Amusements — This Evening.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—Jenny Lind's Concert.

PLACIDE'S VARIETIES.—The Chaste Salute—Divertisement—The Tuneful Nine—An Alarming Sacrifice.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—Scenes in the Circle, etc.

DAN RICE'S CIRCUS.—Equestrian entertainments.

Auction Sales — This Day.

SYKES, HYDE & CO. will sell at 4 o'clock, commencing at the Crescent Free—Cotton.

J. M. WEYMOUTH & Co. will sell, at 11 o'clock, at Commercial Exchange, St. Charles street—Furniture.

J. B. BLACHE & Co. will sell at 10 o'clock, at 77 Chartres street—Seasonable Dry Goods.

S. of T....Meeting This Evening.

PELICAN DIVISION, No. 1, at the new Temperance Hall, 95 St. Charles street, at half-past 7 o'clock.

LAFAYETTE FOUNTAIN No. 3, Y. B. in their new hall, on Josephine street, between Fulton and Rousseau, Lafayette, at half-past 7 o'clock.

JEFFERSON DIVISION, No. 10, at 8, at Gretna.

OUR TEMPLE OF HONOR No. 2, in Marigny's Buildings, Third Municipality, at 7 o'clock.

The Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL

Of the Council of the Second Municipality.

NEW ORLEANS:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 5, 1851.

☞ **Dr. J. Lawrence Smith** will deliver a Supplemental Lecture on Chemistry, at the Lyceum Hall, THIS EVENING, at a quarter past 7 o'clock. The Lecture will be on PHOSPHORUS, SULPHUR, SODIUM and POTASSIUM, with a notice of some of their compounds. The Lecture will be illustrated by experiments.

☞ **Mr. P. T. Barnum** will deliver a Lecture on Temperance, at the Lyceum Hall, on THURSDAY EVENING, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

See First and Fourth Pages.

THE MAIL.—Wonders have not ceased. The mail came through from New York yesterday as late as due. The papers, however, are principally filled with descriptions of balls and celebrations on the 22d. The day seems to have been celebrated with more than usual enthusiasm throughout the country.

HEBREW CONSECRATION.—The new Synagogue, in Rampart street, is to be consecrated to-day. The doors will be opened at two, and close at three, after which there will be no admission.

We invite attention to the communication of "A Commission Merchant," in another column, on the cause of the decline in the price of cotton. He is well sustained in his views, we think, by Messrs. Washington Jackson & Co., of Liverpool, in their recent circular.

The steamer Prometheus, which arrived at New York on Saturday night from New Orleans, made an extraordinary passage, bringing New Orleans papers of the 16th, which were three days ahead of the mails. The P. made the run from the Balize, distance 1800 miles, in five days and twenty-one hours, and from the city of New Orleans, in six days and five hours.

THE CONCERT.—This is the last but one, as we understand Miss Lind's engagements will prevent her remaining after Friday. The excitement, of course, has subsided, and eligible seats can now be had at the box office.

GOLD DOLLAR LAW.—It is not necessary to remind this law to keep up the coinage of this valuable little coin, which, just now, like a friend in need, is a friend indeed. The law of 31 March, 1849, alluded to, authorizes the coinage of double eagles and gold dollars "from time to time," and not to any definite period.

MR. DOWNS ON THE COMPROMISE.—In the recent debate our Senator spoke as follows:

He argued at length that the Fugitive Slave law was executed—it had been so assented, and would continue to be executed, in good faith, and as promptly as the most sanguine expected. He alluded to difficulties thrown in the way of enforcing the law before the set of the last session; then masters claiming slaves were fr quently arrested and imprisoned, and sometimes murdered; now, every one—except those in Boston—had been successful. He contended that since the passage of the Compromise, a great change had been going on in the public sentiment of the North. During the last session, resolutions in favor of the Wilmot Proviso were sent to the Senate from every Northern State save one—but not one such resolution at this session. Illinois, Indiana and Michigan had repealed their legislation, and in New York, although not redeemed sufficiently to protect her great commercial interests, yet the whig party cannot elect a man to the United States Senate if he be one of those who are opposed to the execution of the law. He referred to numerous indications that the popular opinion all over the country was in favor of carrying out in good faith the Compromise measures of the last session. He saw nothing ominous in the fact of the President calling on the military to execute the law; on the contrary, he considered it as great evidence of the President's patriotism; and that a Northern man would execute the law, even by resorting to the highest and extremest measures. He would ask gentlemen who condemn the law as producing so much—would they vote for a law repealing it?

