Amusements — This Evening.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—Hunting a Turtle—Mme. Duchaisneau—Tight Rope—The Elopement.

PLACIDE'S VARIETIES.—The Rivals—Island of Jewels.

ARMORY HALL.—Panorama of Cuba.

Auction Sales—This Day.

VINCENT & Co. will sell, at 10 o'clock, at 54 Chartres st.—Rich Fancy Dry Goods.

SYMS, HYDE & Co. will sell at half-past 10 o'clock, at No. 3 Red Storm, Third Municipality—Ship Chandlery and Groceries.

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

UNION DIVISION No. 3, [illegible] Front Hall, 222 Tchoupitoulas street, at 8 o'clock.

LOUISIANA, Dryades St. [illegible] Odd Fellows' Hall, Marigny Buildings, Third Municipality, at 8 o'clock.

The Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL
of the Council of the Second Municipality.

NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 18, 1851.

See First and Fourth Pages.

☞ Mr. S. C. MARTIN is our Travelling Agent for Mississippi.

The steamer Columbus has favored us with St. Louis papers of the 11th.

THE NEW ENGLAND SOCIETY.—The annual celebration of this Society, which has been postponed from the regular anniversary of December 22d, is to take place on Saturday, the 19th. The public occasion has been dispensed with, but the members will dine at the St. Louis. We are requested to say that all New Englanders, and immediate descendants of such, can procure tickets at the office of the St. Louis.

THE ARGOSY, NEW ORLEANS.—Yesterday we were shown a [illegible] snuff box, beautifully enamelled and chased, manufactured by a goldsmith in the establishment of Hyde & Goodrich. It weighs four ounces of pure gold, and the price is two hundred dollars. We were not before aware that such fine work could be executed in the city. Those curious in such things, should call and see it; and then it is a very good excuse to inspect the many valuable and beautiful jewels, watches, etc., to be found in this splendid store.

PARODI.—This celebrated singer will not arrive before Monday, in consequence of the illness of two members of her suite. A telegraphic dispatch, received by her Secretary, states that she left Macon on the 16th, direct for New Orleans. She will make her first appearance here on Friday, the 25th—the Lyceum Hall being engaged for Wednesday for Mr Galvani's Prize Concert.

GALVANI'S UNION GALLERY GRAND PRIZE CONCERT.—This event is perspective is calling forth from our numerous amateurs of music and painting, a sympathy and interest before unknown upon any similar occasion, and if the following days should prove as propitious as the preceding ones, many who desire it will not be able to procure tickets of admission. Mr. Galvani has, by his courteousness, obtained a species of agents somewhat novel; we mean the ladies, who, having of their own free will and pleasure, taken up his agreeable mattinees given in his gallery, are exerting an influence in his behalf; daily applications are made by them for tickets for themselves and friends, at the same time stating that they prefer purchasing from him—a compliment justly due. Already the sales of tickets have been large, and when we state that in two days over 400 were sold, and this before any programme is published, we deem it a sufficient guarantee that his numerous friends must feel confident that the entertainment will be of the most artistic order. We repeat, again, secure your tickets in time, if you wish to attend.

☞ The fine steamship MONMOUTH, Capt. J. R. Swift will commence her trips between here and Havana on Saturday, the 19th inst., intending to ply as a regular packet between the two ports, making two trips a month. She is a neat little craft, and commanded by an experienced officer. For further particulars, apply to her agent, Mr. Joseph Mitchell, No. 38 Poydras street.

Communicated.

Gentlemen—In an article in your paper of to-day, headed "Catholic Controversy," you say your ignorance of English politics prevents you from discovering when the Papal Bull is an usurpation of the Queen's authority. Will you be so good as to allow me space in your columns for a few words on the subject? It is of importance, not merely to the British people, but to the friends of "civil and religious liberty" throughout the world.

The is a quarrel of ancient date; it is a renewal of that strife that for centuries disturbed the peace of "merry England." The Roman Pontiff, ever since he first assumed the title of Universal Bishop, claimed the power of parcelling out the broad domains of Christendom, and appointing lords over its provinces—nominally spiritual rulers, but actually possessed of more authority, than most temporal princes. No well constituted government will allow a body of its subjects, to form an independent government within its jurisdiction, professing to be subject to its laws, but in reality bound by their own ordinances, considered superior to those of the State, and often antagonistic to them. Yet, here was this *imperium in imperio*, a corporate body called the church—people called subjects of the British monarch, enjoying the protection of the laws of the land, laventing on the richness of its soil, accumulating the wealth of the country; meanwhile yielding fealty to a foreign potentate, from whom they obtained their titles—titles not derivable from his dominions, but from the laws of England; and avowing their superiority to the laws. This assumed power of the Roman Pontiff to raise to dignity, and to bestow titles within the British realm, was so manifestly inconsistent with order, so directly opposed to national independence, and freedom, that it was never undisputed; it was never admitted even before the Reformation. The monarch and people of England, in every age, nobly resisted this usurpation. Great Britain always maintained, at every hazard, her freedom from foreign despotism; and her freedom was more fully confirmed by the Reformation.

