Amusements—This Evening.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—Guy Mannering—Kill or Cure—Hercules, King of Clubs.

PLACIDE'S VARIETIES.—The Husband of My Heart—Dance—Betsy Baker—Buy It, Dear.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—The Youthful Queen—Ballad—The Four Sisters—Ballad—Kate O'Brien.

DAN RICE'S CIRCUS.—Equestrian entertainments.

Auction Sales—This Day.

J. B. BLACHE & Co. will sell, at half past 10 o'clock, at 96 Gravier street—Furniture and Domestic Dry Goods.

BYRNE, HYDE & Co. will sell, at half past 10 o'clock, at 51 Magazine street—Groceries, Provisions and Liquors.....Also, Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Hats and Caps.

WM. F. SCOTT will sell at half past 10 o'clock, at 87 Camp street—Furniture, Mattresses, Tapestry, etc.

J. L. TAYLOR & Co. will sell, at 11½ o'clock, at 21 Chartres street—Watches.

F. H. PETITJEAN will sell at 10 o'clock, at No. 8 Canal Dry Goods, by catalogue; also, Damaged Goods.

D. of T.—Meeting This Afternoon.

MAGNOLIA UNION No. 8, Daughters of Temperance, meets at half past 3 o'clock, at Temperance Hall, No. 95 St. Charles street.

The Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL
Of the Council of the Second Municipality.

NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 11, 1851.

"BEYOND MONTGOMERY."—Yesterday morning we had the assurance that the mail had failed beyond Montgomery, Ala.

See First and Fourth Pages.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY.—It will be seen by reference to the advertisement of the Dean of the Faculty, in another column, that the annual Commencement will take place this day at 12 o'clock, at the University. The public are invited.

The steamer "Lenora" will resume her regular trips on Wednesday the 12th inst., leaving the Lake end of the Pontchartrain Railroad on the arrival of the 10 o'clock, A. M., cars. No freight will be received till Wednesday morning.

DISASTERS AT SEA.—Capt. Clarke, of the ship Empire, arrived yesterday from Waterford, via St. Thomas, reports the ships Mississippi, Marmonia, Ann Augusta and Lady Parington, at St. Thomas, repairing, having lost spars, sails, etc., bound to the United States with emigrants. Saw the ship Indian Queen, from Liverpool for Boston, with loss of topmasts, topgallant-masts, jib-boom, etc. Also several other vessels, unknown, with loss of spars, sails, etc.

DE BOW'S COMMERCIAL REVIEW, for March.

This number contains several valuable essays—especially those on Georgia and Turkey. The Editor publishes an address delivered by him before a literary society in Charleston. He has, with much prudence, condensed all the objectionable portion in the close. But we are surprised that a sensible man like the Editor should utter such nonsense as this: "The eyes of the world are upon her (Carolina) now!" Pshaw! did the editor ever read Pickwick? Let him recal the "Eatonville Independent," and leave such phrases for the home consumption. At any rate, he has no right to make his commercial and western subscribers pay for such balderdash. The article on the present condition of Turkey, is extremely valuable and interesting. The Biography of William Gregg, which accompanies an engraving, is worth more than all the Carolina lectures on political economy. Mr. Gregg is a watchmaker, who has invested his large fortune, amassed by his industry and skill, in cotton manufacture. He is the originator and builder of the Graniteville Cotton Factory, "which turns out daily 12,000 yards of cloth, and gives employment to 900 persons, who formerly enjoyed but scanty means of procuring food and clothing, and less for educating their children, but have now comfortable homes—the means of making an honest livelihood—of educating their children free of expense—and of worshipping God in the churches of their choice." We would rather have that sentence engraved on the tomb-stone of a friend, than to have it said, This man was the great apostle of Nullification. To our notion, Wm. Gregg, the silversmith, is the noblest man of South Carolina. The sound of the loom and shuttle at Graniteville, is the most effectual manifesto of Southern Independence.

BATON ROUGE GAZETTE OR REALITIES.—By the politeness of the clerk of the steamer "Patrick Henry," we have the Baton Rouge Gazette of Saturday last. This number of the Gazette contains many interesting articles about Jenny Lind, the Sons of Temperance, Mysterious Knockings, Boston Outrages, etc.; but as we coursed over them we must confess that our eye still lingered on the following paragraph, which the editor had temptingly displayed in his first column.

"*Louisiana State Bank—Branch at Baton Rouge.*—A very business-like answer to Mr. Gayarre's articles, came to this town the other day from New Orleans, in the shape of a number of square boxes, the whole containing forty-five thousand dollars in specie. Gentlemen, if you do not like go d bank paper, walk up to the counter of the Branch of the Louisiana State Bank at Baton Rouge, and get the 'tin.'"