GLASS PEARLS,—These pearls, though among the most beautiful, inexpensive and common ornaments for women now made, are produced by a very singular process. In 1656, about two hundred years ago, a Venetian, named Jaquin, discovered that the scales of a species of fish called bleak-fish, possessed the property of communicating a pearly hue to water. He found, by experiment, that beads, dipped in this water assumed, when dried, the appearance of pearls. It proved, however, that the pearly coating, when placed outside, was easily rubbed off, and the next improvement was to make the beads hollow. The making of these beads is carried on even to this day in Venice. The beads are all blown separately. By means of a small tube the insides are delicately coated with the pearly liquid, and a wax coating is placed over that. It requires the scales of four thousand fishes to produce a half pint of the liquid, to which small quantities of sal ammonia and isinglass are afterwards added.

THE GREEK SLAVE.—The Washington Union states that this, the most beautiful work of art ever wrought by an American, has been purchased by a gentleman in Washington city for $3400, from the person who lately drew it as a prize in the Art Union, at Cincinnati.

Mr. D'Arcy, is this true?

We would have such of our readers as intend attending Jenny Lind's last concert, observe that the auction for it takes place on Thursday next, at the Armory Hall.

We are indebted to the Natchez for Memphis papers.

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

We are requested to call the attention of the trade and country dealers to the extensive sale of the Boston and Sandwich Glass Company's wares, which takes place this day at the Auction Sales Rooms of Sykes, Hyde & Co., Nos. 51 and 53 Magazine street. Sale to commence at 10½ o'clock.

We have been shown by E. H. Foslick, foreman of Perseverance Fire Company No. 13, a beautiful silver trumpet, valued at one hundred and eighty dollars. This trumpet was presented to that Company by S. F. Slatter, the owner of Hewlett's Hotel, as a token of gratitude for their vigorous and successful efforts in saving that edifice from the ravages of the recent fire. The inscription is a follows:

"Perseverance Fire Company No. 13, 4th March, 1851, for their exertions in saving Hewlett's Exchange from being destroyed by fire on the afternoon of the 19th February, 1851."

DAN HIKOK.—This pleasing host and bonnifut caterer has thoroughly renovated his house at the Lake end of the New Shell Road, and made additions to it that will render henceforward an agreeable resort for ladies. His larder is supplied with the best edibles of the season, his bar with the best wines, and of the finny tribe, his arrangements are such as to insure him the most rare and delicious, and in abundance.

PREMIUM PERFUMERY.—G. N. Morson, No. 12 Magazine street, has been appointed agent for the sale of Bazin's celebrated Perfumery, and has on hand, and will be constantly receiving, a large and varied assortment, to which he particularly invites the attention of the ladies. See his advertisement.

FOR CHARGRE.—Owing to unavoidable causes, the packet brig Ontavia did not leave on last evening as advertised. She will positively leave this evening at 4 o'clock, at which time passengers had better be on board. To those who contemplate taking passage in this vessel, we say secure your berths at once, as the vacant ones are but few. Application can be made on board, Lower Pontoons Tier, or to the agent, John Alexander, 24 Gravier street.

DR. GILBERT ON CANCERS.—Nearly twelve months ago we published in the Crescent a notice of a most extraordinary cure of cancer by Dr. Gilbert on the nose and face of Gov. Tucker of Mississippi. We saw the Governor immediately after it was removed, and it was the most shocking sight we ever looked upon. About four weeks after we saw him, he was perfectly well and sound to all appearance, and what was most incredible, there was left upon his face but a slight scar. The Governor returned home, and a few months since a report was circulated in the city that the cancer had returned, and was making such rapid progress that Gov. Tucker's life was despaired of. In fact, it was said by many that he was dead. It gives us great pleasure to state that Gov. Tucker was in the city a few days since, and called at our office to see us, in perfect health. There is not the slightest symptom of the return of the cancer, nor has there been at any time. We like to see the afflicted humbugged in this style.

John Hoey, with his characteristic enterprise, has established a beautiful and commodious line of Omnibuses let'ween Canal and the streets back of Apollo street, thus affording persons living in that populous and increasing portion of the city the advantage and pleasure of a CHEAP ride. He has reduced the fare to FIVE CENTS, and will, therefore, soon find the demand for seats constantly augmenting. We hope that the other proprietors of Omnibuses will see the propriety of reducing their fare to the same standard, which will greatly promote their profit in the large additional number of persons who will take them. They run through St. Charles street, and of its character as one of the principal city.

The Tehuantepec Route.

We translated from a Mexican paper, a few days since, an article on this subject, urging objections to the confirmation of the treaty. We now, in order that the reader may form some idea of the Mexican feeling, select a piece from a late city of Mexico paper expressing a favorable view of the project:

"A question not new, but of importance, is now agitating the Chambers—we allude to the Tehuantepec treaty. The alarmists are again beginning to pretend to be frightened, and to predict dangers that they far from anticipate, with the sole view of preventing the ratification of the treaty. We, who have no other interest in the matter than that of seeing produced in Mexico a new era of prosperity, have confidence in the favorable action of the Chambers. We know they will not permit vile machinations to defeat a result that the commercial world ought long since to have enjoyed. The Senate has just referred this important question to a special committee—composed of MM. Fornel, Farias, Rosa, Cuevas and Olaguibel—for consideration. This selection is of a nature to completely reassure the minds of the most timid. We will, on our part, wait with great confidence for the decision of this committee.

