Amusements—This Evening.

St. Charles Theatre.—Jaques Strop—Guy Mannering—Tom and Jerry.

Placide's Varieties.—The Trangoso's Wedding—The Husband of My Heart—Divertissements—Beauty and the Beast.

American Theatre.—Scenes in the Circle, etc.

Dan Rice's Circus.—Equestrian entertainments.

Hurtibise Hall.—Fancy Dress and Masquerade Ball.

Armory Hall.—Fancy Dress and Masquerade Ball.

Empire Hall.—Fancy Dress and Masquerade Ball.

Auction Sales—This Day.

Byrne, Hyde & Co. will sell, at half-past 10 o'clock, at 51 Magazine street—Groceries, Provisions and Liquors.....

At half-past 4, on the Levee, opposite Common street—Flour.

Wm. P. Scott will sell at half-past 10 o'clock, at 87 Camp street—Furniture; previously, at 10 o'clock, Hardware.

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

Magnolia Union No. 2, Daughters of Temperance, meets at half-past 3 o'clock, at Temperance Hall, No. 95 St. Charles street.

The Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL
Of the Council of the Second Municipality.

NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 4, 1851.

United States Branch Mint, New Orleans.—We have been authorized to state that the Treasurer of the New Orleans Mint is now prepared to pay all deposits of gold made prior to the first of January last, and also those made since that time up to No. 83, inclusive.

See First and Fourth Pages.

Treasury Department, Baton Rouge, March 1, 1851.

Messrs. Frost and Crockett, New Orleans—

Gentlemen: Enclosed please find a statement of the condition of the State Treasury up to the 28th ult., that I send to you by Judge McWhorter's request.

I remain, gentlemen, your ob't serv't,

George P. Briant.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditures in the Office of the Treasurer of the State of Louisiana for the month ending on the 28th February, 1851:

The balance remaining in the Treasury on the 31st January, 1851, was $185,141 74

RECEIPTS IN MONTH OF FEBRUARY.		
On the General Fund.....	$11,604 87	
Mill Tax Fund.....	1,063 10	
Poll Tax Fund.....	312 00	
Internal Improvement Fund.....	392 00=	13 372 97
		$198,514 61

EXPENDITURES DURING SAME MONTH:		
On the General Fund.....	$25,597 67	
Mill Tax Fund.....	3,624 98	
Poll Tax Fund.....	4,304 00	
Internal Improvement Fund.....	341 29=	33,867 44
Balance in the Treasury on the 28th Feb., 1851		$164,676 17

SAID BALANCE IS AS FOLLOWS:		
General Fund.....	$68,349 12	
Mill Tax Fund.....	17,539 51	
Poll Tax Fund.....	8,230 68	
Internal Improvement Fund.....	10,557 06	
Road and Levee Fund.....	2,115 60=	$146,676 17

Correction.—Our type made us do some injustice to the letter of Henry Bier, acknowledging the receipt of the proceeds of Dan Rice's benefit to the Firemen's Charitable Association, which we published yesterday. Instead of *distinguished* proffer, it should have read *disinterested* proffer.

Steamer Irene Sunk.—The steamer Irene struck a snag twenty-eight miles above Cincinnati, and sunk on the 24th. No lives lost.

Thanks to the Fanny Smith and Grand Turk for river favors.

Jenny Lind and the Orphan Girls.—The orphans, from the Girls' Orphan Asylum in Camp street, yesterday paid a visit to Jenny Lind, and the occasion was a highly pleasing one to all parties. The fair songstress has denied herself to many of the ladies of our city who have called to see her, but with her characteristic goodness of heart, she was at home to the orphans, and she received them all in her room. She had a kind word for each one, and the little creatures were perfectly delighted with her. They returned their heartfelt thanks for the gift she had made to the institution, and we feel assured that Miss Lind was more than repaid for the sum she bestowed.

A Present to P. T. Barnum.—A splendid gold medal was yesterday presented by Father Mathew to Mr. P. T. Barnum. On one side it bears the inscription:

"Presented by Father Mathew, to P. T. Barnum, Esq., as a trifling mark of personal esteem, and as a grateful recognition of his zealous labors in the promotion and advocacy of Temperance."

On the reverse side, is the Temperance Pledge.

To-day takes place the auction for M'lle Lind's tickets to the last Concert given by her. She is now about to leave the city, and we would recommend all who wish to be present on this occasion to procure their tickets early, as we fancy there will be but few of them left for disposal upon the morrow.

Mardi Gras Balls.—Much amusement is offered in-night, at the balls to be given at the Historic Hall, Armory Hall, and Empire Hall, the latter in Lafayette. They should not be neglected.

St. Charles Theatre—*Benefit of Mr. DeBar.*—The worthy stage manager of the St. Charles takes a benefit this evening, and offers the best bill of the season. "Robert Macaire," "Guy Mannering," and "Tom and Jerry, or Life in London," will be performed. Mr. DeBar appears in the two last pieces.

