Amusements—This Evening.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—The Maid of Croissy—The Vermont Wool Dealer—Breach of Promise.

PLACIDE'S VARIETIES.—Taken In and Done For—The Mad Wag of Bagdad—Dancing—The Fair One with the Golden Locks.

ARMORY HALL.—Fancy Dress and Masquerade Ball.

HISTRIONIC HALL.—Fancy Dress and Masked Ball.

Auction Sales—This Day.

BYRNE, HYDE & CO. will sell at half-past 10 o'clock, at 51 Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Hats and Caps.

J. B. BLACKE & Co. sell, at 10 o'clock, at 77 Chartres street—Dry Goods.

J. M. WEYROUCH will sell, at 12 o'clock, at Commercial Exchange, 91 Charles street—Musical Instruments.

S. of T.—Meetings This Evening.

PELICAN DIVISION, No. 5, in the new Temperance Hall, 96 St. Charles street, at half-past 7 o'clock.

LAFAYETTE FOUNTAIN No. 5, Y. B. in their new hall, on Camp street, between Perdido and Gravier, Lafayette, at half-past 7 o'clock.

JEFFERSON DIVISION, No. 10, at 6, at Gretna.

OCEAN TEMPLE OF HONOR No. 8, in Marigny's Building, the Place Bienville, at 7 o'clock.

The Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL
Of the Council of the Second Municipality.

NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 19, 1851.

ANOTHER CREVASSE.—Information was received here, yesterday, that a crevasse had taken place about five miles up the river, on the opposite side. The crevasse was forty or forty-five feet wide, and the levee soft, and likely to give way altogether. It is on M. Gardere's plantation.

THE DEATH OF GEN. BROOKE.—There was a rumor in town last evening, that this distinguished officer had died in Texas.

NEWS FROM TEXAS.—By the steamship Louisiana, we are put in possession of Galveston papers up to the 14th, inclusive. They contain no news of interest.

See First and Fourth Pages.

Rev. R. B. STROUD, lecturer on the Orthopleal Mechanism of Language, will deliver a free introductory lecture, in the Lyceum Hall, this evening, at half past 7 o'clock, on the Analysis of the Human Voice, and the Structure of Speech. Mr. Stroud comes well recommended as a competent lecturer on that most important branch of belleletres, which includes the culture of language with regard to its logical, rhetorical and euphonious structure.

STEAMBOAT FAVORS.—The steamboat Hecla has furnished us with Natchitoches and Alexandria (Red River) papers of Saturday last.

We omitted yesterday to thank the steamer Bride for late Brownsville favors from Red River.

The steamer Glencoe has our thanks for Louisville papers of the 15th.

Some fellow, signing himself B., has dedicated a piece of poetry to Jenny Lind and Julia Dean, originally entitled "The Two Maidens," and beginning with the well-known lines:

"One came with light and laughing air
And cheeks like opening blossoms—

and palmed it off on the Courier as original. The truth is, the poetry is older than either of those ladies, and we remember reading it with great pleasure in our boyish days. We are only surprised that a gentleman of Col. Claiborne's literary acquirements, should have been thus imposed upon.

DINSMORE'S CALIFORNIA EXPRESS.—By the advertising columns it will be seen that this firm has established a branch of its line from San Francisco to this city. This will be a great convenience to persons remitting gold to this point, and will facilitate the business operations of the South-west with California.

CATALOGUE SALE OF DRY GOODS.—The attention of the city and country trade is called to the credit sale of dry goods, which will take place this day at 10 o'clock, A. M., at J. B. Blanke & Co.'s auction rooms, No. 77 Chartres street. Terms at sale.

PIANOS.—We particularly invite the attention of our music-loving readers to the advertisement, in another column, of A. Perier, who (as he represents) has a large and beautiful assortment of Pianos, of modern Parisian make. We have examined them in person, and can therefore speak by the card. The Spring, and Mechanical Pianos, which he describes, puts all our harmony knowledge of sweet sounds to the blush; and we could not have been induced to believe that a Piano could be made to perform what they do, without the evidence of our own senses. As he observes in his advertisement, persons cannot fail to be interested, who will visit, even if they are not prepared to purchase.

The Histrionic Hall comes off to night.

THE ST. CHARLES.—Mr. Burke is making a decided hit in his Yankee characters. Of course his delineations are caricatures, but most ludicrously sketched. He deserves to draw full houses. "He is hard to beat," even down East.

THE USE OF THE GROUND NUT.—A correspondent of the Charleston Courier writes, that he lately visited a factory, near London, where the nut is ground into oil, which is superior to that expressed from the olive, as it never becomes rancid. The shells are used to adulterate snuff. The cake is used for cattle. The nuts are imported from Africa. The writer saw one hundred and forty-two tons of the oil in the vats.

CONTRADICTED.—The statement so positively made in letters from this city, and extensively repeated in the Northern papers, of the removal from office of Mr. Ewbank, Commissioner of Patents, we have reason to believe to be entirely unfounded. So, also, the statement that Mr. Ashmun has been appointed Collector of the port of Boston. [Natchez Free Trader.

