Amusements—This Evening.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—Un Reve—Le Fils de L'Alcalde—The Artful Dodger.

PLACIDE'S VARIETIES.—Musical Extravaganza—The Welsh Girl—Divertissement—Trumpeter's Wedding—Forrester and his Seven Gifted Servants.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—A Wife's First Lesson—Divertissements—Love in All Corners—My Little Assistant.

DAN RICE'S CIRCUS.—Equestrian entertainments.

MEMNON HALL.—General Tom Thumb.

Auction Sales—This Day.

SUPPE, HYDE & CO. will sell, at half-past 10 o'clock, at 57 Magazine street—Groceries, Provisions and Liquors.....

WM. P. SCOTT will sell at half past 10 o'clock, at 87 Camp street—Furniture, Carpets, etc.

F. H. PETITJEAN will sell at 10 o'clock, at No. 8 Canal street—Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, by catalogue.

S. of T....Meetings This Evening.

WASHINGTON Division, No. 5, in their new hall, Josephine street, between Prytania and Bouneau streets, Lafayette at half-past 7 o'clock.

CRYSTAL FOUNT Division, No. 4, at Crystal Fount Hall, No. 228 Tchoupitoulas street, at half-past 7 o'clock.

Daughters of Temperance.

CLEMENCE Union, No. 5, at No. 8, Marigny Buildings, Third Municipality, every Thursday, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

The Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL
of the Council of the Second Municipality.

NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 13, 1851.

The mail due yesterday morning, failed beyond Montgomery, Alabama.

FROM VERA CRUZ.—The steamship Fanny, Capt. McCerren, arrived at a late hour last night, from Vera Cruz, 26th ult., via Brazos St. Jago. By the courtesy of the officers of the boat, we have received Vera Cruz and Brownsville (Texas) papers, but we find nothing of interest in them. The Fanny brings the following amounts of specie: $54,000 to Cramer & Co.; $42,000, O. Klemm; $28,467, J. Burnside & Co.; $14,000, H. A. Rathbone; $10,620, J. Lareau; $6,760, Schmidt & Co.; $13,050, P. B. Phelps & Co.; $4,250, Cisson & Vles; $3,000, R. D. Blossman; $2,000, J. M. Caballero; $525, Gildemeester & Co., and $500 to A. Gandolfo—total, $179,172: also, $1,452 in gold dust, to J. W. Zacharie.

The schooner Mary Ellen, at this port from Tampico, brought $19,622 specie; and the steamer Missouri, from St. Louis, $10,000 gold.

STEALING NEWSPAPERS.—We have been exceedingly annoyed of late by complaints from many of our subscribers, that they fail to get their papers, and both they and ourselves have felt disposed to believe that the fault rested in the negligence of our carriers. The carriers stoutly denied it, and, so ingenuously, that we could not but give them credence. The mystery was yesterday morning solved, by a police-officer bringing to our office several copies of the Crescent, which he had taken from a boy who he detected stealing them from under doors, as soon as they were placed there by the carrier. The boy arrested was well laden with copies of all the morning papers. He afterwards detected the second in the same act, but he was too fleet for the officer's best speed. There is, doubtless, a large and well organized band of these little ruffians, who make their living by this species of pilfering; and it is to be hoped that they will, henceforward, be closely watched by the day police, and, for the slightest offence of that nature, be taken into custody and committed to jail. A few such examples, rigorously followed by condign punishment, will put a stop to the practice, and save the feelings of both publishers and readers a vast amount of annoyance and mortification.

THE MEDICAL SOCIETY.—Dr. Cartwright read a lecture on the diseases of negroes. Dr. Barton's lecture was postponed, for want of time, to this evening. We shall endeavor to give an abstract of his lecture, which, from its subject—The Vital Statistics of Louisiana—must attract general attention.

PUBLIC CHARITIES.—An article in the True Delta of Tuesday morning, under this head, might lead some of our citizens to infer that the financial affairs of that noble institution, the Charity Hospital, were so conducted that the public could not ascertain their true state. The following paragraph is the one to which we refer:

"But in relation to the financial affairs of the Hospital, we could give no information, although, doubtless, every thing is most judiciously and faithfully conducted; yet, as no such regular publication of these matters is made, it would appear as if a change in this respect was needed; say, to the extent of a regular account for every quarter of the year."

If the True Delta had taken the trouble to examine, it could easily have learned the exact position of the finances of the Institution, as a balance sheet is submitted at the end of each month to the Finance Committee of the Board of Directors, and a full account is published at the end of each year. We are in possession of the returns of several years, which have been submitted to the Legislature, and to which we shall again refer.

See First and Fourth Pages.

HARPER'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE FOR MARCH.—Harper's Monthly Magazine for March, contains its one hundred and fifty pages of beautifully printed and illustrated matter, selected with taste. One feature of the work is admirable. Each number contains one of the standard poems of the language. This month has Thomson's Spring. The Charleston papers advise their readers not to purchase it, as it is edited by an abolitionist. We wonder if the Charleston editors ascertain the politics of their cooks? Harper's Monthly is the cheapest and best periodical ever published in the world. For sale at Steel's and Morgan's.

