Amusements—This Evening.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—The Lady of Lyons—The West Doctor.

PLACIDE'S VARIETIES.—The Island of Jewels—The Transposter's Wedding.

HUTCHINGS' HALL.—Fancy Dress and Masked Ball.

ARMORY HALL.—Painting of Belshazzar's Feast.

Auction Sales—This Day.

SYKES, HYDE & CO. will sell at half-past 10 o'clock, at 51 Magazine street—Groceries, Provisions and Liquors.

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

J. L. TAYLOR & CO. will sell, at 10 o'clock, at 31 Charles street—Dry Goods, Watches, Jewelry, Glassware, etc.

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

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

CRESCENT FORREST DIVISION, No. 4, at Crystal Fount Hall, No. 85 Tchoupitoulas street, at half-past 7 o'clock.

DAUGHTERS OF Temperance.

OCEANIC DIVISION, No. 5, at No. 5, Marigny Buildings, Bayou Bridge, every Thursday, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

The Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL
of the Council of the Second Municipality.

NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 27, 1851.

Legal Advertisements.

Note that it is discretionary with litigants to advertise in any paper they think proper, we can confidently recommend the columns of the "Crescent," from its large and constantly increasing yearly, monthly and weekly subscription list, as a most advantageous medium of communication, and therefore hope that we shall receive our due share of them.

Job Printing.

The appliances of our Job Office are such now as to enable us to execute, with beauty and dispatch, every variety of printing in the book, card and letter line, at prices as low as at any similar establishment in the city. We, therefore, respectfully invite our friends and the public to give us a call, when in want of that description of work. Particular care is bestowed on lawyers' briefs, and the least possible delay in furnishing proof-sheets.

See First and Fourth Pages.

RAILROAD MEETING.—An attempt was made by the agents of the Selma and Tennessee River Railroad to get up a meeting in the Commercial Exchange last evening, but it unfortunately failed. The gentlemen who are endeavoring to aid the progress of this line, were at the Exchange with maps and documents to explain fully the course which the line will traverse; but only about sixteen or eighteen persons were present. A conversation upon the importance of the scheme took place between the agents and two or three influential residents of this city, and its advantages to the South appeared to be generally accorded. After waiting for near an hour and a half, the agents gave up the idea of holding a meeting, and left the building.

REDUCED FARE TO NEW YORK.—Persons visiting the North, must not forget that the Georgia leaves on Friday morning, and charges only fifty dollars. This price is enough, and not too much; it is just the fair thing, and we hope the Georgia will be full freighted.

For steamboat favors, yesterday, we thank the Moro Castle, from Louisville. The Columbus has our thanks for a St. Louis paper of the 20th.

The splendid passenger steamboat Magnolia arrived last evening from Louisville. To her officers we are indebted for papers from Louisville of the 12th, and Memphis of the 23d, as well as for some river intelligence which we publish this morning.

SPRING RACES.—It will be seen by an advertisement in another column, that the Spring Races over the Metairie Course will commence on Friday, the 28th instant, and that from the number of entries, and character of the stakes, an unusual amount of sport is in store for the lovers of the turf. A large number of fine horses are now in training than have ever been here before.

COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT.—The friends of M'lle Duret have tendered her a benefit at the Histrionic Hall. The amateurs have not only lent their room, but their own services. This lady has been the principal support of the American during the late disastrous season, and after the labor of several months, finds herself left in the midst of the season without an engagement. The Benefit will take place on Wednesday night.

PLACIDE'S.—Last night the "Island of Jewels" was successfully brought out. It is a fairy story, and its attraction is in the succession of most beautiful scenes. We do not recollect any thing of the kind which equals it. We predict a run for the remainder of the season.

ST. CHARLES.—To-night, "The Lady of Lyons;" Mrs. Stuart as *Pauline*. To-morrow night, Mrs. Stuart's benefit.

For the Crescent.

Interesting Monument.

Messrs. Editors—An article appeared in the Crescent, of yesterday, calling the attention of the public to a splendid monument, which is to be seen in Camp street, near St. Patrick's Church, in the yard of a stone-cutter.

You will not, I presume, take offence at the following questions from one who knew the artist while in Galveston, and who took a deep interest in supplying the wants of his sick and starving family. Questions:

1. How did the monument get into the stone-cutter's yard in Camp street?
2. Where has it been since the summer of 1842?
3. What has become of poor Coxe, the genius who combined the rare qualities of sculptor, poet and historian?
4. On what authority is it asserted that the monument was purchased by the Republic of Texas? AN INQUIRER.

LATEST RIVER NEWS.—The Magnolia reports that the river has fallen considerably as low down as Princeton, while at Vicksburg, it is rising. The weather above has been very inclement, heavy rains almost daily falling.

At Bayou Sara, on Saturday, the river was still rising, but the levee had stood firm against the mighty pressure of water.

