Amusements — This Evening.

PLACIDE'S VARIETIES.—Sayings and Doings—North and South—Le Bal Costume.

ARMORY HALL.—General Tom Thumb.

Auction Sales — This Day.

F. H. PETITFAIN will sell at 10 o'clock, at No. 8 Canal Clothing and Dry Goods.

SYKES, HUBE & Co. will sell at half-past 10 o'clock, at 34 Magazine street—Groceries, Provisions and Liquors.... At half-past 4, on the Levee, between the Markets—Oranges and Lemons.

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

D. of T....Meeting This Afternoon.

MAGNOLIA UNION No. 3, 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 18, 1851.

See First and Fourth Pages.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.—We have never known a more general turn out or a more enthusiastic celebration of the anniversary of St. Patrick than took place yesterday. The day was most beautiful, and in the morning St. Patrick's Cathedral was thronged with spectators to witness the imposing ceremonies of Pontificial High Mass, which was there performed.

The different societies, some six or seven in number, then formed a procession, and, with bands of music, marched through our principal streets. The display was very interesting, and worthy the occasion.

A PUZZLER.—The Columbia Telegraph does not believe in reciprocity. We frequently publish its leaders, just for the purpose of upsetting them, for they are admirable pins. But it never allows us to talk with its readers. It is very polite to us outside of the door, but they never ask us to walk in. We have been very desirous that the benighted people should be illuminated by the silver light of the Crescent, but the Telegraph wraps their horizon in thick darkness. We hope the Greenville Patriot, like the God of day, will succeed in dispelling this political night. Already appearances betoken the day dawn. "Opposition to separate State action" is the rallying word—it is the first ray of coming light. The phrase is very diplomatic and grandiloquent. It will serve, by its "pomp and glorious circumstance" to cover the retreat of the secessionists, and enable them to take position once more on the Constitution.

The Telegraph proposes for our solution the following problem:

"Given a revolution based on an abstraction, and resulting to the dismemberment of a large and happy empire; to deduce from its history the conclusion that any amount of actual wrong, insults and outrage, should be suffered, rather than a republican league should be changed."

We give it up—it is beyond our power to solve it. But we refer our neighbor to the Census table, as the best expounder. A people who, in half a century, has increased one hundred and sixty-eight per cent., cannot have been very cruelly oppressed.

We have authority for stating that the Treasurer of the Branch Mint, in this city, can now pay deposits of gold bullion, up to No. 143, inclusive.

DEATH OF JOHN WESLEY MONETTE, M. D.—Died at his plantation, "Islington," on Bayou Roundaway, in the Parish of Madison, Louisiana, on the 1st instant, of erysipelas on the brain, Dr. J. W. Monette, the historian of the Valley of the Mississippi.

HON. HOWELL COBB.—This distinguished gentleman arrived in Macon, Ga., in excellent health and spirits, on the evening of the 10th inst. His personal and political friends in that city immediately assembled and tendered him the compliment of a public dinner—a compliment which he accepted. Saturday last was the time designated for the dinner.

FATHER MATHEW.—One of the most beautiful features in the procession yesterday, was the appearance of Father Mathew in a carriage, drawn by four beautiful grey horses. He was an object of much interest and admiration.

LAFAYETTE REPUBLICAN.—We have been pleased to observe the various evidences of success which this ably conducted semi-weekly newspaper, in our sister city, has exhibited for some time past. It is published by Messrs. Henry E. Johnson & Wm. R. Adams, two gentlemen favorably identified with newspaper enterprise and newspaper success in the South. Both of them are sound thinkers and good writers. Mr. Johnson, the senior editor, has written much and ably for the press in this city.

In the Republican of Saturday last, a finely tempered but quite confident article, announces the successful close of the first volume. It seems that the end of its first year finds the Republican ahead of all its able competitors in circulation. Its list goes on increasing. While we desire all success for the Spectator, the Statesman, and the Courier, of Lafayette, we cannot avoid expressing the hope that the Republican, at the end of its second volume, may be able to look back with as much satisfaction as it did on Saturday last.

STEAMBOAT FAVORS.—From the Gen. Worth we have files of late Memphis papers.

The steamer Amaranth has furnished us with St. Louis papers of the 15th.

W. H. BRISBANE.—This half-cracked enthusiast was such an intense South Carolinian a few years ago, that he engaged on one of the Georgia railroads, with the condition of throwing up his employment should his native State require his services. He had to leave his Fourier road in a hurry, went to Paris, was mixed up with some *emeute*, and returned to New York. The Columbia Telegraph now thinks him fit to go on a Presidential ticket with Douglass, Crafts, Shadrack, or any other darkies. The General, it seems, is in favor of the Compromise. This is the damning sin which can never be forgiven. We are glad to find this visionary *right once in his life.*

REPREHENSIBLE.—Under this head the Delta of last evening rends the author of "the communication" in yesterday's Crescent a severe lecture for his abolition tendencies. We can only say, that the writer is a South Carolinian by birth and education, largely interested in slaves, and one who would be among the first to defend the institutions of the South, were they in jeopardy. This continual cry of free soilism and abolitionism, at every squib which scorches any of the Delta's favorite opinions, falls on deaf ears. You must change your scare-crows occasionally, or the saucy-birds will laugh at your effigies. A fertile genius, like that of the Delta, ought to invent something new, if it would protect its green food.