The Papal Bull is another attempt to establish in England that despotism which it requires the army of France to uphold in Rome. The spirit of the people will prove "it is an impolitic act." It is a usurpation of the Queen's prerogative. "The Queen of Great Britain is the source of all honor within her dominions." If from her all titles must be derived. This is an inherent, an inalienable part of the British constitution. "No foreign potentate, or power hath, or ought to have, any power, supremacy, or jurisdiction within her realm." The Pope, the *absolute* monarch of a foreign nation, claims that supremacy. This is an old claim; but it is not sustained even by usage—the claim never was admitted. It is opposed to the constitution; and will be resisted even to death.

I must stop myself from writing as fully as I would wish, lest I might require too much space in your well occupied columns. I am, gentlemen, your obd't serv't,

A LOVER OF FREEDOM.

New Orleans, April 17, 1851.

Saving of Fuel.

From the New York Tribune, we copy this extremely interesting article:

The cost of the fuel annually required in the United States for mechanical and manufacturing purposes—mainly for the generation of steam—cannot fall short of fifty millions of dollars. Estimating it at forty millions, an invention or discovery which would save one-fourth of this amount, would increase the national wealth by ten millions of dollars per annum. Hence every plan or invention for fuel-saving is an object of individual not merely, but of national and universal concern.

We visited on Saturday the Chemical Works of Alderman D. F. Tiemann & Son, Manhattanville, to witness the operation of Baker's Improved Furnace, in company with the Trustees' Agent, J. Amory, Esq., of Boston. Messrs. Tiemann & Son have applied this invention to several different boilers, so that it was burning anthracite, bituminous (Liverpool) and semi-bituminous (Dauphin) coal in the same establishment at once. In no case could a particle of smoke be seen to issue from the chimney—all was consumed—and only transparent, incombustible gases given off through the chimney, whether high or low. By this consumption of the smoke, it is calculated that a saving of sixteen per cent. is effected, and as much more by retaining the heat longer under the boiler, and bringing the great body of it more directly in contact therewith. This is effected by means of three or four peculiarly constructed curved bridges or arches, erected at certain intervals across the space beneath the common rectangular, or any other, boiler, between the fire and the further end, each bridge or arch reaching up to within three or four inches of the boiler, and forcing all the heat into immediate contact therewith. By the intense heat thus concentrated, the smoke, etc. obliged to pass through these narrow apertures, are consumed, leaving nothing but incombustible gases to pass off and up the chimney.

The chief recommendations of this invention are its simplicity and cheapness. It may be applied to any boiler, however old or imperfect, and the poorer the boiler is, the greater the margin for saving. No resetting is needed, and the time required for making the application is very short.

A number of certificates were handed us by Mr. Amory, showing a saving of fuel, under different circumstances, of ten, fifteen, twenty-five, thirty-seven, and as high as sixty one per cent. by the use of Baker's Furnace.

Messrs. Tiemann & Co. speak warmly in its favor, and estimate their saving by it at twenty-five to thirty per cent., though we do not remember that any precise tests of its value have been applied by them during the brief time they have had it in operation. But we do not propose to determine the exact amount of saving effected by this invention, nor to institute comparisons between its merits and those of others with which it may be brought in competition. Though the saving were but ten per cent., it would be richly worth affecting, especially since so little trouble or cost is involved in its application. Messrs. Stillman, Allen & Co., at the Novelty Works, are the agents for this city, and we advise those interested in fuel saving to examine this furnace, compare it with others, and judge whether they can afford to do without it.

BALTIMORE, April 9, 5 P.M.—Lieut. James Ridgely, of the U. S. Navy, who fell some weeks ago from the third story of the Exchange Hotel, died last night from the effect of his injuries. He was a young man of excellent heart and undaunted courage, and his death will be mourned by many warm friends.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 9.—Daniel Webster arrived here yesterday, and the people turned out *en masse* to receive him. He was greeted with the most enthusiastic demonstrations of delight.

The fine and fast steamship Union, Capt. Budd, left the port of New York on the 15th inst., direct for this city, with upwards of forty passengers.

Municipal Retrenchment.

It is amusing to read the *caustic* editorials of a morning paper. They remind one of a moccasin in dog days, when blinded by the superfluous secretion of poison, it snaps at every thing in its reach, but remains a helpless object, at the mercy of any passer by who chooses to trouble himself by beating it to death.