Placide's Varieties.—An immense bill is offered at the Varieties this evening, and we doubt not that the house will be crowded. The "Trumpeter's Wedding," "The Husband of My Heart," "Beauty and the Beast," and two grand divertisements will be given.

American Theatre.—A great variety of entertainments is offered at the American to-night. See programme in another column.

Dan Rice's Circus.—One of the bills is put forth at this establishment to-night, and as a matter of course, the canvass will be crowded. The firemen will, without doubt, do their duty.

River News.—The Illinois River is now in fine navigable order to the head of navigation.

Navigation in the Missouri has been resumed to points as high as Glasgow and Lexington.

The St. Louis Republican of the 24th ult. says: "The river opposite this city is slowly rising, and on the principal bars to Cairo there is 8 to 81 feet water. The Upper Mississippi, to Keokuk, is in fine navigable order and rising, with about 61 feet water on the principal bars to Keokuk; above the rapids the river continues to be gorged by ice, which is daily expected to give way. On Harpeth Shoals, Cumberland River, there is 30 feet water, and on a stand."

The Warrior River, Ala., is reported higher than it has been since 1833.

We learn by the Monarch that the warehouse at Wilkins' Bluff, on the Bigby, had been carried away by the high water.

The Louisville Courier of the 25th ult. says: "Last evening there were 9 feet water on the falls, and the river slowly receding. The weather yesterday was cool and cloudy. At Cincinnati last evening the river had receded 4 feet since Saturday."

The river at Natchez has risen 10 feet within the last week. The average rise daily, at the present time, is 6 inches, with a prospect, from appearances, of a still greater rise.

The small pox still lingers at Montgomery, Ala. Three new cases were reported on the 27th ult.

The Virginia Colonization Society met at Richmond on the 20th ult., when the annual report was read, and a series of resolutions adopted, declaring that colonization has become a "political and social necessity."

Mr. Rantoul, U. S. Senator from Massachusetts, appeared on the 22d ult., was qualified, and took his seat.

Later from Havana.—The steamship Isabel, from Havana on the 22d ult., arrived at Savannah on the 26th. She did not, however, bring any news of importance. No American men-of-war in Havana, and little shipping. The Georgia sailed for Chagres on the 19th at 4 P. M. The Falcon at 9 A. M., same day, for New Orleans. The English steamer Conway, from Belize, arrived on the 23d inst., to sail on the 23d for St. Thomas. The sugar market had become easier, and purchases can be made at more favorable rates. Molasses in the hogshead declined to 4r. Exchange had improved New York and Boston ⅝ per cent. discount. London 6 per cent. premium.

Mail Robbery.—The St. Louis Intelligencer says: A telegraphic dispatch was received in this city, on Saturday, announcing the arrest of the Postmaster at Lacon, Illinois, charged with the robbery of the mail sometime in October and December last. He was held to bail in $2000. The sum abstracted is said to have been $3000 in Framingham Bank notes, contained in letters from Boston. Other depredations may have been committed.

Letters from Cherbourg, France, state that two hundred merchantmen have been driven into that port by stress of weather.

The President's Special Message.

In reply to Mr. Clay's resolution, he commences by stating that the President is in possession of only such evidence as is already before the public. He exonerates the city of Boston from blame.

"I regard this flagitious proceeding as being a surprise, not unattended by some degree of negligence—nor do I doubt that if any such act of violence had been apprehended, thousands of the good citizens of Boston would have presented themselves voluntarily and promptly to prevent it, but the danger does not seem to have been timely foreseen or duly apprehended by those who were concerned in the execution of the process, in a community distinguished for its love of order and respect for the laws—among a people whose sentiment is liberty and law, and not liberty without law, nor above the law. Such an outrage could only be the result of sudden violence, unhappily too much unprepared to be successfully resisted. It would be melancholy, indeed, if we were to regard this outbreak against the constitutional and legal authority of the government as proceeding from a general feeling of the people on a spot which is proverbially called the cradle of American liberty. Such, undoubtedly, is not the fact. It violates, without question, the general sentiment of the people of Boston, and of a vast majority of the whole people of Massachusetts, as much as it violates the laws, defies the authorities, and disgraces those concerned in it, their aiders and abettors."