At Pointe Coupee, on Saturday, the river continued to rise rapidly. The levees were new, and in a precarious condition, but were watched with unceasing vigilance.

St. Francisville, on the hill that overlooks Bayou Sara, gives, through its Chronicle, a gloomy picture of the town below. The transpiration water was already running through some portions of it A strict guard is kept all night to check any break that may appear on any part of the levee.

From the Gurdane crevasse we have no intelligence farther than that Mr. Spear is prosecuting the work with energy.

We hear of one or two breaks at points some distance up the river. Although the present is indeed a perilous time, we have such confidence in the vigilance of those who have weak points on their levee, that we can yet hope to escape without desolating damage at any one point.

The Mississippi River, at Memphis, had fallen three feet within the two days ending on the 22d. On that day, it was four and a half feet below high water mark, and receding rapidly.

OHIO RIVER AT LOUISVILLE.—The Louisville Journal of the 18th, says: "The river was rising pretty rapidly, last evening, with nine feet seven inches in the canal, and six feet on the Falls. Weather clear."

LATEST FROM BERMUDA.—The Bermuda Royal Gazette, of the 4th inst., gives the following items:

"There was a heavy gale experienced here during the past week. It commenced on the night of Tuesday, and lasted till Thursday morning; the wind being from west to north. A number of boats have been injured, and one or two knocked to pieces. The growing crops of potatoes, onions, etc., and the fruit trees, particularly bananas, have suffered materially, and in many instances, been destroyed. We are still without rain. The want of a supply is much felt, particularly by the arrowroot manufacturers, many of whom have, we regret to say, been compelled to forego operations for want of that indispensable article.

"A dispatch from the Secretary of State was read in the Barbadoes House of Assembly, on the 24th January, in which he suggested that inducements should be held out for the settlement, in the West India colonies, of fugitive slaves from America. This must have reference to free colored persons, or, perhaps, the fugitive slaves now in Canada."

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION.—The Democratic Convention for the Richmond District, in Virginia, on the 18th, re-nominated James A. Seddon, Esq., to represent that District in Congress.

FOR LIBERIA.—During the last few weeks, quite a number of colored men with their families, residing mostly in the southern section of the city, have been making arrangements to leave Baltimore, and cast their future lot in the Republic of Liberia. They design embarking in the first packet for that distant country, and will carry with them a large supply of useful utensils, and other desirable articles. [Baltimore Sun, 19th.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.—On the 18th, the Senate, by a vote of 17 to 14, rejected the bill to remove the seat of Government to Louisville. The vote against removal in the House, was 47 to 31.

New Orleans Customhouse.

We continue to-day, the publication of the documents which justified the Department in deviating from the original plan, and adopting one which gave light and ventilation to the interior; and which saves hundreds of thousands to the people:

To the Commissioners for the erection of the new Custom-house in New Orleans.

GENTLEMEN—At your request, I now offer you an opinion on some important changes proposed to be made in the interior details of the plan of the new Customhouse in New Orleans.

To aid me in giving reasons for my opinion, I have been permitted to peruse the Report addressed to the Commissioners, by the distinguished Architect, Col. Dakin, who also has submitted to my study the original plan of the interior details, as well as that exhibiting a modification of the same—both being illustrative of his Report.

It is apparent to me, as it must be to any one familiar with extensive and massive constructions, that the arrangements of the first and second stories of the new Customhouse, is not as well adapted to the purposes for which it is designed, as some other arrangements would be; Because,

First—Of the entire exclusion of light, and, in a great degree, of ventilation, from the central apartment of the first story, or basement range. This is so evident in the plan, that explanation is unnecessary.

Second—Of the doubtful light afforded to the grand apartment of the collection; it being received only from the dome, while the ventilation is very imperfect.

Third—Of the obstruction which the central apartment presents to the perfect ventilation of the front range of apartments, extending along the four fronts of the building.

Three principal things should be looked to in the construction of all buildings erected in Southern countries, but especially of public structures, such as Hospitals, Churches, Legislative Halls, Customhouses, etc., etc.; and these three things are light, ventilation, and consequent salubrity. A city might be made as healthy as Boston or Philadelphia, if municipal laws intervened, and compelled all buildings within its limits, to be constructed with such a regard to design and arrangement, as to secure light and ventilation in the best way possible. It is not in the well lighted and ventilated palace that pestilence lurks, though it may seize a victim therein once in a while; but it is in the dark, damp and dreary houses of the poor, that it ravages and exhibits.

Municipal power may be insufficient to regulate the construction of private buildings, but the power of Government is not restricted in relation to public buildings; and, therefore, the first object of the Architect, who makes the plans, and on the authority that decides upon them, is to be assured that *light* and *ventilation*, as well as suitableness of design, are secured to all parts in the best possible manner. Indeed, if error in these respects should be discovered, after considerable progress had been made in construction, the superior authority, as well as the Architect, would fail in his duty if the error was not immediately remedied, even at the expense of pulling down a considerable portion of the work. In a structure like that of the new Customhouse, the greatest regard should be had to the principle requisites heretofore mentioned. That the original plan, in its interior details, lacks these requisites there can be no doubt.