THE LATE OUTRAGE IN BOSTON.—The following is taken from the Baltimore American of the 8th:

"A telegraphic dispatch from Boston, under yesterday's date, says that George J. Curtis, Esq., the United States District Attorney, has published in the Daily Advertiser an article defending his course in regard to the recent mob in that city. He takes the ground that the actors in it had levied war against the United States, and are therefore guilty of treason, and subject to the penalty of death if found guilty by a jury of their country."

UNION MEETING IN MISSISSIPPI.—There was a great rally of the friends of the Union at Jackson, Miss., on the 10th inst. "The day was fine, and a large number of people present." Dr. W. W. New was called to the Chair, and made a few appropriate remarks on the objects of the meeting. Dr. George G. Banks, of Clinton, was appointed Secretary. All the precincts in Hinds county were represented. The proceedings of the meeting were harmonious and cordial, and the nominations for the Convention were made with acclamation. The nominees to the State Convention from Hinds county are W. L. Sharkey, Henry S. Foote and Amos R. Johnston.

NORTH AMERICAN ELECTRIC WASHING FLUID.—This fluid, the best substitute for soap extant, is for sale by Miller, Harris & Waldo, No. 74 Canal street. It possesses washing properties in a remarkable degree, removing, in the ordinary process of washing clothes, the most tenacious stains, and imparting to the fabric, with slight labor, more than ordinary cleanliness. No family should be without it, particularly such as are compelled to economize time for want of servants. It is said to so cleanse pants, put on for years, of dirt, as to give them the hue and freshness of originality.

AUCTION SALE OF DRY GOODS.—F. H. Petitpain will sell this day, at 10 o'clock, at his auction room, No. 8 Canal street. One hundred and twenty packages and lots of very desirable spring and summer goods. Buyers will find it to their advantage to attend said sale.

George McDuffie.

Death has at length relieved this eminent Statesman from a life of severe suffering. Though long delayed, the friendly Genius has at length inhaled the breath, which for so many painful years had supported an irksome life. George McDuffie was one of the most remarkable men who has grown up under the institutions of Carolina. Born in the humblest walk of life, he arose by the force of his talents and industry, to the highest position in his native State. For many years he has been out of public life, and in some measure has shared the fate of all politicians who retire from the arena—dull forgetfulness settles on their names—obscurity rusts their memories.

"Perseverance, dear my lord,
Keeps honor bright. To have done, is to hang
Quite out of fashion, like a rusty mail,
In monument of mockery. Take the int nst way,
For honor travels in a strait so narrow,
Where one but goes abreast. Keep then the path,
For emulation hath a thousand sons,
That one by one pursue. If you give way,
Or bolge aside from the direct forth-right,
Like to an entered tide, they all rush by
And leave you hindmost."

The name of McDuffie, which twenty-five years ago filled the gazettes, has been of late but rarely heard out of Carolina, and he only spoken of as a living dead man. We turn to Niles' Register, (the Pantheon of America,) for his public life. He entered Congress in 1823, being the first session of the eighteenth Congress. He had acquired a national notoriety by his famous duel with Col. Cummin, of Augusta. Unusual publicity had been given to the affair, by the fact that the peace officers had on several occasions broken up their appointments. Mr. McDuffie was seriously wounded—his left arm having been shattered, and the use of it greatly impaired—and the ball entering the body lodged near the spine. It is said that much of his suffering for the last year of his life, was caused by the wound.

But in Congress he soon earned a true reputation, as a bold, original thinker, and impressive orator. In looking over the old volumes of Niles, melancholy takes possession of the mind. How few are now left of those who at that time trod the stage of public life, and those few how changed! Henry Clay was then Speaker. Webster was the member from Boston. Buchanan, Louis McLane, Archer, the Barbours, Randolph, Mangum, Vance, Vinton, Whittlesey, were among the prominent members. The delegation from Louisiana consisted of Brown and Johnson in the Senate, and W. L. Brent in the House. Congress was organized on December first. Mr. McDuffie was placed on the Committee of Ways and Means. On the fifth, he introduced a resolution proposing a change in the Constitution, by which the President and Vice-President should be elected directly by the people. This was a favorite measure in the commencement of his career, and was renewed by him at a subsequent period during the administration of Adams.

