The Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL
Of the Council of the Second Municipality.

NEW ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 10, 1851.

Amusements—This Evening.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—The Six Degrees of Crime—Telemachus—Fashionable Society.

PLACIDE'S VARIETIES.—The Pet of the Petticoats—Camaralzaman and Balloons.

DAN RICE'S CIRCUS.—Equestrian entertainments.

Auction Sales—This Day.

J. B. BLACKE & CO. will sell, at 10 o'clock, at No. 77 Chartres street—Gold Watches.

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

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

HARMONY DIVISION No. 15, at Crystal Fount Hall, No. 222 Tchoupitoulas street, at half-past 7 o'clock.

Daughters of Temperance.

OLIVE BRANCH DIVISION No. 1, at Good Hope Chapel, Algiers, at half-past 8 o'clock.

See First and Fourth Pages.

THE UNITY OF GERMANY.—On another page will be found a translation of the spirited lyric of Arndt, "The German Fatherland." It was turned into English verse by Mangan, a well-known contributor to the Dublin University Magazine.

NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA.—Our acknowledgments are tendered to the Hon. J. S. Bradford, of the California House of Assembly, for a late number of the San Francisco Evening Picayune.

The Purser of the steamship Ohio, will please to accept our thanks for his courtesy in supplying us with full files of papers.

We acknowledge from the steamer Magnolia the receipt of Louisville papers to the 1st instant, and a copy of the Natchez Courier of the 7th.

To the steamboat Charles Hammond we are indebted for Cincinnati papers from the 28th ult. to the 1st instant.

FOR LAFOURCHE INTERIOR.—The new and splendid Lafourche packet steamer, Dr. Batey, Capt. Wilson, leaves this afternoon, at 5 o'clock, for the coast and Lafourche Interior. The Dr. Batey is a new boat, built expressly for the above trade, by Capt. Wilson. She has one of the best furnished cabins on the river, and her accommodating Captain and officers are sure to do everything in their power to leave for those points to step on board at the head of Conti street, and take the number of their berths. Punctuality is the Captain's motto.

NEW MUSIC.—We have received from Mr. W. T. Mayo, 5 Camp street, this new music, which we commend to our music-loving readers, viz: "Mother, then art faithful to me;" a beautiful and expressive ballad, by Steph. C. Foster. "Terpsichore Polka," by J. F. Petit. "Tell me where is fancy bred," a duet, words by J. E. Carpenter, music by Stephen Glover. "The favorite Lilly Quadrille," by Lewis Clark. "Foster's Plantation Melodies, as sung by the Sable and Campbell Minstrels, and New Orleans Serenaders," by Stephen C. Foster.

METAIRIE TRACK.—By an advertisement in another column, it will be seen that the coming Spring Meeting promises to be one of unusual interest. From the number and reputation of the cracks enumerated, and the purses offered by the Club, it will undoubtedly be the most brilliant season we have ever had. The new proprietor, Mr. Ten Broeck, is determined to spare neither pains nor expense in carrying out his improvements. The course itself has been thoroughly graded and raised. The judges stand, formerly opposite the public stand, has been removed, and a splendid new building, of octagon form, supported by cast-iron pillars, erected in the proper place, opposite the members' room. The accommodations for ladies are exceeded by no track in the country, a spacious stand having been erected for them, furnished with Brussels carpet, sofas, lounges, withdrawing and toilet rooms. We hope to see the old Metairie, during the coming meeting, graced with the beauty of our city and State, as in days long syne, when the winner was greeted with waving 'kerchiefs from a bevy of fair ones.

MERCHANTS EXCHANGE.—This is a new establishment, at the corner of Customhouse and Exchange Place, fitted up in elegant style. The proprietors, as will be seen by their card in another column of our paper, are old acquaintances to the good lunch-eaters and drinkers of the city. From half past ten to one o'clock, every day, the inner man will be sumptuously served.

DAN RICE.—It will be recollected that the complimentary benefit of Dan Rice comes off this evening, at his Circus, on St. Charles street, and that it is given to him by the Mayor and some of the first men in the city, as a token of their appreciation of his numerous acts of charity elsewhere, and his recent liberality *here*, in aid of the Firemen's Charitable Association, and the erection of a monument to the memory of General Jackson. We have no doubt that the house will be crowded in every direction, and by an audience that will heighten the will of this mentorious beneficiary to its utmost capacity. The merit of his acts of charity consists in their arising from a source from whence the recipients could reasonably expect nothing, many and severe reverses of fortune having stripped him of his hard earned gains. He has so constructed his canvas as to comfortably encircle two thousand persons, and under the circumstances, we shall not be surprised to see a very large proportion of the audience our most fashionable ladies.