He traces the legislation, in regard to the use of the State jails, for the custody of prisoners, under the Federal laws. As early as 1789, Congress recommended to the Legislatures, to enact laws for this purpose. In 1793, a law was passed, requiring the Marshals to provide suitable places of confinement, where the Legislatures had not granted the use of the jails. Massachusetts passed the law, as recommended. But, in 1843, that law was altered, and the use of the jails is expressly prohibited for the confinement of fugitive slaves. It was then the duty of the Marshal to have provided a suitable prison. This has never been done. Here has been culpable neglect for eight years. The Marshals of Tyler, Polk, and Taylor, have all neglected their duties. The attention of the present Marshal was called to this matter last October, by the State Department. He has, however, up to this time, declined to obey instructions. He then proceeds to examine the powers of the President:

"I transmit to the Senate a copy of a proclamation issued by me on the 18th instant, in relation to those unexpected and deplorable occurrences in Boston, together with copies of instructions from the Departments of War and Navy, relative to the general subject; also copies of telegraphic dispatches transmitted from the Department of State to the District Attorney and Marshal of the United States for the District of Massachusetts, and their answers thereto.

"In regard to the law branch of the inquiry made by the resolution of the Senate, I have to observe that the constitution declares that the President shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and that he shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the States, when called into the actual service of the United States, and that Congress shall have power to provide for calling forth the militia, to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrection, and repel invasions; from which it appears that the army and navy are, by the Constitution, placed under the control of the Executive, and probably no legislation of Congress could add to or diminish the power thus given, but by somehow, diminishing or abolishing altogether the army or navy. But not so with the militia. The President cannot call out the militia into service, even to execute the laws or repel invasion, but by the authority of acts of Congress passed for that purpose. But when the militia are called into service in the manner prescribed by law, the Constitution itself gives the command to the President."

He recommends an alteration of the statute which requires a proclamation to precede the requisition of the militia—as, by the present law, notice is given to the violators of the law, and thus the object sought is defeated.

"I would, therefore, suggest that this section be modified, by declaring that nothing therein contained shall be construed to require any previous proclamation, when the militia are called forth, either to repel invasion, to execute the laws, or suppress combination against them, and that the President may make such call, and place such militia under the control of any civil officer of the United States, to aid him in executing the laws or suppressing such combinations, and while so employed, they shall be paid by and subsisted at the expense of the United States.

"This point may deserve the consideration of Congress. I use the occasion to repeat the assurance that, so far as depends on me, the laws shall be faithfully executed, and all forcible opposition to them suppressed; and to this end I am prepared to exercise, whenever it may become necessary, the power constitutionally vested in me, to the fullest extent. I am fully persuaded that the greatest majority of the people of this country are warmly and strongly attached to the Constitution, the preservation of the Union, the just support of the Government, and the maintenance of the authority of law. I am persuaded that their earnest wishes and the line of my constitutional duty are entirely concur, and I doubt not that firmness, moderation and prudence, strengthened and approved by the general opinion of the people, will prevent the repetition of occurrences disturbing the public peace, and regretted by all good men.

Millard Fillmore."

We omit the argumentative criticism of the statutes, as of not general interest. But we give the important portions, which show his determination to maintain law and order. Unfortunate as this act of violence at first appeared, we believe it will result in good. It will teach fanatics the power of this Government; it will induce many conscientious, but misguided persons, to pause and reflect, and abandon a party which can only succeed by the dismemberment of the Union and the destruction of society.

The President should at once remove the Marshal, who, for four months, has refused to obey the instructions of the Secretary of State. His removal, and the punishment of the rioters, and the payment by the citizens of the price of the slave, will be proof to the Southern people that the President and the city of Boston are sincere in their declarations. Instead of weakening the cause of the Union, such conduct will make the act serve to strengthen the bonds of brotherhood.

Gretna.

In the course of our rambles yesterday through Lafayette, we perceived, on the opposite side of the river, a little below Greins, a floating dry dock, with a large steam-ship in it, which caused us to cross over and see the place—when we were informed it was a new ship-yard, established by Messrs. Salter & Marcy, late of Algiers, and that the ship in the dock was the Alabama. The ship-yard is very extensive; and the work-sheds, storehouses and blacksmith shop, built in a capacious and substantial manner. There is also attached to the yard a fine large saw-mill, which will cut all the timber they may require. Along the whole front there is a rail track, which will be very convenient for transporting heavy timber, etc. There are two large dwellings on the premises—one a house of entertainment, called the "Brooklyn Hotel," which, we presume, is to be the name of the place. The owners design laying it off in town lots, for the convenience of their numerous workmen; and, as the property is very large, (several hundred acres) quite a populous and thriving town will soon spring up there. The proprietor of the Hotel informed us that he was preparing to establish a pleasure-garden in an extensive, shady, sweet orange grove, close to the Hotel—which will be a pleasant summer excursion for our citizens. Salter and Marcy are determined to establish a steam ferry from their yard to St. Mary's Market, provided the Corporation will give them a landing—of which there can be very little doubt, as it will greatly increase the revenue of the market. On this ferry will cross all kinds of vehicles, and at a rate so low that planters and others will have no hesitation in incurring the outlay. Thousands of our citizens, tired of the shell-road and other drives about the city, will cross to enjoy a ride up and down the coast—and we predict for the enterprising owners a handsome return for their expenditures.