At this later period, it was unjustly attributed to hostility to the Adams Administration. The Committee were unable to agree, and he asked their discharge from the consideration of the subject. It called forth much angry feeling from him and Mr. Vance of Ohio; their speeches, though abounding in personalities, were both marked by much power; we shall endeavor to find room for portions of them. Mr. McDuffie, as a debater, was not an all conciliatory; nor was his style softened by a familiarity with the poets. He carried his points—if at all—by rude strength; and belonged to the school of oratory admired by Dr. Johnson: "Oratory is the power of beating down your adversary's arguments, and putting better in their place." He was for many years chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means; as such, he reported bills in favor of internal improvements, and spoke in their support. He was the advocate of "*a system of internal improvements.*" On Jan. 18, 1825, he made a speech on the Cumberland Road, in which he said: "I am for commencing it as soon as we have made our surveys; as soon as we have determined what shall be the *general system*, established for the prosecution of these works." He was one of the leaders of the opposition during the Administration of Adams. He supported Gen. Jackson; but abandoned him at the time of the quarrel between the President and Mr. Calhoun. His most powerful production, was the report in favor of the renewal of the charter of the bank. In that celebrated report he declines to discuss the constitutionality of a bank, as "a postulate no longer open to controversy." He traced back the exercise of such power to the first Congress; and thus spoke of that assembly, and of the Administration of Washington:

"If the concurrence of all the Departments of the Government, at different periods of our history, under every Administration, and during the ascendancy of both the great political parties, into which the country was divided, soon after the adoption of the present Constitution, shall be regarded as having the authority ascribed to such sanctions by the common consent of all well regulated communities, the constitutional power of Congress to incorporate a Bank may be assumed as a postulate no longer open to controversy. In little more than two years after the Government went into operation, and at a period when most of the distinguished members of the Federal Congress were either in the Executive or Legislative Councils, the act incorporating the first Bank of the United States passed both branches of Congress by large majorities, and received the deliberate sanction of President Washington, who had then recently presided over the deliberations of the Convention. The constitutional power of Congress to pass the act of incorporation, was thoroughly investigated, both in the Executive Cabinet and in Congress, under circumstances, in point of time, and in relation to a deliberate decision. There was at that time no organization of political parties, and the question was, therefore, decided by those to whom their knowledge and experience, were peculiarly qualified to decide correctly, and who were entirely free from the influence of that party spirit and prejudice which would justly impair, in the estimation of posterity, the authority of a legislative interpretation of the constitutional charter. No persons can be more competent to give a just construction to the Constitution, than those who had a principal agency in forming it; and no administration can claim a more perfect exemption from all those influences which, sometimes, pervert the judgments even of the most wise and patriotic, than that of the Father of his Country, during the first term of his service.

"Such were the circumstances under which all the branches of the National Legislature solemnly determined that the power of creating a National Bank was vested in Congress by the Constitution. The Bank thus created continued its operations for twenty years, the period for which its charter was granted, during which time public and private credit were raised from a prostrate to a very elevated condition, and the finances of the nation were placed upon the most solid foundation."

He was prominent in the Nullification debates, and was the leader of his party in the House. His last term of service was in the Twenty-third Congress, which terminated March 4, 1835. He was elected Governor of his State, and after one term of service retired into private life, where he passed several years. When Mr. Calhoun accepted the office of Secretary of State, it Tyler's administration, Mr. McDuffie was elected to the Senate. He did not, however, sustain his high reputation. It is a subject of humiliation, that the animal should exert such an influence over the intellectual. Years of pain had not only wasted the strong frame, but had enfeebled the powerful intellect. He was a noble ruin—the fragment of a Colossus. He soon retired from a scene so unsuited to his sinking energies, and returned to his own State, where with Calhoun, he shared the love, admiration, and reverence of the people. During the recent discussions, he lent the influence of his name to the cause of secession.

Mr. McDuffie, like every politician who has neglected to identify himself with some great measure, leaves no enduring memorial of his public service. His fame will be confined to his own State. We hope that some Carolinian will perform the pious task of giving to the world a history of the man, and ha d down some of those speeches which in their day elicited so much applause.

NOTE-ABLE DISCUSSION.—The Montgomery (Alabama) papers are discussing warmly the question whether shin-plasters are a nuisance or not. Already much financial information has been evolved by the parties on both sides. It is believed that "public opinion" (always showing a tendency to shin-plasters) would not be a good juror if this were a question for the courts.

THE STIMULATING INFLUENCE OF RAILROADS. The St. Louis Republican of the 11th notices the arrival in that city, on the 9th, of the Receiver of Public Moneys for the Clinton Land District, with about $17,000, to be deposited in the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States. This is the second time within a few weeks that the same Receiver has arrived there with money on the same account. The Republican says that these money arrivals are owing to the prospect of the establishment of two railroads in that State, probably 500 miles in length, and the desire of the inhabitants of the district to get possession of as much land as they want, while it can be obtained at Congress price. Lines of railroads, according to well considered plans, stimulate enterprise and foster useful husbandry before a foot of iron is placed on them.

