Amusements—This Evening.

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

PLACIDE'S VARIETIES.—Cockneys in California—Betsy Baker—North and South.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—Scenes in the Circle, etc.

DAN RICE'S CIRCUS.—Equestrian entertainments.

Auction Sales—This Day.

SYKES, HYDE & CO. will sell, at half-past 10 o'clock, at 51 Magazine street—Glassware.

N. VIGNIE will sell, at 10 o'clock, at the corner of Exchange Alley and Conti street—Silver Plate. At 10 o'clock, at 29 Chartres—Jewelry, Watches and Fancy Articles.

LEWIS FLORANCE will sell, at half-past 4 o'clock, at Freeman's Press—Cotton.

J. B. BLACHE & Co. sell, at 10 o'clock, at 77 Chartres street—Clothing, Hats, Caps and White Shirts.

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

UNION DIVISION No. 3, at Crystal Feast Hall, 222 Tchoupitoulas street, at half-past 7 o'clock.

LOUISIANA DIVISION No. 11, at Unity Hall, Marigny Buildings, Third Municipality, at half-past 7 o'clock.

YOUNG MEN'S MAGNOLIA DIVISION No. 13, at Pelican Hall, cor. Common and St. Charles streets, at 7½ o'clock.

The Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL

Of the Council of the Second Municipality.

NEW ORLEANS:

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 7, 1851.

THE LAST CONCERT.—To-night is the last appearance of Jenny Lind in New Orleans. It is certain that she never returns here again. It is, indeed, her farewell appearance. So charming is her appearance on the stage, that she wins the hearts, as well as carries away the souls of her auditors. All who have heard her, are her friends, and will watch with interest her new and noble career in her own land. The wealth which her genius has enabled her to accumulate, is to be expended in the education of a people. We fear that our admiration for the woman, increases our admiration for the artiste. To-night is the last time that her friends here will ever see her. The house will be filled to its utmost capacity, to listen, for the last time, to that strange, unearthly, spiritual music.

COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT.—It will be seen by the correspondence in another column, that our worthy Mayor, General Lewis, T. C. Poole, Esq., and several other citizens have tendered a complimentary benefit to Dan Rice, which is to come off on Monday evening next. The compliment is well deserved, and we doubt not the affair will be done up in proper style. It is a fact well known to our citizens, that Dan has given a benefit to the Firemen's Charitable Association, and one to the Jackson Monument Fund, from both of which considerable sums were realized, and which entitle him to the admiration and good wishes of our citizens. The canvas will be enlarged for the occasion, and we confidently expect to see the greatest crowd of the season.

See First and Fourth Pages.

QUICK PASSAGE.—The ship Living Age, Capt Snow, cleared at the Custom-house at this port on the 7th of December, for Havre, and entered again yesterday, making the passage out and home in eighty-nine days.

We learn that the river above continues to rise. In St James parish, it rose an inch and a half on Wednesday night. It was then only ten inches lower than the highest mark last season. No crevasse had occurred up to yesterday morning, but great fear was entertained.

We are indebted to the steamer Hannibal, for St. Louis papers of the 28th ult.

PLACIDE'S VARIETIES.—The house was filled last night, to pay a well deserved compliment to the inapproachable Holland. To-night is repeated "Betsy Baker," in which Mr. Holland is the heroine, and "The North and the South." The Panorama of New York Harbor and the Mississippi, of Broadway and the St. Charles, are among the finest specimens of this art we have ever seen.

THE GRAND TURK.—This splendid boat, under the command of our old friend Capt. Robards, leaves for St. Louis this afternoon. We need not remind our friends "going up," that the Turk is every thing in the way of a steamboat that can be desired; and that Captain R. is one of nature's noblemen.

DRY GOODS.—Simpson & Co., No. 50 Canal street, has a splendid assortment of dry goods, and particularly invites the ladies to call and examine them. He is determined to sell at prices which cannot fail to attract their patronage.

ENGLISH BOOKS.—It will be seen by a notice in another column of our paper, that the public sale of English books received by Mr. Mure, will be continued this evening at five o'clock, which presents a fine opportunity to those desirous of adding to their libraries, some of the most choice works.

DAN RICE'S CIRCUS.—Dan Rice will soon leave us, and those who would see the real elephant, should not fail to visit his show. Crowded houses and fun are the orders of the evening. See the bill for to-night.

FIRE IN CINCINNATI.—A large fire occurred in Cincinnati on the morning of the 26th ult. Loss about $7,000, only a small portion of which was covered by insurance.

A dispatch from Sandusky, Ohio, of the 26th ult., says:

"The Arrow is coming into our bay, just from Detroit, bound for Buffalo. The bay is clear of ice, and the weather pleasant.

"During a fire which occurred here last night, a young man by the name of Gray, in the employ of Graham & Belden, lost his life, and another named Allen, was so badly burned, that his life is despaired of."