Marine Hospital at St. Louis.—Congress has already appropriated $30,000 for this purpose. But the building now commenced will require $60,000 to complete it. The Republican gives this description:

"This building will be one hundred and seven feet long, by eighty-seven deep, and three stories in height, exclusive of the basement. It will be constructed of brick with good stone foundations. It will accommodate one hundred and forty patients, with separate rooms for the officers and others engaged about it. In the front are two galleries, each about sixty feet long and extending from the second and third stories. The exterior will be sufficiently elegant, with neatly carved pillars attached to the front walls. A very tasty and ornamental *belvedere*, is designed for the roof at its centre. The flag immediately surrounding the building will be properly graded, and ornamented in the course of time, with trees, shrubbery, etc."

The President should not receive the Marshal, who, for four months, has refused to obey the instructions of the Secretary of State. His removal, and the punishment of the rioters, and the payment by the citizens of the price of the slave, will be proof to the Southern people that the President and the city of Boston are sincere in their declarations. Instead of weakening the cause of the Union, such conduct will make the act serve to strengthen the bonds of brotherhood.

The Explosion of the Oregon.

In another column will be found the details of this awful accident. It seems that the experience of years and the improvements of science, instead diminishing the dangers of steam navigation, only add to them. The loss of life and destruction of property within six months, have been truly frightful. If this evil be without remedy, we shall begin to believe that the discovery of this agent has been injurious.

We fear that much of the evil may be traced to the competition in low prices of fares. When the superiority is sought in the cheapness of passage and freight, there must be cheapness in cost of boats, and consequent inferiority of machinery. We should be glad to learn the cost of British boats—the prices charged for passages, the amount of service exacted from boilers, etc., in England. In that country machinery is much cheaper than in this; yet their boats cost much more than ours—their rates are higher, and life and property safer. Is not too much money expended on the gingerbread work and gilding of the cabins, and too little on the machinery? Is not safety sacrificed for finery?

Legislation is of but little avail. The travellers must regulate the matter. The inspection seems to be a mere form. It is rumored on the street that the boilers of the Oregon had done long service in the "Pike No. 7." In such dangerous condition were they, that engineers declined to remain on board. Such is the talk on the streets. We do not vouch for this. We do not know who are the owners or officers of the boat; but we give this as the current report. The matter will undoubtedly become a subject of judicial inquiry. Every steamboat explosion on the western waters inflicts injury on New Orleans. It drives off business and passengers from the Mississippi; it turns trade and population from our city. It cannot be expected that persons will trust themselves or their property on a river so full of dangers.

The following is an extract from a letter received by the Savannah Republican from Key West:

"We were highly entertained last evening with a lecture from Professor Agassiz. He took for his subject the Florida Reef and its builder, the coral insect. He set out with stating his opinion that the peninsula of Florida was made by this little workman, and then with illustrations on the black board, described its physology. There are, he says, different species of coral, some of which lay the foundation of the reef in deep water, build up to a certain height, and die. They are succeeded by another race, who build up another story, and are followed by other races, until the edifice reaches to near the surface of the water, when the little mason is *functus officio*, and leaves his labors to be crowned by other agencies of nature. When this work is done, deposits from the sea are made upon the rock, which finally extend above the surface of the water, and become *terra firma*. He thinks that the peninsula is but an extension of reef after reef, the first being the commencement of the coral insect, then becoming reefs or islands, and the intervals between these being filled up in time by *debris* from the sea, all together form the main land. If this theory be true, we may conclude that the wrecking business will last so long as the coral exists. Lighthouses and beacons may warn the mariner from some of the dangers that lie in his path, but he has a little foe who is continually piling up stumbling blocks in his way, and laying snares in the track where he believed all was blue water and security. The Professor will make a report, we understand, to the Chief of the Coast Survey, which will interest you as much as did his lecture of last evening in its entirety.

Famine in the Cape de Verd Islands.—The present condition of some of the Cape de Verd Islands, more especially of the Island of St. Nicolas, is such as to excite very serious apprehensions. In September last, St. Nicolas was nearly desolated by a hurricane, which with unwonted violence, swept the whole Island. This was soon followed by fever, the ravages of which have been truly appalling. In one town alone, Ribeira, Brava, containing about 5000 inhabitants, not less than 700 of the population have fallen victims. The prevalence of the fever at this season put a stop to all agricultural as well as other pursuits, consequently the crops, then nearly ripe, were allowed to perish, and the others for want of hands to till them, have since been also suffered to decay. Relieved in some degree as the people of San Nicolas now are from the immediate agency of the pestilence, they are now threatened with another visitor one of its most dismal consequences. Famine, gaunt famine, like a dark cloud, from which no face there can for an instant be averted, hangs over the Island, and threatens to accomplish the terrible work of destruction, by making victims of those whom the fever has spared.