The recent resolution of Mr. Yancey, to abolish certain offices, when his party could no longer fill them, with the amendment of Mr. Etter, which makes it of a more general scope, is the text for a lecture on corruption. One would suppose that the individuals holding the seats of Aldermen were the veriest scoundrels in the city. On the evening, when by virtue of an ordinance it became the duty of the Council to elect a Commissary for each Ward to superintend the streets, Mr. Yancey introduced a resolution to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the offices. His opponents said it was their duty to obey they law—they would elect the Commissaries, but they would also appoint the Committee to inquire into the expediency of a general system of retrenchment. Against this Mr. Yancey and his friends voted. Now this last resolution embraced the object of the one offered by Mr. Yancey. Mr. Etter was not willing to inquire into the supposed abuse alone, he wanted a Committee to inquire into all, even into the *comforts* of Police offices. But, says our learned contemporary, the whigs, by voting to elect Commissaries, stultified themselves. For the life of us we do not see how. If it turns out that these Commissaries are unnecessary, and the authorities have been for fifteen years maintaining a useless set of drones, it will be very easy to repeal the ordinance which creates the office, and under the decision of Judge Buchanan, the Commissaries will be ousted. If it is found, however, that the present system is the best, then they remain. To have postponed the election, would have been a violation of the ordinance, which could not have been repealed that night. The Council must have disobeyed the law, had they not proceeded to elect on that evening. We cannot discover any evidence of corruption, or a desire to bolster up abuses, in the performance of duties enjoined by the law in force.

There are two classes of sentinels who commit great mischief in any army—those who sleep on their post, and those who detect an enemy and give the alarm at every trifling occurrence. The paper to which we allude, belongs to the latter class. It has alarmed the camp so often, that it is no longer regarded, and the enemy might surprise the army, though this too watchful sentinel were to discharge his musket, and make all the noise in his power.

SOUR GRAPES.—The Delta thus boasts of its independence:

"The Delta has never sought or desired any kind of official patronage. There is no such patronage that would compensate the loss of popular favor we would experience by changing the independent position of our journal, and making it the apologist of any party, much less of the petty factions that rule our corporation."

This is unfair, for it steals the thunder which, by common consent, belongs to another paper. Besides, if our memory serves us rightly, the Delta expressed its thanks in the prettiest terms last year, when elected Printer of the Liquidators. Which election, by the way, was the result of its being the lowest bidder! We cannot, at this moment, put our hands on the article, but it was a matter of amusement to the craft. It was "Rips mended gratis, and the smallest favors thankfully received," done up in the Delta's best style.

PROVISION FOR THE EMIGRANT POOR.—At the Board of Health yesterday, Dr. Barton read an elaborate report on this important subject. He recommends the purchase of a tract of sixty acres at Slaughter-house Point, and the erection of suitable buildings. The report was accepted, and it is to be submitted to the Councils. It is, we think, of the first importance, that the sick emigrants arriving in this port, should not be allowed to enter the city until recovered. Their diseases are usually of contagious and virulent type, and it is an act of humanity to the other patients in the general hospital, as well as of public interest, to protect them from direct contact with infectious patients. When the report is published by the proper authorities, we shall give it in full to our readers.

DEBOW'S REVIEW.—"Attakapas," in yesterday's Delta, attempts to discover a discrepancy between statistics of the Crescent's correspondent, "Lafourche," and those of the item in the Crescent. We can only regret that Attakapas does not understand the rights and duties of an editor. In accordance with the well established rule, we published the communication of "Lafourche," and the reply of the editor of the Review. We did not make ourselves responsible for the correctness of the figures of "Lafourche." A few days after, the news editor clipped out of an exchange another estimate of the sugar crop. Over this, "Attakapas" exults. Such a victory is scarcely worth claiming.

CHARITY HOSPITAL.—At a meeting of the Board of Administrators of the Charity Hospital, held on the 15th instant, the following medical gentlemen were elected to take charge of the patients in that institution, till the month of November next: Surgeons—Drs. T. W. Compton and C. McCormick; Visiting Physicians—Drs. E. Martin, J. A. Cantrele, D. Macgibbon, W. H. Ballard, R. M. Graham, J. S. Copes, A. Hester, and Lemonier.

Besides these, there is a House Surgeon, a situation which has been for some years ably filled by Dr. Wedderstrandt, and the same number of medical students as there are attending physicians; these latter reside in the house, and act as assistants to the former. There are usually about one thousand patients accommodated within this institution, so that there is enough to engage the care and attention of all the above parties, when the work is properly performed. Nor need we, in enumerating those in charge of the sick in that institution, forget to mention the Sisters of Charity, whose valuable services to those confined there, is above all price. In soothing the afflicted, and attending to the proper arrangements, connected with the whole internal economy of the house, such as the washing and cooking, etc., for this little community, an onerous work is theirs, and one which they ever perform with a self-denying zeal which a heaven looked-for reward is best calculated to inspire. They feel that here they have found the mission they were sent to execute. And especially in places like this, where a vast number of strangers annually sicken and die, with no kind relative even to soothe their pillow to the grave, it is well that a holy zeal directed from above, should inspire the efforts of some of the other sex, so as to cause these to be directed to this particular work. Their naturally warmer heart, and tenderer hand, when they devote themselves to the task, make them the best at, and the most acceptable too for it, and this none feel better than the sick do.