W. M. Foster, Esq., late stage manager of the American Theatre, leaves for Vicksburg at 12 o'clock to-day, on the Jenny Lind steamer Magnolia. The people of Vicksburg will have a chance to appreciate Mr. F. as an actor, for we understand he plays a short engagement there. Success to him.

WESTON'S BENEFIT.—J. M. Weston takes a benefit at the St. Charles this evening. We need not enumerate Mr. W.'s claims upon the public. He is well known as a good actor, and a gentleman. A fine bill is offered on the occasion.

FROM NICARAGUA.—The Schooner Union arrived here yesterday from San Juan de Nicaragua, with 8 cabin passengers, and 42 in the steerage.

The brig Ellis had arrived at San Juan, and reported the Europa as cast away on the 14th ult., on Allargatee Reef. Crew and passengers had arrived at San Juan. The Camilla Scott was cast away on the 18th, at the entrance of the harbor of San Juan; cargo damaged. There is nothing to designate the entrance of the harbor of San Juan, and the coast presents so few landmarks, that it is extremely difficult to discover the inlet. The Apalachicola arrived on the 17th. The Union spoke the Philadelphia on the 3d.

A work has appeared by Mr. Getty, on a discovery made during the last century of a number of Chinese seals which were found in Ireland. They have been found in various parts of the island, are made of porcelain, and represent a monkey sitting on a cube. Very ancient Chinese characters are engraved upon them. They have long puzzled the learned.

THE SPRING TRADE IN PHILADELPHIA.—The North American and U. S. Gazette discourses thus satisfactorily, touching the opening of the spring trade in the city of Brotherly Love:

"We learn that the spring trade has opened very auspiciously in Philadelphia. Business to a limited amount has been done for some weeks, notwithstandinding our public works have not been open for the transportation of goods; but now that the icy fetters of winter have been dissolved, and the return of a more genial season is denoted, by the re-filling of our canals, and their being thrown open to the purposes of commerce, our city has rapidly filled up with merchants from the Western States, who have come hither to make their purchases for the season. Trade of all kinds is active, and is likely to continue so for five or six weeks to come. The country generally, throughout the West and South, is bare of goods; and as the dealers of those parts have been receiving large prices for their cotton and wool, they are able now to pay cash for their purchases, which are mostly to a large amount."

NATCHEZ AND JENNY LIND.—The Natchez Courier of Friday last, (7th inst.) writes thus in prospect of Miss Lind's arrival there:

The Jenny Lind excitement continues at fever heat. Nearly all the tickets are sold, and on Monday next our citizens may look forward to a treat, such as they have not before had, and may never again have an opportunity to enjoy.

As Miss Lind leaves our Levee this day at 12 o'clock, on the magnificent steamer *Magnolia*, that lady will reach Natchez in excellent time to give our friends of the Bluffs the richest musical treat that ever spread itself before a Mississippi imagination. Let the Natchez folks, then, keep their fever in check, and "whisper low" until to-morrow evening, and their gratification will be complete.

PASSPORTS TO THE "WORLD'S FAIR."—It may be considered certain that not less than 20,000 persons from the United States will visit the World's Fair, at London. Among this vast multitude of visitors, there are doubtless many to whom the necessity for procuring passports has not occurred.—We would suggest to all such, the propriety of their attending to this matter at an early day. By postponing much longer they may fail in getting them. They cannot be had from any foreign Ministers or Consuls, but must be procured in the United States.

THE HUDSON RIVER.—Navigation between New York and Albany is open, and the steamboats are carrying large numbers of passengers. The Hendrik Hudson commenced her nightly trips on the evening of the 27th ult. The ice was very heavy in some places, but it was broken up and floating.

Jenny Lind.

Jenny Lind gave her last concert on Saturday night. The house was crowded, and the interest in her exhibitions was kept up to the last. It seemed to us that she was never in better voice, nor at any time has she been listened to with more delight. A large part of her audience had not heard her before, and her triumph was never more complete. "Home, Sweet Home," and the Bird Song, were so enthusiastically received, that she repeated them without leaving the stage. At the close of the concert, Mr. Barnum was loudly called for, and in a few words returned the thanks of Miss Lind, and his own, for the manner in which she had been received by her audiences during an engagement unequalled in success, either in this country or Europe. Miss Lind declined to leave on Sunday, and the departure of the boat is delayed till this morning. Much has been said abroad of the purchase of the press, and the modes of humbugging made use of to create a *furor*. It is an act of justice to Mr. Barnum, to say that so far as our knowledge extends, he has paid the regular prices for his cards, which have not been suspiciously long, and the "free list" was curtailed instead of being extended during her engagement.

Her success has been owing to her sweet voice, her artistic skill, and her noble qualities. It must be borne in mind that thousands of persons from all parts of the South-west availed themselves of this opportunity to hear her. On the first nights, her audience consisted of strangers, and it has been only at the latter part of her engagement that the residents of the city attended. So that her marked success here is readily accounted for.