That the modifications proposed by the Architect, will completely supply these, appears to me to admit of no question.

I notice, with much satisfaction, the remarks of the Architect upon the massive brick arches, and piers, forming the flooring of the several stories, and by which the building is to be made fire-proof. I entirely agree with him as to the insufficiency of the front walls to sustain the thrust of the arches abutting against them. But if these walls were sufficient in strength, it must be recollected that this immense building is founded on a treacherous soil, the compressibility of which is difficult to calculate, and when calculated, difficult, if not impossible, to remedy, by any system of foundations yet devised.

It is desirable that all massive structures, erected in New Orleans, should be as simple in their details of arrangement as possible; and especially that all arches, with considerable versed lines and long cords abutting against the outer walls, should be avoided. In all extensive and valuable buildings, in England and this country, the iron girders supporting several of arches of small segments of circles, of small and great radii, are universally adopted. These are used in the roofs and floors of fire-proofs buildings. With such a system of architect, no thrust would be exerted against the front walls of the new Customhouse; and the whole massive structure might settle, as it no doubt will settle, without danger of the interior arches, or front walls, falling into ruins. I should be wanting in candor, if my opinions and judgment were I not to recommend this portion of the intelligent Architect's plan to be adopted.

So far as I can judge without actual measurement, I should think a gain in room by the modified plan would be nearly equal to what is lost by making the note court in the centre of the building. The substitution of the floor arches, supported by iron girders and pillars, gains greatly in room over the heavy piers and arches in the original plan. But if the equation is not complete, or approximately near, and the modified plan loses somewhat in room, the Architect remedies this at once, by his suggestion for the excavation of extensive cellarage. This cellarage, which he can easily arrange, will be the utmost utility; affording extensive storage to many articles of commerce that could not be so well stored elsewhere. It would produce considerable revenue to the Government.

I have not pons into the estimates of the Architect as to the comparative cost of the two plans; but I have reason to believe that the modified details will cost much less than those of the original plan.

In a great structure, designed for the increasing commerce of the entrepot of the western states of the Mississippi, a great Valley of the Mississippi, a structure that is to last for centuries, and which, in its erection, will cost a large sum of money, which a far-sighted policy must early liberally—aye, in such a structure, the question of dollars and cents should not intervene to the modifications to be adopted, when such important requisites as light, ventilation, and consequent salubrity are under consideration.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your obt. serv't,

St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans, Oct. 17, 1846. M. H. CHASE.

BELSHAZZAR'S FEAST.—Washington Allston was, beyond all comparison, the first historical painter America has produced; and approached nearer the old masters than any of the moderns. But he had one infirmity; he seldom exercised the patience necessary to execute his conceptions. His pictures are many of them imperfect. The one of which a copy is now exhibiting in the city, is a melancholy illustration of this peculiarity. He was employed on it at intervals for many years, but left it unfinished. It shows traces of power such as no modern picture exhibits. Gen. H. A. S. Dearborn, a gentleman known among the lovers of art as a judicious critic, wrote a description of the Feast, which appeared in the Knickerbocker, shortly after Allston's death. We have not seen it for years, and speak now only from the impression made on our mind at the time. He pronounces this picture, imperfect and unfinished, as fit to be compared with any of the master pieces of the European galleries. This opinion, perhaps, is in some degree influenced by his friendship for the artist. But, whether deserving of this high encomium or not, it is, undoubtedly, the *chef d'œuvre* of American Art. Mr. Jewett, a young artist, has copied it, as far as completed, and has added to his copy the parts left unfinished. The face, and one hand of the King, we believe, are the only important portions thus restored.

The Boston papers, which, in every thing pertaining to Allston, are very sensitive, have spoken favorably of this copy. It is fair to presume that it is faithful. As such, it is worthy of a visit from such of our citizens, as do not expect to see the original in Boston, as it is probable it will never be removed from there, as the friends of the artist would be unwilling to have it carted abroad in its unfinished condition.

A DISTINGUISHED EDITOR DEAD.—The telegraph announces the death of the Hon. Isaac Hill, at Washington. Mr. Hill was the original printer and editor of the New Hampshire Patriot. This paper did more than everything else put together, to change the politics of New Hampshire. He remained at its head for a quarter of a century. For many years the Patriot controlled public sentiment in that State. In 1833 he was elected Senator, and served one term. He was elected Governor of the State, and was subsequently Sub-Treasurer in Boston, under Polk. Mr. Hill was no speaker, but read his speeches. He was a vigorous political writer, and thoroughly understood the community in which he lived. He was a bitter, unrelenting politician; and during the war with England, his press was a powerful auxiliary to the Administration.