SAD ACCIDENT.—Mr. McKay, a merchant from Pennsylvania, we think, on returning in a wagon from Grand Ecore on Saturday, leaped out on account of the horses taking fright, and broke his leg a little above the ankle. On Tuesday night he died of the effects of this accident, the limb having become gangrened. Mr. McKay was about fifty-four years old. [Natchitoches Chronicle, 15th.

QUICK TRANSPORTATION.—The steamship Empire City carried many rare articles of freight into New York, on its last trip. Many of them were from China, and were sent by the short route to New York. Among these importations, was a small chest of tea, which had reached New York from Shanghai in sixty-nine days. It was thirty-four days *en route* to San Francisco, and thirty-five more to New York. It is intended for President Fillmore.

JENNY LIND AT MEMPHIS.—The concert was quite successful. The receipts were about $7000

A "DOWN-TRODDEN" CARPET.—The report of the sale of household effects of the lamented Mrs. Madison, after enumerating the prices brought by the various pictures, etc., thus notices a specimen of antiquity: "The carpet on the front parlor, in good state of preservation, was ascertained to be one hundred and eighty years old. It is Kidderminster, and was withdrawn at $17."

THE LIBRARY OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM.—This vast collection numbers 460,000 volumes, which are ranged on twelve miles of shelves.

MR. J. A. NEAFIE.—Wherever this distinguished young tragedian has appeared, since he left us, he has been greeted by overflowing houses, and delighted audiences. Without a solitary exception, the press have spoken of him in terms of the highest commendation, awarding him merits in his profession, which would admit of no further coloring, if applied to Booth or Macready. We are not at all disappointed at the sensation he has produced, and are fully prepared, from his talents, application, and ambition, to see it universally endorsed, wherever he may be professionally engaged. We clip the following from the Washington Republic of the 10th instant:

Mr. Neafie's Richard III.—From the celebrity which this gentleman has acquired by his original conception and acting of this great character, we indeed feared for the result, but after a few lines of his first speech we were among the converts, and now, in round terms, endorse the encomiums which have, by a large majority of the papers of the whole country, been bestowed upon the performance. Mr. Neafie displays a boldness of conception (and yet no straining after false effects) which places him at a high point in our esteem. Let those who would not lose a treat go to hear the prize play, *Mohammed*. Mr. Neafie's stay is too short, as he bids us adieu on Wednesday night.

Appointments by the President.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

John S. Pendleton, of Virginia, to be Chargé d'Affaires of the United States to the Argentine Republic.

Ogden Hoffman, jr., of San Francisco, to be Judge of the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of California.

Hedge Mower, of Michigan, to be an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of New Mexico.

John S. Watts, of Indiana, to be an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of New Mexico.

Louis Lindner, to be Consul of the United States at Sonneberg, in the Duchy of Saxe Meiningen Hildburghausen, in Germany.

H. Jones Brooke, of Pennsylvania, to be Consul of the United States at Belfast Ireland.

Henry A. Homes, of Massachusetts, to be Assistant Draughtsman and Secretary in the Legation of the United States in Turkey. [Washington Sunah, 10th inst.

Gen. Wm. Cullen was unanimously nominated to represent the Nashville district in Congress, on the 10th inst., by the whig district convention at Gallatin.

The Lafourche Poet.

Some days since, we found a ludicrous instance of the *confused metaphor*, in some lines headed "Old Ironsides." They bore the initials G. W. P., and at the moment, we supposed them the production of a well known poet, an officer in the army of the United States. The author, however, it seems, resides in Thibodaux. The last Minerva contains a reply to our brief criticism. So far as *irritability* is evidence of poetic genius, we now cheerfully recognize the right of "G. W. P.," to be one of the poetic fraternity. If he publishes poetry, he must expect criticism, and not lose his temper when errors are pointed out. We shall not waste space in reply to his silly abuse of the Crescent; he may as well buy the moon. By all means, do stick to your verses, such as they are. They less expose you than your prose. However, as an act of justice to him, we publish the offending verse and his defence:

"But when the *smiles* of peace descend,
Her *eagle* wing still sweeps
The ocean breast—or lies at rest
As some great *lion* sleeps."

"Every scholar has heard of the 'winged lion,' and 'eagle,' is merely expressive of the strength. But even if it were otherwise, a ship may be justly said to sweep over the seas like an eagle, imitating swiftness, or lie at rest like an lion, implying terror, even in his slumbers.

"In answer to the assertion that 'all the good is stolen from Campbell and Drake,' I would say that if, out of a piece containing fifty-six lines, the words 'battle and the breeze,' and 'bellying sail,' can be called 'stealing' ideas, then I am guilty, but I defy the most critical examination, perfectly satisfied of the originality of the whole piece. Having been written for a newspaper, for pastime, and not for fame, I may not have been so particular in small grammatical errors, as I otherwise should have been. But I have probably said more than I should on this subject."