THE ST. CHARLES.—Mr. Bishop, the admired vocalist, has his benefit to-night, and offers an attractive bill in the melo-dramatic line.

THE AMERICAN.—To-night, Mademoiselle Durat has her benefit. She has been one of the main supporters of the establishment during the season, and deserves a full house from its friends.

PLACIDE'S.—This house continues to be filled. In light comedy, farces, etc., the company is unsurpassed; and the public know it.

STEAMER GENERAL SCOTT.—The officers of this first-class steamer furnished us, yesterday, with files of Cincinnati papers to the 3d, and Louisville papers to the 4th instant.

CLOTHING AND DRY GOODS SALE.—The particular attention of buyers is called to the catalogue sale of dry goods and clothing to take place this day, at ten o'clock, at F. H. Petitjean's auction room, No. 8 Canal street.

PACKAGE SALE OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.—The attention of the city and country trade is particularly called to the package sale of seasonable dry goods, which will take place this day at half past 10 o'clock, A. M., at the store of Messrs. McDowell, Mills & Co., No. 96 Gravier street, through J. B. Blache & Co., auctioneers. Sale positive, and terms liberal.

THE TROT to-day will undoubtedly attract a crowd to the Metairie Course. Two such well known *fast* nags as *Lady Suffolk* and *Lady Jane* seldom come together in this part of the country, and handled, too, by such experienced and well known whips as Albert Conklin and Warren Peabody. The old "grey mare" is, we are informed by Mr Ellis, doing well, having recovered from the ill effects of her long journey, and will no doubt show something like old Long Island time. The bay mare will have no time for skips. The recent improvements render this one of the fine st tracks in the world, and the fine weather of late will no doubt enable the timers to get low down in the thirties. All the world and his wife will be there.

UPPER RIVERS.—Under the head of telegraphic dispatches, and elsewhere in this paper, will be found latest accounts of the stage of water in the Ohio and Upper Mississippi.

At Louisville, we learn by the Journal of the 4th instant, the Ohio river had fallen a foot, and was still receding slowly. The weather was cold, clear and bracing.

Latest from the Upper Mississippi.—On the morning of the 2d instant, the river opposite St. Louis commenced falling, and at night had receded six inches.

A telegraphic dispatch, received at St. Louis, from Galena, dated 28th ult., reports the river still closed by ice in that quarter.

TOBACCO.—At Nashville, for the week ending on the 1st instant, the sales of tobacco amounted to 150 hhds., prices ranging from $4 00 to $9 30, a decline of $1 00 per hundred on all descriptions. At Clarksville the sales were 92 hhds., at prices ranging from $2 25 to $10 40. The Lynchburg Virginian, of the 22d ult., says of that market: 24 hhds. logs, inspected the past week, sold from $3 00 to $9 30. The deliveries of loose tobacco have been large, averaging 30,000 to 35,000 lbs. daily, much of it very inferior, and delivered in bad condition, consequently sold low.

The following is a list of the passengers by the steamship Pampero, Lieut. W. W. Hunter, commanding, which left yesterday at 8 o'clock, A. M., for Chagres:

Mrs Bogardus, Mrs McDougall and child, Mrs H Wells & Mr E Wells, Mr Pat Vizard, Miss Vizard, W H Wilson, Thos Perry, W H Voigant, A Carson, L Rich, H Tyler, J A Fersan, W F Byrt, J Vincent, J Roberts, J Mitchel, M Bauer, F Baker, J Verun, J Harris, J Johns, J Skinner, J Simmons, C A Krause, Mr C A Krause, J A Carter, J Halstead, J Halstead, jr., R Vanvlear, T Woolhead, James Woolhead, J Haling, T Tembridge, W Williamson, C Hobsed, J Finney, S A Spencer, T Brown, J Galbraith, W Galbraith, J Bowan—and 29 in the steerage.

CHURCH BURNT.—A telegraphic dispatch to the Charleston Courier, dated March 2, states that St. Thomas' Episcopal Church, in Broadway, New York, was entirely destroyed by fire on the night of the 1st inst. Loss estimated at $50,000.

The Fillibusters.

Now that the trials are over, the press can with propriety discuss the conduct of the Judiciary and the Federal Executive. In the first place, we rejoice that a case was not made out to the satisfaction of the three juries to whom the accusation has been submitted. It is impossible in this country to punish men for lending their aid to the cause of human freedom, To Greece and Poland, money and men were given without any censure. In the city of Boston, a set of standards for Poland was carried through the streets, with all the pomp of a military pageant, the troops of the U. States forming a part of the procession. If we mistake not, contributions were taken up in the New England churches for the Greeks. Hundreds, if not thousands, of Americans went to the relief of their countrymen in Texas. It is true, that in this city prosecutions were attempted, but failed in the case of Texas. Before convictions can be had, all the facts must be proved beyond a shadow of a doubt.