In the latter part of his life he had the mortification to be outstripped by the Young Democracy—his influence was in a great measure lost. He had parted with the Patriot on his entrance into public life. But he started a new paper, called "Isaac Hill's New Hampshire Patriot," which, however, did not succeed in bringing back to him his former readers. Like many others who have taken an active part in public affairs, he did not understand the proper time for retiring from the stage. In all the relations of life, he was an unexceptionable character. Three of the leading editors of the country have thus passed away—Ritchie, Noah and Hill.

Extract from the Circular of Talcott & Brother, dated 11th March, 1851, for the steamer "Europa," of 12th, from Boston:

"Our latest date from Mobile is of 7th inst., per Telegraph as follows: 'Market stationary and progressing—Mobiling, 19½—receipts falling off,' and from New Orleans the 7th: 'Market rising, receipts and estimates decreasing;' and by mail 24 instant from New Orleans, our correspondent writes: 'The rivers above are rising, and we shall have a greater overflow of the Mississippi and tributaries, than for the past two years.'"

OBSERVATIONS ON THE ABOVE.—The Mobile Price Current of the *eighth*, made upon the *seventh of March*, quoted Middling Cotton at 9¼@9½, with the remark that the market was much unsettled by rumors of unfavorable news from Europe, previously to which the sales of the week had been at 9¼ down to 9¼. Without attention to fractions, the receipts of the week were 12,036 *versus* 7,000 bales for the corresponding week in 1850.

The New Orleans Price Current of the 1st March quoted "Low Middling to Middling," 8¾@10¼, and that of the 8th, after remarking that in some cases sellers had the advantage on one or two days of the week, quoted "Low Middling to Middling," 9¼ to 10¼, (*being the lowest quotations of the season,*) and added, that "there was less firmness exhibited in the market yesterday, (the 7th,) *being the date of the Telegraphic dispatch.*) The receipts for the week were 24,000 *versus* 23,000 for the corresponding week in 1850. There were apprehensions of an overflow, but for the present, at least, they seem to have passed away.

The Editors of the Crescent will please publish the foregoing. The steamer "Pacific" of 17th instant, would carry the Mobile and New Orleans Prices Current and private correspondence of the 8th instant, and show the utter falsity of the Telegraph news conveyed by the Europa. Were such dispatches sent from New Orleans and Mobile, or were they manufactured in New York? Could any course be adopted than a resort to such falsehoods to depress Cotton Markets.

New Orleans, March 26, 1851. H. B. G.

Hon. Joel R. Poinsett, of South Carolina, formerly Secretary of War, has written a letter to Col. D. L. McKay, which was lately read at a public meeting in Wyanoh, in that State, strongly counseling them against disunion movements and separate State action. The Wyanoh Observer believes it will be treated with silent contempt. Verily, "whom the Gods wish to destroy, they first make mad." [Baltimore Sun.

Cannibalism and Crime.

Major Bartlett, Commissary of the Boundary Commission, arrived in this city on the steamship Galveston, and communicated to the Picayune favorable intelligence of the progress of the commission, etc., besides this revolting detail of crime.

About 225 miles this side of El Paso, a reconnoitering party found a negro man and woman in the act of cooking the head and parts of the body of a negro, which were on the fire. They said they were slaves of a Mr. Owens, in Holly Springs, Miss., and had run away last corn-planting. They plead starvation as their excuse for killing their associate runaway. They are now in custody at San Antonio.

Some horrible scenes of licentiousness, murder, and punishment had occurred at Socorro, in the closing days of January. Bands of armed ruffians, discharged teamsters and soldiers, and frontier desperadoes, had been practicing fiendish excesses, and more like brutish beasts than men, taking the lives of unoffending people, robbing and killing without provocation or remorse. On one occasion they perpetrated a foul murder at a fandango on E. C. Clarke, said to be the son of J. W. Clarke, U. S. Senator from Rhode Island. In the same outrage, a man named Gates was shot. Their conduct was such, that some members of the Boundary Commission, who happened to be in town, determined to arrest the murderers at all hazards, and sent next morning to the main body of the Commission for help. In three hours, a large party of Americans and Mexicans arrived, in such force as to be enabled to search for and seize eight or ten of the worst—including Wade, Butler, and Craig. Young, the ringleader, escaped.

These men were brought before Judge Berthold, on the 30th of January, examined and committed, and the next day they were tried by jury, sentenced to be hung within one hour, and notwithstanding the threats and preparations of their associates, the sentence was enforced, and they were hung up to the branches of a tree on Friday morning. The bodies of the murderers were buried, and at 2 P.M. that of the murdered Clarke was also buried.