"The strongest argument urged by the opposers of the treaty, is that founded on the rapacious and invading spirit of the North Americans. To open to the Americans access to the Isthmus, say these opposers, is to give to them the key of Mexico, in the advantages of which they will not long wait to instal themselves. It is not a difficult thing, it appears to us, to suppose these exaggerated fears. The opening of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec is not a Mexican question only, or even a North American question—it is, on the contrary, a question in which the whole world is interested. Why could we not take as arbitrators, in case of a disagreement, the two great commercial nations of Europe? France and England certainly would not decline the honorable post, if tendered to them, in the possible case of disputes arising between the United States and Mexico. We think, therefore, that as far as this is concerned, that all the melancholy predictions of the alarmists are impotent to paralyze a work that the march of improvement and of civilization imperiously demands."

Firemen's Anniversary.

The 14th Anniversary of the Fire Department of New Orleans, was yesterday celebrated in a manner worthy the occasion, and worthy of the zeal and spirit of our firemen. The day was bright and beautiful, the air bracing, and the streets in admirable condition for the march. At half past nine o'clock in the morning, the different companies, with engines decorated in the most tasty manner, with a profusion of wreaths and ribbons, preceded by bands of music, commenced defiling into Canal street, where the procession was to be formed.

The Grand Marshal of the day, Henry Bier, President of the Firemen's Charitable Association, was on the ground with his aids, an efficient corps of gentlemen who ably seconded him, and as the companies marched in, they were promptly placed in position, in the most admirable order. We have never witnessed a more gay and beautiful scene, than was presented when all the companies had arrived. The turn out was larger than we have ever seen before in New Orleans, and the blue, white, and red uniforms of the different companies, the gaudily dressed engines, and gaily decorated horses, made the display gorgeous in the extreme. The wide street was crowded for squares, with carriages and pedestrians, and the windows and balconies were thronged with ladies.

At a little past 11 o'clock, the column being formed, it moved down Royal street with all the precision of a military body. The aids of the Grand Marshal were so distributed, that the most admirable order was preserved throughout the long march. The procession moved down as far as Eughein street, Third Municipality, and returning up Conde street to St. Ann, deployed into Front Levee street, and then turned into St. Peter street, marching by the residence of Jenny Lind. One of the most pleasing and beautiful incidents of the day here occurred. The fair songstress was on the balcony, where she remained while the procession was passing, and she could not have received any thing more flattering than the silent marks of respect tendered her by so large and gallant a body of men. There was no shouting, and, in fact, the most profound and respectful silence was preserved, the cantatrice being saluted with a raise of the hat. No noisy demonstration of admiration would have been half so pleasing to the lady.

At St. Louis street, the column again came into Royal street, and thence into St. Charles street. The streets throughout the whole line of march, were thronged with citizens, and balcony and window were made dazzling by bright eyes and smiling faces. Turning down Common street to Camp, the procession moved up as far as Thalia street, and thence down Carondelet to Gravier street, to Placide's Varieties.

The companies all turned out strong, and looked splendidly, and where all presented so fine an appearance, particulars are unnecessary. We were much pleased to see our old friend, S. P. Stickney, with eight in hand, on the engine of No. 8. The engines were all dressed out in the most gaudy manner, but in our opinion they would have looked full as well with fewer decorations. On such a day all the engines in the city are out, and in case of a fire some delay would take place, and it would prove a source of mortification to such companies as experienced this delay. The difficulty was felt to some extent at the fire on yesterday morning.

We had omitted to mention that the Mobile Fire Department was represented by its Chief Engineer, and some fifteen or twenty members. The Chief Engineer rode on the right of the Grand Marshal, at the head of the procession.

When the procession broke up in Carondelet street, the Marshals, and portions of nearly all the companies proceeded to the Varieties, where a large number of spectators, including many ladies, had assembled to hear the oration. The stage was decorated with flags and banners, and presented a very beautiful appearance. At 3 o'clock the curtain rose, and Mr L. W. Smith, the orator of the day, commenced his address. We were unable to hear the whole of it, and will not, therefore, do Mr. S. the injustice to attempt a report. It was appropriate to the occasion, and was delivered in a style to elicit much applause.

We are happy to state that the day passed off without a single accident or unpleasant occurrence to mar the celebration. In the evening, the different places of amusement were made gay with the uniforms of the firemen, and pleasure seemed to reign supreme throughout the town.