We will thank the editor to send us another copy of "Old Ironsides," and we will either prove the charge good, or make the amende honorable to the testy poet. Though we may doubt his rightful claim to the poetry, no one will ever question the originality of his prose.

MAGNANIMOUS.—The True Delta of Saturday denounced the Legislature for not acting on the amendments to the Constitution. On Monday we published the very amendments advocated by the True Delta, and adopted by the Legislature. This proved that the editor never examined the acts of the Legislature which he thus denounces. Yesterday morning that paper publishes a brief note from a member of the Legislature, which is preceded by these gracious remarks:

"*The Devil not as Black as he is Painted.*—It appears that among the mass of rubbish, called the acts of the last General Assembly, there was actually one providing for taking the sense of the people on the question of making the Judiciary elective. The subjoined letter on the subject would have appeared on Sunday morning, but that it was delivered too late for publication. We should not wonder if some hank creature got into hysterics on the subject."

Literary Notices.

THE LONDON QUARTERLY, for January.

The London Quarterly, for January, to be found at Morgan's, contains ten articles. The first is a review of Cummings' Hunter Life in South Africa. This book has recently been republished in this country. The author, a Scotch gentleman, seems to have been the victim of a cruel monomania. He spends months in hunting the lions, elephants and river-horses of Africa, cut off from all the comforts of civilized life, and for no other object than the mere thirst of blood.

"Man is a stern hunter."

The second article is devoted to the contemplation of a character, totally unlike this modern Nimrod—*Socrates*. Another interesting article is a review of Southey's Life—not of his works, for they fill one hundred and seventy-nine volumes. The reviewer says of him—"As yet we see few proofs of his Seership. He continues to be cultivated by the habitual devotees of literature, but makes little way with the world. No writer of sense, so skilful and by half so prolific, is less quoted. How few of his lines have passed into household words."

THE WESTMINSTER, for January,

Contains more than its usual quantity of literary articles. The first is a flattering review of Ticknor's Spanish Literature. The critic, however, after paying a compliment to the American scholar, devotes himself to an examination of the literary character and works of Calderon. This is followed by a criticism of Arabian literature. The political leader is the Battle of the Churches, a masterly exposition of the present Ecclesiastical quarrel going on in England.

BLACKWOOD, for February,

Contains a long ballad, descriptive of the burning of Latimer and Ridley, evidently written with a reference to the Catholic excitement. "The Dangers of the Country" very clearly establishes that Great Britain is liable to be conquered by any European power who shall feel inclined. Blackwood's croakings against all reforms have long since lost their terror. "Curran and his contemporaries," is an intensely interesting sketch of that brilliant era.

For the Crescent.

The Delta and Abolitionism.

Eds. Crescent—An article in the Delta, called forth by a squib from my pen, demands some notice, and should have met it more promptly, had my attention been directed to it earlier; not from any importance which I attach to the subject, but only from respect to the serious alarm which that journal expresses, and which I am almost disposed to believe it really entertains. I am sorry to any abolitionism, it will, perhaps, be sufficient to say that I was born in the State of *South Carolina*. I will add, however, that my family have always held slaves, as I do myself, to a limited extent; the only uneasiness occasioned thereby is that of my pocket, and were it not that I can find more profitable modes of employing my means, I should invest them all in such property. Although I do not think it incumbent on me at present to wag my tongue or pen in fanning the flames of Southern patriotism, yet I trust that what little talent I possess, will not be withheld from the defence of the rights of the South when they are really attacked, or my arm hang palsied by my side when there are blows to give and take in her cause. The principle which governs my conduct is, however, that which the Delta so carefully repudiates; which, nevertheless, I can not but regard as a much more firm and solid basis for our rights, than the much disputed one of inferiority of race. It is that very principle of the laws of nations which it has been, for so many months past, the settled purpose of that journal to decide, viz: the utter absence of right in any community to interfere with the domestic concerns of another. Now, every State in this Union, so far as slavery is concerned, is foreign to all the world, and, according to my doctrine, can properly resent any interference with that institution, come whence it may; and such interference on the part of any self-constituted *liberators*, is utterly and totally unjustifiable. The Delta, however, denies this principle, which has hitherto been considered as the stronghold of the South; and, for aught that I can see, must admit the right of the abolitionists to agitate this subject. A matter of *right*, then, is frittered down into a mere question of *expediency*. Again, I regard the constitution and laws as binding in conformity therewith, as obligatory upon the honor and conscience of every American citizen, who, while he reserves to himself the right of urging the repeal of such as he may deem unjust or inexpedient, so long as they remain on the statute book, will give them the obedience of a firm, noble and manly character, which scorns to trifle with its duties, or listen to the jesuitical subtleties by which a substantial infraction may be reconciled with a literal conformity with them. The Delta, on the other hand, is setting up a higher law by which to test its allegiance to those of the land, has adopted not only the principles, but the very language of Lloyd Garrison and Abby Kelly, those Northern fanatics whom it so much delights in denouncing. Can I not, then, say, in reply to its charge of abolitionism—

Mutato nomine, de te
Fabula narratur?