HEAVY TAXES.—The city of Buffalo last year paid a tax of over $100,000—being about ten dollars for every man, women and child in the city.

In Russia the candles used in the mines are made of tallow mixed with charcoal dust, or powdered charcoal, which is found to increase the intensity of the light. Let some of our chandlers try the mixture.

New York Correspondence.

OFFICE OF STIMSON & CO.'S EXPRESS, New York, March 7, 1851.

The recent failures of two great firms, and three or four interior banks, are the topics of conversation in Wall street to-day. The expected panic was not so great, however, as to affect the sale of the sixth rate Erie Railroad Bonds, $2,000,000 of which were knocked off at 90 per cent, $3000 at 90½, and $20,000 at 90¾—supposing it to have been a bona fide sale.

The money market is tightening up a little since the failures.

Austins & Spicer (well known to some of your merchants as auctioneers of immense quantities of woolen and cotton goods) were at the "top of the heap" prior to their failure. They lived as high, operated as largely, and had as unlimited credit as the now exploded concern of Sandusky, Sage & Co. had a year ago. Now there are none so poor as to do them reverence. Six months ago they "showed their hands," and satisfied the public of their solvency.

They are mixed up in the failure of Hollister's Bank and the Empire Mills.

The Lewis County Bank, Hamilton Exchange Bank, and Henry Keep's Bank, (all in the interior of the State) were said to have gone, by the Board (of Brokers,) but it is now denied. *Vous verrons.*

It is said, yet contradicted, that their bills were received yesterday, at their usual rates of discount. Isaac Storms, Esq., a retired merchant, is on Austins & Spicer's paper to the amount of $600,000. Unsuccessful California speculations are said to be at the bottom of the trouble.

The "Omnibus war"—as it is denominated—growing out of his Honor the Mayor's revocation of certain omnibus licenses, which he believes to have been obtained of his predecessor by bribery and corruption, has elicited certain affidavits, which, if true, are certainly very discreditable to ex-Mayor Woodhull. The offending omnibus owner is named Bertine. Several witnesses testified that for one cause or another, he had communicated to them in confidence, the enormous profits he realized get, or had got, a license from the (then) Mayor for his new line on condition of giving him $3000 for electioneering purposes.

There are a together more omnibuses on Broadway than are wanted, I should suppose; at least, there are enough to render it almost impassable at times for other vehicles. The drivers "hand up" at the corners of the streets between the Battery and Park, in order to catch a few passengers, and then shoot out the way of drays, etc., emerging from the cross streets; hence the carts and stages get all in a heap, a hundred of them together—wheels locked, and all in a snarl; a condition of things productive of large amounts of hard swearing, blackguarding and shaking of fists.

To prevent these troubles, the Mayor, Mr. Kingsland, has now stationed policemen pretty thickly through Broadway, to hurry up the drivers and keep the current clear. "*Move on! Move on!*" is now a familiar cry in the mouth of these guardians of our liberty. If the drivers show fight (a not uncommon thing, for like "Mose," they "*spoil if they can't force a mouse*" occasionally,) they are overpowered by superior numbers and taken before a magistrate; a policeman, in the meantime, dismissing the passengers, and driving the stage to the stable.

The course of the Mayor is denounced as high-handed, and a vast deal of "public indignation" means up from the "dogeries" and "sewers," but his motto is "*Fiat justitia,*" etc., let justice be done, even though she should be done brown.

Steamship Union, of the new line of New Orleans steamers, sails to-morrow afternoon with Stimson & Co.'s Express Freight, in charge of one of the firm of Adams & Co. The U. S. Mail Steamer Georgia will sail for Havana, New Orleans and Chagres, next Tuesday.

New York is increasing in size rapidly though silently. A splendid freestone block of stores is now finishing in Park Row; a new hotel, to cost $130,000, is going up at the corner of Eleventh street and Broadway; Dey street is to be made ten feet wider, and filled with elegant five story stores; on the south-east head of Wall street an expensive structure is about to be built for the Bank of the Republic; on the corner of Broadway and Liberty street an immense marble block is to go up; $294,000 has been paid for land at the corner of William street and Wall, for a fine edifice; and the Medical University faculty are building a beautiful place for themselves on Fourteenth street, in the Egyptian style.

NEW YORK, March 8, 1851.

GENTLEMEN—For the new and splendid steamship Union, Captain Thomas S. Budd, we send you the subjoined summary of our city news, with the expects (on that it may reach you in advance of the regular mail. The bearer, a partner in Adams & Co's Express, has the charge of our Express freight, specie, gold dust, and valuable parcels. We are in receipt this morning of the greatest arrivals of corn of the season.

The news from San Francisco, to the 1st of February, is not remarkable for its interest. The winter had been mild to that date. Nothing further is said of that *Gulliver Gold Bluff*, where the precious mineral was to turn out by the ton. To dilute upon California news might be superfluous, as you may have already received per Georgia as late news as we have by the North America.