Information for Emigrants.—The citizens of Muscatine, Iowa, have formed a regular society for the purpose of giving reliable information to such persons as think of migrating from Europe or from the old States to the Great Western Valley. The prices of land, wild or improved, the wages of labor, inducements for mechanics, artisans, manufactures, etc., will all be promptly and gladly communicated. All who think of going West will please write, post-paid, (if in German) to L. Martzinger, or (if in English) to Henry O'Connor, (the two being regular Corresponding Secretaries of the Society,) Muscatine, Iowa.

Freshet.—The Rome Southerner of the 20th ult. says: "The late rains have caused a higher rise in our rivers than has occurred since 1847. A portion of our young and thriving city has been completely inundated. Early on Sunday morning were seen hanging out, from the tops of some of the dwellings, signals of distress. The promptness of our citizens soon had boats to the timely assistance of the inmates, who had their 'duds' packed up ready to take passage for land. We have heard of no accident as yet, and the only inconvenience we have suffered, has been but a slight suspension of business and the temporary migration of some few families."

The January gales appear to have produced a great many disasters on the English coast, as well as on the ocean. A bark, arrived at Liverpool from Africa, ran before the wind under bare poles for three days and nights at the rate of nine knots an hour, the captain and crew remaining all that time lashed on the fore-rigging, being unable to keep the deck, from the heavy seas which swept over the vessel. 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, was compelled to return to Cork, Ireland. The brig Harriet, Warren, thirty-two days from New York for Newfoundland, put into Cork on the 30th January, having been literally driven across the Atlantic. The Hannah Thornton, thirty days from Liverpool for Philadelphia, had also put into Cork. A larger number of vessels in distress had put into Cork than ever before known.

The Pennsylvania Statesman says: "Private advices from Washington state that a rumor prevailed to some extent in the streets of that city, that a serious misunderstanding had taken place between Mr. Webster, the Secretary of State, and the Mexican Minister, in consequence of some remarks Mr. Webster made, in the course of a conversation he had with the Minister, in relation to Mexican affairs. We do not know whether any reliance is to be placed upon the rumor, however."

Marine Disaster.—The steamer Freeman Rodney, commanded by Capt. R. T. Brown, bound to New York from Pittsburg, *via* this city, struck on the Bahama Banks on the night of the 10th ult. The Rodney was so much disabled that Captain Brown found it necessary to take her into Nassau, New Providence, where he chartered the schooner Theresa Jane to bring him into Savannah. The Theresa Jane arrived off the Savannah bar at two o'clock, P. M., on the 25th ult., and placed Captain B. and the following passengers on board the pilot-boat G. W. Behn: Mrs. Oaten and four children, W. Symes, W. T. Weech, R. W. Weech, and Mr. Williams. The schooner having discharged her passengers, bore away again for Nassau.

Washington's Birth-day in New York.—A dispatch from New York, dated on the evening of the 22d ult. says:

"The anniversary of Washington's birth was celebrated to-day in a becoming and elegant manner. Business has been almost entirely suspended. The stores all closed and the day given to patriotic purposes. At early noon salutes were fired and the bells of the various churches rung. Flags were suspended from all the public buildings. The military turned out in full strength, and every thing presented a most animated and patriotic appearance. The city, at 7 o'clock, P. M., was illuminated, presenting a beautiful and imposing spectacle. Thousands are now out viewing the scene. Senator Foote is at present delivering the oration in Tripler Hall, which is crowded to overflowing."

The Hon. Jesse Kent, one of the Judges of the Inferior Court at Augusta, Ga., died suddenly on the 24th ult. He fell in the street, from a fit of apoplexy, and expired almost instantly.

The Charleston Mercury declines publishing the proclamation of the President in regard to the Boston riot.

The Macon (Ga.) Messenger says: "We understand that arrangements are nearly completed for the extension of the Magnetic Telegraph from Atlanta to Chattanooga, and that Mr. Haley will, at an early day, commence the construction of the line. There will doubtless be branch lines to Rome and Knoxville and an ultimate extension to Nashville. This will add materially to the value of the existing line, and will greatly contribute to the commercial intercourse which is already springing up between Tennessee and the central and coast cities of Georgia."

Music by Steam.—A Mr. Hayt, of Indiana, has invented a plan for making music by steam, on steamboats. He says: "It is my candid opinion that the Western boys will hear 'Old Dan Tucker,' 'Auld Lang Syne,' etc., played on the Western waters, by steam, at a distance of ten miles." This is going music with a rush, and, when perfected, will astonish Barnum and Jenny Lind.

Bequests.—Mr. Christopher Strong, a member of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church, of Charlotte, Tennessee, recently deceased, made the following bequests:

Erskine College, at Due West, S. C.	$2000
Foreign Missions	2500
Domestic Missions	2500
Education of young men for the ministry	1000

He also manumitted his slaves, and made provision for them to be sent to Liberia.