THE RIVER AT ST. LOUIS.—The St. Louis Intelligencer of the 26th says:

"The river opposite was again rising slowly yesterday. In a day or two a swell of some magnitude may be expected, as all the upper rivers are on the increase, and a five foot rise is yet to come out of the Missouri. Boats of the largest class now go down full freighted, there being not less than nine feet water on the principal bars between this city and Cairo.

The steamer Fleetwood started last evening for the Merrimec river, for the purpose of bringing out a cargo of metal for Messrs. Smizer & Co. Should the state of the water permit, she will go to the iron works on that stream, situated sixty or eighty miles from the mouth. We believe the Fleetwood is the second or third steamboat that has ever tried to navigate that stream.

By a telegraphic dispatch from Galena yesterday, we are inclined to believe that the river in that vicinity begins to show some signs of breaking up. The dispatch was for the purpose of obtaining a crew for a steamer lying up at that point.

The Lake Providence, La., Republican of the 1st instant says:

"We learn by up river papers, that the rivers above are all high and rising. The river at this point is now full to the top and running over against the levees, many of which are new, and will have an opportunity of testifying as to their efficiency.

"The weather has still been warm and changeable, often changing from beautiful, sunny spring weather, to heavy showers of rain, that keep our streets and roads quite muddy and disagreeable.

THE EXPLOSION AT ST. LOUIS.—The Intelligencer of the 26th says:

Persons were engaged yesterday with a cannon, trying to raise from the bed of the river the persons blown overboard from the ferry-boat St. Louis on Sunday. During the afternoon the body of a well-dressed man came to the surface, but up to a late hour Coroner English had not held an inquest, and we found it impossible to ascertain the unfortunate man's name. One half of his head was blown off, which will render it difficult to identify him, unless from his clothes. He had a gold watch in his pocket, and three or four gold rings on his fingers.

The body of Miss Jarvis yet remains in the water, and most probably several others.

The finding of the body yesterday, of which we had no previous intimation, swells the whole number of killed and missing to NINETEEN!

AWFUL TORNADO.—The town of Fayetteville, Tenn., has been almost entirely destroyed by a tremendous tornado. It occurred between four and five o'clock, on the morning of the 24th ult. When daylight came, it disclosed the greater part of the town an awful mass of ruins: two churches, the market-house, near a hundred houses, dwellings, stores, etc., either blown down entirely, or unroofed and greatly damaged—and it was found that three persons had been killed, eight badly hurt, and a great many partially injured. The scene among the terrified and stricken inhabitants is said to have been lamentable beyond description. The wind came from the southwest, and produced all this ruin in less than an hour.

Mr. Williamson, Postmaster at Lacon, Ill., has been arrested on the charge of stealing $1,500 from a letter. He has been held to bail in the sum of $20,000.

The steamer Missouri, which was aground at Lake Port Bend, in the lower Mississippi, has been got off. She got aground nearly a year ago, and has been high and dry nearly the whole time since.

Congressional Speeches.

The proposition of Mr. Davis of Mississippi, that speeches shall be published as delivered, ought to be carried out. The people have a right to know what is said. It is also an act of justice to all who take part in the debates. Reporting is now arrived at perfection. A man's words can be preserved precisely as he utters them. It was very different in the days when Samuel Johnson was a reporter. This amusing anecdote is told in Boswell's book:

Of the reports in the Gentleman's Magazine, Mr. Murphy says: "That Johnson was the author of the debates, was not generally known; but the secret transpired several years afterwards, and was avowed by himself on the following occasion: Mr. Wedderburne, (afterwards Lord Loughborough,) Dr. Johnson, Dr. Francis, (the translator of Horace) Murphy himself, and others, dined with the late Mr. Foote. An important debate towards the end of Sir Robert Walpole's administration being mentioned, Dr. Francis observed, 'that Mr. Pitt's speech on that occasion was the best he had ever read.' He added, 'that he had employed eight years of his life in the study of Demosthenes, and finished a translation of that celebrated orator with all the decorations of style and language within the reach of his capacity; but he had met with nothing equal to the speech above mentioned.' Many of the company remembered the debate; and some passages were cited with the approbation and applause of all present. During the ardor of conversation, Johnson remained silent. As soon as the warmth of praise subsided, he opened with these words: 'That speech I wrote in a garret in Exeter street.' The company was struck with astonishment. After staring at each other in silent amaze, Dr. Francis asked how that speech could be written by him. 'Sir,' said Johnson, 'I wrote it in Exeter street. I never have been in the gallery of the House of Commons but once. Cave had interest with the door-keepers. He, and the persons employed under him, gained admittance; they brought away the subject of discussion, the names of the speakers, the sides they took, and the order in which they rose, together with notes of the arguments advanced in the course of the debate. The whole was afterwards communicated to me, and I composed the speeches in the form which they now have in the Parliamentary debates.' To this discovery Dr. Francis made answer—'Then, sir, you have exceeded Demosthenes himself, for to say that you have exceeded Francis' Demosthenes, would be saying nothing.' The rest of the company bestowed lavish encomiums on Johnson; one, in particular, praised his impartiality, observing that he dealt out reason and eloquence with an equal hand to both parties. 'That is not quite true,' said Johnson; 'I saved appearances tolerably well, but I took care that the whig dogs did not have the best of it.'