Probably you have received the intelligence of the (Feb. 22) depressing effect on the Liverpool Cotton Market, produced by the resignation of the Ministry, and the chance there is of Lord Stanley's becoming Premier.

The overthrow of the Russell Ministry has created a greater sensation in Wall street than it did at the exit of a Cabinet, and the speculations as to the composition of the new one, were multiplied now up to the sailing of the Pacific. "Grave results," it is said, would follow the retirement of Lord Stanley, and it was hoped that *Sir James Graham* would be made Premier.

The measures against "Papal aggressions," as they call it, are not severe enough to satisfy the zealous State Church men, but will suffice to make the Roman Catholic and Irish members combine against "their persecutors."

The continuance of the obnoxious Income Tax is making the Government more enemies than the partial reduction of the Window Tax made it friends. This was no minor cause of the overthrow of the Russell Cabinet.

Galignani's Messenger, of the 14th of February, contains the announcement of the Assembly on the proposition to give the President, Louis Napoleon, a large sum out of the Public Treasury, to enable him to pay his debts, incurred in giving fêtes and treats at the reviews of the army, and dinner-balls and parties. The proposition was defeated by 120 majority out of 600 votes.

The installation of Mr. Guinness (any relation to your Mr. Guinness?) as the new Mayor of Dublin, was celebrated by a banquet, and a speech from the Lord Lieutenant. Mr Guinness is somewhat famous as a brewer of porter.

The Lord Mayor's banquet has been followed by some exciting political and religious meetings. The proposition to abolish the Lord Lieutenancy is regarded as designed to remove Ireland to the same position it now occupies to England; and though there is no attachment to the office by the people, they dread its abolition as a prelude to the removal of their courts of law, and all other public departments, from Dublin to London.

The preparations for the World's Fair in London, were progressing admirably. The London Times of Feb. 15, has a long and favorable article on the condition of things, present and prospective, in the crystal palace. The number of spectators will be able to pass readily, and without any sense of confusion, from one exhibitor to another; and the more attentive and studious, who go to the crystal palace for the purpose of instruction, will readily appreciate the advantages of a distribution which, like the codification of an unwieldy body of law, simplifies their labor in arriving at the proper means, and lays the results before them in a form unfettered by any drudgery of investigation at the outset. From the forward state of the general arrangements, the public need fear no delay in the time appointed for the opening of the exhibition. In all the classes, with one exception, the preparations are in an advanced state, and nearly all the information that can be obtained, seems to promise a creditable display of our national industry. There is, however, as we have already hinted, one most important department, which appears to be behind-hand, and, unless great exertions are made, much disappointment will ensue. Some time ago, the difficulty of fixing the very extensive machinery, proposed to be exhibited, was pointed out, and, should any considerable delay take place in this portion of the work, there seems too much reason to fear that, in a point where we are confessedly strongest, we may fail. It is to be hoped, therefore, that contributors to this division will use their utmost efforts to be on the ground, and that every nerve will be strained to display advantageously, the mechanical genius of the country. The building is now open for the reception of goods, and yesterday the first arrival from foreign parts took place in the shape of a piece of sculpture from Germany.

There is nothing new in the stock market to-day. Erie R R. bonds sold well on Thursday, but were heavy yesterday. The accounts from California are not very favorable on our market, and the speculators are disappointed.

The course of the Lewis county Bank has been impaired for some time; by its own showing, its specie basis was insignificant compared to its circulation. It is a "safety fund bank;" and its bill holders must wheedle for all that they will get beyond its doors. The three banks, to which I have alluded in another place as having stopped, existed under the general banking law, and the unprincipled bar sufficient scamples to make good their name to the holders.

Capt. Fanshaw, arrived yesterday from Madagascar, reports the English schooner Reliance had been seized by a Portuguese revenue crew, and carried to Mozambique, and fined $2000 for an alleged infraction of the revenue laws.

THE LIND CONCERT IN MEMPHIS.—Thursday, the 13th, having been the day designated for Jenny Lind's concert in Memphis, the auction of tickets was held on the preceding day. Nearly all the seats were disposed of at a premium ranging from fifty cents to twenty dollars. This latter sum was the premium for the "D'Arcy" ticket. Prices of tickets (including premium) averaged seven dollars. There was a postponement. A dispatch from Mr. Barnum at Vicksburg, announced the concert positively for Friday, the 14th. In the meantime, it was offered to refund all moneys paid for tickets on application.

TO CALIFORNIA, BY "THE PLAINS."—It appears by the following that California is rather under par in St. Louis:

For California.—One hundred and thirty nine persons sailed from New York on Wednesday, in the steamer Ohio, for California. The indications are said to be that the emigration will be as great this season as it was last year.