LOCAL MATTERS.

First District Court.—This court was yesterday organized in the trial of civil cases. In the afternoon, a motion to admit a man charged with arson, to bail, was argued by Messrs. G. R. Duncan and C. Dufour, on behalf of the prisoner, and by the District Attorney, on the part of the State. The decision of the Judge will be given to-day.

U. S. Circuit Court—*The Case of Gen. Henderson*—The third trial of General Henderson was commenced in this Court yesterday morning, and three witnesses for the prosecution were examined. One of them, John Jackson, had not been introduced in the former trials. He was a member of the expedition, and went to Cardenas. He testified that his company was, at least, partially organized before it left New Orleans. He saw a list of the names, and also a paper which was said to be a commission for one of the officers. At two o'clock the Court adjourned.

First Municipality Council.—Only six members were present last evening. There being no quorum, the Council adjourned to Monday evening next.

Third Municipality Council.—This body met last evening—Recorder Senzeneau absent, Alderman Hooper in the chair. The proceedings were unimportant, being messages from the Mayor, and resolutions, for the most part, requiring further consideration, and laid over.

Recorder Caldwell's Court.—Yesterday was one of the busiest days of the season at this establishment, and the First Ward Station-house was furnished with a large number of cases for future consideration.

William Thompson being out late at night, and meeting with a watchman, was asked some questions which he deemed impertinent. He felt back on his dignity, and threatened the guardian with annihilation. This was most unfortunate for Mr. T., as he was arrested, and in his possession were found four silver forks, of which he was unable to give any good account. He was yesterday committed for trial. The forks were afterwards identified as having been stolen from the steamer Menigomery.

Edward Kelly was short of funds on Sunday night, and being on Good street about eleven o'clock, he met Henry Cook, knocked him down and borrowed fifty cents. Edward was caught by the watch, and there being a special law in this State against forced loans, he was sent before the First District Court for trial.

Joseph Lawyer stole a blanket worth a dollar and a half from Jules Cross, on the New Basin. Joseph Lawyer was brought before the Recorder, and Joseph Lawyer, Esq., was sent before the First District Court.

John Hughes stole a lot of smoking tobacco, on Saturday evening, from William Wilson on New Levee street, thinking without doubt that it would sell well in smoke. But not so—John had the honor of an introduction to Recorder Caldwell, well yesterday, and he was furnished with a ticket of admission to the Parish Prison, where he anxiously awaits the consideration of a jury.

Adam Root, Sr., was called up for examination on the charge of assaulting and beating Mrs. Elizabeth Maitry, and dragging her out of her house on the sidewalk. Mr. Maitry made an affidavit to these facts, and with other evidence adduced, Mr. Root was sent before the First District Court.

Charles Verdon, the scoundrel who was caught in Mrs. Breedlove's house a few nights since, was also brought up for examination, an affidavit having been made against him by Robert Fehan, the young man who was cut in the face by him. The evidence was conclusive, and Mr. Verdon has a most flattering prospect of an excursion up the river at the expense of the State. He was committed for trial.

James Kearn and Mrs. James Kearn, for threatening to do sundry nasty things to Charles Cottingham, were held to bail to keep the peace.

Daniel Caughlin and Pat Carley were required to give bail on a charge of vagrancy.

Pat McKinney was fined $2 for disturbing the peace.

Thomas O'Brien and Henry Casin were each held to bail on separate charges of disturbing the peace.

Recorder Genois' Court.—There were no cases of any importance before this Court yesterday, and none were sent before the First District Court.

Murder at Algiers.—A man named W. F. Benick, who was formerly the keeper of the bath-house, was murdered on Sunday morning at Algiers. Two men called at the house at an early hour of the morning and asked for the deceased, who stepped to the door, when they attacked him with knives, cutting him so severely that he soon died. Revenge is thought to be the motive for this shocking murder. We learn that an arrest has been made of one of the suspected parties.

Duels.—A duel took place on Sunday last, near the city, between two young Creoles, residents of this place. One of them had his face slapped, and a challenge ensued. The arms used were double-barrelled shot guns. The challenger was severely wounded, a ball passing through his left arm below the elbow, breaking both bones of the arm, entering his body, passing over the ribs and lodging in the right side.

A few nights ago another duel took place between two other young men, in a street in the rear of the First Municipality, at 12 o'clock at night, by the light from a gas lamp. The parties proceeded to the spot by mutual agreement and fought until one was wounded.

Arrivals at Principal Hotels ... March 3.

BANKS ARCADE.....G B Wolfenny, H Orton, H H Moyle, T A Smith, Lt; W S Horton, S F Horton, T C Clarke, L S Roberts, H Pratt, J W Wilson, J W Kennedy, Texas; A J King, J S Adams, E McPherson, NO; Dr Smith, Mexico; S C Orr, Ky; W F Berry, H Tyler, J McKenny, T Rich, A Caldon, Cincinnati.