The speech of Mr. Pitt, referred to, was, no doubt, the celebrated reply to Sir Robert Walpole, beginning, "the atrocious crime of being a young man," March 10, 1741; but there is in the statement a slight inaccuracy, arising, perhaps, from a slip of Johnson's memory, who, by Mr. Boswell's list of Johnson's residences, appears not to have resided in Exeter street, after his return to London in 1737.

Thoughts from the German of DeWette.

Music.—Music is the most sacred of arts; it is a devout art. I call devotion the highest exaltation of the soul,—the soul ascending to the most holy One—the emotion of the deepest feelings, the dim perception of a higher order of things, which can be made sensible only by the images of harmony.

Night.—It is the holy night, with its troops of stars, which composes the soul to devotion.

The Setting Sun.—See an image of self-sacrificing love! It has finished its course; it has poured the light of day over the world; it has spread around warmth and life; and is it not enough! He is a hero, who has finished his career, and full of proud satisfaction, looks back upon his completed work. He has given us a splendid day; he has dispelled, like a conqueror, the clouds.

Beauty.—The flower which blossoms to-day, and is withered to-morrow,—is it at all more actual than the colors of the rain-bow? Or rather are these less actual? Beauty is the most fleeting thing upon earth, yet immortal as the spirit from which it blooms.

The Strasburg Minster.—I have seen it! the wonder of the Christian world—the masterpiece of art—the work both of a daring genius and a warm faith—the monument of a great age now gone! If the Christian church should cease to exist; if all Christian history should be forgotten; if the Holy Scripture should be lost; this piece of architecture would be a hieroglyphic emblem, to tell the pious investigator what Christianity was.

Greek Literature.—Oh happy Greeks! whose epics contained the flower of your national traditions! whose drama was a sublime act of worship to your gods! whose lyrics were songs of praise to the conquerors in your public games, and whose national story gave inexhaustible subjects for poetry, in the deeds of gods and heroes! Poetry was then in the life and manners of the people, as well as in the burning words of the bard. It was a flower which bloomed wild, over the fruitful native soil.

Mr. Barnum's Temperance Lecture.

The Lyceum Hall was crowded last night to its utmost capacity, to hear Mr. Barnum lecture on temperance; and we have never seen a more enlightened and discriminating audience assembled, on any occasion, in this city. A very large number of the first ladies of our city were there, to grace the occasion by their presence, and to give their countenance and encouragement to the efforts to promote this noble cause. Many of our most prominent and influential citizens were there, and listened with profound attention to the overwhelming arguments and astounding facts presented by the lecturer. The cause of temperance has made less progress in this city, we believe, than in any community in the United States. The reason is, that our men of position and influence have stood aloof from it, and withheld encouragement and example. It is hoped they will do so no longer. We regret that we cannot give the entire lecture, but our limited space will only allow us to present a meagre and very imperfect sketch of it:

Mr. Barnum, on being introduced to the audience, said that he had been induced from two reasons to appear before them on that occasion—the first of which was the universality of the evil of intemperance. The Rev. John Pierpont, at a meeting in Tremont, commenced his address by asking, if there was any man in that meeting, who could rise up and say that he had not been more or less affected in person, or in circumstances, either as regarded himself, or his friends; but no one rose in answer to his call. He should like to see such a person, for it would be a great curiosity, and if he could find one, he would like to exhibit him. The man who was injured by intemperance was not the miser, for he would turn a expence over twenty times, and look at it, before he expended it; but it was the kind and sociable man, the best hearted member of society, who would call upon his fellow man, and say: "Here's to you," and treat him with the best of wine, and other things of that character. We all have our duties to perform, as well as to take our pleasures, and as drinking was a stupendous evil, it was the duty of every one to endeavor to prevent it spreading, or injuring the human race.

If men would look at it as it is, they wou'd find that it was no more proper for them to drink these drinks, than to drink a delicious beverage diluted with prussic acid, or any other deleterious poison. One great object of human existence was to look for happiness; and if any one could show that intoxicating drinks were good, he would take them. According to his opinion, they were one unmitigated evil, and if men could be convinced that there were no pleasures in drinking these intoxicating drinks, they would not drink them, or follow the practice. He hoped to give facts to prove that he took a correct view of the case, for although the evil of drinking had its thousand disciples, it had no advocate in any man who had a reputation to lose. He then took a sketch of the expensive character of drinking, and said that from a report which had been presented to him of the money spent in intoxicating drinks in New Orleans, in 1848, it appeared that upwards of seven millions of dollars had been wasted in this manner. If they would give him one-sixth of the money spent in intoxicating drinks, in New Orleans, he would pay all their taxes, support all their hospitals, and benevolent institutions in the city. It was not those who sold these drinks that paid the police, or kept the vagrants sent to their jails, or supported the hospitals, nor was it those who drank these drinks that made these payments, but it was those who neither sold nor drank liquor that had to pay all the expenses of the unfortunate drunkard.