THE CAVALRY OF GEORGIA.—Mr. Locke, the editor of the Savannah Republican, a graduate of West Point, and for several years an officer in the Artillery, gives a spirited sketch of the military turn-out on the 22d. It seems that in the sham battle, the Cavalry charged squares of Infantry. "We venture the remark that no part of the United States can furnish better material for Cavalry than the low country of Georgia. We are acquainted somewhat with the mode of life of the young men in this section of the State. They are almost *brought up* on horseback, and early acquire a seat in their saddles from which it is not easy to displace them. The chasing of the deer in Glynn, McIntosh, Liberty, Bryan, Effingham and other counties, is often attended with incidents which in some of the States would almost be regarded as belonging to the marvellous.

"At the termination of the review not only the 'pomp,' but something of the

'Circumstance of glorious war'

was exhibited. Several charges were made on the 'square against cavalry,' with great brilliancy and animation.

"In our opinion, this evolution ought never to be repeated on similar occasions. The charge of cavalry is a very serious thing; it carries with it a moral and physical weight so formidable that it is not a holiday sport. It is in real warfare made in full career, and the actual physical shock, like a heavy sea breaking against some floating object, is that which produces the impression. Hence, there is only one step from the *imitation* to the *actual assaut*. That step is easily taken. Even the horses themselves, if well trained, are not content to come up within a few paces merely look at the serried ranks, and wheel back again. On the other hand, if a saddle or two be emptied, the propriety of capturing the rider might well be questioned."

THE COMPROMISE IN VIRGINIA.—A democratic convention, which assembled at Richmond, Va., on the 17th ult., passed a resolution, declaring that all further agitation of the slavery issues, and of their late adjustment, either upon one side or upon the other, having no practical end, "is now worse than vain, and is dangerous alike to all that is precious in the Union, and all that is worth preserving in the States."

Thomas H. Gillias, who died in Washington, D. C., a few days since, held the post of Fourth Auditor of the Treasury from the year 1798 until June, 1850, when he resigned on account of ill health. When he first received the appointment, it was called the Chief Clerk to the Navy Accountant, but was afterwards changed to its present designation.

For the Crescent.

To Cotton Planters.

Messrs. Editors—I desire through the columns of your widely circulated journal, to address a few plain words to the Cotton Planters of the South; and I trust there is not a paper published in the Cotton region that will refuse to lay them before its readers for what they are worth. I would then address this body of men as follows:

Gentlemen—You have lately witnessed an almost unprecedented decline in your great staple, Cotton. For this decline, I assert without the fear of rational contradiction, there exists no *good and sufficient* cause. There is but one apparent cause—the increased receipts up to this date; but there is no man pretending to the slightest knowledge of the subject, who will say that there is any thing in this fact simply, to indicate a larger crop than the almost universal estimate made some sixty or ninety days since of twenty-one one or twenty-two hundred thousand bales.

What, then, is the cause of this decline? It, in my opinion, results from a regular and systematic combination on the part of the English manufacturers, and their wily, to deprive the article—which is the most desirable object in the world to them—and for this opinion I offer the following reasons. Judge, then, for yourselves.

It is believed by many, even in Liverpool—men quite as honest as those who are intrusted with taking an account of the Cotton there on the first of January—that the stock was falsely reported, and not to be relied upon; in plain words that it was not as large as it was given out to be.

Having got thus far, the manufacturers, aided by the Bank, (for Cotton is the life-blood of England, and the *cheaper* the more *nourishing*,) and others interested, proceed to effect their purpose of lowering the price of Cotton in this manner: It is known that they are literally without stock; in other words, that they are working from hand to mouth, but they report a stock of five thousand bales in Liverpool, and then, *instead of purchasing their supplies* there, they leave that market to *sink by its own weight*, and send *here* to buy just barely enough to keep their mills going. The effect of this course is plain and certain. The holders of Cotton in Liverpool—speculators and shippers—find no demand for it there, and of course the article rapidly declines, and is followed by a still more rapid decline with us. Having gotten up this decline, and consequent panic, from which it is hard for us to recover, they have from sixty to ninety days to purchase the bulk of our Cotton at low prices, which they generally succeed in doing; and this is repeated, year by year, as it becomes necessary.

And now, gentlemen, is there a man amongst you so child as not to see the keen art and terrible potency of these tactics, and the entire practicability of carrying them into effect by such a body as the manufacturers of Manchester? You have felt, and are feeling, their effects to your hearts' content. Nor can any man give you any other reason why Cotton, that was worth thirteen cents sixty days since, should now be worth but nine and a half cents, and which will be worth thirteen three months hence?

Gentlemen, I have given you but one specimen of legerdemain; many more could be produced. If these be facts—and I see not how they can be denied—might it not with propriety be asked—How long you intend enduring this disgraceful vassalage to another people—disgraceful to your self-esteem as men, and destructive to your interests? How long, by refusing to protect an interest at home, which would be antagonistic to this, and consequently friendly to you, will you be ridiculed and laughed at by those who delight to prey upon you?

You have the remedy in your own hands whenever you dare to use it.

A COMMISSION MERCHANT.

New Orleans, March 1, 1851.

LOCAL MATTERS.