In common with all who have had the good fortune to hear her, our good wishes accompany her wherever she goes, or on *whatever boats* she may travel. Her voice will never more delight our senses—ere many years its sweet sounds will be no longer heard on earth. But her benevolence, which seems to be of as large a measure as her peculiar gifts, will long continue to exert a salutary influence.

We cannot take leave of the subject without speaking of Belletti, Benedict, Burke, and the other accomplished musicians, who accompany her, and form the finest orchestra on the continent. Nor must we forget Barnum, who had the sagacity and the courage to make the boldest contract of the kind ever entered into this side of the water, and who has thus been the means of conferring delight on so many. Le Grand Smith—what shall be said of him!—the courteous manager, the master of the ceremonies on reception nights—the man of business, with annoyances enough to wear out the patience of an army of saints, yet always self-possessed, polite, affable, but decided. On the first night, a worthy couple brought their child, of some two or three years old. The door-keeper refused to admit the three with two tickets. The man insisted on going in, or receiving back his money. Unreasonable as was his demand, yet he stopped the way—confusion was growing out of the matter—when Le Grand stepped forward and politely bowed the trio in, with the blandest smile, and slightest possible sarcasm in his accent, when he said—"We have no objection, sir, to the admission of the child, except an unwillingness to convert the theatre into a nursery!"—a hint which we beg leave to repeat for the benefit of all fond parents, who will insist on carrying squalling children to places of public amusement.

We learn that Miss Lind is to give a concert at Natchez on Tuesday night. She will then give a *day* concert at Memphis, and proceed to St. Louis.

The Observance of the Sabbath.

In another place, mention is incidentally made of the fact that Jenny Lind declined to leave here on the Sabbath. We think, however, that it deserves especial remark. It is equal to fifty sermons—it is a practical fact. Arrangements had been made for her concerts at Natchez and Memphis, based on her departure from here on Saturday. The boat, however, was delayed; there was yet time to keep the appointments, and leave on Sunday morning. This she at once refused to do, and declined to hold any conversation in regard to the pecuniary loss. It is true that the concerts will be held, but on different days—and after one disappointment, the audiences will be much smaller.

Miss Lind is entitled to the thanks of all religious persons for this strict observance of the commandment, "Remember the Sabbath-day, to keep it holy." At this moment her conduct attracts very general observation, and the effect of her example will be felt far and wide. We hope, particularly, members of the theatrical profession will hear it in mind, and hereafter refuse to perform on Sabbath nights. This is the only city, as we are informed, where the actors are thus taxed. In this city we are indebted to a very public-spirited individual for this improvement. The masked balls fell through, crushed by the public indignation—but the Sunday night theatricals have been kept up. Miss Cushman has always refused to perform here on Sunday nights. Mr. Neafie tried to resist, but was unwisely persuaded to yield the point. Jenny Lind, however, not only refuses to sing on Sunday nights, but even to travel on the Sabbath—and submits to a pecuniary loss, rather than violate the commandment. We trust this fact will be noted by the press everywhere.

"THE PLAY NOT WORTH THE CANDLE."—At the last meeting, the School Directors elected the Teachers for the coming year. In the discharge of this duty, they declined to re-elect a few of the former Teachers. For this preference they are severely condemned in the Delta, and their conduct attributed to the worst motives. We think it will be a decided improvement for the power of appointment to be vested in the Delta—or certainly it should be consulted on all occasions. We do not think the subject worth discussion. The Directors have elected the Teachers for the coming year, and there the matter ends. It is well known that the *Quinquevirs* intended to leave out some of the Teachers for contumacy; but they were removed themselves, and consequently the Teachers remained. As to the present Board being allowed to retain their seats under implied pledges of any kind, we say this is altogether a mistake. The gentlemen would scorn to hold their seats by any such bargain. This threat of "contempt" has no terror for any body. The Judge of the Delta knows law enough to be sincere in the opinions he advances, but we doubt whether any Judge of a District Court concurs with him.

The present Board claim to be legally in possession. They have elected the Teachers, and are discharging their duties conscientiously, and to the best of their abilities.

PASSENGERS BY THE OHIO—*From New York*—J T Bailet, T Biber, J B Shaw, Henry L Metcalf, Miss Scribner, H W Williams and lady, Mrs J F Schenck, John Liddle, Mrs Nelson and two children, Jas Booth, G J Smith, G Robert, Wm Kimich, Mrs Howard, M Karamah, J Walker, J J Shelepper, M Shuman, M McKinney, M Dennis, E H Henry, M Manton, M Hart, M Gunn, S Gravis, G C Carson, T W Phinney, S Ward, H Martin, B R Hutton, J Price and servant, C Lameron and servant, M Anderson, J P Bibbs, J Longueway, Antonio Mendevera, E Dunnager, Mrs Bertrand and child, J H Johnson, lady, child and servant, Mrs Moore and two children, M Weston and lady, Mr Quoid and lady, S Litzenloff and lady, A J Green, G Williams, J P Rush, F S Sawyer, L Werthauer, M Kelly, Jas Jenkins, A Williams, S Bucklin, T Phelps, Jas Ward, Mr Cook, M Cook, S B Smith, F S Rozenemas, W Hipkins, J Gatteson.