In Great Britain $400,000,000, was spent every year in drinking; and as only about one person in every ten could read, this money would educate, if properly expended, every person in that country. From a calculation made, it appeared that $150,000,000 was expended every year in the United States in intoxicating drinks—the interest of which would, in thirty years, buy up the whole of the land in the Union. But if the interest would only do this every forty years, or fifty years, how deplorable it was to think that the citizens, every half century, swallowed up their whole country. (Laughter and applause.)

In Ireland as much grain was used every year, in making whisky, as would feed the whole people; yet we sent money over to feed the poor Irish—so ill-used by England—while they wasted every year, in distillation, as much grain as would feed them.

Then, nine-tenths of all the crimes of arson, robbery, murder, etc., which were committed, were more or less caused by strong drink. If they were to go into the almshouse, the jail, the hospital, or work-house, they would find that nine tenths of the cases, which were seen there, were caused by intoxicating drinks—as was the case with all misery, wherever found.

From a statement, handed to him by the Hon. Mayor of the city, he found that 1019 licenses to sell liquors were granted in New Orleans, and many more sold without license. Now, during the last year 5079 were taken up for vagrancy; 2225 for assault and battery, and mostly caused by the use of drinks of an intoxicating character. Show me a poor, broken-hearted, houseless wife, and I will show you a drunken husband. Show me a poor, ignorant, and vicious child, and I will show you a drunken parent,—for it is the case in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred.

Many people say that there is such a thing as using and abusing the beverage; but that was an error, for nothing could be used to advantage that was an unmitigated evil. Did they ever see a man who had been ill, take brandy to raise himself up; he never knew such a curiosity. If a man wanted energy, rum drinking caused him to lack it; and a man did not get more respectable by being a drunkard, or obtain a more happy hearth-stone, or comfortable home. Did they ever hear of a man getting rich by drinking; he never did, and as he was fond of looking up old curiosities, he would go a good way to find one of this sort. (Cheers and Laughter.) Such a curiosity would be a great attraction either in the American Museum or any other place, and there would be no humbug about that. (Cheers and great Laughter.) A man never got rich by drinking, or got on in business, and if a business man did drink and get on, it was because he had a sober partner who attended to business. Temperance lecturers generally told their experience, but he was not one, and did not often do it, yet he would then tell something of his experience. He commenced business for himself when he was sixteen years old, in 1836, and at first he had many ups and downs, but was generally down. (Laughter.)

The other day one of the men in his employ told him that a woman was slandering him, and said that he came here to New Orleans, in 1841, with a small exhibition, and had not money to pay his week's board in advance, which caused him to pawn his watch. This was true, but poor as he was, he never thought of curtailing his liquor bill—he must have drink, and that was the thing uppermost in his thoughts of curtailing. He spoke of the poisonous effects of alcoholic drinks, and proved from medical testimony of the highest character, that it was deleterious to the physical welfare of man. In England 2500 medical men had testified to this fact, and they all condemned its use. In conclusion, he condemned all acquired and unnatural appetites, and said that moderate drinkers, who went to respectable hotels, should be careful how they set an example before the public, especially before the young, who would perhaps be ruined by it, as seven out of every ten moderate drinkers, died drunkards. He gave several humorous instances of the adulteration of liquors; lamented the loss of men of literature killed by their use, as Sheridan, Burns, etc.; and hoped that all would come and join in that warfare, and know that he who lifted a fallen brother from the dust, was a greater hero than the conqueror of a world.

At the close of the lecture, which was received throughout with the most enthusiastic applause, a collection was taken up to defray the expenses of the occasion, and to form the nucleus of a fund for the establishment of a temperance library in this city.

Mr. John Farrenberg was then introduced, and sung the "Drunkard's Wife," the favorite temperance song, sung by him with immense applause, for more than one hundred nights, at Barnum's American Museum. It has been arranged for the piano by George Loder, Esq., and published. Mr. F. accompanied himself on the guitar, and sung it with great spirit and effect. His voice is one of the finest we ever heard. The meeting adjourned at a few minutes past nine o'clock, and we believe everybody was pleased and gratified.

Mr. J. F. M. Caldwell, editor of the Monroe (Miss.) Democrat, and a strong advocate of Southern rights, has publicly renounced all further association with the agitators. He has become satisfied that they aim at a dissolution of the Union.