We do not know what may be the indications at New York, or in the East, but we know that nobody in the West talks of going to California. We have not heard of a single company going across the Plains, and if one man goes now where a hundred went last year, we shall be greatly deceived. The intelligence from there within the last six months—the representations of hundreds who have returned in a worse condition, pecuniarily, than when they started, and of the many who have returned in bad health and dying—have satisfied the people that it is much better to stay at home and do well, than to go off on any such wild goose chase. [St. Louis Rep. 11th inst.

"IN OUR MIDST."—This is a "vile phrase." It crept in, apparently, from the Methodist Conventicle, and has been in use but a very short time. No old writer was guilty of it. It should be carefully kept out from all good company. "In the midst of us" is the proper expression. PERITAS.

Is not the phrase "among us" in still better taste? [Boston Transcript.

With us, the people would prefer "with us."

For the Crescent.

The Delta on English Politics.

NEW ORLEANS, March 15th.

Messrs. Editors—My feible muscles were much excited this morning, by reading a letter from an English born part of the Daily Delta, which appeared in the columns of that paper, and was signed with the initials J. T. I should not consider it worth my attention, were it not for the injury it might do the public mind, by misleading those who are not acquainted with English affairs; for I can assure you that the man who, in the littleness and imbecility of his mind, charges another with impudence and presumption for an expression of opinion in the midst of a free and independent people—citizens of a republican and liberty-loving State—especially when that opinion is on the politics of a foreign country, is so mean and despicable, so low and tyrannical, that no man of sense, knowledge or intellect would think him worth the trouble of a reply, but would cast him and his communication aside with as much nonchalance as Geoffrey did the cat.

He first talks of the poet Gray as "one of England's noblest poets," and in that sentence he shows his want of knowledge, and his ignorance of English literature, for Gray, though a most imaginative writer, is one of the least of the minor poets who flourished in the latter part of the 17th, and in the early part of the 18th centuries, and with the exception of William Collins, wrote less than any other son of the Muse who has engraved his name upon the page of standard English poetical literature. The correction he makes of my reading is no more likely to be correct, than the way in which I quoted, for London publishers have altered the compositions of Gray in every new edition of his works; and out of three different editions with which I am perfectly familiar, there are no two alike. And even if the proposition was altered, it did not destroy the sense, which is the great object for which men read, and I would tell this Anglo-American, that the people of these States look more at the understanding character of a communication, than at the exact verification of the writer.

The mysterious J. T. complains of my ignorance of English politics; but before I have done with his letter, I shall make his knowledge of them appear as great as if it was obtained in the backwoods, among the Indians of the prairie. He says Lord John Russell has been so unpopular, that since 1835, both Protestants and Catholics have wished him to the "devil."

How knowing, very knowing, is this J. T.; since 1835 he has three times been called to the highest office in the State, and since 1835 he has four times been offered an earldom. Very unpopular, a man who has thus been treated by his country. But, says the Delta's pet of Congress-street, "has he not increased the public debt to foster trade for the aristocrats?" No! The aristocrats are not engaged in trade, and this very year Lord John Russell's administration has declared its intention of reducing the debt to the amount of upwards of seven million of dollars. Again he asks, "were not twelve Manchester manufacturers summoned before the Commons to divulge the profits of their business?" Not by Lord John Russell or his ministers, but by virtue of the clauses of the Income Tax Bill, introduced by the late Sir R. Peel. He speaks again of four thousand borough mongering freemen, and six thousand interested in the sugar monopoly. I know, sir, that the state of the English franchise wants altering; but freemen are very few, and instead of four thousand being found, it is a question whether four hundred of the old freemen who had the right of voting before the Reform Act of 1832, are alive throughout the kingdom; and as for those interested in the sugar monopoly, this is all done away with, and the poor Englishman can get sugar as cheap as their Anglo-American friend can in New Orleans.

After informing the public that he heard Lord J. Russell make a speech at the Amphitheatre in Liverpool, and advise the people to agitate for the destruction of any abuse, J. T. attempts to explain what followed the agitation for the charter, in 1848, when a lot of English malcontents attempted to overthrow the government by force, and, if necessary, murder all persons who opposed them. He says Lord John Russell "brought forward a gagging bill, called the Crown Security Bill, or Rural Police Act, a Bastardy Act, and a damnable Poor Law Act." Profoundness of knowledge of English politics; Extensive acquaintance with English affairs!

Verily, J. T., you shall be elevated in the eyes of the people of our city, and like the Oracle of Delphos, you shall be consulted on all subjects relating to English affairs! The Crown and Security Bill and the Rural Police Act, which my parts gon make one measure, are two distinct enactments, the latter being first introduced in 1829, to prevent the arson and robbery which at that time so generally prevailed in the agricultural districts, and the former, in 1848, to punish certain political firebrands, who, without cause or reason, were during the more ignorant portion of the working classes, endeavoring them on to insurrection and death. How very knowing is J. T. on this point! The Bastardy Act was introduced about the year 1842, to obviate those who, careless of either virtue or morality, brought misery into happy families, and to prevent the expensive process of suing in the Quarter Session Courts, which causes many regrets to be unpunished, and was a very and not a wicked measure. The Poor Law Act was introduced in 1837, to meet the want of the over-stocked labor market, and was modified both by whig and tory administrations in 1841 and in 1847.