WAVERLY HOUSE.....G R Conner and lady, Dr Compans, J W Hanson, NO; A J Thomas, La; J T Leigh, J P Inslee, J E Wheelock, J D Berry, S Murray, J H Reed, D Hollman, T W Bennett, Sam'l Moore, O L Scarbrough, J Marshall and lady, Miss Newman, Miss; Miss Weaver.

WESTERN VERANDA.....John Scott, David Brooks, Va; F O Hamilton, Ky; J Dawkins, G W Dye, St Louis; P McGarry, Ill; H J Wright, W B Thompson, A J Kenney, Ohio; S A Colton, Ia.

LOUISIANA.....H Ferris, NJ; W S Corner, S Perry, St Louis; J B Lewis, NO; J Hayes, J Skinner, J Roberts, J Mitchell, S Vincent, M Rogers, Wis; F Baker, J Jackson, Ill; J Vivian, J Julian, William Simon, J Simons, Wis; Hiram Smith, NY.

Sherman's Premium Patent Elastic Shoulder Braces.

SHOULDER BRACES are an essential article of dress—not of late origin, however, as many suppose, for they have been used among the nobility and higher classes throughout Europe for the past century. They are used for the prevention and correction of unsightly and injurious habits; to aid in forming a graceful figure and manly chest; to enlarge the chamber in which the lungs and heart lie—to preserve these important organs from oppression, constraint and disease, and to allow them room for free and healthy action. Where disease has already fixed upon the lungs or heart the use of the Brace is indispensable.

This cut represents two persons in the prime of life; one enjoys health, is well formed, stands erect, a But on the back, and has a round full chest. The other is the reverse; from habit and a sedentary occupation he has contracted his chest, cramped the lungs and heart—the vital spring of life—and rounded his shoulders and brought them forward until his head and shoulders have become an unavoidable burden. By this means he has depressed his vitals, effeminated his constitution, and now only looks forward with a melancholy prospect of life, but speed continually with the fear of an early grave. Reader, look to yourself in time! it is easier to avert, than to remove the habit.

Of these two children, suffering for want of a Brace, Parents, look to your children—suffer them not to be weak ended and deformed for the want of timely care. They may be well formed, and so encouraged, let them not

lounge, in a measure, on appearance and spirit, let them not go unaned for.

☞ Observe, the above Braces are sold only at

SHERMAN'S,

No 70 St. Charles street.

☞ Mark the number and sign of the house over the door.

☞ Ladies can be fitted with Braces at Mrs. SHERMAN'S, Magazine street.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

☞ The Fire Department of New Orleans, with those invited to assist in the celebration of the Fourteenth Anniversary of the Fire Department, will assemble at 9 o'clock, A. M., on TUESDAY, the 4th of March, on Canal street, in the following order:

David Crockett Fire Company No. 1, of Genius,
Franklin Fire Company No. 1, Lafayette,
Lafayette Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, Lafayette,
Jefferson Fire Co. No. 2, Lafayette
Carrollton Fire Company No. 1, Carrollton,

Will form on the south side of Canal street, between Carondelet and Baronne streets, in their respective order, David Crockett Fire Company No. 1 resting on the right.

Volunteer Fire Company Number 1,
Vigilant Fire Co. No. 3,
Columbia Fire Company No. 8,
Louisiana Hose Co.
Eagle Fire Company No. 7,
Creole Fire Company Number 9,
Perseverance Fire Company No. 15,
Jefferson Fire Company No. 16,
James Guilick Fire Company Number 17,
Orleans Fire Company No. 21,
Hope Hook and Ladder Company Number 3,

Will form on the north side of Canal street, west of Bourbon street, in their respective order, No. 1 resting on Bourbon street.

Mississippi Fire Company No. 2,
American Hook and Ladder Company No. 2,
Neptune Fire Company No. 4
Mechanics' Fire Company No. 6,
Protection Hose Company,
Phœnix Fire Company No. 5,
Louisiana Fire Company No. 10,
Iroquois Fire Company No. 12,
Philadelphia Fire Company No. 14,
Red River Fire Company Number 18,
Liberty Hose Company,
James Guilick Fire Company No. 17,
Jackson Fire Company No. 19,
Washington Fire Company No. 20,
Orleans Fire Co. No. 21,
Hope Hook and Ladder Fire Company No. 3,

Will form on the south side of Canal street, and east of Bourbon street, Mississippi Fire Co. No. 2 resting on Bourbon street.