The Legislature of Illinois has passed a bill, giving to R. Rantoul & Co. the construction of the Illinois Central Railroad and branches. The main trunk from Cairo to the Southern termination of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, is to be completed in four years. The branch to Chicago is to be finished in six years from the present time. Mr. Rantoul is the Senator from Massachusetts, whose term expired with the last session of Congress.

Mr. Curtis, of Roxford, Massachusetts, on a hunting expedition along the lakes and in the forests of Maine, in company with two Indians whom he hired, took, in four weeks, 49 deer, 3 moose, 3 bears, and about 200 partridges: the entire weight was 5200 pounds.

NEW STEAMER.—The New York Tribune of Monday says: The new steamship Union made an Engineer's trial trip on Saturday. She worked to the perfect satisfaction of her owners and builders. On her passage down the bay she made fifteen miles an hour against a strong flood tide, and that too with but a very moderate pressure of steam—thus showing her to be a very fast steamer. She was built for Messrs. Spofford & Tileston, is to be commanded by Capt. Berry, and will run between this port and Charleston. She is 1000 tons burthen; her length is 200 feet, breadth of beam 31 and depth of hold 21 feet. She is propelled by two side-lever marine engines, having 70 inch cylinders and 8 feet stroke.

So great is the quantity of glass used in the formation of the structure for the London Exhibition, that if the duty had not been previously remitted, it would have required upwards of 200,000 dollars to pay it.

LOCAL MATTERS.

THE WEATHER.—Yesterday was quite as disagreeable as the most ill-natured person in the world could wish for. The streets were dry, and the wind was high, and the way the dust played about was exceedingly destructive to eyes and other delicate articles. In the evening, the sky made a great show of rain, but no rain fell, and before 8 o'clock the wind changed, and the mercury in the thermometer fell eight or ten degrees. The clerk of the weather is evidently out of temper.

BOARD OF SCHOOL DIRECTORS.—A meeting of this body was held last evening, Dr. Cosse, President, in the chair. Fifteen members were present. After the reading of the minutes, the Board proceeded to the election of a Superintendent, and teachers for the Public Schools.

Mr. Shaw, the present Superintendent, was unanimously re-elected.

Girls' High School.—Principal, Mrs. Pagenel; First Assistant, Miss Jamison; Second Assistant, Miss Armstrong. Mr. Decheron was elected teacher in the French department.

Boys' High School.—Principal, Mr. Bacon; Assistant, Mr. McNaire.

Franklin School.—Principal, Mrs. Bartlett; Assistants, Miss R. Calder, Mrs. Armstead, Miss Gay, Mrs. Merrill, Mrs. McPherson, Miss A. Calder, Miss Falkner, Miss Howard, and Miss Harrison, Supernumerary.

Marshall School.—Principal, Mr. Blackman; Assistants, Mr. Brown, Miss Whitney, Mrs. Kertz, Mrs. Campbell, Miss Packard, Mrs. Marks, Mrs. Whitney, Miss Cantor, and Miss Driscoll.

Fulton School.—Principal, Mr. Parham; Assistants, Mr. Dupuy, Mr. Effray, Mrs. Abbott, and Mrs. Blakesley. Female department—Mrs. Yeiser, Miss Monaghan, Miss Horan, Miss Hanton, and Miss Hawthorn.

Washington School.—Principal, Mr. Duvoll; Assistants, Miss Illsley, Miss Green, Miss L. Illsley, and Mrs. Mather. Female Department—Mrs. Coleman, Mrs. Alice, Miss A. Effray, Miss Crane, Miss Vara and Miss Sackett.

Clio Street School.—Principal, Mrs. Bailey; Assistants, Miss Bradhurst, Miss Murphy and Miss Perry.

Fisk School.—Principal, Mr. Mead; Assistants, Mr. Fellows, Miss Savage, Miss Haneke and Miss Lallatt. Female Department—Mrs. Capelmann, Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. Sale, Miss H Perry and Miss Frost.

Second Ward School.—Principal, Mr. Halloran; Assistants, Miss Byrne and Mrs. Curtis. Female Department—Miss Cavalaire and Miss Parker. Mr. Mussler was elected teacher of music.

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT—*The Case of Gen. Henderson.* The argument in this case was concluded yesterday, and at half past 3 o'clock the jury was sent out. At a late hour, no verdict had been rendered, and the jury was locked up for the night.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—This court was engaged yesterday in the trial of civil cases exclusively.

FIFTH DISTRICT COURT.—The case of York vs. Chilton, was not concluded yesterday. It will be resumed this morning.