The act of 1818, while it is in accordance with the law of nations, is in conflict with the nature of our institutions. The monarchies of Europe have laid down as a principle of public law, that one nation shall not permit expeditions to be fitted out within its limits against another nation with whom it is at peace. This is intended to prevent nations from interfering either in the foreign or civil wars of each other. But how is it carried out? When Hungary attempted to secede from the Austrian Empire, Russia went much further than to permit the fitting out of expeditions—it sent its armies to take part in the civil war. So, too, with the difficulties between Denmark and the Duchies. If the despotisms may disregard this principle of public law, why may not republics imitate their example? We say, repeal this statute, and leave the subject where Russia and Austria place it. They disregard the principle when absolutism is jeopardized. Let us do so likewise when republicanism is in danger.

While, however, the statute remains, it is the duty of the Government to enforce its provisions.

We regret to perceive an attempt made to create political capital out of the ordinary administration of law. The Delta considers the dismissal of the Cuban indicaments as a triumph over the Administration. Let us look into this matter.

The Grand Jury of the Federal Court are drawn precisely in the same manner as those of the State. The names are selected by lot, from a list which embraces the citizens liable to do jury duty. The Grand Jury is composed of respectable citizens, of every shade of political and religious opinion. These persons, act under a solemn oath to present no man for envy, hatred or malice—and to leave no one unpresented for love, fear, affection or hope of reward—but to take cognizance of all such matters as shall be given them in charge. The charge of the Judge informs them that it is their duty to inquire into what offences have been committed against the laws, and if probable cause is shown, to find bills against the supposed offenders. A Grand Jury thus empaneled, sworn and charged, presented indictments against Mr. Henderson and several other persons. Was the Administration responsible for this finding? The District Attorney proceeded in those, just as in all other cases. He caused warrants to issue, and all were arrested. One of them was put on trial, and three juries were unable to agree on a verdict. After this evidence of the impossibility to obtain a verdict, he has exercised a discretionary power vested in him, and dismissed all the indictments. But the Delta and the secession papers of the South, have had a great deal to say about the persecution of Gen. Quitman. We have always thought it the peculiar boast of this country, that no man was *above* the law. We have been taught to believe that all men were equal in personal privileges and responsibility. But we now are taught our error.

In old times there were places of sanctuary, where offenders from justice fled for protection. These places in London were crowded by thieves, bullies, and other desperadoes, until the nuisance was abated by act of Parliament. In this country, it would seem, by this new doctrine, that the office of Governor is such a sanctuary. A man who holds this office is not amenable to the criminal law of the land. So long as the people of one State choose to elect him their Governor, he is not liable to answer to the offended laws of another State, or of the United States. This is democratic principle!

This not found in the catechism we were taught. That old-fashioned primer contains no personal or official privileges. It makes every man responsible for his actions, and does not utter a single word to countenance the assumption that the office of Governor is a place of sanctuary.

What had the Administration to do with these prosecutions? It was a matter of notoriety that an expedition had been fitted out at this point, which invaded Cuba—was defeated and returned. Many of the persons known to have been in that expedition were arrested here. The strength of the bar was retained in the defence. At least a dozen distinguished lawyers appeared for the accused. It was physically impossible for one man to conduct the prosecutions against so great a number of persons and counsel. The District Attorney applied for additional counsel, and one gentleman was assigned him.

But there was persecution in the arrest of Gov. Quitman. Had not that gentleman already avowed his innocence, and expressed his willingness to stand his trial after his term of office had expired? Now let us assume all this to be so. If the word of one man is to be taken, both as to his innocence, and to his meeting the accusation at some convenient time, why should not the word of every other accused person be received? Here again comes up this regard for *persons*. The District Attorney would have paltered with his oath had he made any distinction.

"Twill be recorded for a precedent,
And many an error, by the same example,
Will rush into the State—It must not be."

The District Attorney treated the *Governor*, just as he would the plain *Mister*. We shall on all occasions condemn the attempt to establish the odious personal privileges of monarchical Governments. We shall, within our limited sphere, denounce this attempt to create personal exemptions. A Governor is no more in the eye of the law, than the humblest citizen.

The Grand Jury, acting under their oaths, and on such evidence as established as *probable* cause, found bills against several individuals for fitting out the Cuba expedition. The District Attorney caused them to be arrested *without distinction of persons*. One has been tried and not acquitted—nor convicted. The District Attorney, exercising his judgment, has dismissed the prosecutions. Here ends the matter. We cannot discover any particular zeal manifested by the Administration. We presume the President will give the same attention to the Boston cases, and to all others involving important national consequences.