I must conclude, sir, as I feel that the answer is somewhat too lengthy, but to free myself, allow me to make another "feeble effort at wit," that I may treat J. T. to a seat before I leave him, to look in the darkness of his own mental sensium for it, and to track his labits for a matter-of-fact epistle. I wish to tell him to be more particular about his assertions, when he again, mad dog like, rushes into print, or he will get awfully whoopwhisted some morning before he has left the arms of Morpheus, and descended from beneath the gentle folds of his muquito bar; and if he wishes to be a pet with the Delta, who appeared to be pleased when he reviewed a "Scotch Peddler in the Concord's parlor," I would advise him to be will be a pet of a distinctive name, of an unmeasurable tired, a real American pet, and not a mongrel, half English and half American. I would also advise this congress great statesman to be somewhat careful of himself, for if he writes many more letters like that in Saturday's Delta, he will soon be like the cation mentioned by the poet Cowper, who

"Having helped a prologue with great pains,
Feels himself spent and funishes for brains."

I remain, gentlemen, yours,

THE STAR OF THE SOUTH.

P. S.—Since the above was written, I have observed that the inconsistable Editor of the Daily Delta was much troubled with nervous debility at the contents of my last letter, and that his state of excitement was so great, that on Sunday morning he exploded like an electric spark, and let his scornful thunders fall upon me in the shape of a quarter column leader, which is as full of matter in "confound my presumption," as an empty egg-shell is full of meat. There is something so backneyed in the following choice paragraph, that I should be inclined to the opinion that the Editor had written them a thousand times, to reward those who differ with him:

"To time is perfectly John Bullish—of that style which exhibits in the strongest light the bigotry, self importance, prejudice, and ignorance that other so prominently into that worst form of an Englishmen—the English whig."

Whether this be the language of the Editorial Chair, or the Judicial Bench, I cannot tell, but it is a big thing but gentlemanly. The remaining part of the above sed relapsing, is nothing pertinent to the subject, and if this is the only answer which can be brought up before the judgment seat, I would advise the writer to wet ere he blows his fingers, and consider how impetuosity, for if the editors and correspondents of the Delta are so uncouth as to deserve the appellation of bigots, I will laugh at them and scatter their annoyances, unless they have some more reasonable and intelligent means to rebut my truthfulness.

LATER FROM SANTA FE.—The mail of the 1st of February, from Santa Fe, arrived at Independence, on the 27th ult. The Messenger says it brought little news of interest. The Indians along the route were a little troublesome, and occasionally disturbed the stragglers from camp by chasing them a few miles, but none had fallen into their hands. A letter from Fort Sumner, dated the 11th instant, to the Messenger, gives the particulars of a reported attack upon the Santa Fe mail, by a party of Pawnees.

GEN. CASS.—A grand ball in honor of General Cass came off in Tammany Hall, New York, on the night of the 6th inst., and was one of the most brilliant gatherings ever seen in that city. So says the New York Globe.

HEALTH OF FRANKLIN, TENN.—The Franklin Review of the evening of the 6th says: "There has not been a single case of cholera reported since Monday, and the town is now as healthy as it ever was."

A BREAK DOWN.—The Southern Rights meeting on Friday night, says the Montgomery State Register, was an *entire* failure—not a "dull, cold, lifeless" congregation, but *no congregation at all.* We are informed that six persons, all told, assembled to participate in the proceedings, and two or three Union men attended as lookers-on. The fire-eaters couldn't be *rang up*, but ingloriously stayed at home, or went somewhere else, and left Southern Rights to take care of themselves. Of course the meeting *cared in*, or was "postponed," as reported. We hope it is not intended to "give it up so"—and by all means those "documents" *ought* to be distributed. [Mobile Adv. 16th inst.

Died:

On Tuesday, the 18th inst., at 6 o'clock P. M., THOMAS MC GRATH, a native of Ireland, aged 35 years, and for the last 9 years a resident of this city.

The funeral will take place This Afternoon at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 180 Triumphantine street, which his friends and acquaintances, and the members of the St. Joseph's Chapelle to each, of which he was a member, are respectfully requested to attend.

On Sunday night, 16th inst., of consumption, FANNY, wife of Andrew Davenport, and daughter of James Barr, of Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 21 years.