ADJUSTED.—The difficulty between Mr. Daniel, editor of the Richmond Examiner, and Mr. Scott, a member of the Virginia Legislature, which was expected to eventuate in a duel, has been amicably adjusted.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE IN MOBILE.—The fourth anniversary of the Order came off on Monday night, the 14th. The ceremonies were in the highest degree imposing, and left an excellent impression, which is likely to be lasting.

VIRGINIA CONVENTION.—On Monday, the 7th, Hon. Henry A. Wise made an eloquent speech on the basis question, which was still under discussion. Mr. Botts mentioned a compromise which he meant to offer, which he regarded as calculated to preserve the integrity, harmony and indivisibility of the State.

ANOTHER MAIL ROBBER ARRESTED.—A person named William King, formerly Deputy Postmaster at Brownington, Penn., has been arrested, examined and remanded to prison, to take his trial before the U. S. Court, in May. He is the chief of a gang of robbers who have been committing numerous depredations on the U. S. mails, near Pittsburgh, for some time past. Mr. Joseph Ottinger, the special Postoffice Agent for that district, mailed several "decoy" packages for him, caught him in the act of robbery, and is now in hot pursuit of his confederates. These are perilous times for mail robbers.

The United States frigate St. Lawrence, with her cargo for the World's Fair, we learn by late European accounts, had arrived at Southampton, and was discharging her cargo. She is to remain in port several months, and hopes are expressed by some of the English papers that she will be visited by the Queen and Prince Albert before she leaves.

The New Orleans Railroad Convention.

THURSDAY'S MORNING SESSION.

Bright Phœbus shone in all her golden glory upon the marble halls of the sunny South yesterday morning, and as the iron finger of Time told eleven, numerous companies of delegates were found wending their way to the noble Hall of the Lyceum, to attend the morning session of the Jackson and New Orleans Railroad Convention. Atten minutes past eleven, James Robb, Esq., the President, took the Chair and called the meeting to order, after which he presented to the Convention the names of the following gentlemen, whom he appointed upon the committees mentioned:

COMMITTEE OF WAYS AND MEANS—James Robb, Chairman, Leonard Matthews, W H Garland, Peter Conroy, Jr., Second Municipality; J P Benjamin, H C Cammack, R W Montgomery, First Municipality; Alexander Lessons, Third Municipality; H S Buckner, Lafayette; Hon I T Preston, Parish of Jefferson.

COMMITTEE ON PLANS AND PROJECTS—Glendy Burke, Chairman, George Clark, J M Lapeyre, First Municipality; H L Ranney, C D Yancey, J Baldwin, J P Harrison, Second Municipality; J M Cheatham, Third Municipality; F S Wood, L DeSaulles, Lafayette; John Hampson, Carrollton; Alfred Hennen, H Smith, Parish of St Tammany; John Wall, Amite county; J R Dutrou, Parish of East Baton Rouge.

Mr. DeBow addressed the Chair, and said that gentlemen were present to represent the Selma and Tennessee River Railroad, and he moved that their credentials be received, and that they be entitled to seats in the Convention. This was agreed to.

Mr. W. W. King observed that there appeared to be an impression abroad that that was a general Railroad Convention, and the gentlemen of the Selma and Tennessee River line had appointed himself and two other gentlemen to represent them at that meeting; but if it had only a particular object in view, their services to the Directors of the Selma line would be of little avail, and they had better not present credentials. If it was proposed to take into consideration the improvements of the South, after the Jackson and New Orleans Railroad question was decided, they would then be able to represent the views of the promoters of the Selma and Tennessee line, and inasmuch as that would be an important link in the chain of communication in the South, and the most plausible route to the North, and as the feelings and sympathies of the Selma Directors were in favor of the Jackson and New Orleans Railroad, and wished it every success, they had decided upon presenting themselves as representatives to the Convention.

It was then moved that the delegates appointed—Messrs. King, Geddes and DeBow—be allowed to take their seats as representatives from Alabama.

Mr. DeBow moved that the members of the committees be allowed to retire, and sit during the time the Convention was in session. Adopted.

The Chairman requested the committees to retire, and advised all persons who had plans and projects to lay before the committee, appointed for the purpose of considering them, to lay their papers, specifications, or other documents, before it immediately.

Mr. A. Hennen moved that persons who had prepared plans of routes, and had brought them to the Convention, should be allowed to speak in vindication of them before the committee. Adopted.

Mr. Bach, of Jefferson, offered the following resolution, which was carried with cheers:

Whereas, this Convention has great and important business to perform; and, whereas, more action and less speaking is desirable; be it

Resolved, That no delegate shall address the Convention for more than ten minutes at a time, nor more than twice on the same subject, except by special permission of the Chair.

A delegate, from East Baton Rouge, moved that a person be appointed to sit as Vice President in the absence of Mr. Dufrocq, of Baton Rouge, who was appointed upon the Committee on Plans and Projects; but his motion was not acted upon.