THE INTERNATIONAL FOR MARCH.—We had scarcely penned the compliment to Harpers' New Monthly, when Morgan sent us the last International. Really, they must share the compliment between them. A reader who has both of these before him, is in as bad a "fix" as *Captain Macheath* in the "Beggar's Opera," when making love to *Polly Peachum* and *Lucy Lockitt*—

"How happy could I be with either,
Were t'other dear charmer away."

But, as in this instance, it is lawful to enjoy both, we recommend the investment of the half dollar which purchases three hundred pages of reading.

PICTORIAL FIELD BOOK OF THE REVOLUTION, by B. J. Lossing. Harper & Brothers, No. 11.

This number describes and illustrates the Battles of Lexington, Concord and Charlestown. It is filled with curious details, not only of Boston politics, but it explains the divisions of party in London. The work continues to increase in value and interest. It is a capital book for the younger members of families. For sale at Morgan's.

DRY GOODS SALE.—F. H. Petitjean will sell this day, at 10 o'clock, at his auction room, No. 8 Canal street, upwards of 270 packages and lots of seasonable dry goods, to which sale we call the particular attention of city and country buyers.

RIVER FAVORS.—The Bulletin No. 2 favored us yesterday with Memphis papers of Saturday last.

The steamer Missouri has brought us full files of St. Louis papers of a late date.

THE ST. CHARLES.—The Ballet troupe proved an attraction. The dancing of M'lle Franck is extremely light and graceful, and as modest as the nature of the one will permit. We commend her dancing, in this particular, to others of her profession.

Miss Ludlum, a favorite of the American, appeared for the first time in the St. Charles.

Placide seems to feel the absence of Jenny Lind less than any place of amusement. So long as he sticks to the acting of farces and comedies his audiences are delighted. Holland, Chippendale, Bass and Mrs. Howard, will always draw.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—*Benefit of McKean.*—Among the numerous professionals who are so frequently before the public for benefits, we know of none more deserving than Mr. McKean, who is well and favorably known to the habitues of Placide's Varieties, last season, and to the patrons of the Amer can the present season. Mr. McKean is a talented member of his profession, and we know of no one who labors harder to please the public. His benefit takes place at the American this evening, and a number of volunteers will appear on the occasion; among them, the fascinating M'lle Baron. We trust that the friends of Mc., and we know he has many, will rally on his behalf to-night.

OHIO RIVER.—We publish the following from the Louisville Courier of the 6th inst., although telegraphic news as to the river higher up, of a later date, have been received:

"Last evening there was thirteen feet water on the falls, and the river falling fast. During the previous twenty-four hours the river receded forty inches. The weather yesterday was windy and cloudy.

"There were scant eight feet water in the channel at Pittsburg, and falling. At Cincinnati the river has fallen two feet.

"The Fleetwood reports the Mississippi in good navigable order, and the Missouri river falling from Brunswick down."

Officers of the Second Municipality.

It will be remembered, by those of our readers who take an interest in the affairs of this Municipality, that last spring the new administration appointed a committee to examine the books in the offices of the Comptroller and Treasurer. A competent accountant was employed to give them a thorough examination. He has spent several months in this labor, and his reports are now on file. He pays the highest compliment to the correctness of the books, and to the perfection of the system of book-keeping adopted in the offices. Not a dollar has been found incorrectly entered, during the administration of "the most lawless party who ever held power."

But we learn that there is in the Treasurer's office a certain account book, for the memorable year 1846, which has about one-third taken out, and its place supplied by paper of a different kind. The new entries do not quite fill the paper thus interleaved, and several pages have black lines drawn across them. This is the new mode of natying knots and *balancing books*. It is really a curiosity in its way, and ought to be seen by all men who think we ought to go back to the good old times of '46.

The examination of the accountant has proved another fact—the consideration of the debt due the City Bank. He has spread in a separate book, the history of this debt, and shown that it originated in *cash* advanced by the Bank to pay the interest on the Municipality bonds, and the current expenses.

A more complete vindication was never made out. For fourteen years the books have been kept with perspicuity and correctness, except *one year*, and then the friends of the Delta had the books and finances. Repudiation and interpolation were the order of the day.

We are surprised that the Delta has not taken any notice of this important report, which is such a voucher for the correctness of the official conduct of the Comptroller and Treasurer.

We refer our readers to the letter of Mr. Featherston'h, the accountant—a gentleman well known in this city as an accomplished book-keeper. The history of the Bank debt fills a roll of paper several yards in length. We hope the Council will not make us print it.

The Western Trade.