Musical ..... Instruments.
BY J. M. WEYMOUTH, Auct'r.
(Late Commercial Exchange, corner St. Charles and Perdido sts.)
WEDNESDAY, March 19, at 12 o'clock—Will be sold the following assortment of MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS:
1 Rosewood Piano, 6½ octaves; 1 D FLUTE with 8 keys;
2 B CLARINETS " " 2 E " " " 4 " "
1 F Flute " " 1 F " " 4 " "
1 E FLUTE " 10 " 3 German " " 4 " "
1 E " " 9 " 3 FIFES " " 1 " "
Three instruments are new and of excellent quality.
Sale positive. mh18

SICKLES & CO.
DRUGGISTS and APOTHECARIES, Nos. 40 and 42 Canal street, New Orleans—Importers of and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
PERFUMERY,
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, etc.
would call the attention of Physicians, Plantations and Dealers to the large and fine assortment of articles in their line, now arriving and about to arrive.
PLANTATION and FAMILY MEDICINES put up with particular care, and prescriptions carefully compounded. mh18 2m 20p

MARCH 12.
Steamship "OHIO," ships "WESTMINSTER," "EXCELSIOR" and "REAS HOLMES."
SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING.
By the above vessels, we have just received, and are now opening a large addition to our stock of
Fashionable Spring and Summer Clothing,
to which we would invite the attention of customers and customers.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO.
mh13 6t 34 Magazine street.

LOCAL MATTERS.

THE JACKSON MONUMENT.—The following is a statement of the sums received from different persons by Recorder Caldwell, and by him, as we have already mentioned, transmitted to the Mayor: James H. Caldwell, $50; Saml. L. Forest, $100; James A. Gasquet, $25; J. K. Marshall, $15; J. L. Levy, $10; Henry Rochaw, $5; Judge Winter, $5; C. D. Yancey, $10; J. Moss, $3; Capt. Forno, contributions of Watchmen, $43.50; Lieutenant O'Leary, do., $42.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—*Geo. W. Claudius vs. Steamer Bunker Hill and Owners.*—The steamer Bunker Hill came into collision with the Aberdeen some months since, and the owner of the latter brought suit for damages. The case has been before the court two or three days. Judge McClain yesterday gave judgment in favor of plaintiff for half the amount of damages claimed—$220 11, and decreed that the parties should pay the costs jointly.

The case of Paul Tricou, which was to have come up for trial, was continued.

THE COURTS.—In the First District Court there was no business done yesterday in consequence of the illness of Judge Larue.

In the Third District Court the day was spent in a fruitless effort to obtain a jury. The effort will be repeated to-day.

In the Fourth District Court commercial cases of no public interest were going on.

In the Fifth District Court the case of the Commissioners of the Atchafalaya Railroad Banking Company *vs.* Charles Hansel, came up for trial. This suit, which was brought in September, 1842, has been revived by Mr. T. O. Shaw, lately appointed receiver of said Bank. The action is brought against Mr. Hansel, who was former Cashier of the Bank, to recover the sum of $50,000 for alleged negligence and malpractices, while performing the duties of said office. The case is to be tried before a jury, and many important points of law are involved in the trial.

GENERAL COUNCIL.—A special meeting of this body was held last evening for the purpose of appointing clerks and commissioners for the coming charter election. The appointments were made and will be published.

The Council passed a resolution directing their attorney to enjoin the sale of Commercial Bank Stock now advertised.

No other business was transacted.

THIRD MUNICIPALITY COUNCIL.—The Council met last evening, Recorder Fenzenna in the Chair; eight members present.

A message from the Mayor informed the Council that his Honor had instructed the Surveyor of the Third Municipality to take and repair the Levee in several places, where the rapid rise of the river had threatened an overflow, and that the Surveyor had promptly attended to the matter. The Mayor trusted that the Council would approve of his action in the premises.

The Mayor also asked an appropriation of $71 03, the Third Municipality's apportionment of the expenses incurred in the celebration of Gen. Washington's last birthday.

The first portion of the message was laid on the table, subject to call, as the repairs of the levee were not yet completed; and the appropriation asked for in the second, was made.

The Surveyor, J. D'Hem esquit, informed the Council, by letter, that he had employed twenty-five men and fifteen carts to make the necessary repairs on the levee.

Letters from several property-holders asking to be reimbursed for expenses of taxes paid in error, were referred to the Committee on Claims.

A bill from the Orleanian office, for furnishing each member of the Council with a copy of the Orleanian, for the past year, was referred to the same committee, some of the members stating that they were subscribers to the paper, and had only received one copy.

A petition from sundry citizens, asking to be incorporated under the name and title of "Dunbar's Fire Company No. 11," was referred to the Committee on Fire.

Mr. Baumgrand, from the Finance Committee, reported in favor of paying various bills for current expenses. Adopted.

The majority of the same committee reported in favor of paying $4000 to L. G. Cottenden, for bonds past due, which he holds against the Municipality. The report was adopted unanimously; but Mr. Lainee moved for a reconsideration of his vote.

No other business of any importance was transacted.

RECORDER CALDWELL'S COURT.—The arrests of forty-eight houses were brought in this dock yesterday morning, and surely there was a motley collection. Two old bloated drunkards, the faded courtesan, and the gamest dandy-looking thief, were seated side by side, and the spectacle was one of much inter