A large reward, $400, was offered for the arrest of Young. He was arrested on the 10th, and brought to Socorro on the 11th. He immediately made full confession of his crime, but was nevertheless put on trial on the 12th. His own written confession, which he repeated and signed, was added to the other testimony. He was found guilty, condemned and executed on the same tree where his companions had been hung.

Major Bartlett repeats that since these dreadful examples, Socorro has been perfectly quiet and orderly.

New York Correspondence.

NEW YORK, March 17, 1851.

Since the name of Franklin Haven, Esq., of Boston, has been connected with Allen's outrageous libel on Mr. Webster, and Otis' mendacities, it may not be a work of supererogation to inform some of your country readers who Mr. H. is.

At Washington, and in all commercial circles in this country, and to some extent in Europe, he is well known as the prominent financier of New England. Mr. Haven is emphatically "a self-made man," in the usual acceptation of that term. He rose, without patronage or influence, from the smallest possible mercantile beginning, passing rapidly through all the subordinate grades, to the Presidency of the Merchants' Bank in Boston, now the largest institution of the kind in New England. But upon his attaining to this elevated commercial station, the bank was inferior in capital and importance to some other corporations of the kind, of which it is now, through his ability, far in advance both in its prosperity and amount of specie basis. Its capital is three millions of dollars, and the number of its customers proportionate. For a number of years it was the Boston depositary of the Government specie. Since it has ceased to be so, Mr. Haven has acted officially as Assistant Treasurer of the United States; still retaining, at the solicitation of the Directors, the Presidency of the bank, and discharging the laborious and responsible duties of both offices with a thoroughness that would be utterly impossible in a man of less rapid thought and action, prompt conclusion, systematic detail, and indefatigable industry. Miss Martineau called Mr. Webster the "Full Man." She would have said, instead, of Franklin Haven, that his mental and physical muscles were composed of steel springs, incapable of fatigue, and never losing their elasticity.

Some years ago, while a resident in Boston, I was a clerk in the institution which he has in charge, and I used to be astonished to observe how comprehensive was his knowledge of the multifarious transactions of the bank, even to detail the most minute. There was not one, of the numerous persons employed, but what felt that Mr. Haven knew just the condition of each clerk's or teller's books or cash accounts, and, if need be, could perform, at a pinch, any subordinate duty himself. They knew that from his familiarity with their respective duties that he appreciated their labor; and this, not less than his naturally urbane and gentlemanly manner towards them, has rendered him beloved by all in the bank.

Grateful for his own success in life, Franklin Haven is the friend of new beginners in commerce, and when money was short in the market, and applications for discounts numerous, even from the best houses, I have known him (while steadily refusing accommodations to some of the largest firms,) to assist younger merchants of more limited means, when he felt assured that they would pay their notes at maturity; and the bank has lost little or nothing by this liberality.

Winter seems to have settled down very deliberately "in the lap of spring." The weather yesterday was cold and stormy, and to-day ditto. It is snowing while I write. A very bad day for the first trip of the new crack steamship Brother Jonathan, bound for Chagres. The recent frequent captures of numerous gamblers in Boston, ought to invite the New York authorities to "light on" some of the many "hells" in this city. There are probably not less than six hundred establishments in this city, devoted almost exclusively to gambling. Many of them are in the most elegant buildings in the genteel quarter of the city, and are conducted with the utmost politeness and magnificence. Once in the trap, a man finds it rather difficult to resist the invitation to play. Not a few strangers that come to this city to spend a day or two, leave thousands of dollars in these brilliant but detestable places; and many a failure, ascribed to "bad debts," may be attributed to "debts of honor."

George Thompson, and some other prominent anti-American Abolitionists, have set on the business of this vicinity to hold a "Grand Convention of Colored Citizens," in the Shiloh Presbyterian Church. The nominal object is to render statistics of their number, increase, schools, property, employment, etc., etc., and consider their social condition, political relations, emigration, etc., but undoubtedly we must infer from the character of the prime mover, George Thompson, that the chief object in view, is to inment agitation, and keep the Dunnian Pot a boiling.

One would suppose that from the mere fact, that an Englishman is the leader in these infernal orgies, and is pensioned by foreigners to keep alive the excitement, every true American would set his face resolately against such nefarious proceedings. I am happy to say that four-fifths of our citizens are heartily opposed to the movement, and that even the colored people themselves are not all in favor of it. It may deceive the ignorant into the traces, but it is only the most malignant intelligences that hold the reins.

We are to have a weekly mail to California, commencing to-day.

The Delphical letter of Davis "The Spirit World" man, in reply to the communication of the father of Grieve, (who, with his wife, committed suicide in Quincy, Mass.,) may be properly classed with such writings as the letters of One-Eyed Thompson. Under the assumption of "pity and sympathy," the letter wounds the bleeding heart of the father, by insinuating that he himself destroyed his son by transmitting to him his own moral obliquities, and misdirecting his education. With studied malignity, it advises him to read the writings of Davis, and thereby become a "Christian," "not in the abusive sense of the word, but a true "Christian."