H. W. Walter, Esq., of Holly Springs, Mississippi, rose to move the following resolutions, as the basis of the remarks he would address to the Convention that morning:

Resolved, That the citizens of Central and North Mississippi, be, and the same hereby, authorized to procure from the Legislature of that State a charter to form a railroad from Jackson, Mississippi to Holly Springs, Mississippi.

Resolved, That should said charter be procured, then the cities of New Orleans, Lake and Jackson, Miss., through their representatives in this Convention, pledge themselves to a liberal aid, (should the same be necessary,) in constructing said road.

Resolved, That the citizens of Western Tennessee and South-western Kentucky be, and they are hereby, earnestly solicited to procure from the Legislature of their respective States, a charter for a railroad, which shall extend from some point on the southern boundary line of Tennessee to some point in Kentucky, opposite or near Cairo, Illinois.

Resolved, That should such charter be procured, then the city of New Orleans, through its representatives in this Convention, pledges itself for a very liberal aid in the construction of said road.

Mr. Gribble then rose and wished to propose an amendment, with a view to meet the resolutions of Mr. Walter, yet more effectually to answer their purposes. He proposed the following:

Whereas, past and present experience demonstrate the fact that internal improvements, especially railroads connecting the seaboard with the interior, tend alike to augment the pecuniary wealth and resources of the State, and particularly of the producing portion of the country, at the same time facilitating mutual intercourse promoting good feeling, intelligence and general prosperity through all classes of society; and

Whereas, the Southwestern portion of the United States is now severely suffering from the inattention hitherto given to this subject; therefore be it

1. *Resolved*, That it is of the highest importance to Louisiana and the States lying between her and the Ohio River, as well as those west of the Mississippi, that a trans continental railroad should connect New Orleans with the central States and the great lakes by the shortest, cheapest and easiest route, and that the work should be entered on immediately, and prosecuted to completion with unremitting energy.

2. *Resolved*, That to insure the success of an enterprise so vitally important, this Convention pledges itself collectively and individually to wave for the present, all minor and sectional interests, and to an average subscribe $50,000 per mile for such a route, and to assist in furthering, by every possible measure, the construction of such a road as may seem most feasible, direct, and economical. Adopted, having referred to "the greatest good of the greatest number," the main object being a direct communication with the great Lakes on the north, and interior with the numerous navigable streams flowing from the Atlantic States to the valley of the Mississippi.

3. *Resolved*, That the main direction of a railway calculated to bring about the desired object, should be from New Orleans via Jackson, in Mississippi, thence entering the state of Tennessee as nearly as may be midway between the Tennessee and Mississippi rivers, thence by Memphis to some good point between the mouth of the Tennessee River and Cairo, having, however, as a very important consideration, a branch line to the nearest available point in the State of Tennessee to Nashville.

4. *Resolved*, This Convention recommends the formation in New Orleans of a company to be styled the New Orleans and Central Railway Company.

5. *Resolved*, That before this Convention adjourn, it shall appoint committees to memorialize the Congress of the United States, and the Legislatures of the different States interested in the construction of said road or roads, for all such legislative enactments as may appear necessary and desirable to the securing of the object of those who acted with him, was to keep New Orleans from falling, and he hoped this Convention would honestly select the best route, for one step from the right course in the beginning would cause all to go wrong. He then commenced to explain, from a large map, the leading features of the route he advocated; but after proceeding ten minutes, he was stopped by the Chair.

It was moved that he be allowed to proceed, but this motion was lost on a division.

The Chairman said that the motion for laying the amendment to the resolution of the committee upon the table, was waiting the action of the Convention.

Here a new scene in the deliberations of the assembly took place. One member called for the yeas and nays, which was agreed to, and the amendment was decided to be laid on the table. A member then called for the vote to be taken according to the report of the Committee on Voting, which was also agreed to, and the Convention took a recess of five minutes to give time for the delegates to confer.

On the Convention being again called to order, there appeared thirty-four votes for laying the amendment on the table, and four against it. The delegation from Mississippi and Alabama declined voting, and the delegates from the Third Municipality of New Orleans, and those from St. Tammany, gave the four votes against the motion.

The Convention now became animated. Several gentlemen rose, and said they would build the Madisonville road, whether the Convention was in its favor or no. But this was just as end to by Mr. Hennen, who called upon all the friends of the Madisonville route to withdraw. A movement was made in several parts of the hall, and a number of gentlemen, from 30 to 40, were making their way towards the door, when a member of the delegation from Tammany rose, and requested those who were with him to remain; but they declined to do so.

Col. Campbell took the floor, and commented on the proceedings of the friends of the Madisonville route. He thought they had acted injudiciously.

Several other gentlemen considered the course pursued was not respectful to the body of the Convention, and the report of the committee, with the resolution in favor of a continuous route, was unanimously adopted.