From Havana—G H Rich and lady, T B Rich, Miss Rich, Horace Bean and lady, M Hutchings and lady, Miss Gibson, Miss Gibson and servant, Tom W Ludlum and lady, Miss Hamilton, Mr Ludlum and lady, and two Miss Ludlums, J Whiting.

From Chagres—Mrs Willard and child, J A Richards and lady, N. Anbascon, S F Dunker, B C Renoir, H Frotier, L Poulrecunaille, J Aspinwall, J P Long, J R Moberly, S B Smith, H Lavins, J R Gosling, Geo Beale, D Estelle, S Kellogg, P B Buckett, W Preston, B F Smith; and 200 steerage passengers.

AUGUSTA YARNS.—We noticed, a few days ago, a large number of bales of yarn being conveyed by drays to the steamer Metcalf, to be shipped to New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, via Savannah. We understand that there were about 400 bales in the lot, manufactured by the mills on the Canal, near this city, and intended for the Northern markets.

This fact speaks volumes in favor of the expediency and pecuniary profits of Southern cotton manufacturers. In time, these establishments will not only supply the home demand for yarns and other cotton fabrics, but come into successful competition with Northern articles. The high price of cotton, recently, has had the effect to check investments in cotton manufactories at the South, to a certain extent, but we do not doubt their general introduction, at an early day, throughout the Southern States. [Augusta (Ga.) Republic.

DIED in New York, February 24th, of inflammation of the lungs, RANSOM G. WILLIAMS, aged 39. Mr. Williams was formerly publishing agent of the American Anti-Slavery Society, and was demanded by the Governor of Alabama, as a fugitive from justice, for circulating incendiary publications in that State. Gov. Marcy refused to give him up.

The river, at Natchez, rose three inches in three days before Thursday last at noon.

Latest from California.

By the steamship Ohio, J. Finley Schenck commander, which arrived here from New York via Havana, yesterday morning, we have the Panama Echo of 15th February, files of papers from San Francisco to 1st February, the Sacramento City "Placer Times" of 18th January, and the Oregon City (O. T.) Spectator, from December 26, 1850, to January 16th last, inclusive. The news from San Francisco by this arrival is eleven days later than previously received.

The Ohio brought 114 cabin, and 200 steerage passengers. She left New York on 26th ult., and Havana on 6th inst.

The California papers are full of interesting reading, but few events of importance are communicated to us by this arrival.

All attention, so far as State matters are concerned, is directed to San Jose, the State capital, where both houses of the Legislature are industriously, if not efficiently engaged.

REMOVAL OF SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.—This question is exciting much attention, not only in the Legislature, but in all parts of California. It has been brought before both houses on several occasions, but both the old and the contemplated new seats of Government have so many strong legislative friends enlisted in their interests, that members seem cautious about forcing a vote on the question of removal. In the Senate, on 17th January, the Chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings reported that in terms of an act of the last Legislature, the electors of the State had expressed, through the ballot box, at the last general election, their opinion in regard to the removal, and that sufficient returns had been received to show that the people desired to fix the permanent location of the capital of California at Vallejo. This town is delightfully situated, near the valleys of Sonoma, Napa and Suisune, in the richest agricultural portion of California, enjoys a fine climate and an abundance of water, and has a harbor commodious enough to receive ships of the largest class. The committee have introduced a bill to make Vallejo the capital, on M. G. Vallejo signing a bond of donation to the State, as suggested and offered in his memorial to the last Legislature. Lest Vallejo's offer should have operated strongly on the minds of the Legislature, the people of San Jose, (the present State capital,) have had introduced in the house "a proposition for a donation to the State of California." This proposition enumerates the quantity and value of lands that a number of named citizens of San Jose are willing to give to the State, to the extent of over $400,000, to be used in erecting a State House, and other public buildings. It is a curious document, and the last move made by San Jose in the game being played for the "permanent location."