In conclusion, I have only to add that the Delta, for the purpose of avoiding the sting under the charge of abolitionism, has totally perverted the whole point of the piece, and the objectionable words, "except blacks," may be omitted by those who are at all qualmish on that subject. S.

THE EFFECTS OF ABOLITION IN THE BRITISH WEST INDIES.—A writer in the last London Quarterly gives the depreciation in the value of estates in the colonies. Two estates in Guiana, which even in 1840 sold for £65,000, were sold lately for £11,000. Ten estates were sold during the ten years from '36 to '46, for £155,017, and during the next three years were sold for £17,602. In Jamaica, estates which were worth £50,000, now will not bring £2000. In truth, they are utterly valueless, for the expenses exceed the revenues, as is shown by numerous illustrations.

FREE SUGAR INCREASING THE SLAVE TRADE. The repeal of the discriminating duty in favor of British sugar, has increased the African slave trade to an alarming extent. In 1845, Brazil imported only 23,000 Africans; but under the increased demand for sugars in the English market, the production has been greatly enlarged, and in 1846 the number of slaves imported was 52,600, in 1847 57,800, and now it is supposed to be much larger. The rigid blockade of the African coast is more than counterbalanced by the demand for sugar.

COMMERCIAL MARINE OF CHARLESTON, S. C. The Charleston Mercury of the 13th congratulates Col. Gadsden, of that city, on having the British ship Eolus knocked off to him, at Sheriff's sale, on the 12th, for $23,000. The Mercury says that "the Eolus is one of the finest vessels that has ever entered our harbor," and "rejoices in the addition of such a noble specimen of naval architecture to the commercial marine of our city."

THE CENSUS OF 1850.—Among the things omitted to be done by Congress, was to authorize the census of 1850 to be printed. No provision having been made for it, we shall not have the census printed till 1852!

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

The steamship Mexico, Capt. W. H. Talbot, arrived yesterday morning from Chagres, which port she left on the 10th instant. She had no mail on board and no gold dust except what belonged to the returned Californians. There were one hundred and twenty-five passengers.

DATES.—Advices by this arrival are to the 15th February, a fortnight later than we had before received.

U. S. SENATOR.—Parties in the California Legislature were still maneuvring and playing an exciting game for the election of U. S. Senator. The Senate had fixed February 20th for the election, but it was not believed that the House would concur. A fear to risk the chances of the time seems to pervade the leading friends of all the candidates. Every movement in either House is carefully scanned, and the healths of friends—*voting friends*—are watched by their favorite candidates and their supporters, with as much delicacy as if these lounging, rolling, legislators were boarding-school misses. Predictions as to the chances of success of the candidates are various. All the prominent men, however, Butler King, Fremont, Weller, and Heydenfeldt, think their own chances the best. Indeed, that is the only thing certain.

INDIAN TROUBLES are still annoying the pioneers and retarding their operations. There was a brisk fight on the west fork of Feather river, between a party of whites and a much larger party of Indians, on the 1st instant, in which twenty-five Indians were killed.

The Indians on Pitt river were getting very hostile. A party of whites, while in camp, on their road to Scott's river, lost all their mules by the Indians. The party started in pursuit, and overtaking the Indians, a sharp battle ensued, in which the whites were completely whipped. Falling back, they were reinforced, and started once more in pursuit—numbering in all eighty men. They overtook the Indians a second time, and were holly received. After the battle had been going on a short time the Indians fought with desperation. They surrounded the party among the hills, and not only put the whites to flight, but followed them with jeers and challenges, driving them entirely out of that section of the country.

A day or two afterwards the Indians made a descent upon a pack train. They cut it in two, and succeeded in driving off the portion which was in advance.

The Commissioners to bring these difficulties to a close, have left San Francisco. It was believed that they would soon accomplish their purpose. United States troops had preceded them.

News from the Mines is rather slim, and does not vary much from previous accounts. At the Oregon Bar, on the North Fork of the American river, twenty-five miners have associated themselves together to construct a race nearly half a mile in length, and intend commencing operations on the 1st March. The line of the contemplated race will require an immense amount of blasting through solid rock.

At Hastings' Diggings, El Dorado county, miners were making seven or eight dollars a day. The miners were congregating on the rivers, the waters being almost as low as at any time in the summer. The yield at Oregon Bar has been very good. There are two damming companies there, the Oregon Bar Company and the New York Company, both of which will commence operations soon.

VALLEJO.—The Legislature has passed the bill making Vallejo the future seat of Government; and General Vallejo's bonds for the fulfillment of his contract with the State, have been received by both Houses of the Legislature. The General has already made a contract with an architect of Sacramento City, Mr. A. P. Petit, for constructing the State House; and it is probable the building will be ready for use by the 1st of January next.