The Philadelphia and Baltimore papers are discussing to which city the trade of the West shall be appropriated, and contending earnestly, and with some acrimony, for their respective interests. Within a year the railroad connecting these cities with the Ohio, at different points, will be completed. These competitors agree in one respect, that Cincinnati is to be the nave whence these train-bearing spokes are to radiate in various directions, all which, according to their theory, is to conduce to the benefit of one of these commercial rivals. The object in this instance is certainly worthy the contest. Competition is always beneficial to the public; and while we view the enterprise as most laudable, and believe both will have a large share of success, we cannot look on with indifference, or come to the conclusion that the results will coincide with the views of our Atlantic countrymen. We, in this region, may have a word to say in the division of the spoils, and perhaps maintain our claim to the lion's share, which has so long been here distributed.

True it is, the Atlantic coast is nearer the European mart for the products of the West. It is, however, but recently that a demand for these has there existed, and this has been caused by unusual casualties, probably of temporary effect. It must ever be fluctuating with seasons of scarcity, or abundance, and capricious according to political speculations.

There is a vast region upon, and connected with, the Gulf of Mexico, which, in addition to present consumption, will ere long require the products of the West in exchange for its sugar and cotton. This will be a more stable market than the transatlantic, with much greater facility of intercourse. Whether these roads to the Ohio and Mississippi will take the products near these lines, to or from the river, is a problem which time only can solve, and upon which there will be different opinions.

Nothing, however, is more certain than the diversion of the trade of the so-called West from its accustomed channel and depot, unless counteracted by facilities that will continue and perpetuate it. It was, therefore, with some satisfaction that we make the subjoined extract from the Cleveland Herald, though it may dampen a little the Baltimore and Philadelphia absorbing schemes.

The road alluded to, will be the first connecting the Mississippi river and Atlantic coast. The capitalists mentioned are well known in this community, as distinguished for energy, intelligence and wealth.

Our neighbors in Alabama have the start of us, in the attempt to connect Mobile with the Illinois Central Railroad. Of the progress of the road to the river opposite Cairo, its resources, and when we may possibly see its completion, we are not informed.

It is not, however, hazarding much to assert that the advantages of the great artery of the West, are yet within the control of New Orleans, if its citizens will awake from their Rip Van Winkle slumber.

"Mr. R. Schuyler's plan for the great Central Railroad from Cairo to Chicago and Galena, based on the land grant made by Congress last session, has been approved by both Houses of the Illinois Legislature, and a charter has been passed authorizing the building of the road by a company of New York and Boston capitalists, among which are Messrs. Robert Schuyler, Gov. Griswold, Gouverneur Morris, Jonathan Sturgis, Thos. Ludlow, and John F. A. Sanford, of the city of New York, and David Neil, Franklin Haven, and Robert Rantoul, Jr., of Boston."

Spring Trade of St. Louis.

The St. Louis Republican of the 5th inst., notices indications, all around, of the commencement of the spring trade. In all places that rise rapidly from small towns, to flourishing and wealthy cities, the entire change in the face of business—the many partitions of trade whereby every one confines himself to the sale of some one or other class of articles—strike the old settler with astonishment; with as much astonishment as he feels when contemplating the accumulated industry and capital, the nucleus of which he first recognized in an *omnium gatherum* or two, near to "the landing;" where all articles of trade or traffic, within the purview of commerce or the means of these *original wholesale* storekeepers were huddled together for sale. He sees before him rows of magnificent buildings and ponderous U. S. stores, and then calls to his mind's eye the shanties where trade was done without regard to tariffs, custom-houses, or kindred innovations. What a contrast! The Republican gives its readers the benefit of this observation, which may be received as a grateful stimulus to the opening spring trade. We feel pleasure in now publishing it, as no merchants in the world have done more to merit confidence than those of St. Louis, who have in recent years struggled under and survived afflictions severe enough to overwhelm ordinary enterprise.

While the Republican congratulates its fellow citizens and neighbors, on many of the St. Louis merchants now being their own importers, we are glad to see it state that every vessel arriving there from New Orleans, is heavily freighted with merchandise.

"In nothing is a change of business more remarkable than in the division of trade. Formerly, a dry goods merchant was expected to keep every article in the catalogue of a man's or woman's wants: now, however, business is so adjusted as to confine each trader within his legitimate sphere, and bills are made accordingly. The stocks of our dry goods merchants are rapidly filling up. So it is with the dealers in fancy goods, the silk houses, the China and queensware stores, the clothing establishments, drug stores, grocery, liquor and wine houses, the boot, shoe, and hat stores, the furnishing stores, the iron houses, jewelry and watch establishments, the stationery and book stores, the hardware houses, saddlery stores, cotton yarn manufactories, and the home manufacturing houses of every kind. The productions of this latter class are innumerable.

"Many of our merchants, now, are their own importers. This is particularly the case with the dry goods, silk, hardware, queens and china ware, and wines and liquor houses. They have for this reason all the advantages of Eastern importing houses, and their reputation in the European markets enables them to purchase on quite as favorable terms."

A bill was passed by the late General Assembly of Florida, abolishing the law which gave half pilotage for speaking vessels bound into Key West, and other ports in the State, which do not take a pilot.

