, assault and battery, etc., and nearly all the examinations were postponed. One juvenile was committed to the Work-house for having stolen a chicken.

Arrivals at Principal Hotels....Feb. 26.

BANKS ARCADE....J M Skinner, Md; Captain L W Cooper, steamboat; J B Pitman, Ky; Capt Hall, Ky; Lt J A Rutherford, Navy; W R Wandell, NO; W J Pierrend, J Berry Jr, H Keenan, J Rowe, W H Garrett, J T Martin, H M Norman, W Cook, W S Smith, Capt Ward, R Moss, E Moss, E A Thompson, A W Sheffield, Texas.

WESTERN VERANDA....J M Carter, NO; J P Hunt, Miss J Hunt, Miss E Emerson, Ill; Miss A Rodney, Miss M A Rodney, T Johnson and lady, Wm A Finney, John A Finney, Ms.

WAVERLY HOUSE....Jas H West, Miss M West, Nashville, Tenn; John H Williams and lady, Wm Johnson, Miss J W Breeding, Miss E Mayfield, Tex