ELECTION OF U. S. SENATOR.—The movements to influence this election were nearly dividing public interest with the excitement about the contemplated removal of the State capital. All of the candidates are at the seat of Government—all of them earnest, all of them using their ingenuity to keep pace with their long-headed competitors. The San Jose correspondent of the San Francisco "Public Balance," writing on January 23d, says that many had been the attempts in both houses to fix a day of election, but all had proved abortive. "Mr. Thomas Butler King, the principal candidate on the whig side, is now on the ground, having just arrived. The logrolling and private canvassing going on in all directions, by all parties and by 'no parties,' beggars all description." Tammany Hall might hide its diminished head if it witnessed the movements at San Jose. Its wilicst sons might learn a useful lesson down here in Eden, among the innocents of California. The state of the poll for the different candidates fluctuates every day among the members of the "third house." At one time, Weller takes the lead, at another Heydenfeldt, and by-and-bye the "woolly horse" runs up and distances them all. The latest letter received from San Jose is written by the editor of the California Courier, on the 29th January. He talks thus plainly about the prospect of the election of U. S. Senator:

"The Senate has indefinitely postponed the House resolution appointing Monday next for the election of a United States Senator. The election of Senator, and the removal of the capital, have become so blended, as to make, in a great degree, the success of one measure depend upon the success of the other. Legislation in California is conducted on somewhat original principles. It is difficult to comprehend what is the real state of any man's mind as to measures or policy, until the hour for action arrives to determine it. You are as likely to judge incorrectly as correctly, and vice versa. You cannot count on the men."

MINERAL LANDS OF CALIFORNIA.—The recommendation to Congress that the mineral lands of California should be divided into small lots and sold to the highest bidder, has caused the introduction to the Legislative Assembly of a series of resolutions against such a policy.

The first of these resolutions contends that if the above recommendation is acted on, the richest portions of the mineral lands of California will fall into the hands of speculators and monied capitalists, and the mining population will be converted from a body of independent laborers, into mere servitors and hirelings.

The resolutions go on, thus:

Second. We believe that any policy looking to the sale or lease of the mineral lands of this State, will be ineffectual, and can never be carried generally into out. The interest of our State as sturdy and independent; they regard the public mineral lands as the heritage of the American people; they have, for the last seven years, been successfully engaged in working them without let or hindrance, and have imbibed a spirit which will not tamely brook interference; they have acquired property and dignity among themselves in the mines so justly, that but very few cases have been litigated in our courts; indeed, contravention in regard to claims seldom occur among them. But, let Congress adopt the policy of selling or leasing, and then a very different state of things will immediately exist; disputes will be innumerable and dissolution generally, will be the consequence. On the whole, it is impossible for the General Government to establish just general rules in regard to the size of the lots to be sold or leased, or as to the amount to be exacted in each case of sale or lease.

Third. Because we believe that the true interests of the United States will be better conserved by allowing the free working of the mines to all American citizens. Already under the system of non-interference, have the mines of California produced more gold than would pay the entire cost of the Mexican war, and the greater part of it has been sent to the States on the Atlantic, and has afforded to the people of those States immense profits upon the supplies sent to this State. The greater the amount of gold that is taken from the earth in California, the greater will be the prosperity of the Atlantic States; and the United States Government, in reference to the subject, ought not to be regarded for the benefit of the Treasury, when, by so doing, it will diminish the prosperity of the people in a much greater ratio. We now afford to the other States of the Union the best market in the world, inasmuch as the only one which buys *everything* and pays in money, and this advantage will continue to increase as we increase in population, and consequently, in mineral productions.

Fourth. If the policy recommended should unfortunately be adopted by Congress, the immediate effect will be to stop all emigration from other States of the Union to the State. The people who have come here to work the mines, are, for the most part, laborers, who were only possessed of sufficient money to get here; who have no means of purchasing lands, and, of course, were forced immediately to depend upon their labor for support. They came with the knowledge that the mines were free, and that their exertions stood an even chance with those of others. It is to this class of people that we are to look for further increase of population by emigration. Can it be expected that they will leave their homes for a country whose main inducement, so far as they know, has been taken from them? In that event, not only are we confident that emigration to the State will cease, but that thousands who are now here, will be driven back to their old homes. The effect of all this will be, not only to retard the prosperity of this State, but, also, deprive the other States of the Union of the best market in the world for their products. Therefore, be it

Resolved, (the Senate concurring,) That our Senators be instructed, and our Representatives in Congress requested, to oppose the passage of any law by Congress, to sell or lease the mineral lands in this State, or in any manner prescribing rules and regulations, in reference to the mineral lands or mines.

It was anticipated that these resolutions would give rise to long and warm debate, and would be made fuller in favor of the present system of mining and the hardy adventurers and "prospectors," as the debate progressed. In urging these resolutions, also, it was expected that the question of the establishment of a Mint at San Francisco, where all the ore might be converted into coin, and Government receive a moderate per centage, would be reproduced and interwoven with them.

CALIFORNIA FIREMEN.—The Governor has signed a bill "to exempt firemen from militia service and jury duty."

INSPECTION OF STEAMBOATS.—The veto power of the Governor has been used on a bill *to repeal* "An act to provide for the inspection of steamboats."