THE EQUINOX.—Memphis has been reminded of the equinoctial era. The Enquirer of the 23d has the following record of a stormy visit:

Storm.—Friday night last was indeed a "wild night" in this place and neighborhood. It blew up between 10 and 11 o'clock in the evening, a storm of wind and rain, accompanied with vivid flashes of lightning and heavy bursts of thunder. The night was pitchy dark, except when lighted up by the glare of the lightning.

The gable end of a warehouse on Main street, near the corner of Madison, was blown out, the entire wall falling into the street. A flatboat loaded with corn, lying above the mouth of Wolf river, took fire during the hurricane and was burned up. Three others, two of which were loaded with corn and the other with a mixed cargo, were cut adrift to escape the conflagration, and were sunk by the swell in the river before they could be secured. The loss is about $3000.

These are all the injuries done by the storm that have come to our knowledge. There were no lives lost.

THE NEW COURSE OF TRADE.—The Louisville Courier says:

"Steamers heavily laden with produce from the Wabash are now daily coming up the river. The Anne Limington passed up yesterday morning with a heavy load, and the Cumberland No. 2 last evening with a load for Baltimore."

New Orleans, after seeing this sight, new to its young eyes, may go to sleep again. Philadelphia and Baltimore will tend with care the baby's gentle slumbers.

The late news from Texas contained the following important information, which we did not find in our files examined for yesterday's paper:

"A letter has been received at Brownsville from Mazatlan, dated February 15. It states that Capt. Parker French, the notorious swindler, was shot or hanged for highway robbery, on the road between Mazatlan and Durango. A party of Mexicans arrested him and his eight men, at a place called Chavaria, after a hard fight of two hours. Capt. French and [illegible] were taken to Salup, a small military post, and were then executed.

FANNY FORRESTER.—A letter has been received from Mrs. Judson, (Fanny Forrester,) stating that her health has become so impaired "by continued disease, for the last five months, that there is but little hope of permanent relief, except in a return to America."

M'lle Lind in St. Louis.

Triumphs strew this lady's path. It was attempted to excite a prejudice against her in St. Louis, because she did not make a sacrifice of other arrangements to ascend the river in one of the magnificent St. Louis packets. The Reveille of the 20th instant, thus notices the auction of tickets for Miss Lind's Second Concert there:

"The bidding for choice seats was quite animated—the best positions bringing from six to seven dollars premium, and the rest on the main floor from one to five dollars premium. The gallery seats commanded premiums varying from twenty-five cents to one dollar. The number of seats disposed of at auction, were eight hundred and ninety-four, on which the premiums realized amounted to $2,491. The aggregate of the sales was $6,961, which, with the seats yet to be disposed of at the fixed price of $5 each, will swell the proceeds of the second concert to $8000. No other artist, perhaps, in the world, could create such an interest here, as to induce our citizens to pay five dollars for admission to a public entertainment."

In another article on the subject, of same date, the Reveille says: "We are told, indeed, that not a single seat is now untaken in the Hall."

We are informed, says the National Intelligencer, that the Board of Commissioners, upon whom has been devolved the duty of selecting a location for the proposed Military Asylum, authorized by an act of the last session of Congress, are nearly ready to set out on their mission of examination. It is composed of the following distinguished gentlemen: General Scott, General-in-chief; Generals Wool and Twiggs, commanding the Eastern and Western Divisions of the Army; General Jesup, of the Quartermaster's Department; General Gibson, of the Subsistence Department; General Towson, (Colonel Larned acting,) of the Paymaster's Department; General Lawson, Surgeon General; and General Jones, the Adjutant General. Within the next ten days they purpose to visit Mount Vernon, and some other Eastern points, after which a portion of the Board will extend their examination to the vicinity of New Orleans, and thence up the Mississippi and Ohio rivers. They will probably be absent some five or six weeks.

I. O. O. F.

HOWARD LODGE NO. 13.—A Regular Meeting of this Lodge will be held THIS EVENING, Thursday, at the Grand Lodge Hall, at 7 o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested.... By order of the N. G.

mh27 F. McCARTHY, Secretary.

Washington Fire Co. No. 20.

The officers and members of the above Company are hereby notified to attend the regular monthly meeting of the Company on MONDAY EVENING, at half-past 7 o'clock, at the Engine house, for the purpose of holding an election for officers for the ensuing year.... By order,

mh27 H. J. LEOVY, Secretary.

Philadelphia Hose Co. No. 14.

The officers and members of this Company will please attend the regular monthly meeting, to be held at the Engine-house, on SATURDAY EVENING, at 7 o'clock, and also the regular monthly working on SUNDAY MORNING, the 30th, at 10 o'clock.... Every member is requested to be present.... By order,

mh27 S. MOTT, Secretary.