LAND TITLES.—The whole State has been agitated by the decisions of the Supreme Court, lately made about land titles; and the indignation of the people has been expressed North, South, East and West. A bill is before the Legislature making all Alcalde and Ayuntamiento grants proofs of possession; and this, if it becomes law, will greatly tend to quiet the country. The Supreme Court, too, finding how disastrous were the effects its land title decisions produced, retraced its steps and refused to confirm some of the opinions Justice Bennett had expressed.

The San Francisco markets have shown an improvement since the 1st. A large business has been transacted, and there has been an advance in the rates of some articles. A further decline in the prices current was not expected, as the trade from the interior already showed signs of reviving. The leading articles of sugar, tea, coffee, flour, grain, pork, beef, tobacco, liquors, dry goods, bricks, and lumber, show no change in quotations, and (except tobacco) no lively demand.

The steamship Philadelphia for this port, Prometheus and Crescent City for New York, and Falcon for Havana, left Chagres on same day as the Mexico.

The Mexico brought the following passengers:

Thos Garland, R E Turley, T C Mathew, R H Palms, A Novoy, A J Wiatenhyle, J L Dunn, U Bettorf, F Fabenzo, T C Cole, J Williams, Joe Thomas, M Gurney, R Wentworth, F D Lane, James Thompson, James Felton, Dr Young, James Farrier, James Thomas, Wm Ford, V Weaver Charles Davis, Wm W Crawford, J Hawkins H B Henzinger, A C Robinson, J B Robinson, J D Hicks, Wm Sitz, Noel, Stephen Sis, Charles White, J G Bocob, Jas Griffin, Jas Ely, J Wright, F McCloan, Alexander McCann, Nace McCloan, M McCann, F A Hays, Wm Hays, John Payson, J B Camp, Mrs Smith and two children, G Coleman and wife, W D Kitchen, W White, B Goodman and son, W Costa, B Rice, J Bird, J Smith, James Smith, H E Harrison, D Carpenter, T Emmesell, G C Coughdon, L S Brockman, J Hawkins, Leroy Moore, Thos Moore, H Buckley, W Wilson, Mr Hayes, A Gwin, N White, Wm Harrison, R Spears, J Mountjoy, J Holmes, M S Mullins, G S Hawkins, N G Coffin, Wm Jude, A F Kidder, J M Keenan, J R Jones, John Brown, S Ford, A Brim, H F Spencer, Mr Strahan, W Sumler, Thos Donovan, U Bennett, E Brock, Saml Reed, J Wood, H Oliver, J Head, D Brainard, M Gear, J Brown, J Morse, J R Haigh, W C Thrash, S W Campbell, T F Dorion, E Willhite, F Bullen, J Carson, A Buzacker, H K Lougee, J Wheatman, A W Wheatman, W W Chapman, Lew Kelsey, H Hurd, L W Lenham, E D Lains, J Lampman.

FURTHER FROM CHINA.—The San Francisco Courier extracts from Hong Kong papers as follows:

The American ship Hannah Eddy, from Boston, bound to Hong Kong with a cargo of spars and lumber, was totally lost in the Straits of Gaspar, on the night of the 7th of October. The captain and crew have arrived at Batavia.

The Dutch ship Creole was also lost in Gaspar Straits, about the middle of October.

A Mr. Fast, a Swedish missionary, was murdered by pirates in the river Min, about the 15th of November. It seems that he and his countryman and fellow-laborer, Mr. Eggleriet, both stationed at the Fuhchan, had gone to the anchorage of the receiving vessels in the river Min, to cash drafts for themselves and others, to the amount of $1000. Being pursued by pirates, Mr. Fast fired upon them, when a shot from the piratical craft killed him instantly. His companion jumped overboard and swam ashore, unmolested by the freebooters, who occupied themselves with plundering the vessel.

The following letter from Captain Lord, of the American ship Reindeer, which was dismasted in a typhoon on the 18th of July last, will be perused with interest by many of our readers:

MANILLA, October 21, 1850.

Dear Sir—The ship Reindeer, which was most unfortunately dismasted in a typhoon on the 18th July, in lat. 18 deg. north, long. 129 deg. east, was and is under my command; and as she was fitted with what is called "Forbes' New Rig," and as this accident may be quoted hereafter by those predisposed against it, as a proof of too much weight of spars aloft, I candidly say to you and the world, that in my opinion the result won't have been the same had the ship been rigged in any other way; for if the wind took the beads off our lower-masts, it would probably have taken the topmasts off the "Old Rig," and if after that it took our lower-mast away, almost down to the deck, with good rigging and stays, I cannot see why the "Old Rig" would have fared any better.

I have followed the sea over forty years, and thought I had seen it blow, but never experienced any thing like that day. I suppose we must have been in the vortex of a typhoon. It came in blasts that no spar could withstand,—except the ship went on her beam ends. When I left Boston I was, like many others, prejudiced against the rig—it was something new—and it is hard to get old sailors to think any thing can be better than what they have been accustomed to all their lives; but before I had passed Cape Horn I was so well convinced of the superiority of it over the "Old Rig," that I do not know what wou d have induced me to have changed.