The Daily Delta on British Politics.

"If ignorance is bliss, 'tis folly to be wise."

To the Editors of the Daily Crescent:

SIRS: The above line is so truly applicable to the subject upon which I am about to write, that I cannot resist the impulse which compels me to use it, and I would recommend it to the reasonful consideration of the political Judge of the Daily Delta, before he again attempts to enlighten the sovereign people upon the subject of the resignation of the British Ministry, as even to give a probable reason why Lord John Russell has resigned the important trust which was confided to his keeping by the British nation. The loss of 30 or 40 Catholic votes in the Commons of England would not frighten such a man as Russell, and the probability of a coalition between the factions, at the head of which are Cobden and Hume, with the old Tory party, are as likely as that the sun will salute the moon, and join in the diurnal motion it makes round our planet; or as that the political judgment of the Delta's Judge should possess the wisdom, discernment, and deep-sighted penetration of a second Daniel. What a monstrous idea! Lord John Russell scared at thirty Catholic votes, and at the possible chance of a miracle being performed to overcome the greatest improbability of the age—the union of extreme liberal and extreme Tory factions in England! He that has withstood the defeat of his ministry on a similar time; he who has seen, session, after session, his ministerial measures bow in deep and humiliating submission to the proud majority of the Commons, and to the arrogant assumption of the Lords, and yet has not resigned office, but has worked on in the energy of his soul, guiding the helm of State amidst all the storms that have assailed it; knows no fear from so meagre a cause as the loss of thirty Catholic votes.

Impelled by the force of public opinion, and backed by more than three-fourths of the people of England, he applied to Parliament for leave to bring in a bill to make all the acts of the Catholic Bishops in their official capacity illegal, and to declare any property bequeathed to them for the Roman Catholic Church, forfeited to the crown; and his application, apparently so unjust and tyrannical, was granted by a majority of nearly one-half of the 656 members who compose the Commons in England, and all this within the short space of about ten or twelve days from the time of his resignation, yet the oracle of Poydras street, makes Lord John Russell resign because the whigs were in a minority. The fact is, that he has always been a friend to gradual progress, even in the face of the finality rothers he was charged with entertaining after the passing of the Reform Bill, and not liking to re-enact a part of the old test-acts which oppressed Roman Catholics so heavily before their repeal in 1829, he has retired from office, to preserve the purity of principle against the bigoted enthusiasm of a whole people, and to give place to an administration more suited to the blind and rampant no Popery faction, which has so suddenly arisen in the country. In the private councils of Downing street, he wished to pass less arbitrary measures than those proposed, but failed, and he took the first opportunity to throw up a position which entitled his views to the first consideration, when he found his colleagues unable to think and act unanimously.

When men appear in the political arena in any part of the world, and by their firmness, confidence, and statesmanlike chalk out for themselves a name upon the broad canvass of history, it is important that a correct idea of their character should be promulgated, if their actions are at all criticised, so that people may judge properly of the cause of their great movements, and to this end I wish to correct your dignified contemporary, and to tell him that it was not the fear of a unity of factions, or the loss of thirty Roman Catholic votes which made Lord John Russell give up, but a desire to avoid receding in the path of freedom, and striking a blow at the religious liberty of his country.

Notes of Travel in Northern Louisiana.

MOUNT LEBANON—MINDEN.

MOUNT LEBANON, February 26, 1851.

Eds. Crescent.—Left the mouth of Red River on the 12th instant, during a very hard rain—took passage on the new Latona—found her crowded with passengers, and loaded down with freight. Met a rise of eight or ten feet in the Red River near the mouth of Black River—the Mississippi being low, the current was assuredly most from Alexandria into the mouth. On our way up, the boat took a sheer on the pilot, and ran up to a dead tree, near two feet in diameter, broke it off just above the water's edge—took it aboard and passed on. In this affair, the boat was but slightly injured—her jackstaff was broken into four pieces, and her upper guards slightened a little. There were two buggies and a jack on the bow, but strange as it may appear, neither sustained any damage. The tree was broken off by running in contact with the derrick.

It turned suddenly cold on the morning of the 15th—the wind blew very cold with light spots of snow. At Grand Ecore I went up on the high bluff that overlooks the town and picked up a few specimens of minerals. They are a continuation of the same kind as found at Harrisonburg and on Catahoula Lake. They are in all the Northwestern Parishes in this State.

I have procured some pretty fair specimens of iron ore in this Parish, which I design bringing down. There are some very good chalybeate springs in this region, one of the best within half a mile of this place. There are other springs with other mineral and medicinal qualities. This Parish is filling up very fast. There have some sixteen or seventeen hundred persons moved into it within the last twelve months, some one thousand or twelve hundred slaves included. Lake Bistineau, and the Bayou Dugdumnoy, have received the largest additions. Sparta, the capital of the Parish, is a pleasant town, steadily increasing in wealth and population. It is beautifully situated on a level plain, with sandy soil, with never-failing springs in abundance, and near enough for the citizens to use. The forests are lofty and sweet-bay groves near by, which gives the place at all seasons a green and spring-like appearance. They have a fine female school in the place.