TAX ON THE MINERS.—A bill has been introduced for the better regulation of the miners. The bill fixes the amount of tax at one dollar per month to each foreigner, to be collected by the Sheriff of each county, and repeals the law passed at the last session. This is a very sensible move.

RAILROAD MEETING.—A Railroad meeting was held at San Jose on the evening of the 20th ult., to institute measures for immediately building a Railroad between that town and San Francisco. The meeting showed that $180,000 had been raised at San Jose to forward the road. A committee was appointed to confer with the citizens of San Francisco on the subject and a determination to press the railroad to completion was evinced.

LADIES' FAIR AT SAN JOSE.—As January closed, the ladies connected with the Presbyterian Church of San Jose were engaged in the enviable employment of holding a *Fair*. There were a large number of ladies, and some (only *some*) very handsome ones among the conductors. The members of both houses of the Legislature were attending it liberally.

GAMBLING.—A bill was introduced in the Legislature to tax gambling, which met with little favor, but at latest dates, there was a bill before the Senate to *suppress* gambling, which it was thought would pass.

PUBLIC LANDS IN CALIFORNIA.—In the Assembly, on January 28th, joint resolutions in relation to public lands, were introduced and laid on the table. As these resolutions were expected to be warmly discussed, we publish them now:

"The first resolution is to instruct the California delegation to Congress 'to procure the passage of a law providing for the appointment of Commissioners who shall constitute a land court to investigate and decide all land claims, subject to an appeal by any party interested, to the Federal Courts, provided such appeal be taken within one year from the date of the decision of the Commissioners.'"

The second resolution is preceded by a preamble, both of which are as follows:

"Inasmuch as the quantity of arable land in this State is comparatively limited, not exceeding, in the aggregate, probably 8,000,000 of acres, sufficient to furnish to 50,000 families only 160 acres each, or to 12,500 families 640 acres, and it is the true policy of every new State to have as large a permanent population as possible, who cultivate the soil, especially of California, where soil produces more abundantly and its products are more valuable than in any other State in the Union, and whose impost duties are taxed at a high rate upon the necessary articles of subsistence; and inasmuch as a large portion of the arable land of this State is situated along the margins of the rivers and creeks with an extensive arid plain adjoining; and inasmuch as many places, cities and towns have sprung up on the public land, in advance of the pre-emption laws, therefore:

Resolved, The Senate concurring, that our Senators in Congress be instructed and our Representatives requested to aid in the passage of laws as follows:

First. To cause a donation of 160 acres of public land to each actual settler residing in the State at the time of the passage of such law, and a pre-emption right to a like quantity for all others.

Second. To provide for the surveying and laying off the public lands along the margins of the rivers and water courses, with a narrow river front to the sections, and a length sufficient to make up the complement of 640 acres.

Third. To give to each occupant in cities and towns, which have grown up on the public land in advance of the surveys, a lot quality like 160 acres, according to the value, locality, and other circumstances."

INDIAN OUTRAGES.—Much excitement prevails in many parts of California relative to the continuance of the Indian atrocities. Again and again has the subject been before the Legislature, and resolutions have been canvassed, offering $10 a day to every mounted and armed citizen who might join in pursuit of them. But as there was no prospect of such charges being tolerated at Washington City, all of the resolutions have been rejected. By the last accounts from El Dorado, Mariposa and other counties, these Indian disturbances have increased. On the 24th inst., Major Graham, with sixty odd men, had a skirmish with the Indians, near the South Fork of the American river, about twenty-five miles from Placerville, in which six Indians were killed and a number wounded. Three ranchos, containing from four to six lodges each, were destroyed.

Major Graham writes that the head-quarters of the Indians are at the Lake from whence the South Fork of the American takes its rise, and thinks that unless they are driven out of their stronghold there, and from the South Fork of the Cosumnes, the miners will be constantly annoyed by roving bands from either place.

The Indians are represented as very hostile, creeping up and firing on the miner while he is at work, and driving off all the stock they can find.

Company F, of the U. S. Artillery, has started on a hostile tour against the Indians. It is understood, also, that Gen. Smith has ordered out three other companies of U. States troops to co-operate against the savages, who, when completely organized, are to make Mariposa head-quarters for a regular campaign.

The news from the mines is rather slender, but favorable, so far as it goes.

"The Hombre," is the title of a weekly sheet, produced in San Francisco, *a la* Punch. It is edited by Dr. Rabe, who is "the responsible" man of the concern. It is creditable in every feature, except the quality of its wit, which is scarcely pungent enough for "the States," or even the youngest of them.

Review of the San Francisco Market.

SATURDAY, February 1, 1851.