I had a number of master-and mates-of ships on board as passengers to San Francisco, all of whom appeared to be convinced of its many advantages. Once we had a fine illustration of it, being in company with two other ships, all of us carrying our main top-gallant sails over top sails, when we were caught by a very heavy squall. We took in our top gallant sails, or nipper top-sails, and went along without breaking a rope yarn. The other two ships lore off before the wind, and the last I saw of them they were still running off in lee-wind with everything flying. There have been several ships dismasted and put into this port, all of the "Old Rig." The Orion, a large English bark, had to put in new lower and main-masts and bowsprit. A fine French brig now lies close along-side the Reindeer, with her main-mast gone just above deck, and her fore-mast close to the eyes of the rigging. I am now refitting at this place, and shall rig the ship as nearly as possible as she was before. The only alteration I shall make, will be to have an iron band with an eye and shackle in it on the fore-mast, for main-top-mast stay, instead of a bolt through the mast-head.

Hoping soon to have the pleasure of seeing you in China, I am, dear sir, yours, respectfully, JOHN LORD.

R. B. FORBES, of Canton.

STEAMBOAT SUNK.—The officers of the steamboat Texas, which arrived yesterday morning from Red River, report that on the morning of the 13th inst. the steamer Jim Gilmer, then lying at Sabine Landing, Soda Lake, sunk, having on board 637 bales Cotton. She was from Little River, bound for Shreveport. The steamer New Latona had taken a portion of her cargo on board. Two persons, the cook and one deck-hand, were drowned. The boat is a total loss.

John and M. O. Thurman, brothers, the former being Postmaster at Sequatchee, have been arrested for robbing the Nashville and Chatanooga mail. About $700 was found on them, identified, and secured.

LOCAL MATTERS.

SECOND MUNICIPALITY COUNCIL.—This body met last evening—Recorder Caldwell in the chair—twelve members present.

The following is the weekly report of the Treasurer:

Balance on hand at last report	$19,645 43
Received since	23,035 72
Total	$42,681 15
Disbursed	24,138 36
Balance on hand	$18,542 79

A message was received from the Mayor relative to protective levees, to secure the city against inundation. His Honor transmitted two citations, in suits commenced, against the Second Municipality, and also the resolution of the First Municipality Council, authorizing the Surveyors to erect certain protective levees.

His Honor also transmitted a resolution of the First Municipality Council, authorizing the raising of the side-walks of Canal street, near the river, and inviting the Second Municipality Council to co-operate in the work.

The suit of J. W. Dolbear, is brought for damages incurred by the overflow of 1849. The petition alleges that if the Council of Municipality No. Two had exercised due caution the injury sustained by plaintiff would not have occurred. Damages laid at $5000.

P. A. Dapin, agent, also brings suit for $1500 damages, for the burning of the building at the corner of Perdido and Circus streets, which, as will be recollected, was burned by a mob during the Presidential campaign of 1848.

The two suits were referred to the Attorney of the Municipality, and the other matters in the message to the Committee on Streets and Landings.

A communication was received from the Comptroller transmitting a statement of the cost of building the Municipal Hall up to the 15th instant. We shall publish the full statement to-morrow. The total cost of the building is $132,501 25.

On motion of Mr. Yancey, the statement was referred back to the Comptroller, with instructions to add the cost of the lot, in order that the total cost of the establishment may appear. The motion prevailed, and the statement was referred back.

The Treasurer's report for the quarter ending 31st December, 1850, was received and referred to the Finance Committee.

The business men, and residents on the New Basin, requested the appointment of a special day police officer to protect them from thieves. Referred to the Police Committee.

Fire Company No. 5, asked an appropriation of $150 to reimburse them for outlays on their engine-house. Referred to the Fire Committee.

A letter was received from William Creppel, the farmer of St. Mary's Market last year, claiming damages to the amount of $5000 for the violation of contract on the part of the Municipality, the market-house being leaky. Referred to the Committee on Streets and Landings.

A communication was received from Liberty Hose Company, asking an appropriation for a new carriage. Referred to the Fire Committee.

Dennis Cronan complained that he had not yet received money for building certain plank roads, and his letter was referred to the Committee on Streets and Landings.

The Committee on Streets and Landings reported in favor of planking Calliope and Solis streets, and the report was adopted. The Mayor was authorized to advertise the contract.

The Police Committee reported a resolution ordering the proprietors of the sugar refinery, on Baroune, near Perdido street, to remove the same within thirty days. Adopted.

An appropriation was made to Fire Company No. 14, for building a new Hose Carriage. An appropriation of $200 was also made to Fire Company No. 1.