A tremendous gale swept over the northern portion of Claiborne Parish on the 15th instant—blowing down houses, barns and fences. It blew down a tree on the dwelling of a Mrs. Wells, killing her instantly, and wounding her son. There was not a building left standing on her place save the gin-house.

Some fifteen or twenty men left this Parish a few days past for Cuba, or some other "sea port town." They may be bound for the golden hills and valleys of the far west, or on some buffalo hunt, but I am inclined to think they are of the order of the "Owl Owls," that is, the "Owls are that are."

A division of the Sons of Temperance in this place had a fine celebration and procession on the anniversary Birth-day of the immortal Washington. The division was formed at their Lodge, and moved in procession to the Baptist Church, where a splendid banner was presented to the Division by a young lady of the place, accompanied by a very neat, elegant and appropriate speech. Some one succeeded by the Son, who received it for his Division in an eloquent and feeling speech. After which, was presented a large and appropriate Bible, by another young lady of Mount Lebanon, which was also accompanied by a very appropriate address. She was also responded to by the Son who received the sacred and invaluable treasure, as representative of his Division. Rev. Mr. Bayless then followed in an eloquent and powerful speech in favor of the cause of Temperance and the Order of the Sons. At the conclusion of which, the congregation moved to a shelter near by, under which a sumptuous and bountiful repast was spread for all. Although the day was wet with occasional showers, yet a goodly number collected to enjoy the feast for the mind, the body and the eyes. The day passed off with much satisfaction to all concerned, and did great credit to the town, the day they designed to honor and perpetuate, and to the noble and philanthropic cause they have espoused. The flag, Bible, and dinner, were given by the ladies of Mount Lebanon and vicinity.

This pretty, healthy and pleasant village, continues to improve, and bids fair to rise to be one of our most important towns in Upper Louisiana. First class male and female seminaries are now in contemplation of erection in this village. I expect to see them soon reared and well sustained. There are men in and near the place who have the will, public spirit, and means, to carry them into effect. The healthy and central position, and the growing and rapidly increasing importance of the surrounding country, demand a strong and united effort of the people of this town to establish large and permanent schools of a high order.

There has been a great deal of bad, rainy weather, for two or three weeks last past.

The bayous are kept constantly up, so that it has been, and is still, difficult to get to some points.

There were short crops of corn in this section last year, and about half crops of cotton.

Corn is now worth $1 per bushel, and scarce at that all through the Parish.

The Spring is rather backward so far, but the farmers are making active exertions for another crop.

MINDEN, March 4, 1851.

I arrived in this rural and beautiful town last evening. It is one of the healthiest and prettiest places in the Southern country. It now contains some eight hundred inhabitants, and is steadily improving. It is one of the best business points in the Northern part of Louisiana. It contains two very good churches, one large hotel, one printing press, one foundry, one shop for the manufactory of gin stands, furniture, etc.; twelve or thirteen stores, some doing a very large business, and many other shops for the manufactory of the various utensils used in farming, cooking, etc. It is a neat, cleanly place, and is never troubled with mud. It is also an excellent point for the education of youth.

Minden is bound to rise in importance, for many reasons. It is a very desirable point for the wealthy, in the sickly parts of the State, to spend their summers. It is fast becoming a manufacturing town, and is now second to none, save Shreveport, in point of wealth, numbers, etc., in the North of the State. There are now two steamers lying at the landing, and one left here day before yesterday.

Red River has overflown its banks in many places, and is still rising fast. Many plantations between Campte and Shreveport are entirely under. It is feared there will be another large overflow. They have cause for such fears, as there has been floods of rain in this region lately. The small streams have all been "booming." There was a very pretty snow storm here on the last day of February. It came down by fitful showers all the forenoon of that day. It cleared away in the evening, and on the morning of the first, we had a heavy frost and ice nearly a quarter of an inch thick. There were frosts and freezes for three mornings in succession. It is feared all the peaches and plums that were then in bloom are killed. It is now fair and cool, with a prospect of its continuance.

RAMBLER.

Cotton Circular.

[Per Europa.] LIVERPOOL, Feb. 14, 1851.

Dear Sir: On the eve of the departure of the last steamer some slight symptoms of improvement began to be manifested in our Cotton market, and the opinion was extensively entertained, that for the present, prices had seen the lowest point. The advices which came to hand per the steamer Asia, on the 28th instant, not only checked this tendency towards a revival of demand, but induced a return of that depression and dullness, which has more or less characterized the transactions in Cotton for so many weeks past. Yesterday, a weather feeling was apparent, and speculators took about 1000 bales; much irregularity has, however, existed in values, and the quotations for the week are reduced about ¼d per lb. The stocks of 32,000 bales in the ports, as compared with those of the previous year, is looked upon by many of the trade as confirmatory of the larger consumption. The prominent advices of this class are also again freely promulgated; and although the attention is substantiate the views set forth is so very evidently biased, as to place for little weight with the well informed upon the subject, that speculators, and holders of the Asia's news, remain in some quarters doubt and perplexity. A comparison of the figures, given in circulars from New Orleans, has also unfortunately given some color and character to these extravagant statements, which for ring the present policy of the trade, contribute in no small degree to depress the price of the raw material, and no confidence seemed to be shaken, as a favorable effect is also produced in every branch of the Cotton trade.