We cannot close this article without asking the Delta for information on a single point. The Delta, of May 26th, 1850, published the various proclamations of Gen. Lopez. The address to the Liberating Army of Cuba, contains the following significant sentence:

"There you leave behind you untold thousands, eager to tread in your glorious track, *under the lead of one of the most eminent chiefs of the unparalleled Mexican campaign.*"

Will the Delta inform us who is this most *eminent chief* of the Mexican war? Gen. Lopez had just been paying a visit to Natchez, and probably had admired those Alvarado guns.

THE ANTIQUITY OF THE WATER CURE.—

"The sea removes
Each taint of evil from the human race."
(*Euripides.*

Woodhull, in the notes to his translation, quotes Barnes:

"It is reported that Euripides formerly travelled with Plato into Egypt, where he fell sick, and the priests cured him by bathing in the sea, which gave rise to this poetical encomium on the virtue of its waters."

SILVER COIN.—The Philadelphia Ledger of the 27th ult., says the silver trade in coin is less active than it has been, and the premium paid for it in gold nearly one per cent. less than a fortnight ago. Three and a half per cent. has been freely paid for new American halves—now, two and a quarter and two and a half are about current rates. The article is becoming daily much more current in our small retail trade, and now passes comparatively free from hand to hand. Old and worn American halves and quarters command not more than one per cent. premium, a price hardly worth the trouble of saving them up for sale.

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.—In Henry the Seventh's time they spelt laughing in the following ingenious manner—"la wzheyage." What would the professors of phonography say to that?

A Valuable Library.

At the last meeting of the School Directors, Mr. Jennings introduced a resolution, in regard to the purchase of an extensive and admirably selected library, now for sale in this city. The owner has been for many years collecting the books, which are the most valuable editions. The library consists of the standard works in all of the modern languages, except the Italian. They are offered at a very low price, and on a credit. The owner is unwilling to dispose of them by piece-meal, as he wishes the collection to remain. We find a beautiful description of a library in Martyria:

"The library was a spacious chamber, and solemn, as all libraries ought to be, since they are next to churches in holiness, serious thought being but a minor kind of worship. And as to sacred associations, there are some libraries which abound in more, than a Catholic church possesses; each recess therein containing, not indeed the sculptured image of a saint, but some thing nobler still, his very spirit—his works, thoughts, religions, prayers, and, as in St. Augustine's case, his confessions even. Probably no painting hangs there of St. George's fight with the dragon; but the *Novum Organum Scientiarum* is there, with Lord Bacon's portrait, commemorative of a still more glorious victory. Memorials are also there; not indeed of such common men as have expelled demons out of a few of their neighbors, by the help of objurgation and holy water; but of philosophers, who have exorcised whole nations, and who, by the agony and sweat of their brain, have purified from evil spirits, some wide regions of human thought. Those books—what prolonged and racking thought some of them have cost, rewarded in not a few instances, with most thankless exile! That unfinished volume is indeed the spirit of its author; into its noble pages he transferred his life, for he expired at the desk—a gem in the Island! Martyrs and confessors! There is not a day in the three hundred and sixty-five of the literary calendar, but has one or more such.

"There was once a Christian custom, in some churches, to place a library above the porch; it might have been appropriately placed there, since it is only through thought that man can draw nigh to the Deity; and since to worship right, man must think aright. Assuredly the atmosphere of books is nigh in sanctity to that of a temple; for a studious life is priest-like."

THE LYCEUM.—The lectures on Chemistry, by Dr. Smith, were closed last night. He treated of the metals, particularly phosphorus, sodium, potassium, silicon and aluminum, whose oxides are so familiarly known as soda, potash, flint and clay. The experiments with the sodium and potassium were exceedingly curious and brilliant. These two metals are lighter than water, and ignite when brought in contact with it. He threw small pieces in water—they at once inflamed, and circled round the vessel, floating on the surface. He placed the sodium on a lump of ice, and it at once burst into a brilliant flame. We regret that not more interest has been manifested in this instructive course. Persons competent to judge, award to Dr. Smith great attainments in science. We are happy to learn that he intends to establish himself here as a man of science, and prosecute the studies and pursuits which belong to this department of knowledge, as a profession. Too few men devote themselves to science in this country. There is room for laborers in this neglected, but useful and interesting department.

From Havana.

By the arrival of the steamship Ohio, we are placed in possession of our files of Havana papers up to the 6th March, inclusive. With the exception of the great fire at Matanzas, we find in them little of importance.