The Police Committee having reported in favor of the continued suspension of Lieut. Hughes, pending an action for assault and battery, brought by Watchman Kearns, and the report having been adopted, Mr. Shields moved a reconsideration. Mr. S. thought the Council had nothing to do with a case of assault and battery, and that it was impolitic to continue the suspension of the officer pending the action. He thought the Council would be obliged to pay the Lieutenant for his services, and it would be better to have the services.

Mr. Hooper said if any reconsideration was moved, he would move that Hughes be discharged from the Police. He said the conduct of Kearns was improper, but that Hughes also acted improperly. Mr. Shields said he was satisfied, after the explanation made by Mr. Hooper, to let the matter stand as it was.

On motion of Major Beard, the report of the Police Committee was referred back.

Mr. Sewell, from the Building Committee, reported that the committee had procured a flag for the Municipal Hall, in accordance with a resolution of the Council.

Mr. Yancy, from the Committee on the New Orleans and Jackson Railroad, reported that the survey of the route had been completed. The committee state that the report of the Engineer is very favorable. It will be submitted to the Council at its next meeting. The distance from the Half-way House, on the New Shell Road, to the state line, is ninety-two and a half miles.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Sewell, authorizing the Mayor to give notice of the next Charter election.

Mr. Muse offered a substitute, and on motion the Wards were voted for separately.

The Council soon after adjourned.

THE LATE HOMICIDE.—J. A. Griffith was yesterday brought before Recorder Caldwell for examination on the charge of murder, in killing Frank Warrington, on the night of the 10th instant. Col. Field and W. Robinson appeared as counsel for the accused.

Officer Dunbar was the first witness called—He took the accused to see the wounded man in the Hospital on Circus street, before he died; this was on the 11th; Warrington recognized Griffith to be the man that cut him; Warrington said that they had been friendly during the first part of the evening; that before the affray occurred Griffith called him a liar, whereupon he struck him; Griffith then cut him; Griffith said he must be mistaken in the man, but Warrington said he could not be mistaken.

On a cross-examination, Dunbar stated that he was directed by an order from the Recorder to take Griffith to see Warrington; witness had no conversation with the wounded man previous to the conversation between him and Griffith; the physician was not in attendance; the room in which Warrington was lying was rather dark, and a candle was burning on the mantel-piece; Warrington said to Griffith, "I cannot be mistaken, as you were the only person with me;" Warrington appeared to be perfectly in his senses.

Lieut. Hughes was next sworn, but he did not see any of the affray; he heard about 2 o'clock in the morning that a man had been stabbed, and he went to the Hospital on Circus street to see him; he found Warrington there, cut, as has been stated; he recognized the witness when he went in, and said "Lieutenant, this is the last of me;" witness inquired of him who cut him; he could not give the name, but endeavored to describe the appearance of the person; witness then took the watchman on Circus street, and went to search for the person; in the meantime Mr. James called at the watch-house, and informed the officer there where accused lived; witness went to the house indicated, in Natchez street, and placed four officers about it, with instructions to arrest Mr. Griffith as soon as it was opened; witness was not present when the arrest was made.

Watchman Ryan was sworn—Recognized Griffith; he arrested him at No. 10 Natchez street on the morning of the 11th instant; on the night previous, he saw Griffith, War. rington, and two other men together on Circus street, and they all appeared to be pretty drunk; the two other men were Mr James and Mr. Redett; they went from the corner of Gravier, and Phillippa streets, and went into Moon's coffee-house at the corner of Common and Circus streets; after taking drinks and segars, they started down toward Canal street; Mr. Griffith came out first, and said he was going home; Redett asked James if he would not accompany Griffith to his home; Redett, James and Griffith started down Common street, and before they got out of witness' hearing, he heard Redett say, "let us go back and see what is the matter; Warrington says I am not fit to keep a gentleman's company;" soon after hearing this witness heard a row on Circus street, and started up to see what it was; did not see any of the affray, but soon after saw James and Warrington in the Hospital.

Cross-examined.—Saw the four persons mentioned, in company, about 9 o'clock; thought Griffith was the drunkest of the party. Warrington was not so drunk but that he knew what he was about; thought he was more collected and sober than Griffith was; witness did not pay so much attention to the others as he did to Redett, the latter having had several rows about that place; at no time did he see Griffith have a knife or weapon of any kind; when he arrested prisoner, he found him at his boarding house in bed; his wife was with him; he did not make any resistance; he appeared to feel very bad from the effects of the spree, and asked to be allowed to get a drink of liquor; he put on the same clothes which he wore the night before; there were no marks of blood upon them; witness found a knife in his pantaloons pocket; it was a two-bladed pocket-knife; witness examined the blades, and found no blood on them.

A copy of the verdict rendered by the Coroner's Jury was here introduced as evidence. The testimony of James and Redett, which was taken in writing before the Jury, was also introduced.

Mr. James was called for cross-examination. The prisoner was quite drunk on the night of the affray; does not think he knew Warrington previous to that night.