Nothing, besides the general condition of the trade in this staple, could more forcibly show the uncertainty and value of accurate information, with regard to the probable extent of the supply, or to see upon any, holding extreme views, the caution that should be used, particularly when the magnitude of the interest is liable to be affected is considered, and especially when such views stand so much opposed to nearly all who venture an opinion on the topic.

Apart from the influence of these conflicting statements, we can only repeat the sentiments conveyed in our late advices—that no previous period has presented a prospect more cheering for a sound and extensive business. The condition of the mass of the people in this country, has rarely been so satisfactory. Labor is abundant, and food of all kinds exceedingly cheap. Money easy of access, and at a moderate rate. Many foreign markets seem capable of taking increased supplies of Goods; and nowhere does it appear that the comparatively high range of prices has so affected in diminishing the actual consumption. Buyers of Goods and Yarn in the Manchester market naturally keep as much aloof as possible; but whenever a parcel considered cheap is presented, it meets with ready purchasers; and it is very evident, that confidence again restored, an extensive business would be transacted, which would, doubtless, result in a market improvement upon present prices.

The sales of Cotton for the week ending yesterday, amounted to 24,700 bales, and consisted of 10 110 bales American; 1320 Brazil, 1750 Egyptian, and 2520 Surats; of these the trade have taken 22,410; speculators, 1290; and Exporters, 100. The import of the week is 15,458 bales. Stock of American Cotton now in this port is 257,000 bales, against 230,000 same time last year; and of all kinds, 449,000, against 510,000. Fair Uplands are quoted 5d.; Fair Mobile, 5¼d.; Fair Orleans, 5¼d.; and Middling Orleans 5¼d. to 5d. per lb. To-day the sales are estimated at 4000 bales, at steady prices, and a better feeling.

The market for Grain and Flour continues to present a dull and inactive aspect, the transactions being only for immediate use, and prices have generally suffered a further decline. American Wheat is quoted 8s. 3d. to 8s. 9d. per 70 pounds; Western Canal Flour, 18s. 6d. to 20s. 0d. per barrel. Indian Corn, Northern Yellow, 29s. 6d. to 30s. 0d.; White, 31s. to 32s.; and Southern Mixed, 29s. to 29s. 6d. per 480 pounds.

Lard has been in good demand, and the stock being in small compass prices are again higher. Good to Fine commands 44s. to 45s. 6d. per cwt.

Beef and Pork are to fair request at former rates. Prime American Mess Beef, 75s. to 80s. per tierce; Prime Mess Pork, 44s. to 46s. per barrel.

We remain, yours, truly and respectfully,
WASHINGTON JACKSON, SONS & CO.

Medical Society of the State of Louisiana.

This scientific body commenced its first session after its organization last year, in the Medical Hall of the University, to hear the reports to be made to it, in pursuance of appointments previously made—Dr. Barton, President, in the Chair. Dr. Wm. P. Hort read a most valuable and elaborate report, "On Medical Education, and the License Law." This learned gentleman took a most extensive view of medical education, as now pursued in Europe and this country—certainly not much to our advantage—showing the great discrepancy as to number, the length of study required, and the preliminary qualifications exacted, at the same time paying a high compliment to the fine talents and great skill of a people that will have *no shackles*—that are determined to reach eminence, notwithstanding the obstacles in their path, but who, the learned gentleman clearly shew, would more easily attain the highest round in the ladder of fame by previously preparing themselves in a proper manner for the obstacles we must all expect to encounter in the rugged path. If the competition in Medical Schools were less for the number of their *sleves*, and more for their qualifications, it would eventuate more to the benefit of the public; and he paid a high compliment to the University of Pennsylvania in lengthening her term of lectures to six months, in accordance with the recommendation of the American Medical Association. The Doctor was opposed to the license law, and mainly, it seemed to us, from the imperfect manner in which its enactments have been carried out.

This first report was received in a most flattering manner, and was unanimously voted to be published by the Council of Administration. We have not witnessed a more scientific and respectable number of our Medical Faculty ever collected together. Representing, as they most worthily do, the whole State, we were proud to see it, and augur great good to our city and State, from their united councils. The spark is lit—the herald has gone forth—Louisiana must soon take the high stand which the science of her intelligent faculty entitles her to.

LOCAL MATTERS.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—This Court was in session a short time yesterday morning. Alexander Edwards, charged with an assault upon a woman, with intent to kill, on board the ship St. Charles, while at sea, was arraigned and his case fixed for trial. The Court appointed C. M. Emerson, Esq., counsel for the accused.