MATANZAS—*Destructive Conflagration.*—On the morning of the 23d February, a most destructive fire occurred in Matanzas, which laid in ruins a large portion of that town. It was first discovered in the large warehouses of Messrs. Bayley & Co. The building was filled with combustibles, which were thrown from the house into the river Yumuri, in the hope of preventing the extension of the fire. But all efforts were in vain, and in a short time it had assumed a sufficiently serious appearance to warrant the Governor in ordering out the troops. Notwithstanding the great effort of these companies, and the energy and activity of the authorities, many houses were destroyed. The fire burned some four hours before it was got under control. Many persons were injured, and among others several of the soldiers. This was the second fire that had occurred during the week; the first, however, did but little damage. It will be remembered by many of our readers, that Matanzas was but a few years since nearly destroyed by a similar event, which reduced many of its wealthiest merchants to beggary. The papers speak in the highest terms of the conduct of the Governor. We have met with no estimate of the loss, but from all that is said, it must have been very great. The only sufferers we find particularly mentioned, are S. Bayley & Co., Rosique, Hernandez & Cantalias; but the papers do not pretend to give a list. It was supposed that one-fourth of the city would be laid in ruins; but the exertions of the people saved many houses that were long threatened with destruction.

La Aurora, in asking aid for the sufferers, concludes by the following appeal:

"Matanzas, that is renowned for its generosity, that has just passed through a terrible catastrophe, that acknowledges that it is indebted for the safety of the remainder of the city to the heroism of those that stayed the devouring element, will give a helping hand to those who unquestionably have a right to claim their aid, charity, is now more than a sentiment that merely touches the heart. It is a most sacred debt."

In Santi Spiritus, the cholera was still raging at last accounts. Two hundred and eighty-seven persons had fallen victims to it.

THE HIBERNIA.—The *Diario* says this beautiful vessel that has arrived at our port in need of repairs, has been thoroughly refitted and put in good order in our Arsenal. This gratifies us for two reasons—first, in showing the activity of our authorities on a subject of such importance; and secondly, at finding that among us is the ability to undertake and successfully accomplish a work of such magnitude. The Hibernia will leave for Cadiz on the 15th day of this month.

The new Captain-General seems to be very popular in Havana, and is really very active and energetic. We notice many improvements that he is making every where, but more particularly in the police department.

All the papers are complaining of the unusual dullness of business; nor is this confined to Havana, the like complaints are made all over the Island.

THEATRICALS.—"Robert le Diable," after having been rehearsed for almost a month, was to have been performed on last Thursday, at the Tacon Theatre. Its performance seemed to be waited for with much anxiety.

The Ravels are still appearing before crowded houses.

Lucia di Lammermoor was being performed with much success.

The Carnival seems to have been passed with merry amusements. We notice that a number of masquerade and other balls had been given. The principal pleasure seems, however, to have been derived from that enlightened species of exhibition, the bull-fight. We observe that the last was given on a Sunday, as also was a ball for a charitable purpose.

Louisiana Interior.

RED, BLACK AND OUACHITA RIVERS.—The Western Democrat (Alexandria, Red River, La) looks with gloomy forebodings on the recent heavy rise of the waters. At one point, near the Rapides Parish line, below Dunn's Bayou, the river had broken through its levee, and inundated a considerable portion of the Bayou Bœuff lands, while Bayou Sandy, just below Alexandria, had admitted the water to the plantations near it, and the commons in the rear of the town were submerged. In front of the town, for some days previous to the 5th inst., the rise had ranged from six to twelve inches in twenty-four hours, and was then closing up with the front levee.

Good news had been received there from above. A fall of eight inches at Shreveport, and a corresponding fall for one hundred miles above and below that point had occurred; but below Alexandria, all accounts were disheartening. The Mississippi high, and backing Red River up, Little River over its banks, and Black and Ouachita rivers rising alarmingly fast. All seemed to threaten a repetition of the gloomy scenes of '49.

Later from Shreveport.—By the steamer Caddo, which left Shreveport on Thursday last, we have intelligence that another rise in Red River had been felt there, and below. On the night of the 5th, the water rose four inches; on the 6th, it was still rising.

A "PROSTRATED" EDITOR.—The editor of the Liberator, Boston, was "prostrated by illness" when Shadrach was rescued, but he was able to "dictate" a column, in which President Fillmore is compared to Nero—considers Hayman an angel of light, compared with Webster—and represents Henry Clay as "just ready to have both body and soul cast into hell!" The "prostrated" editor regrets he has "so little power of expression to convey the emotions that fill his breast." When restored to health, this most amiable editor will probably "free his mind" with some degree of severity. [Louisville Courier.

The British and Foreign Bible Society have had space granted to them in the Crystal Palace, to exhibit Bibles in one hundred and fifty different languages.

Correspondence of the Crescent.