Mr. Field remarked that he didn't wish any further examination, but would move that the prisoner be sent down on a charge of manslaughter. He contended that under the circumstances he could not be charged with any higher offence.

The Recorder stated that he would send the papers down just as they were; "stabbing and wounding, with intent to kill."

The counsel contended that the charge ought to be more specific.

The Recorder said if the counsel wanted the charge amended, he would do it, and make it murder.

The counsel argued against this chance. He contended that when a man was under a high state of intoxication, he was incapable of committing murder, not being able to reflect and deliberate on such an act. He had shown that the accused did not know Warrington previous to meeting him on the night of the affray, in order to rebut the presumption of malice.

The Recorder then stated, that on reviewing the testimony taken before the Coroner's Jury, he had come to the conclusion to commit the accused on the charge of manslaughter.

RECORDER CALDWELL'S COURT.—But four prisoners appeared in the dock yesterday morning, one female of a very ugly appearance, and three females. One of the latter, named Joseph Smith, was arrested on the charge of disturbing the peace, threatening to shoot, attempting to pass himself off as a private watchman, and drawing a knife on a real watchman. All these charges arrayed on paper, looked somewhat fearful, but on an investigation they dwindled down considerably. It appeared that Joseph was slightly inebriated, and not recognizing the watchman, who had no cap on, he thought it was some one poking fun at him. When watchey threatened to arrest him, he warned him most solemnly not to touch him, as he had several revolvers, if not more, in his pockets, and he would blow the top of his head completely off. The old drunk was not entirely gone when Joseph was brought up, and he was fined two dollars.

Sarah Kearney, the shemale before spoken of, was then called up. Sarah is an old customer, having had the honor of appearing before the present Recorder at least two dozen times, since he entered upon the duties of his office. She was charged with being drunk and disturbing the peace. She pleaded her own case, but her eloquence was of no avail, and she was fined twenty dollars. This was equal to a commitment. She was unable to pay, and was sent down for thirty days.

John R. Hilliard amused himself on Gravier street, by throwing tobacco into a negro woman's face. John thought the sport was very rich, but the watchman who happened along, differed with him in opinion, and brought him in. The Recorder considered his case, and surprised him very much by fining him five dollars. We like to see people pay for such rare amusement.

Margaret Daley was called for examination on the charge of assaulting and threatening. She was certain that the charge was all wrong, but as the evidence did'nt agree with her, she was ordered to find bail to keep the peace.

Two ragged and dirty boys, about eight and ten years of age, were brought up as vagrants. One of them said he had a mother and a step-father, and that the latter turned him out. He said that for some time past, he had been in the habit of sleeping in a stable. The other boy said his mother lived with some woman who sold liquor, and that she could not take care of him. He also had been sleeping in stables and old buildings for some time past. They were retained, and their parents were sent for.

RECORDER GENOIS' COURT.—Christian Prickler *alias* Pikhart, was yesterday brought before Recorder Genois on the charge of making free with the money-drawer in a beer-house on Chartres street. Christian Young made an affidavit stating that he was absent from the counter a few minutes, and on returning ascertained that some one had been in the money-drawer. He immediately made inquiries about the room, and every one expressed a willingness to be searched. On searching the prisoner, he found a dollar concealed in the lining of his cap, and thinking this a queer place to carry money, he questioned him about it. His answers were confused and unsatisfactory, and he had him arrested. On the examination yesterday, Mr. Prickler appeared more guilty than the testimony of Young made him out to be, and he was committed to appear before the First District Court.

Auguste Schwartz was called up for examination on the charge of stealing a lot of jewelry, from the store of Joseph Wheate, in Chartres street. The accused was employed by the complainant as a workman, and in the meantime the latter missed a considerable number of articles. Schwartz was discharged, and subsequently, articles which were received from him, were found in possession of several different persons. The case was a clear one, and Auguste was sent down for the consideration of a jury.

Mr. Charles Wilson was brought up on a charge of vagrancy. Officer Boulouss, who arrested him, made an affidavit of his charging him with being most decidedly a dangerous and suspicious person, following no honest occupation to gain a living. Charles was sent before the First District Court for trial.

Margaret Wilkinson was called to account, for an assault and battery on George Remitchi. It appears that the plaintiff noticed the accused kicking up a great row, and desired her to desist. She immediately proceeded to pelt him with brick-bats, stones, etc., whereupon he had her arrested. She was sent before the First District Court.

FIFTH DISTRICT COURT.—*Isaiah Haslip* vs. *The Police Jury of the Parish of Orleans, right bank of the river.*—In this case, a rule taken for a new trial was yesterday argued by Schmidt for plaintiff, and by Waddell for defendants. The suit was brought for damages done to private property in making a new levee. The rule was made absolute and a new trial granted.

Some other cases came up in this Court, but none of them were of any interest.

SALE OF JENNY LIND'S FURNITURE.—The furniture of Jenny Lind's apartments, in Madame Pontalba's buildings, was yesterday sold at auction, and the occasion drew together a large