SECOND MUNICIPALITY COUNCIL.—This body met last evening, Recorder Caldwell in the chair.

The following is the weekly report of the Treasurer:

Balance at last report	$ 2,819 62
Received since	204,854 34
Total	$207,673 96
Disbursed	172,372 71
Balance on hand	35,301 25

A message was received from the Mayor, referring to several bills from Finance Committee.

A communication was received from the Acting Surveyor, A. G. Blanchard, stating that in accordance with the decree of the Fifth District Court, he had surrendered the office of Surveyor to Hugh Grant, and also stating that he had taken a devolative appeal to the Supreme Court.

The Surveyor suggested to the Council the propriety of selling all materials heretofore used on the public works. Referred to the Committee on Streets and Landings.

A communication was received from L. Boomer, asking for a reduction of taxes. Referred to the Finance Committee.

A letter was received from Joel Gleason, Superintendent of drays, carts, etc., stating that Hugh Grant had dismissed him from office, charging him with neglecting his business to injure him (Grant.)

A motion was made to refer the matter to the Committee on Streets and Landings.

Mr. Yancey did not know that the Council had any thing to do with the matter. He thought it rested entirely with the Surveyor.

Mr. Renshaw did not approve of the course of the Surveyor in removing a faithful officer peremptorily, without consulting the Committee on Streets and Landings, as has been done in such cases by his predecessors. He knew that Mr. Gleason was a faithful officer, and had enjoyed for two or three years the confidence of the Council.

Mr. Yancey replied that he had no feeling, contending that the Surveyor was responsible for all works coming under his supervision, and he thought that the Committee on Streets and Landings had no right to interfere. He was surprised that the Chairman of the Committee should take such ground.

Mr. Shields followed Mr. Yancey. He thought that the Surveyor had taken pretty high ground to start with. The Committee on Streets and Landings had the right to consider a subject which evidently affected the interests of the Municipality. He was not willing that Mr. Grant should remove this, that, and the other man, because they had not voted for him.

Mr Beard thought that the Surveyor had the right to do as he pleased, and should not be interfered with.

Mr. Renshaw thought the Surveyor should, as a matter of courtesy, have submitted the matter to the Committee on Streets and Landings.

Mr. Marks thought the document of the Surveyor, one of the most extraordinary he had seen, since he had been a member of the Council. Before he had had time to examine the archives of his office, or become acquainted with the onerous duties of the office of Surveyor of the Municipality, the Surveyor had commenced cutting off the heads of those who are suspected of having been opposed to his election. Mr. Marks continued at length, roasting the "opposition" and their wonderful "Retrenchment and Reform," to a considerable extent. He thought it was a reflection on the Committee on Streets and Landings, to discharge a man as incompetent, who had been employed by them for five years.

Mr. Yancey rejoined, and Mr. Renshaw then moved the reference of the matter to the Committee on Streets and Landings.

Mr. Hooper moved to lay the letter on the table, and the vote was taken—yeas 6, nays 7. The original motion then prevailed.

The Committee on Finance reported the usual resolutions for the payment of current expenses, which were adopted.

The Committee on Streets and Landings reported a resolution, revoking the ordinance giving power to the Wharfinger to employ three laborers. Adopted.

A communication was received from Capt. Forno, stating that the lease of the old Barracas street Watch house, expires the last of the present month, and that it will be necessary to remove the alarm bell.

The Police Committee introduced a resolution instructing the Surveyor to report on the practicability of placing the bell on the Municipal Hall. Adopted.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the Building Committee to place a flag staff on the Municipal Hall, and purchase a new flag.

Mr. Marks called for a report from the special committee, who were authorized to employ an accountant to examine the accounts of the Municipality, some two years back. He stated that the accountant had been engaged since June last, receiving $1500 for his services. He thought it was about time to stop this expense, as no errors had been discovered.

Mr. Shields offered a resolution, unveiling that with the co-operation of the First Municipality, a battery be erected on the neutral ground in Canal street, for the purpose of placing a large bell therein. Referred to the Fire Committee.

A resolution was then introduced by Mr. Marks, authorizing and instructing the Attorney of the Municipality to institute legal proceedings to set aside the action of the First Municipality Council in granting the use of a portion of their wharves to the United States Mail Steamship Company, and also against the Third Municipality Council, for declaring a portion of their port free. The resolution was adopted, and the Council adjourned.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—*Burning of the Bulletin Office.* A fire broke out about two o'clock yesterday morning in the upper story of the store of Evans & Co. fronting on Magazine st. and next to the corner of Gravier, in Banks Arcade. In consequence of the preparations for celebrating the Firemen's Anniversary, the engines being decorated for the occasion, they did not, with two or three exceptions, turn out with their usual promptness. When the machines did arrive, however, the firemen worked with a zeal and spirit which could not be surpassed, and but for this, the conflagration would, in all probability, have been almost as disastrous as that of the St. Charles.