Mr. DeBow next addressed the Convention, by permission, upon the claims of the Memphis and Nashville Railroad, and proposed a motion for a standing committee to confer with the Memphis and Nashville Directors, as circumstances may require. He also read a paper, written by Mr. Howson, the projector of the line, explaining its leading features, and showing its influence on the trade of New Orleans—which, from the length of our report, it is impossible to give.

Col. Campbell objected to the appointing of the committee, and the motion was not acted upon.

James Robb, Esq., Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, requested that the Convention allow the committee until five o'clock to-morrow (Friday) evening to report, which was granted.

The Convention then adjourned until five o'clock this evening.

Madisonville Railroad--Meeting of Delegates.

After the withdrawal of the delegates in favor of the Madisonville line of railroad from Jackson to New Orleans, as noticed in our report of the proceedings of the Convention, they met in one of the rooms of the Second Municipality Hall, to consider what course they should pursue, under the circumstances.

A. Hennen, Esq., was called to the Chair, and P. G. Collins was appointed Secretary.

On opening the proceedings, the Chairman briefly addressed the delegates, and on a constitution being held, it was decided to be the best course to explain what reasons caused them to withdraw from the Convention in the manner they did.

On motion of Henry B. Kelly, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The delegates to the New Orleans and Jackson Railroad Convention, favorable to the route via Madisonville, have felt constrained to withdraw from its deliberations, and when, as they deem it due to themselves, and to the public, to declare the reasons which compelled them to this course; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the refusal of the Convention to allow the advocates of the Madisonville route to be heard through their Engineer, Lieut. L. H. Smith, U. S. Engineers, who had surveyed the route, and the suppression of all discussion in favor of that route, by laying on the table the resolution in its behalf before its supporters had an opportunity of being heard, made it imperative on them to withdraw from the sittings of that body.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolution is not intended to bear any application to the delegation from Mississippi, who unanimously declined voting on the motion to cut off discussion.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to lay before the public all the documents, etc., having reference to the Madisonville route.

On motion, the following gentlemen were named as said committee: Alfred Hennen, Esq., Lieut Smith, U. S. Engineer, Capt. Gross.

Resolved, That this meeting now adjourn until to-morrow, 18th inst., at 11 o'clock, A. M., to reassemble at the same place, at 9 am and where all the friends of the New Orleans and Jackson Railroad, passing through Madisonville, are respectfully invited to attend.

A. HENNEN, Chairman.

P. G. COLLINS, Secretary.

We are indebted to the steamer Empire and Alex. Scott for late Louisville papers.

FOR CUBA "AND A MARKET."—It has been stated by several persons writing from Cuba to the United States recently, that General Concha lives in constant dread of another "Expedition." If there be any real foundation for the suspicions and bold assertions so profusely dispensed in the following article, his fears are not without cause:

Ho! for Cuba.—One hundred and twenty enterprising young men took the Macon and Western cars from this city this morning, professedly for California, but it is well understood here that their intended destination is the Island of Cuba. Several young men from Atalanta joined the company before it left. It is, perhaps, worthy of notice, in this connection, that half a dozen boxes of rifles were yesterday morning shipped on the Atalanta and West Point Railroad from this place. [Atalanta (Ga.) Intel., 11th.

The New York Express, alluding to the rumors in regard to Cuba, says:

"For sometime past, we have had whisperings of something going on in Cuba, which would alarm the government there soon. There has also been sundry mysterious outgivings in certain presses, which are supposed to be in the confidence of the patriots, all leading one not to discredit entirely the rumors to which the Picayune and our correspondent give currency. It may be that the ladies of Havana, after all, have not been selling their jewelry for nothing, who knows? A few days may show. One thing, we fear, is certain, there is too much Quitmanism in this country now ever to let Cuba live in peace."

SHORT COMMONS—*Havana.*—A letter dated Havana, March 31, to the New York Sun, says: "General Concha has dismissed the Venezuelan Consul, Mr. Munoz. He ordered him to leave the Island within forty-eight hours after receiving his passports. He is a distant relation to Gen. Lopez, and it is generally believed that he had something to do with the conspiracy. He sailed in the English steamer for St. Thomas.

"A Capuchin Friar was suspended from the exercise of his ecclesiastical functions, and sent to Spain, last week, for using inappropriate language in his sermon. It is hard to decide whether he was guilty or not. His remarks were true, and I hardly think that his sentence was just. He was speaking of the immorality of the times, and the lascivious mode of dress now used by young ladies, etc. On dit that he has appealed to the Archbishop of Cuba for a decision in the matter."

UNITED STATES OF CANADA.—A prominent politician in Toronto has drawn up and printed, but not yet published, a complete scheme of Federal Union for the North American British Provinces, including the Hudson Bay Company's territories. It is founded upon the United States' Federal system, and would, if carried into effect, make them almost wholly independent. The author of the scheme is a prominent member of the conservative party, and the scheme itself is about as liberal as the greatest radical could desire. It will be published in a short time.