Since the sailing of the last steamer, while there has been no general revival of trade, and no material change from the depression and stagnation to which we then adverted, there has yet been an improvement in a few of the leading staples; particularly in Mess Pork, Hams, Sugars, Coffee and Barley; for all of which there has been an increased demand, at improved prices. Flour, Lumber, House Frames, common Furniture, Clothing, and Boots and Shoes, continue to sell at very low rates—several of these articles including cost and freight. With boots and shoes the market has been glutted; and several kinds will not fetch freight prices. A large number of lots belonging to the city have been sold at auction, producing in the aggregate about $55,000; and, as a lien has been received in payment, so much of the city debt has been absorbed. Quite a brisk trade has sprung up in agricultural implements, and garden and field seeds; and farmers from the mines are turning their attention to the tillage of the soil. The coming season will show a great increase of agricultural products generally.

The consumption of Tobacco is very great in California. Just at the present time it is probably the most paying article in the market. The stock now on hand is not large. We quote Kentucky Leaf at 40@45c.; Havana dto. 60@75c. Manufactured Tobacco, we quote No 1, in small packages, 1@1 25; No 2, in small packages, 6@85c.; No. 1, in whole boxes, 50@60c.; No. 2, in whole boxes, 4@50c. Fine Cut Chewing Tobacco, per gross, $6; Plug do. (Goodwin's) in quantities, per gross, $3@35; other brands $14@20. Of Cigars there is a great variety, with an upward tendency in price. In the Money Market, notwithstanding an abundance in the hands of capitalists, loans are effected only to a small extent, and with difficulty. The rates on good security are from 4 to 5 per cent. a month; but in the district of public securities, and of tribes to war estate, there is a great scarcity of safe secury *collateral*. Trade being conducted almost exclusively on the cash principle, such a thing as a business paper offering for discount is hardly known here. The sales by auction for the week just have been light as a general thing, considerably frequently of small lots, and odds and ends. Our daily reports during that time of auction sales, do not furnish any criterion by which to judge of the actual state of the market. There has, however, been some large sales of a part of the cargo of the schooner Sierra Nevada, recently arrived from Coinn. The prices were at a considerable reduction from market rates. On the whole, we think our market has an ample supply of exports of the East, and are not aware that any orders of magnitude are to go by the steamer.

WHIG MEETING IN PHILADELPHIA.—There was a very large meeting of the whig citizens of Philadelphia city and county, in the Chinese Museum there, on the night of the 27th ult. The object of the meeting was, generally, to renew expressions of fullest confidence in the present National Administration, but more specially to pass resolutions declaring strongly for the repeal of so much of the act of the Assembly of the State of Pennsylvania, March 31, 1847, in relation to fugitive slaves, as refuses the use of the prisons for the detention of persons who may be claimed as such, etc.

Several patriotic and eloquent speeches were received with enthusiasm by the meeting, and the resolutions (which we shall notice more at length hereafter,) were adopted unanimously. They will tell on the minds of the Pennsylvania legislators. Hon. Samuel Breck was in the Chair, and there were 60 Vice Presidents.

SOMETHING RICH FOR THE WORLD'S FAIR.—There is now on exhibition in a clothing store in Boston, a beautiful specimen of the handiwork of an Indian girl, fifteen years old, in the form of a splendidly wrought "Sioux Saddle." This is said to be an exquisite piece of workmanship, and is to be sent to the World's Fair.

The Boston Transcript says that the "Sioux Saddle" appears magnificent enough for the royalty of "enlightened civilization," rather than as a mere trapping of some lord of the forest.

"THE LIGHT, FANTASTIC TOE."—Count Korponay, the "great original" of the Polka—whilom the most peaceful and popular teacher of the "polite art" in the cities of the Southwest, and who afterwards girt on his armor in command of a company, and gave the Mexicans a piece of his "gentility"—has just received a grand complimentary ball from his pupils in Philadelphia, and their parents. Success to the Count!—ah! we had almost forgotten—success to *Colonel* Korponay. He has been promoted, and is a Count no longer.

Mairie de la Nouvelle-Orleans,
LE 1 MARS, 1851.

CONFORMEMENT à une résolution passée par le Conseil de la Municipalité No. Deux a sa séance du 25 février, 1851, avis est par le présent donné que dans moins de dix jours à dater de la première publication de cet avis, le Conseil de la 2me Municipalité mettra à exécution les ameliorations dont il est question dans la dite résolution, savoir: le percement de la rue de Côté sud du Marché Annunciation, depuis le point où elle se termine du Côté ouest du du Marché Annunciation à travers la rue Tchoupitoulas en ligne droite sur une largeur de 6 pieds 11½ pouces depuis la continuation de la ligne sud de la dite rue d'après l'acte du 8 avril, 1833, reglant le percement des rues, etc., à la Nouvelle-Orléans, et de l'acte amendant le susdit, approuvé le 2 mai, 1847.

mh10 A. D. CROSSMAN, Maire.