From the room in which the fire originated, the flames almost immediately shot across the Arcade passage, and took possession of the Bulletin office. The compositors who were at work at the time, were obliged to rush out at once to save their lives, leaving every thing in the upper office a prey to the devouring element. In fact, nothing was saved from the establishment, but the books from the business office, and we are pained to learn that Col. Seymour's highly valuable library, which was in the editorial room, was entirely destroyed.

From the Bulletin office the fire spread along the passage to the office of Nolte Board. On Magazine street, the last store of Evans, Belden, & Co. and Field, were destroyed; and the stock of the former was much damaged by fire, but was drenched with water. Five of the rooms in the Arcade Hotel were burned, and several others much injured. The ceiling of the immense bar-room was burned through in one place, and the room was deluged with water. The damage sustained by Mr. Dugger, the proprietor, must be considerable. About half of the glass roof over the passage has fallen in. The origin of the fire has not been ascertained.

On the parts of the building destroyed, there was about $12,000 insurance. There was $2,00, in the Sun Mutual, on the materials of the Bulletin office, and, we learn, $500 on Belden's fast store. Some of the other sufferers were insured but to what amount we do not know.

RECORDER CALDWELL'S COURT—*Stealing at the Fire.* About a dozen men were arrested on Monday night last, on the charge of stealing from the fire at Banks' Arcade. It appears to be a mania with a certain class of people, to steal whatever they can lay their hands on. The persons were arraigned, and, as a matter of course, pleaded not guilty. They were remanded for examination.

Louis Gaitsch, was brought up for examination on the charge of having stolen a vest and one pair of socks from the store of Bernard Cohen, on the evening of the fire. He was sent before the First District Court for trial.

John Tadd was arrested by a [illegible] street, while he was climbing a 2 [illegible]

PURPOSE OF ENTERING A HOUSE. John Furlong was also arrested for assisting Todd in his climbing operation. Both of the accused were sent before the First District Court.

Jerry Cotten was sent to the First District Court, on the charge of stealing a ham from the steamboat Silas Wright.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—Judge Lavaudais rendered his decision in the case of the State vs. A. Breen, charged with arson, on the application of his counsel to admit him to bail. The Court stated that after a careful consideration of the application, and a review of the testimony read in the case, it was of the opinion that the evidence raised too strong presumptions of guilt, however innocent the prisoner might be, to entitle him to be bailed under the 10th article of the Constitution. The prisoner must, therefore, be remanded to jail, and the Court sincerely hoped that on his trial a jury of his country would find a verdict of acquittal, on his innocence being made to appear.

POCKET-BOOK FOUND.—At the fire in the Arcade on Monday night, Sergeant McCabe, of the Second Municipality Night-watch, found a pocket-book containing a draft for $250. It can be seen at the Recorder's office.

THOMPSON, THE ENGLISH ABOLITIONIST.—The New York Albion, in a very severe and caustic article against Mr. Thompson, states that he is actually at this time, a member of the British Parliament, and ought now to be in his seat. The Albion intimates, what we are well disposed to believe, that ninety-nine Englishmen out of one hundred in the United States, regard him as a *public nuisance*.

MILITARY CHANGES.—By the following official order, as will be seen, Gen. Brooke has been ordered from Texas to California; Gen. Persifor F. Smith having been ordered from the latter place to Texas. General Smith has a large number of friends in Louisiana, as also in Texas, who will be highly gratified to see him; and at the same time, Gen. Brooke, who is well known in New Orleans, will be warmly welcomed as he passes through here on his way to his new command. The following is the order:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, Adj. Gen's Office, Washington, February 22, 1851.

(General Orders No. 12.)

Brevet Major General G. M. Brooke and P. F. Smith will exchange commands. Neither will await the arrival of the other, but each proceed without delay to the headquarters of his new command.

Assistant Adjutant General's Duty and Honor will remain at the headquarters of the Eighth Department and Pacific Division respectively, and Assistant Adjutant General Canby will repair to Washington and report for orders at the headquarters of the army.

By command of Major General Scott:

R. JONES, Adj't General.

Headquarters Western Division, New Orleans, March 3, 1851.

A. W. J. R. BLAKE, A. A. A. G.

Headquarters, Fifth Military Department, New Orleans, March 3, 1851.

J. M. BRANNAN, A. A. A. G.

THE HUNGARIAN PRISONERS.—A letter from Kutaya, dated the 24 ultimo, written by one of the Hungarian Chiefs, gives the following:

"Our imprisonment becomes daily more oppressive. I am shut up with my family in the barracks, surrounded by sentinels; under the pretence to guard us against fire, they post several soldiers on the garret, from whence they spy every one of our movements, even in our room. Do what you can for our liberation, or at least that my wife might be liberated, for they detain even her. Bem died at Aleppo. This is sad, but it seems that they wish to bury us all. Till now, I endured everything with the greatest patience, in order not to annoy the Turkish Government; but now I fear their intention is a bad one; they oppress us every day more and more. To-day they made an attempt to deprive us of the use of our kitchen, and offered to provide us with our daily meals. I opposed this measure energetically, but I do not know with what success."