MOUNT LEBANON, LA., Feb. 25, 1851.

Eds. Crescent.—When I came here, thirteen years ago, the face of the country presented one vast unbroken wilderness—the sight of a white man being of rare occurrence, excepting now and then we would fall in company with a squatter who had become tired, or perhaps disgusted with a civilized life, and had sought this, then retired spot, to spend the remainder of his days in peace and quiet, among the numerous wild animals that roved in the woods. I have witnessed all the improvements, however small they may have been, and rest assured they have been considerable in a comparative point of view. The first year after we came here it was a very difficult matter to get provisions sufficient to keep soul and body together—our common food being venison, and occasionally a piece of "bar meat," which was kept for Sundays, always—our common bread being (what was then, and is now, and ever will be, familiarly known to those who experienced it.) hoe hominy. Since that day, however, the country has undergone a very great change. Extensive farms and comfortable dwellings now grace the traveller's eye, and smoke-houses and pantries are always stored with something palatable, sufficiently so to alleviate hunger. We have here quite a retired, social, and pleasant little village situated in the Parish of Bienville, and in the heart of the South Carolina settlement—"so well described by Senator Downs"—in which place I have resided for the last ten years, witnessing all its fluctuations in common with that of the country. We have here two physicians, both competent and successful practitioners—"knowing all the ropes in their professional line of business," both social, clever, and as hospitable fellows as ever spurred a wholebone stick, or twisted a moustache; and I hope, not wishing the community any harm, that both may make a little oil that, "than the Moon can smile." A good school is kept up here, as it is a well selected spot, there being no local causes for disease of any kind—the society is generally good, children plenty, cotton high, and what is to prevent a teacher from having "a prime showing?" Why, nothing but laziness, the Devil of all diseases, to which healthy men fall victims—"and sorry to state, it has a clear bill of sale for me," as clerk in lumber.

We have one Baptist Church here, containing one hundred and seventy-five members, and two as good preachers "as ever turned the corner of a potato patch." Seriously, they are smart men, men not to be surpassed in any section of the country in point of intelligence, general information, or I might say, in other words, truthfully, not surpassed in theology, with all its diversified ramifications. Their names, probably, it would not be out of place to give—Bayles and Clemons, the latter the pastor of the Church, and the former a citizen among us. The influence of such men in society is a matter of no small consideration to any community.

We have two mercantile houses, Mr. Taudy A. Key, and Messrs. Rogers, Gibbs & Co., both houses doing a good business, but upon the abominable credit system, which system does finely, if the result is not similar to the fellow in winding up his watch, who made a mistake and instead of winding it up wound himself up, but didn't discover the error until next day, when he found he could go "on tick" no longer. I hope, and believe, better success will attend our merchants here, as they conduct their business in a very judicious manner; and have been engaged in business a considerable length of time, and know very well how many days make a yard, and how many ounces a pound. That kind of men is not hard to find in newly settled countries, as they are generally settled up by men who are in pursuit of wealth, some of them so sharp, "their shadows would cut a dog in two."

Our village contains some twelve families; all are well informed, and keep themselves so upon the principal topics of the day, with the aid of the Crescent, and among them are to be found some as social fellows as ever turned a glass solo't. They frequently chase and revive the circle with the young 'uns by giving them social parties, at which time all amusements are allowed, except "dancing all night till broad daylight, and go home with the girls in the morning." I came very near not saying any thing about the girls—"the Lord have mercy!"—their "bonnie blue 'e ns"—their tiny feet and hands—their blushing cheeks—their ivory teeth—their exquisite form.—but I will go more into detail another time, as I am filled with ecstacy thinking of them.

In my next, I will give you a more general sketch of the neighboring country, and not confine it altogether to this place. I am, very respectfully, yours, DIALOG.

LOCAL MATTERS.

FIRE.—About twelve o'clock, on Sunday night last, a fire was discovered in a two story brick building on Old Levee street, between Cascalvo and Mandeville streets, Third Municipality. The building was occupied by Charles Hoffman as a shoe store, who left the premises about eight o'clock in the evening, with the intention, as he stated, of going to the St. Charles Theatre. It was stated in Recorder Canonge's Court, however, that he was seen about the place several different times during the night previous to the fire. Several arrests have been made on the charge of setting fire to the building. Another house, adjoining Hoffman's, was destroyed before the fire was subdued. It was occupied by Peter Sling, as a boarding-house. Hoffman was insured for $1500.

INQUEST.—An inquest was yesterday held on the body of a man named James Hunt, an Irishman by birth, aged about twenty-four years, who died in the Charity Hospital from a fracture of the skull, caused either by a fall or a blow. It is supposed that the deceased received a blow, and an affidavit has been made in the case.