STEAMBOATS OFFERED FOR SALE.—The undersigned will receive sealed written proposals until 12 M. of Tuesday, the 18th inst., for the United States Steamboats, as they now lie at the New Orleans Barracks, viz: the MONMOUTH, low-pressure; the PLANTER, high pressure—for each separately, to be addressed, "Proposals for the Steamboat Monmouth," or "Planter," as the case may be. They can be examined by persons wishing to bid. The privilege is reserved of rejecting all bids.

Terms—Cash before delivery

mh10 1d T. F. HUNT, D. Gr. M. Gen.

LONDON AND DUBLIN PORTER—Just landing, pints and quarts, in packages of six dozen each, for sale by JOHN TOOLE, 25 Bank Place.

Arrivals at Principal Hotels....March 9.

VERANDA....E S Amas, E L Carer, Fla; S M Pettibone, Jas G Robertson, J O Cummings, Jr, W G Davis, W Torrens, Ala; E B M Hale, J H Cable, Ga; M Bell, J J Sorrels, G W Hudson, M Weisner, W Steelman and lady, L S King, N C; D D Watson and lady, F Brunson, Texas; M Whitlock, S C; Mr Price and lady, Englandd; Mr Hutchinson and lady, Miss; Dr E W Hearne, R I; J R Williams and lady, Miss Dougnan, G A Hearn and son, Tenn; Dr W C Pindrup, F F Phillips, Ohio; L Rose, J P Price, Mo; E Hutchings and lady, Mr Ludlow and lady, Miss Hamilton, N Y; C M Reed and lady, Ky; Washington Tanner, Richd Gordon, Sam N Fair, La; J E Minor, G M Lessing, S F Spriggs, Canada; R J Haughman, U S N; Robert Cooke and lady, Miss McKee, W H Douglass, N G Gold, J Barnett, H W White, J O Saunders, S Rhine, La; Peter Smith, The Kahl, J M Day, J H McFall, Tuscaloosa; Gholson, John L Clay, Miss; F McGinger and lady, Ark; J H Tennersen, Saml Evans, Alvin Smith.

BANKS ARCADE....C Bailey, J A Carson, M McFarland, H Gaff, Ky; J A Allen, M P Stillman, L H Anderson, M T Johnson, J C Mann, H Parker, C R Scarborough, D H Southwick, F A Rind, Texas; D J Elder, S Brown, S L Hahn, A Frankenbarter, L Mayo, W H Gaulder, J P Hall, Ala; J A Wells, A J Brown, S S Ford, E Pope, J P Barnes, J Rogers, S T Randall, Miss; G S Hancock, N O; S H Sprouse, J Price, W Burgess, Ala; J T Heinhorn, Ark; Cap Smoker, sumner Lotens, G W Russell, Alexandria; G Dicks, K G Waddy, Tenn; C Van S Isaacowen, H Van Hoven, New York; T W Scott, S F Smith, W D McGhee, Ky; J S Mabry, Ga; S J Jones, Ala; J B Bird, Shreveport.

WAVERLY HOUSE....R W Henry, Ky; W H Cobb, Texas; G W Dodson and lady, W P Owings, Wm S Rowan, J W Tucker, M Watkins, B S Thomas, W McWilliams, W Winterhead, La; James Walker, Philad; Mr Hopkins, T W Jones, A C Baine, Mrs Allen, Mississippi.

WESTERN VERANDA....John Cring, Mt Bleeting, Ills; Dr Bert and lady, Eton, Ark; Henry Hamelin, Jefferson, Texas; W C Wolf, Pa; H Rawley, Cin; Jeff Stanley, Ind; S Ferguson, N York; A T Stokes, Miss; Geo S Myers, Miss E Myers, Ark.

Died:

On Sunday evening, of consumption, JAMES HARRINGTON, long a resident of this city, aged 25 years.

☞ His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence on Calliope, between Harmony and White streets, this MONDAY EVENING, at 4 o'clock.

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 favors 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 D Crossman,	Charles Cassin,	Henry Burr,
John L Lewis,	J D'Arcy,	Thomas H Poole,
John E Caldwell,	J W Young,	S G Rusk,
Joseph Genois,	E Dewey,	Charles Whiting,
Samuel Jackson,	W H Stack,	James Brooks,
S B Lee,	C Chandler,	C H Koon,
Edward McGovern,	George Clark,	L Hewlings,
Dr McIlhenny,	J M Vandergrift,	Thomas Baily,
Wm Mott,	John Adams,	Colonel Wheel,
George H Williams,	Joseph Eiter,	Harry Hooks,
	William Stetson, and others.	

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 one of my life.

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

The interest which you have manifested in my behalf, has more than twofold repaid me. It would, however, be ungrateful in 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 gentleman, your grateful servant,

DAN RICE.

mh8 td

**A CARD.