THE CASE OF KRANE *vs.* FISH.—The jury in this case, which we mentioned yesterday as having been tried in the Fifth District Court, rendered a verdict in favor of plaintiff for the full amount claimed, $1,846; no fraud and no damages. Race and Foster for plaintiff, Hunt and Rozier for defendant.

THE LATE HOMICIDE.—Captain Frank Warrington, who was so severely wounded in an affray at the corner of Common and Circus streets, on Monday night last, died on Tuesday night, at the Hospital on Circus street. J. A. Griffith, who was arrested on the charge of committing the act, was taken to see Warrington before he died, and he stated that Griffith was the man who cut him.

The Coroner yesterday held an inquest on the body of the deceased, and some evidence was taken before the jury. It appeared that the deceased, Griffith, Thomas, Y. James, J. Redett, G. W. Patterson, and some others, met about 12 o'clock on Monday night, at the corner of Philippa and Gravier streets. Some hard words passed between Patterson and the deceased, and the lie was given. Griffith acted as a friend to both parties, and settled the matter. They all then went to Moore's Coffee-house, corner of Circus and Common streets, Griffith and the deceased walking arm in arm. They drank at this place, and after remaining some time, Griffith and Redett started to go home. They did not go far, however, when they turned back to aid Warrington about something he had said about Redett. Griffith asked him if he had said so and so, and he replied that what he had said referred to Patterson. Griffith told him he lied, whereupon Warrington struck him, and he made a lunge at the deceased in return. James swears that Griffith stabbed the deceased, and that he saw the knife in his hand before the blow was struck. Redett saw the lunge, but did not see the knife. The deceased was cut across the abdomen, and the entrails cut through in at least a dozen places. There was no possibility of his recovery.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—The court was occupied yesterday with the trials of several persons charged with keeping disorderly balls and tippling houses in the Third Municipality.

Henry Durker was tried first on one count, keeping a disorderly brothel; second count, keeping a disorderly tippling house. The jury was out but a short time, when a verdict of guilty on both counts was returned.

The next trial was that of Fisk and Hase, on two counts—the same as above. A large number of witnesses residing in the neighborhood of their establishment, testified that it was infamous in the extreme, and one of the greatest nuisances that could possibly exist in the community. Indeed, it is strange that it should have been tolerated so long as it has been. Hase was found guilty on the first count, and Fisk on the second. The extreme penalty which can be inflicted by the court, is two years imprisonment and one thousand dollars fine, but under the circumstances, we do not suppose the accused will receive the full extent of the law. Both of the establishments are situated on Elysian Fields street.

On the part of the defence in these cases, testimony was introduced to show that the balls paid a tax to the Charity Hospital, and farther, that they were licensed by the Municipal Council.

Judge Lorne, in his charge to the jury, paid a high tribute to that noble institution, the Charity Hospital, but said that if it depended upon such sources for support, it were better that it were razed to the ground at once, as it were better that the bodies of a thousand men should perish than that the soul of one should be corrupted. As to these places being licensed by the Municipal Council, his Honor said the moral obloquy brought upon the community by them, rested entirely on the men who voted to grant the licenses.

THIRD DISTRICT COURT.—The case of Sarah Conner, colored, *vs.* Pamela Powers and N. Johnson, came up for trial in this court yesterday, but was not concluded. It will be resumed at ten o'clock this morning.

FIFTH DISTRICT COURT—*Succession of John H. Hohnhorst—A Quasi Case.*—In the month of May, 1846, George Nelson filed a petition in the Fifth District Court, praying to be appointed curator in the succession of John H. Hohnhorst, who died in 1846. Petitioner represented that Hohnhorst left no heir at his decease, but that his wife afterwards married one William Eller. Petitioner further alleged that Eller, after taking possession of the property, destroyed and made way with all the moveables—that he afterwards abandoned every thing and left for parts unknown, and that Mrs. Eller subsequently died. Petitioner further represented that there was no heir to the property of the said John H. Hohnhorst, except Anna Caroline Martin, child of Wm. Martin, and his wife Margretha Hohnhorst, sister to the aforesaid J. H. Hohnhorst, deceased, the mother of the aforesaid child being also dead. Petitioner prayed that he be appointed curator.

Nelson was appointed curator, but was never able to collect the rents for the property, at least, to any extent, and the estate remained unsettled.

On the 21st of January last, a man calling himself William Martin, came into court and filed a petition, representing himself as the husband of Margretha Hohnhorst, deceased, produced a certificate of her death, and after due proceedings, was appointed administrator and tutor to the minor Anna Caroline Martin.

A few days since, Mr. Eller turned up, and on going to tenants to whom he two years since rented houses, he found that a Mr. Martin had lately been around on the same business. Mr. E. then went down to the court, and endeavored to ascertain who it was who claimed to be the husband of his wife, and also claimed the property.