NEW APPLICATION OF THE DAGUERREOTYPE. Hiram Hayden, an ingenious artist of this village, has shown us three landscape views taken by the usual Daguerrean apparatus, upon a white paper surface, all at one operation. This is the first successful attempt to produce a positive picture by this extraordinary medium. The pictures exhibit the effect of light and shade, similar to a fine engraving, "ringing out the most delicate minutia, with the fidelity of the ordinary Daguerreotype. For many purposes this improvement will be of great importance, as it will enable the operator to produce views and portraits of any size that may be required, and at a cheap rate. We understand that Mr. Hayden has made application to secure a patent upon the mode of preparing the paper previous to its use. [Waterbury (Ct.) America.

COMMON MERIDIAN FOR ALL NATIONS.—We find it stated in the French journals, that in consequence of the confusion existing between the various calculations of different powers, and the unfortunate occurrences to which it sometimes leads, the naval powers of the North—Russia, Sweden, Denmark, and Holland—have entered into an agreement to open conferences on the old question of a common meridian for all nations. France, Spain, and Portugal, it is said, have given in their adhesion to the scheme; and a hope is held out that England will come into the arrangement. There never has been, and there never can be, a doubt as to the utility to science of a common points of reference and uniformity of regulation; and no local jealousy should be allowed to stand in the way of them. The most advanced opinion on the Continent seems to be in favor of the selection of an entirely neutral point of intersection—say Cape Horn—which would have the immense advantage of being agreeable to the Americans. If the Admiralty are disposed to go with this movement, there seems a probability of establishing, once and for ever, this great maritime desideratum. [London Athenæum.

POTATO CROP.—About 100,000 bushels of potatoes have been purchased in this market, up to the present time, and transported by railroad to Boston. The price paid a few weeks since was thirty cents a bushel, and is now fifty cents or more. [Montpelier (Vt.) Patriot.

A new and very extensive banking house is about to be established in New York, by Watts Sherman, Esq., cashier of the City Bank, of Albany, in conjunction with Mr. Alexander Duncan, the millionaire of Providence. Mr. Sherman had previously declined joining a very rich house, with an important European connection. The capital of the new concern, we understand, will be four millions of dollars. This house will be a very valuable accession to Wall street, and serve to take the business world, still more, from out the power of the banks.

FROM HAYTI.—Capt. Pierce of the schooner Bengal, arrived at New York, on the 22d, from Port-au-Prince, 5th ult., reports everything quiet at that place when he left. The Emperor was preparing to march against the Dominicans.—Capt. P. reports that a conspiracy had been set on foot to murder the Emperor, but it had been frustrated, and the ringleaders arrested. It was healthy at Port-au-Prince when the Bengal left. Produce was high; coffee was selling at 10 cents, and scarce. Capt. P. reports the United States steamer Saranac, for Cape Haytien next day; he brings the mail bag of the Saranac.

Arrivals at Principal Hotels....March 4.

VERANDA.....C H Andrews, Mc; J B Townsend, W S Injoe, Ky; J L Lewis, La; J Stephenson, Tenn; H Scofield and lady, Ct; J B Lyon, H Hanchey, M G Mills, Miss; J Hamilton, S B Smith and Miss A Hamilton, La; C S Bowen, S W Morris, Alex; J McMillan, R J McMillan, J S Edgerton, A H Arthur, Miss; F H Hoes, Ky; A J Ross, W Beach, L Colmer, Mc; Robertson, D S A Sloan, L E Cason, Texas; R F Jett, Ark.

HEWITT'S.....E W Eddy, Tenn; J H Adams, Ark; W C Dawson, F W Dawson, Ga; J Hamilton, Miss, Ala; E Boyce, R R Faulk, W R Spencer, NO; J Morris, La; J B Eaton, Mass; J Boston, W Sharp, Texas; C Van Antwerp, J N Gillis, L Lehman, W H Sparks, J C Sharp, La.

ST. LOUIS.....A Taylor and lady, La; J Conroy, NY; W J Reynolds, Mass; A J Cline, Pa; J Kennedy, NY; Mr Manning, NY; C Mitchell, NY; E Cochran, Dr S G Cochran, NO; R Mclean and lady, R Clay and lady, Ala; H Gardner, Mass S Dearing, von Keuen, S A Gilbert, Washington City; C M Burke, Pa; G W Carroll, C W Carroll, MO.

WESTERN VERANDA.....Thos S Davis, Ky; E C Kirkpatrick, Ark; P Kerrey, Ill; Mr McGregor, Mrs McGregor, Pittsburg; J Wilson, Pa; Miss Bennett, St Louis; W M Forbes, Miss; L H Carr, J D Carr, Cin.