RECORDER CALDWELL'S COURT.—An individual named Robert Williams *alias* McClusky, was yesterday called up before Recorder Caldwell for examination on the charge of borrowing a pair of pantaloons from John Farrill's store, on Perdido street, without mentioning the fact to John Farrill or any body else. It appears that Mr. Williams has always had great confidence in his own respectability until within the last few days, when, to his great mortification, he became painfully conscious of the fact that his unmentionables were fast approaching that disagreeable stage of life, the "seat and yellow." Bob did 'nt like this state of things at all, and it was an exceedingly unpleasant reflection to him, that the state of his finances was altogether out of order and very much depressed. Bob happened to be revolving all these things in his mind as he was passing Mr. Farrill's store in Perdido street, and saw several pairs of good looking pants temptingly displayed at the door. He is a man of decision, and he no sooner saw than he took, and he had no sooner taken than he gave a specimen of exceedingly tall walking up St. Charles street. Mr. F. discovered the operation, and being dispossessed with that mode of doing business, he started in pursuit. Bob turned up Hevia street to avoid observation, he being a very modest man, but in so doing he rushed into the arms of a watchman. Poor Bob was seized, the pants taken from him, and he was being marched to the watch-house, when his outraged feelings prompted him to "turn" watchey over the "mag." All these facts coming in evidence, Mr. Bob Williams *alias* McClusky was sent to the Parish Prison to await a trial before the First District Court. A fine of $25 was imposed for the rap the watchman got.

RECORDER GENOIS' COURT.—But five affidavits were yesterday made before Recorder Genois—three for petit larceny, one for assault and battery, and one for a breach of the peace. Only one of these cases was examined and sent before the First District Court, and William Dolan very unfortunately happened to be the accused. Thomas Shan made an affidavit stating that William came into his coffee-house at the corner of Old Levee and Ursuline streets, kicked up a tall row generally, and wound up by batting him (complainant) in the countenance. William was sent down for trial.

THE ST. LOUIS ROAD TO THE PACIFIC.—While New Orleans hesitates to build a hundred miles of railroad, the people of Missouri are about building three hundred, at a cost of $6,000,000.

Mr. Allen, of St. Louis, has made a very able speech in the Legislature, in aid of this work. From St. Louis to the western line of the State is 300 miles. The road runs through the coal region, which last year furnished 118,000 tons. It strikes the iron region, where they already have iron works in a prosperous condition. The country is rapidly settling, as the lands are good. The present population, to be influenced by the road, is 236,100. He thus estimates the commerce of the Missouri:

"The commerce of the river is increasing at the rate of about ten per cent, per annum. In 1849 the number of steamboat arrivals from that river, at St. Louis, was 355. In 1850, the number was 390. It is estimated that these boats carry generally about 150 tons up stream, and 300 tons down stream; and perhaps average 35 passengers, if not more. They transport, they, at least 156,000 tons, and near 30,000 passengers annually."

He adds a list of the cost of the principal Southern and Western roads:

	Miles.	Cost per m. about
Central Railroad Georgia	192	$18,000
Macon and Western, Georgia	101	2,250
Georgia	211	14,000
Tallahassee and St. Marks, Florida	26	6,000
Montgomery and West Point, Alabama	68	7,000
Tuscumbia and Decatur, Alabama	46	10,000
Vicksburg and Jackson, Mississippi	46	9,000
Jackson and Brandon	14	8,000
St. Francisville and Woodville, Miss.	28	6,000
Lexington and Ohio, Kentucky	29	16,000
Little Miami, Ohio	84	18,000
Mad River and Lake Erie, Ohio	135	13,000
Sandusky and Mansfield, Ohio	57	20,000
Galena and Chicago, Illinois	42	15,000
Central, Michigan	218	25,000
Detroit and Pontiac, Michigan	25	12,000

In Indiana, too, the railroads are constructed at a cost, I believe, not exceeding $15,000 per mile.

Mr. Jefferson on Secession.

In the Southern Review of February, 1830, we find on pages 128 and 129, the following notice of Thomas Jefferson's opinions on the question of secession of one or more States from the Union, which it seems had been proposed as a remedy for existing evils, even in the days of this great apostle of republicanism! We give a few remarks of the reviewer of "Jefferson's Memoirs," by way of preface to the extracts from Mr. Jefferson's letters on this subject, which are quoted by the former. These letters were written during the four years of Mr. Jefferson's Vice Presidency, and have an appropriateness at the present time on the secession questions, which will repay the careful attention of the reader:

"We know that in these times of great excitement, one of the modes in which the minority show their sense of injustice from the dominant party, and their consequent alienation from them, is to threaten a separation of the States. Such sentiments seem to have been broached in a letter from a leading politician in Virginia to Mr. Jefferson, in 1798, and there is so much good sense as well as patriotism in his reply, that we cannot forbear to make from it the following extracts. After stating that we were 'completely under the saddle of Massachusetts and Connecticut, and that they rode us very hard,' and that there must always be opposite parties in every free and deliberate society, he adds:

"But if on a temporary superiority of the one party, the other is to resort to a secession of the Union, no federal government can ever exist. It to rid ourselves of the present rule of Massachusetts and Connecticut, we break the Union, will the evil stop there? Suppose the New England States alone cut off, will our nature be changed? Are we not men still to the South of that, and with all the passions of men? Immediately we shall see a Pennsylvanian and a Virginian party arise in the residuary confederacy, and the public mind will be disordered with the same party spirit. What assurance, too, will the one party have in their hands, by eternally threatening the other, that unless they do so and so, they will join their Northern neighbors? If we reduce our Union to Virginia and North Carolina, immediately the conflict will be established between the representatives of these two States, and they will end by breaking into their simple units. Seeing, therefore, that an association of men, who will not quarrel with one another, is a thing which never yet existed, from the greatest confederacy of nations down to a town meeting, or a vestry; seeing that we must have somebody to quarrel with, I had rather keep our New England associations for that purpose, than to see our bickerings transferred to others."