[Copy.] NEW ORLEANS, March 16, 1851.

To M'lle MARIE DURET—Madam: The undersigned, entertaining the greatest admiration of your dramatic talent, which they regret has not been witnessed by the great majority of the theatrical patrons of New Orleans, from the untoward circumstances attending the Theatre in which you have been engaged, trust that, before your departure for the North, you will accept a Complimentary BENEFIT at the Histrionic Temple, to afford an opportunity for them and the public to testify their admiration of your professional talent, and esteem for you as a lady.

Leaving you to appoint the night for such Benefit, we remain respectfully,

F. A. Lumsden,	S. Hopkins, Jr.	John L. Lewis,
J. Crickard,	J. L. Taylor,	T. Gilmore,
Charles H. Lee,	F. M. Cory,	A. Beard,
H. G. Bierne,	G. C. Lawrence,	Alexander Walker,
J. Baldwin,	A. D. Crossman,	Thos. O. Burk,
T. S. Wharton,	John R. Grymes,	D. D. Cary,
W. H. Rock,	H. M. McAlpin,	H. Deane.

Gentlemen: I feel highly flattered by your very polite and highly complimentary letter, received this day; and, in accepting your proffered kindness, beg to name WEDNESDAY, April 2, for the purpose of the Complimentary Benefit you have named to take place at the Histrionic Hall.

At the same time, I beg to return my sincere thanks to the President, Vice-President and gentlemen of the Histrionic Society, who have, in the handsomest manner, tendered me the use of the Hall, and kindly volunteered their valuable services.

I beg to subscribe myself, most respectfully, etc.

20 *Rampart street, March 20, 1851.* MARIE DURET.

M'lle MARIE DURET—I have the pleasure to acquaint you that, at a late meeting of the Association, it was unanimously resolved to place the Hall at your disposal, for a Complimentary Benefit, at any day to be named by you, and that the active members volunteer their services on the occasion. Yours, etc.

D. I. RICARDO, Secretary.

Hall Lyceum Histrionic Association, March 20, 1851. mh27

Large, Select and Valuable Library.

AT PRIVATE SALE.

THESE BOOKS, which number about three thousand five hundred, are offered for sale collectively. They are chiefly in the English Language, of London and Oxford Impressions; and include some French; and one-sixth, Latin, Greek and Italian.

The works embrace the best of the standard authors in these several tongues, without any of American merit; the most approved editions have been chosen; many of the books are out of print; many are so rarely in possession of their originality; there are some which cannot be found, except in the collections of the learned; and all are works of real utility; there are LEXICONS for those the most in use, and in every branch of study; and they are, for the most part, complete in judge, who have seen it, pronounce this the best thing of the kind in the State.

The volumes are bound, and present a very rich and elegant appearance.

It is the private Library of a gentleman, who collected it, in a course of many years, at very great expense, chiefly during his travels in Europe, and who now offers it on account of departure. Will be sold in one *very moderate* sum, particularly adapted to some College, Society, or Institute.

To be seen for the present at No. 57 Customhouse street, New Orleans.

Persons at a distance desiring a catalogue, and wishing for fuller information, may address, post paid, WILLIAM LEON, M. D., New Orleans. mh27, 28, 29

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, New Orleans, March 17, 1851.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office, until the first of April, at 12 o'clock, for doing certain repairs on Point au Fer Lighthouse and dwelling, according to the specifications below:

Repairs to the Tower.

The marble table, which is 14 feet in diameter, is to be covered with copper; the brick-work, as low down as 25 feet from the top, to be new laid on the inside, where it is decayed; the frames and sills of all five windows to be new; the stairs of the Tower to be new; all the iron-work to be repaired and new, where required; the iron railing around the gallery of the lantern to be repaired; the copper-work on the top of the lantern to be repaired.

Repairs to the Dwelling.

The roof wants some new rafters, and entire new shingling; all the doors and windows to be repaired; the weather boarding and studdings to be repaired and sampled; a new gallery for the front of the dwelling, 36 feet by 8 feet wide, supported by wooden posts, the roof to have the same pitch as the main roof; the floor of the gallery to be 8 inches lower than the floor of the dwelling, to have eight steps of 5 feet long with 8 inches rise and 10 inches tread, with railing and banister; a similar gallery, of 12 feet, for the rear of the dwelling; it is next all for the south side of the dwelling; the flooring to be levelled, and some new joists put in; the five pieces to be repaired; the entire inside of the dwelling to be replastered; a new cistern to be built; a new cistern to be made, to hold 5000 gallons.

All the above work to be done in a good and substantial manner, and to the entire satisfaction of the Keeper; and no payment will be made on account of said work, until the whole is completed, and then only on the certificate of said Keeper, that the work has been done according to the contract. The work to be commenced and finished within sixty days from the signing of the contract.