The matter remains *in status quo* at present, and we are at a loss to know how the mystery is to be solved.

Powers vs. Florance and the Sheriff.—Plaintiff in this suit, as will be recollected, brings suit for the recovery of a picture of Gen. Taylor and "Old Whitey," painted by him (the plaintiff) and which was in the Armory Hall at the time the effects of Madame Caroline Brooks were sold, and was sold with them by the Sheriff. Plaintiff alleges that the picture was merely loaned to Madame Brooks, and that she had no claim whatever on it.

The evidence was closed yesterday, and the case will be argued to-day. Rozier for plaintiff, A. K. Josephs for defendant.

EXAMINATION OF GRIFFITH.—J. A. Griffith, charged with killing Warrington, was yesterday arraigned before Recorder Caldwell, and his examination fixed for the 18th inst. The wife of the prisoner, a very interesting woman, appeared in court, and her distressed look excited much sympathy.

RECORDER CALDWELL'S COURT.—The dock yesterday morning presented a variegated appearance, being ornamented with sundry gentlemen of the high gamey species, who had most unfortunately worshipped at the shrine of Lucellus, and they fell into the hands of the Charlies. The crowd was large, and the number of prisoners on hail was consequently small.

A German woman with a pink dress, was called up on the charge of assaulting a German woman with a brown dress, and threatening to annihilate her. The brown dress told a humble story, and stated that the pink dress was the most dangerous woman she ever met with. The pink dress denied this statement in toto, and assured the Recorder that she was an innocent and unoffending creature. The brown dress, in the witnesses chair, rejoined, and the pink dress retorted. A storm was rapidly rising, and war to the knife was about breaking out, when both parties were ordered to leave instanter.

John Cassidy was called up for examination on the charge of appropriating a considerable amount of money, belonging to a man with whom he was on a bit of a spree. There was not the slightest evidence to substantiate the charge, and the case was dismissed.

RECORDER GERON'S COURT.—The business in this establishment yesterday was principally confined to disturbers of the peace, cases of assault and battery, and other small potato matters.

Emily Forstall, Louis Lafayette, Armond Bagotier, and M. Edmunds, free people of color, had a great row on Basin street, and were arrested in consequence thereof. They were fined $15 each, and not being able to fork the dimes, they were committed as many days as they were fined dollars.

Several other cases of a similar nature came up, and were disposed of in a similar manner.

SHOCKING MURDER IN MOBILE.—The Mobile papers have accounts of an atrocious murder of a quiet old man, Hernandez, a cigar manufacturer, who had located there a short time ago. The murderers had covertly entered his store late at night, and their determination to commit the murder without any mistake, may be judged from the fact, that when his cries brought passers by into his store to see him weltering in his blood, his body had sixteen wounds, thirteen of which were afterwards pronounced to be mortal.

Three persons have been arrested on suspicion. There is a good deal of romance mixed up with the supposed motives of the murderers. It is said that just before the time of the celebrated "Cuban Expedition," a discovery was made, which involved some of the largest merchants in Havana deeply with the Government—that the Cardenas affair kept the Cuban Government quiet for a time, but more recently it has moved against these wealthy merchants, who aware that the now murdered Hernandez had all their secrets, plied him with money and sent him out of the country; that the Government, however, had located him at Mobile, and intended to have him arrested and re-conveyed to Cuba; on learning which, the parties whose secrets he possessed, sent to Mobile the delegation of assassins who, on Saturday night last, destroyed his evidence *for ever!* All this may be pure Cardenas poetry. We shall see.

The Dartmoor Prisons.

To the Editors of the Crescent:

GENTLEMEN—I noticed an article in your paper of the 10th inst., taken from William & Smith's European Times, giving a description of Dartmoor Prisons as they are now, etc. A mistake in the history of that loathsome place—and as I have seen this once before unwittingly inserted in a former number of your paper, I beg you will permit me to correct it. This account states "that on one occasion there was a revolt among the prisoners, and consequently a massacre." There never was a revolt among the prisoners, but there was a massacre, and that without cause or provocation." I was nearly two years one of those unfortunate prisoners, and will state to you the particulars of that brutal transaction, which are now as fresh in my memory as though they occurred yesterday. It was very soon after we had got news of the full ratification of the treaty of peace. It will be recollected that the treaty was signed at Ghent, on the 24d or 25d of December, 1814, and sanctioned by the British Government immediately on its arrival in London, say about the 25th or 26th, and immediately dispatched to America in the sloop-of-war Favorite, was ratified and returned back to England in the same vessel, late in February, 1815. Now, from this time till the 6th of April, (the day of the massacre,) we were expecting daily to be sent to the States, for we had heard of peace, and supposing the United States agent in London (Beasly) would use all due diligence in sending us home, we were contented with our situation, and no one would have left the prisons if they were open. We had no money, and had as our allowance of provisions was, it was better for us to stay and receive that, than starve on those barren heaths.

About 6 o'clock, on the 6th of April, 1815, the turnke