CHARGES OF ARSON.—No less than three cases of arson came up for examination before Recorder Caldwell yesterday. No good proof was adduced for substantiating either charge, and they were all dismissed.

Three cases of stabbing also came up, and were fixed for examination.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—The docket of this Court was called yesterday, and cases were fixed for trial. The case of J. C. Cowes, charged with smuggling segars, comes off to-day.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—The District Attorney, yesterday, filed a large number of informations, and several prisoners were arraigned. George Boyce was tried and found guilty of larceny.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—A German named Young attempted to commit suicide yesterday, in Chartres street. He fired a pistol against his skull, but failed in killing himself, as the ball glanced. Disappointed love, we believe, was the cause.

FIRST MUNICIPALITY COUNCIL.—This body met last evening. Recorder Genois in the chair. A message was received from the Mayor, relative to certain claims. It was referred to the Judiciary Committee. Another message was received from the Mayor, stating that the Meat Marks had been seized in a suit against the Municipality, brought by John Hurley. The matter was referred, and Mr. Clarke then offered a preamble and resolutions, providing that the Council shall petition the General Council, at its next meeting, to reduce the present rates of wharfage. The matter was laid on the table subject to call.

A communication was received from the Secretary of Council of Municipality No. Two, transmitting a resolution of said Council, asking that the other Councils of the city and Lafayette should appoint a committee to confer with a committee of said Council, in regard to pauperage. Referred. A communication was received from the Comptroller, stating that E. Reiffel, Collector of Levee Dues, had not complied with the law, and that he owes between two and three thousand dollars to the Municipality.

The Council then proceeded to fix the places of opening the polls for the next Municipal Election.

The Council soon after adjourned.

RECORDER CALDWELL'S COURT.—The pickings of the police for Saturday and Sunday, were brought before the Recorder yesterday morning, and the variety was extensive. All ages and colors were represented, and all sorts of charges were made.

P. R. Boylan, Mary Skane, and Ellen Boylan, were brought up for making a terrific onslaught on watchman Gerbig, with a view and intent of cutting his thread of life short off. The affair occurred about three o'clock on the morning of the 9th, on Foucher street. Gerbig does not state that he ever had any difficulty with the parties previous to the transaction, and he says that there was no provocation on his part. Boylan's weapon was a huge brand sword. All the accused were sent before the First District Court.

C. S. Osgood was called to answer the charge of purloining a globe lamp and several small articles, from on board the brig Mazalgonne. Mr. Osgood was of the opinion that he did n't do any such thing; but according to the showing of Mr. Chamberlin, he did; and he was therefore sent before the First District Court.

Mrs. Gross was called up on the charge of grossly abusing and beating Ellen Grumble. Mrs. Grumble told an exceedingly savage story, which was almost word by word disputed by Mrs. Gross. The latter was, however, sent before the First District Court.

Edward McKeon was charged with stealing a plank belonging to Messrs. Graham, Martin, McLaughlin and Davis, contractors for repairing the wharves. Edward drives a dray and he said that some man gave him the plank to haul up town. He could not, however, tell who the man was, or where he was going to take it. The Recorder remarked that the affair was a small one, but similar occurrences happened altogether too often, and he thought it incumbent on him to make an example; he would therefore send the accused before the First District Court.

Robert McBeth had two men and a woman brought up on the charge of assaulting and beating him, and robbing him McBeth told a long story in reference to a large number of things, which he saw most positively, but which no one else saw. The Recorder decided that although McBeth might have seen the ghosts of a large number of individuals, no one else heard any thing about them. He therefore dismissed the case.

Manuel Coya was examined and sent before the First District Court, on a charge of perjury. The case was examined before, and the Recorder determined to send it down; but finally postponed it, in order to give the accused the benefit of a witness who was not present on the first occasion.

Jim Crow and George Brown were brought up on the charge of stealing the $12,880 loan on board the steamer Pocahontas. No one appeared against them, and they were discharged. The Recorder remarked that the absence of all the persons who owned the money was unaccountable to him. The affidavit was made by Henry Jones, and the officers have not seen him since. It certainly does seem strange that so large an amount of money should have been lost, and solicite exertion made to recover it or detect the thieves.

RECORDER GENOIS' COURT.—A considerable amount of business was transacted in this court yesterday.

Antonia Garcia was brought up on the charge of inserting his digits into the pockets of Charles D. Duffy, with a view and intent of extracting any small change that might be found therein. Mr. D. was seated on a bench in St. Philip street, and Mr. Garcia came and sat down beside him. Mr. Garcia, accidentally of course, got his hands into the wrong pocket, and Mr. D. accidentally caught him at it. He seized him and called for the watch, when accidentally both parties were arrested, and Mr. Duffy had the misfortune to find a lodging in the Watch-house for the night. Garcia was sent before the First District Court, and Duffy was let out.