The Mississippi River at Natchez, on the 15th, was fourteen inches below its extreme height, this season, and continued to fall rapidly.

MANUFACTURE OF PRECIOUS JEWS.—M. Ebelmen, the very distinguished mineralogist, director of the national porcelain manufactory of Sevres, has succeeded in producing crystallized minerals, resembling very closely those produced by nature—chiefly precious and rare stones employed by jewelers. To obtain this result, he has dissolved in boric acid of alum, zinc, magnesia, oxyde of iron, and chrome, and then subjecting the solution to evaporation during three days, he has obtained crystals of a mineral substance, equalling in hardness, and in clearness and beauty of color, the natural stones. With chrome, M. E. has made most brilliant rubies, from two to three millimetres in length, and about as thick as a grain of corn. This gentleman, the successor at Sevres of the illustrious Brogniart, has already connected his name with some remarkable improvements which have lately distinguished famous establishments; and he is universally designated for the vacant place soon to be filled in the Academy of Sciences, section of mineralogy. (Nat Intelligencer.

The United States brig Perry had, at the last accounts, been on the coast of Africa fifteen months, and not a ration of spirits had been served since she left the United States.

Arrivals at Principal Hotels....April 17.

VERANDA....W J Le Touzee, Ala; John M Parker, Fla; J Smith, U G Hunts, Tenn; Dr F Hammond, L Poe, W Cronin, S Gates, Miss; Dr Dunglison, Va; Mr Pecks, Ala; Gen G Wynne, G M Primmer and lady, La; F Griffin, Miss; A C White, Rhode Island.

LOUISIANA....G Goodson, J S Carroll, Elm Cunningham, Jas Pagett, J Collins, Mo; W P Clayton, Ky; J Gray, Jr, M A Shaw, Ky; J Rapelye, Ct; Dr Hammond, Md; J Fairchild, Ct; J Pepper, Va; J S Wade, Ill; T M Pazes, F D Gross, Louisville; S Rutledge, Tenn; O Sim, Texas.

SOUTHWESTERN HOTEL....Mrs Walsh, Dr Wm S Taylor, Texas; J J Farrell, Mrs Coleman and family, Ark; H O Gibson, J K Bell, A C Jackson, Ala; Mrs Edmonson and child, Miss Tunstalls, Ky; Miss J C Bell, Miss Ewing, Ky.

WESTERN VERANDA....Geo Williams, Fort Smith; Robert Shirley, J Dresden, A Dresden, Ky; Geo Gray, Ky; J Gee, Ky; Mr Sloan, Ky; Mr Hamilton, Ky; Mr Pilcher, Ky; J Pepperton, Ky; J S Wade, Ill.

HEWLETTS....A W Sumner, R M Martin, H Gibson, J P Hailey, La; Chas Keller, Mobile; H Grey, Dr Grey, W H Grey.

ST. LOUIS....F Marchand, Miss Dodsdale, V P Winder, La; J Sullivan, Mobile.

PLANTERS....M Collins, A Grey, Panama; M L Rodgers, Ky; Wm W Hight.

Died:

Last night, 17th inst., Hon. HENRY A. BULLARD, aged 62 years.

☞ Mr. Parent will take place THIS AFTERNOON, at 5 o'clock, from the residence of Mr. Bullard, 24 Prytania st. His friends and acquaintance are invited to attend, without further notice.

On Wednesday morning, 16th inst., at half-past 11 o'clock, BARBARA, daughter of Patrick and Margaret Walsh, aged one year and five months.

☞ The Funeral will take place at 3 o'clock THIS EVENING, from the residence of her parents, 122 Tchoupitoulas st., to which the friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend.

Union Gallery Grand Prize Concert.

☞ Mr. GALVANI desires that his friends and acquaintances, wishing to obtain tickets for the Union Gallery Prize Concert, will send send in orders, with their address, and he will retain or forward to them, as they may direct.

apl6 tf UNION GALLERY, 13 St. Charles street.

MIGUEL HERNANDEZ, Jr.

is a candidate for re-election, as CONSTABLE of the Fifth Justice of the Peace, Third Municipality. Election on the third of November, 1851. apl6

Washington Artillery, attention!

☞ You are requested to parade on the Parade Ground (Lafayette square), on Saturday, at 3 o'clock, P. M., and on Sunday MORNING, at half-past 8 o'clock, precisely, at the Armory, in full dress, for Target practice.

By order of W. C. CAMPBELL, O. S. A.

apl6

Red Rover Fire Co. No. 16.

☞ The Officers and Members of this Company are requested to meet at their Engine House, THIS EVENING, April 16, at half past 7 o'clock, P. M. Attendance is particularly requested, as the case of insubordination will be brought before the Company.

By order of C. FINNEY VERLANDER, Secretary.

UNION GALLERY, No. 13 St. Charles street, up stairs.