From which it appears that Mr. Jefferson thought that nothing but a subversion of all the principles of our government could warrant a dissolution of the Union.

We make the following extracts from a letter dated at Astoria, Oregon, and published in the Washington Republic:

"The list of vessels which have entered and departed the river Columbia, in 1850—amounting in all to one hundred and sixty sail and of over eighty thousand tons burden of American shipping, (sail and steam,) and which I send to our delegate in Congress for the inspection of the Committee on Commerce—is quite too long to expect you to publish it. Suffice it to say that this large fleet has passed the bar in entire safety, in all the months of the past year, with nearly an equal number in each month, without a solitary accident to a vessel or cargo, nor an hour's delay to those who took pilots for the south channel. In several instances the captains piloted themselves equally without danger. Of this number, of one hundred and sixty sail of vessels crossing the bar of the Columbia, one hundred and forty-four, or all but sixteen, took the south channel; among them the ship Magnolia, with a draft of seventeen and a half feet; the United States ship Massachusetts, Captain Knox, U. S. navy, seventeen feet; the United States ship Falmouth, seventeen feet, and other large vessels, both sail and steam.

"Of the sixteen sail which used the old north channel, four only passed the bar under sail, the other twelve being steamers—thus proving what was long since predicted, 'that the bar of the Columbia would be found very easy of navigation when steam should be applied to it.'

"During the last year two steamers, the Columbia and the Whitcomb, have been built for the river trade, and are now actively employed.

The first was built at Astoria, and launched in July last.

MINNESOTA.—We occasionally hear of a dog train arriving at St. Paul, from the extreme settlements of the North. But the brisk little city of St. Paul, though so far in the woods, is determined not to be behind the excitement. It has two papers and two fighting editors, two lyceums, a debating society, etc.

Lyceums.—We have now two lyceums in St. Paul, where our citizens meet weekly, to discuss important public topics. They meet at the School Houses. The meetings at the lower School House are on Friday evenings. The question of the duty of citizens to enforce the Fugitive Slave Act, was discussed. Messrs. Hobart, Nelson, Baker, Bishop, and Wm. P. Murray, took the affirmative, with Messrs. Wilkinson, Simons, Brewster, and L. M. Ford, the negative ("higher law") side. The discussion was ably and courteously conducted throughout.

City Like.—Mr. Wm. Barnum now drives a fine omnibus sleigh between the upper and lower parts of town, and is well patronized. We have not been able, however, to discover any advertisement of his, in the St. Paul papers, making known his rates of *fare*.

"*Old Betsey*," the well known Dakota squaw, came near freezing to death between St. Paul and Crow Village, one of the cold nights last week. Slanderous tongues say she was slightly inebriated.

RAILROADS IN MISSOURI.—A bill has passed both houses of the Missouri Legislature, granting the credit of the State to the amount of one and a half million of dollars, in aid of the construction of the proposed railroad from St. Louis to Independence, and the same amount in aid of the railroad from Hannibal to St. Joseph. This will, we learn, create means for about one-fourth of the cost of these roads, and on the first mentioned road the private subscriptions, together with the subscriptions of the counties through which the road passes, will amount to another fourth.

The Dubuque (Iowa) Express contradicts the statement that capital punishment had been abolished in that State.

The same paper says the Legislature has passed a law forbidding the drinking of intoxicating liquors on the premises where sold. This is a blow to tippling houses.

In the case of Ray Tompkins, the New York broker, the magistrate has decided to arrest him on the charge of false pretences, made by the Messrs. Nathans of Wall street. The investigation of this charge was proceeding on the 25th ult.

A GOOD SIGN.—A bill, introduced into the New York Assembly, making it a penal offence to confine fugitive slaves, in case of arrest, in any of the county jails of that State, has been rejected by a decisive majority.

The "English Republic," says the Liverpool Journal, is the "rather startling and somewhat illegal title" of a new periodical, the first number of which has just appeared in London. It is intended to be the organ, not only of the republicans of Great Britain, but of the same class all over Europe. It will be the medium for the diffusion of the writings of Mazzini, and other leaders of the democracy of the Continent.

A LABORATORY.—A human corpse is a rich field for chemical changes: for fermentation, putrefaction, gassification, and the play of all manner of affinities.