W. FRERET,
(Signed)
mh18 eod1w 24p Collector and Superintendent of Lights.

Sherman's Premium Patent Elastic
Shoulder Braces.

SHOULDER BRACES are an essential article of dress—not of late origin, however, as many suppose, for they have been used among the nobility and higher classes throughout Europe for the past century. They are used for the convenient and correction of unsightly and injurious habits; to aid in forming a graceful figure and manly chest; to enlarge the chamber in which the lungs and heart lie—to preserve these important organs from oppression, constraint and disease, and to allow them room for free and healthy action. Where disease has already fixed upon the lungs or heart the use of the Brace is indispensable.

This cut represents two persons in the prime of life; one enjoys health, is well formed, stands erect, is flaten the back, and has a round full chest. The other is the reverse; from habit and a sedentary occupation he has contracted his chests, cramped the lungs and heart—the main spring of life—and rounded his shoulders as he thought them forward until his head and shoulders have become an unwieldy burden. By this means he has decreased his stature, effeminated his constitution, and now only looks forward with a melancholy prospect of life, hurrying continually with the feet of an early grave. Reader, look to yourself in time: it is easier to avert, than to remove the habit.

Of these two children one is suffering for want of a Brace. Parents, look to your children—suffer them not to be weak and deformed, when a Brace is wanted for want of timely care while they are young. They may be well formed, and accomplishments in life. Editors, in a [illegible] appearance and spirit, let them not go unnoticed for.

OBSERVE, the above Braces are sold only at

SHERMAN'S,
No ¹⁴⁴ St. Charles street.

Mark the number and sign of the house over the door. Ladies can be fitted with Brace at Mrs. SHERMAN'S, 26 Royale's. feb 25 2m

Arrivals at Principal Hotels, March 26.

BANKS ARCADE....H M Thompson, Dr London; J M Ellis, W F Stanberry, J M Davis, A J Burton, G F Kendall, W M Aldrich, G W Wiggins, W F Neely, J Taylor, J D Taylor, Miss; W Jack, E McKee, NO; J L Bacon, T McAdams, H A Runnels, H A Moore, Texas; J G Baumgten, Pa; Samuel Carter, Ark.

BEWLETT'S....J A Needham, Ala; A Conway, NO; W T Cheatham, Tenn; H Funk, S D Melville, John Hilliard, G W Reed, J Moreland, W Jackson, Mexico; J E Flandin, C Griswold, California; R Patton, Ark.

VERANDA....H W Carter, M W Garrison, D J Foley, Ala; M Fonnaiss, Miss; A C Weeks and lady, J Peebles and lady, Augusta; B D Dowsell, NO; J Caldwell, C Tuley, Yazoo City.

LOUISIANA....T Young, Miss; Capt Fairbanks, J H Henry, Ky; D Maher, J W Hogle, W F Mitchell, Ind; J S Gay, S T Dennis, R A Gates, J Jasper, Mo; J T Osborne, NO.

PLANTER'S....J T Griffin, L G Pavent, F Saunders, M S J Kepoch, Miss Wanchelly, Mr Westward, Capt Dowitt, H C Morris, Miss; J Hord, NO.

WAVERLEY HOUSE....C K Andrews and family, Miss Harwood, J Y Blackburn and lady, C W Butler and lady, W C Wood, H A Moore, Texas.

ST LOUIS....W C Flachberg, J A Brenham, T B Lee, NO; J C Mills and lady, E M McCracken.

50 CANAL STREET. 50

JUST OPENED, a large lot of desirable Goods, per ship Galena.

120 rich LACE CAPES, from $3 50 to $5 each.
60 rich LACE BERTHAS, at $3.
LACE SPENCERS and CAPS.
CRAPE SHAWLS—White, black, green, crimson and orange—Cheap.
TRIMMINGS—For Spring and Summer Dress, entirely new in style.
ZEPHYR BRAIDS—For Trimming.
INDIA SILKS—Small plaids and light colors, for Spring wear; white and half bleached LINEN DUCK, for Gentlemen's wear; Linen Drills, etc.

☞ In order to effect

RAPID SALES,

the above goods, with the balance of the stock, will be offered at very low prices. C. M. SIMPSON,
mh27 6 50 CANAL STREET.

LOST—On the 26th instant, from the Engine-house on Bienville street, between Franklin and Bienville streets, a large BAY HORSE, with white forehead, and three white legs, about seven years old. Had on a halter and rope. ANY person finding said horse, and returning him to the Engine-house, shall be liberally rewarded, and receive the thanks of the Company. mh27-ditto J. H. WEBB, Sec'y. I. F. C. No 15.

SPRING RACES!!! Metairie Course.

THE following will be the PROGRAMME of the SPRING RACES over the Metairie Course:

FRIDAY, March 28, 1851.—First Race—Proprietor's Purse, $300—Two mile heats.

Second Race, same day—Charity Stake—Single dash of three miles—Feather weights