WAVERLY HOUSE.....J Bowling and lady, Md; Wm Jamison and lady, Ark; Mrs Bond, La; Dr B F Payne, Ark; C C Pearson, La; S Moses, Ark; S J Wilson, O H Wilson, La.

Died:

On Tuesday, the 4th inst., JAMES P. CLENDENIN, a native of Pennsylvania, late of St. Louis, Mo., and brother of J. F. Clendenin, Esq. of this city.

☞ The friends of the deceased and the members of the I.O.O.F. are respectfully invited to attend his Funeral, from 139 Canna street, THIS AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock.

Dr. E. Crain's

Shoulder Brace and Supporter.

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

☞ CALL and examine the BRACE, and convince yourselves.

SHERMAN, Agent for the S.-ith, 70 St. Charles street, New Orleans.

☞ Also, Agent for Dr. Banning's celebrated IODOV BRACE. 1622 w,f,p,M

REFLECT ONE MOMENT,

FOR YOUR OWN GOOD.

☞ By the use of Dr. Lozier's TOOTH and GUM SPECIFIC, you can preserve a clean and white set of TEETH; you can cure the toothache in one minute; you can cure the most painful Tooth from decaying, and the darkening enamel of the Tooth; you can stop the progress of caries in your Teeth, after it has commenced, by the use of this article, and it will not injure the most tender gum; and moreover, you can be assured, that by using it, you are not imposed upon, as it is well known to all who have used it, that it is the best article ever used for the Teeth, from the medical faculty, who have for years recommended it, and from the fact, that for the last ten years, there has been more sold than all other articles of the same kind put together. For the benefit of those who may not have tried it, we will state, that it is a vegetable preparation.

☞ The following are Agents for New Orleans: Dr. S. Gaylord, Carondelet street; J. Wright, 84, Cor. Magazine and Common sts.; Carpentier, corner of Camp and Gravier sts.; Cooke & Co., corner of St. Charles and Union streets; A. Kohnke & Co. Magazine street; J. Prime & Co., corner of Canal and Carondelet streets; Charles Seasman, corner of Canal and Apollo streets; Medical Depot, 8 Perdido street; H. Kastner, Jackson street, Lafayette; Geo. A. Ben's, corner of Nassau and Esplanade streets; Gibon's, corner of St. Charles and Canal streets. 1y M,W,F,Sly 28

FRONTIER COLONIES.—The Mexican Government is establishing a chain of military colonies along her Northern frontiers. They will aid in repelling the Indians.

VIRGINIA INTEMPERANCE.—There are 755 manufactories of spirituous liquors.

Mrs. Madison's household effects are advertised in the Washington papers to be sold at auction. Among them are an original portrait of Washington, by Stuart, one of Jefferson, Madison, and Mrs. Madison, by the same great artist; one of John Adams, by Col. Trumbull, and one of Monroe, by Vanderlyn, all originals, and painted especially for Mr. Madison, and have never been out of the possession of the family. Besides these, are portraits of the three great American discoverers: Vespuccius, Columbus and Cabot, and many other valuable paintings.

Gas has been introduced into the city of Richmond.

The Onachita River is still on the rise.

The American Bible Society have forwarded a copy of the Scriptures to Gov. Bell, of Texas, probably to convince him that Shakspeare was not the author.

The population of Pennsylvania is 2,318,589, and the aggregate number of dwellings, 286,719.

Collins, the Irish comedian, commenced an engagement at the Walnut street theatre, Philadelphia, on the 24th ult.

SHOT.—At Washington, a young man, named Frederick Williams, shot another named Campbell, son of the late clerk of the House, on Thursday, wounding him slightly.

The Swedish bark Ulna, Capt. Wahlgram, took fire in the harbor of Charleston, on the morning of the 27th ult. She had on board 480 bales cotton, and 310 barrels rice, and wanted but about 200 packages to complete her cargo. The hulk of the cargo was insured in New York. The vessel was insured in Europe. It is not stated what portion, if any, of the cargo has been saved.

JENNY LIND'S GRAND CONCERT.

☞ Tickets for JENNY LIND'S CONCERT on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 5th inst., can be procured at the Bookstore of J. B. STEEL, No. 14 Camp street.

N. B.—A few choice Front Seats in the First and Second Dress Circle, Parquette, Orchestra and Pit, are for sale, and can be obtained, at a small advance from cost, at the above-named house, of J. B. Steel, No. 14 Camp street. mh3 It

Notice.

☞ The business of the ARCADE HOTEL will in no manner be interrupted by the fire on Monday night, 3d inst.

mh5 6t E. W. DIGGES & CO.

Thos. J. Semmes, Attorney at Law,

☞ Formerly of the Washington Bar, will practice his Profession in New Orleans.

☞ Office, No. 112 Common street, up stairs. mh3 2t 24p*

James Graham, Notary Public,