A grand ball was given at Lake Providence, La., on the 25th. It is represented to have been a fine affair.

The Dallas (Texas) Herald mentions as an evidence of the march of civilization, that a substantial jail is being erected at that place.

A new paper, the Argus, has been started in Philadelphia.

It is stated that Max Maretzek is coming South with his opera company.

Col. Wm. G. Minor, a distinguished lawyer of Missouri, died at Jefferson City on the 21st ult.

Silsbee is playing in Baltimore. He is going to the World's Fair.

Gough, the Temperance lecturer, administere the pledge to three thousand persons in Pittsburg.

The Theatre Royal, at Kingston, Canada, was lately destroyed by fire.

Correspondence.

NEW ORLEANS, March 5, 1851.

To Dan Rice, Esq.—

DEAR SIR: The undersigned, fully appreciating the generous liberality evinced by you on all occasions, and not unmindful of the numerous Benefits you have conferred, think the present moment a most appropriate one for tendering to you a COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT, prior to your departure from the city. You will oblige us by selecting any evening suitable to yourself.

A O Crossman, John L Lewis, John E Caldwell, James Brown, Samuel Jackson, B B Lee, Edward McGovern, Hy McInney, Wm Nish, George H Williams, Charles Castle, J P Ames, J W Young, R Dowers, W H Black, C Chandler, George Clark, J M Vandegrift, John Adams, Joseph Kunz, William Sutton, and others. Henry Bier, Thomas C Poole, B G Rice, Charles Whiting, James Brooks, C H Keon, G Hodges, Thomas Boily, Colonel Wheat, Henry Brooks,

NEW ORLEANS, March 5, 1851.

To A. D. Crossman, Esq.—

SIR: I received a flattering communication from yourself and a Committee of Gentlemen, tendering me a Benefit. Believe me that the compliment is, and ever will be, remembered by me, as the proudest epoch of my life.

I can only regret that my feeble efforts in the cause of charity and patriotism should fall so far short of my will, more especially, as so far as the latter cause is concerned—as an American citizen—I feel a perfect interest in endeavoring to perpetuate the memory of one of my country's most exalted and devoted heroes and defenders.

The interest which you have manifested in my behalf, has more than imbued repaid me. It would, however, be ungrateful on my part to refuse the compliment you have tendered me, I therefore cheerfully accept your kind offer, and would respectfully suggest MONDAY EVENING, the 10th inst., as a fit night for the benefit.

I remain, sir and gentlemen, your grateful servant,

DAN RICE.

mh6 td

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 52p

Arrivals at Principal Hotels....March 6.

VERANDA.....J. Dyer, Cuba; S H Kisser, Texas; H S Atwood, P S Revere and lady, La Loco, ark; J Cook, Rev S Lacounte and lady, Ala; T J Conway, Pa; J N Johnson, Dr J J Pugh, J S Woodall, H M St John, Miss; W Cowand and lady, M ss Crawford, Miss Meade, Miss Dabney, NO; Dr G N Smith; S W Shayes, Ohio; Major A H Gaines and family, Dr Peyton and lady, Ark; W H Rose, Ala; S M Shields, Texas; J D Dunlap, Mississippi; M Grimes, Ala; F D Chessman, R C Brown, L H Comstock, Wis; F L Peppes, G Bodor, L Smith, Mo; E Johnson, V Gould, W W Willington, W E Walker, La; Miss C Hopkins, Miss.

ST. LOUIS.....A Chodevitz, Ala; E Gauthenier, M H Kapper, F H Fain Jr, NY; E R Ely, Ill; S K Frazier, La; V S Burnham, Tenn; C L Reynolds, E Kuhlman, S Eckhold, Dr Clark, Mr McIlenna, New Orleans.

HEWLETT'S.....J W Lyman, J Compton, J H Egles, La; W P Harris, Mr Row, Miss; W Zayesk, Ohio.

SANS ARCADE.....H Reith, J C Davis, J N Davis, G L Moffat, Ky; J Pendleton, Ala; Surinchard, Ala; J H Carter, Ala; J S Johnson, Mississippi; G Carter, NO; Lt Boyd, R W Henry, Lt J W Wilson, Texas; R O Frey, D C Stacy, R Montgomery, C C Mitchell, J W Vantrump, Miss.

WESTERN VERANDA.....H F Miller, Conn; M A Love, Mrs A Love, A Wright and lady, NO; G Duffee, S Arlott, Mrs E Asher, E Asher Jr, Miss E Asher, Louisville; Thos N Newell, Miss New York; St Louis, C F Elmer, Mobile; Jno F Kelley and lady, Mo; H W Logan, Nashville.

LOUISIANA.....Wm R Wright, Ill; J Christopherson, Ala; M Smith, Dr Scales, T J Dunlap, Miss; Lt Lowell Henry, G B Bowie, Wis Robinson