Thomas McCoy also has a propensity for picking pockets, (he can't help it we suppose) and he tried his hand on Alfred King. Mr. K. caught him at the operation, and him arrested, and he was also sent before the First District Court for trial.

An individual, calling himself Augustus White, was charged with being a vagrant, by Captain Youmans; and as a vagrant, he was sent before the First District Court.

John Johnson was charged with a similar offence, and he was served in a similar manner. He thought it was very hard; but the law was clear, and John now goes to "durance vile."

Mr. L. Masseras stole a bag of peas, and he was brought up for the same. The peas were not worth much, but the accused was decided to be no better than he should be, and he was sent before the First District Court, for trial, as a vagrant.

Theatrical and Musical Intelligence.

MOBILE.—Mr. Charles Burke, comedian, is filling an engagement. The accomplished Mrs. Field has put forth a bill for a benefit there, tonight. It is expected that her numerous friends will respond liberally to the invitation.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—At Jackson Hall, Madame Anna Bishop, accompanied by the celebrated basso, Signor Norvelli, and Mr. Bayley, of Cornet-a-piston fame, is giving a few grand concerts. At National Hall, Miss Davenport is concluding a brilliant engagement, in which she has been well supported by Mr. Fenno. At the New National Hall, Sir William Don is "*the ton.*"

ST. LOUIS.—At Bates' Theatre, Miss Julia Vallee, M'me Oceana, Miss Coad, Misses Raymond, R. Malone Raymond, Mr. Booth, Mr. Flemming, and a host of others, are doing well, and making money for the establishment. S. Q. Stokes's Amphitheatre is also flourishing.

CINCINNATI.—Madame Buschelle, who succeeded admirrbly in several concerts in New York, lately, and has been pronounced an *artiste* of high ability, with a full, rich and flexible voice, combining deep feeling with rare execution, is attracting large audiences at the Melodeon in Cincinnati. Miss Stopet, a pianist of much excellence, accompanies her. At the National Theatre, Murdoch is *enacting Shakespeare* with distinguished success. He is ably sustained by the acting of Mrs. Potter.

NEW YORK.—Mr. Wheatley, one of the best actors in the country in his line, is about to withdraw from the stage, for mercantile life in New York. Miss Julia Bennett is the bright particular star at the "Broadway Theatre," where every mouth is filled with her praise, and every lip is full of conversation about her extraordinay beauty. Yankee Locke is at the National. "The World's Fair" is winning a world of applause at Burton's.

PHILADELPHIA.—Conner received a Grand Complimentary Benefit at the Arch street Theatre on the 4th inst. Collins, the "Irish Gentleman," is attracting large audiences to the Walnut.

BALTIMORE.—M'me Teresa Parodi, the prima donna from Her Majesty's Theatre, London, who lately fainted while the audience were giving vent to their rapture in New York, is advertised to give two Grand Concerts. These are positively her last appearance prior to her departure for the South. Yankee Sillsbee is at the Baltimore Museum.

Arrivals at Principal Hotels, March 10.

BANKS ARCADE.....J B Bell, Bienerport; J R Vineyard, Va; D S Farley, R S Haley, Ark; Wm H Carson, S Dobbs, La; Wm B Donaghey, Miss; D W Dunbar, A D Hutchings, Texas; Wm Sanders, Maryland; H M Thompson, Kentucky; R Cocke, M D Ficke, Miss; W D Ferry, J D Merendes, Texas; J M Hudson.

WAVERLY HOUSE.....G W Winans, J C Casey, Miss; H W Vickers, Miss; A Vickers and servt, Miss; W W Morris, A J Tanner, J S King, Texas; R Lassiter, R Pinnice, Mrs Bunce, Miss Bunce, Miss Farnsworth, La; Mr Fitzpatrick, Mrs Fitzpatrick and sons, Pot Orleans; F M Reynolds, Ohio.

WESTERN VERANDA.....H Clicher, Ky; John Davidson, Mobile, Wis; M Larimer, Pa; Austin Rigby, La; James Meiss Sr, Miss Meiss, Natchez; Geo Meiss, Janet Neilson, Missouri.

Died:

On Tuesday morning, the 10th inst., at 2 o'clock, CORNELIUS PAULDING, aged 79 years, and for the last 40 years a resident of this city.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend his Funeral, from his late residence, on New Levee street, between Louisa and Gaiennie streets, at 4 o'clock, THIS AFTERNOON.

University of Louisiana.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—The Annual Commencement of this Institution will take place at the University, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock; and the public are respectfully invited.

mh11 GUERNSEY & NOTT, M. D., Dean.

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