FREE ADMISSION.—The celebrated and truly great Painting, A VIEW IN TENERIFFE, representing a gorgeous Sunset, by Huntington, is now open for public inspection.

Mr. GALVANI, having obtained the consent of the proprietor, offers the opportunity of viewing one of those works of art very rarely produced. This Painting will be open for inspection until the 25th inst.

☞ The proprietor of the Union Gallery has called public attention to an extensive and rich collection of PAINTINGS for sale at auction on the evenings of the 25th and 26th inst., by A. D. SEARS, Auctioneer.

☞ In the same Gallery is now exhibiting a beautiful Model, designed and executed by Peisch, a distinguished Italian Sculptor, for the Jackson Monument.

apl6 tf

DR. A. H. NICHOLSON, Office No. 110 St. Charles street, residence No. 165 Carondelet st. apl9

WANTED—A good, industrious Man, to work in a Vinegar Manufactory. Apply to

apl8 tf* J. H. WEBB, cor. Marais and Common st.

CAUTION—A note drawn by the undersigned in favor of Mrs. Z. Dollan for $100, dated April 14th, and payable two days after date, having been obtained under false pretences, I hereby caution the public not to trade for the same, as I will not pay it.

apl8 It* J. C. MOSLEY.

ANDERSON vs. MURPHY....No. 11,752.

BY virtue of a writ of seizure and sale to me directed in the above entitled cause by the Hon. J. L. Winter, Second Justice of the Peace for the Parish of Orleans, I will sell by public auction, at my warehouse, corner of St. Charles and Poydras streets, on SATURDAY, the 19th day of April, 1851, at 12 o'clock M.—

A QUANTITY OF FURNITURE, seized in the above entitled cause.

Terms of sale cash.

apl8 It M. M. THOMAS, Constable.

ANDERSON vs MURPHY....No. 11,752.

EN vertu d'un ordre de saisie et de vente à moi addressé dans la cause ci-dessus, par l'honorable J. L. Winter, Juge de Paix pour la Paroisse d'Orleans, je vendrai à l'encan, dans mon magasin, enregistré des rues St. Charles et Poydras, SAMEDI, le 19 Avril, 1851, à l'heure de midi—

UN QUANTITE DE MEUBLES, saisies dans la cause mentionnée ci-dessus.

Conditions de la vente comptant.

apl8 It M. M. THOMAS, Constable.

WM. BRAGG vs. JOHN GORMAN....In the Second Justice's Court....No. 11,745.

BY virtue of a writ of seizure and sale to me directed by the Hon. J. L. Winter, Second Justice of the Peace for the Parish of Orleans, I will sell at public auction, at my warehouse, corner of St. Charles and Poydras streets, on SATURDAY, the 19th day of April, 1851, at 12 o'clock M.—

A LOT OF SUNDRIES, consisting of Groceries, Liquors, Grocery Fixtures, etc., seized in the above entitled suit.

Terms of sale cash.

apl8 It M. M. THOMAS, Constable.

WM. BRAGG vs. JOHN GORMAN....Deuxieme Cour de Justice....No. 11,745.

EN vertu d'un ordre de saisie et de vente à moi addressé par l'honorable J. L. Winter, Second Juge de Paix pour la Paroisse d'Orleans, je vendrai à l'encan, dans mon magasin, enregistrés des rues St. Charles et Poydras, SAMEDI, le 19 Avril, 1851, à l'heure de midi—

Un Lot de différentes MARCHANDISES, consistant en Groceries, Liqueurs, Fournitures pour Grocerie, etc., saisies dans la cause citée ci-dessus.

Conditions de la vente comptant.

apl8 It M. M. THOMAS, Constable.

CIDER—50 boxes Champagne, quarts and pints, for sale by

apl8 E. J. HART & CO. 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

NAILS—1500 kegs of the best brand, for sale by

apl8 E. J. HART & CO. 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

PIE FRUITS—50 boxes, for sale by

apl8 E. J. HART & CO. 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

SUGAR—200 packages Lovering's Leaf and Crushed, for sale by

apl8 E. J. HART & CO. 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

To the Medical Profession:

☞ The NATIONAL MEDICAL ASSOCIATION will meet in Charleston, South Carolina, on the first TUESDAY in May, 1851.

A. HESTER

☞ City papers will please copy. apl4

L. S. BURRIDGE, M. D., Dentist,

(from New York.)

☞ I have made arrangements with my uncle, Dr. L. S. PARMLY, to continue his Dental Practice, and take this mode to solicit the patronage of his friends and strong patrons, and to respectfully offer my services to the public, in the various branches of Dental Science, L. S. B.

Parmly Row, Lafayette Square. apl14tf

PUBLIC SCHOOL NOTICE.

☞ The undersigned hereby gives notice that he will attend at the Superintendent's Room, No. 18 Municipal Hall, every FRIDAY, from 10 to 11 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of receiving and examining bills and communications, and attending to any other business requiring