Governor, Lieutenant Governor and suite.
Major Gen. Lewis and staff.
Brigadier Gen. Tracy and staff
Brigadier General Augustin and staff
Members of the Senate and House of Representatives.
Mayor and Recorders.
General Council.
Aldermen of the three Municipalities.
Mayor and Council of Lafayette.
Editors and Compositors of Public Journals.
Benevolent Societies.
Officers of the Army and Navy.
Judges and Clerks of Courts.
United States marshal and Surveyor of the Port.
Naval Officer, United States Marshal.
Citizens and strangers generally.

Will form on the turnpike at the Old State house Square.

Programme:

HENRY BIER, Grand Marshal.

Aides:

Samuel G. Ellis, No. 2, Thomas Heathers, No. 11,
John Adams, No. 3, James Phillips, No. 8,
W. C. Wilson, Hose Co. C. M. Phillips, No. 1,
M. Lennen, No. 9, Geo. Allen, No. 14.

Orator of the Day, L. W. Smith, Esq.

Music.

Escort Firemen.

Governor, Lieutenant Governor and suite.
Major Gen. Lewis and staff.
Brigadier Gen. Tracy and staff.
Brigadier Gen. Augustin and staff.
Members of the Senate and House of Representatives.
Mayor and Recorders.
General Council.
Aldermen of the three Municipalities.
Mayor and Council of Lafayette.
Editors and Compositors of Public Journals.
Benevolent Societies.
Officers of the Army and Navy.
Judges and Clerks of Courts.
United States marshal and Surveyor of the Port.
Naval Officer, United States Marshal.
Citizens and strangers generally.

David Crockett Fire Company No. 1, of Genius,
Franklin Fire Company No. 1, Lafayette,
Lafayette Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, of Lafayette,
Jefferson Fire Co. No. 2, of Lafayette.
Carrollton Fire Company No. 1, of Carrollton.
Volunteer Fire Co. No. 1.
Mississippi Fire Company No. 2.
American Hook and Ladder Company No. 2.
Vigilant Fire Company No. 3.
Phœnix Fire Co. No. 5.
Columbia Fire Company No. 8.
Louisiana Hose Company.
Mechanics' Fire Company No. 6.
Eagle Fire Co. No. 7.
Protection Hose Company.
Phœnix Fire Company Number 8.
Creole Fire Company No. 9.
Louisiana Fire Company No. 10.
Red River Fire Co. No. 18.
Perseverance Fire Company Number 15.
Philadelphia Fire Company No. 14.
Jefferson Fire Company No. 16.
Red River Fire Company Number 18.
Liberty Hose Company.
James Guilick Fire Company No. 17.
Jackson Fire Company No. 19.
Washington Fire Company No. 20.
Orleans Fire Co. No. 21.
Hope Hook and Ladder Fire Company No. 3.

Order of March:

The Procession will pass down Bourbon street to Esplanade, up Esplanade to Carondelet, down Carondelet to English, up English to Liberty, up Liberty to Esplanade, down Esplanade to Royal, up Royal to Conti, up to St. Ann to Levee, up Levee to St. Peter, down St. Peter to Chartres, up Chartres to Conti, down to St. Louis, up Royal, up Royal to St. Charles, up St. Charles to Common, up Common to Camp street, up Camp to Poydras, up Poydras to Tonti, up Tonti to Tchoupitoulas, down Tchoupitoulas to Julia, down Julia to Carondelet, down Carondelet to Gravier street, where the several companies will leave their respective apparatus, and proceed to Placide's Varieties, where an oration will be delivered by L. W. Smith, Esq.

The Exempt Firemen are respectfully invited to assemble at Hewlett's Exchange, where they will be escorted into line.

Ladies and heads of families are informed that Placide's Varieties will be opened at 12 o'clock, to accommodate them with seats.

mh3 HENRY BIER, Grand Marshal.

George Washington Lodge No. 65.

The members of this Lodge are requested to attend a regular meeting THIS EVENING, the 4th inst., at 7 o'clock, at Masonic Hall, Carondelet street and Felicity Alleys. Members are requested to be punctual.....dy order.

mh4 F. A. DENTELL, Secretary.

M'LLE JENNY LIND.

Her Farewell Concerts in New Orleans.

The public are respectfully informed that positively the LAST GRAND CONCERTS of M'lle Jenny Lind will be given in the ST. CHARLES THEATRE, on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, March 3d, 5th, and 7th, 1851.

As she leaves for St. Louis on Saturday, the 8th inst.

mh3 P. T. BARNUM.

A Card.....Placide's Varieties.

GEORGE HOLLAND respectfully informs his friends and the public, that his Benefit will take place on THURSDAY, March 6. The entertainments will commence with a celebrated Comedy. After which a new and popular Farce, (just received from London, and lately produced at all the Theatres in New York with great success,) called

BIKTSY BAKER.

The part of Betsy Baker.....Mrs. Howard

To which will be added, a variety of splendid DANCING, by M'lle Hilarion, M'lle H