DAILY CRESCENT.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL
OF THE COUNCIL OF THE SECOND MUNICIPALITY.

FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 16, 1852.

THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.
OFFICE NO. 33 ST. CHARLES STREET,
will be published every morning (Sundays excepted), during the ensuing year, at the following rates, viz:
TERMS OF ADVERTISING:
Terms and rates this day, with the following rates of charges, for insertion of the Laws and Ordinances, will be strictly adhered to, viz:
For a square (one inch) one insertion $1 00
Every subsequent insertion 50
Advertisements of the Municipal Police and Ward Meetings, and all other Municipal notices, will be published one month and charged according to
The Crescent has among others, upon advertisers as a medium of communication with the public. Its circulation, which was large when it came into the hands of the present proprietors, has been steadily and rapidly increasing, and is now, we believe, the most extensive of any paper in the city.
October 31, 1851.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.—We will hereafter publish the simple announcement of marriages and deaths free of charge.

Infamous Threats.

The following appeared in our local columns yesterday:

THE following are extracts from a communication received by the Mayor of this city, with sundry resolutions, purporting to have been passed at a meeting of keepers of Coffee-houses, Cabarets, etc.:

"If the General Council does not wish a repetition of scenes of violence and disorder that disgraced our city on the night of the 31st of August last, let them repeal the obnoxious law.

"At that period the property of a few citizens was destroyed by a seditious crowd; the examination of the present law, is oppressive and unjust, will be injurious, and the property not only of him who pays the license but the property, and I may say the lives, of those who imposed the tax, will be in jeopardy. As it is, those gentlemen who in the General Council imposed by their vote this odious and oppressive law, ought to look out for their personal safety.

"As the majority are determined to resist, even by force the collection of the license, I have met and will continue to use, as far as I am concerned, all my influence to prevent such an occurrence."

We understand the letter from which the above extracts were made, was written by Christian J. Young, President of the Association of the Proprietors of Bar-rooms in this city.

The intimated threats of mob-law—of personal violence—made to intimidate the authorities, are simply infamous, and should be promptly met by public opinion with the severest condemnation. We have no toleration for such things; and we do hope if the least show of an attempt to carry these ruffian threats into execution be made, the fullest authority and the severest penalties of the law will be promptly called into requisition. We hope the Mayor will be vigilantly upon the alert, and if he fail (which we do not anticipate) to exercise the fullest precaution and to take the most summary steps in vindication of law and order, we hope and trust the expression of public indignation will be prompt, signal, overwhelming. Why, here, in a Christian community, we have mob-law and assassination openly threatened! We cannot tolerate such things. The writer of this letter and all who are parties to it, should be immediately held to a legal responsibility, and their establishments closed as disorderly, by resolution of the General Council, supported by the authorities of the several Municipalities.

We should be glad to know if "the association of the proprietors of bar-rooms" in this city endorse this ruffian letter. We should be glad to know who do endorse it. We know how numerous are the proprietors of bar-rooms in this city; and that, perhaps, we are writing dollars out of our pockets; but, be they few or many who endorse this letter, we say the brutal threats are absolutely infamous; and that if any one of them stir to enforce them, every right thinking citizen should insist promptly that the establishments of all the guilty should be closed, and they themselves arrested and prosecuted to the full extent of the law. Active, they will be absolute criminals seeking to murder; inactive, they will be accessories before the fact, and no penalty can be too severe for their crime. These threats are utterly infamous, and the first attempt to carry them into execution will be the signal for closing every bar-room in the city, the proprietor of which is not clearly free of the responsibility of this letter.

The law complained of may be objectionable; we care not for that; proper ends are to be sought by legal means. If any ends be sought by other means, the community should make a demonstration which will vindicate its peace and sustain its authorities.

We know that many of the proprietors of bar-rooms in this city are quiet orderly citizens, and will promptly repudiate these ruffian threats. We hope they will immediately publish a common card, repudiating the lawless threats we have under notice. They owe this to themselves, that they may not be involved in public odium and held in the infamy such threats must bring.

Things are galloping apace in New Orleans. Last August an inconsiderable and degraded mob held riotous sway in the city for at least twelve hours. A dozen determined men could have suppressed it at any moment. In the canvass for the November elections, whig processions were mobbed by ruffians and whig meetings broken up by rowdies. We never heard of the first arrest. A short time since, at Banks Arcade, a large gathering came very near to passing a resolution to mob the representative of a foreign nation. The mass of citizens must bestir themselves, or shortly we shall be even worse than Philadelphia or New York.

Will the press of New Orleans (waiving generalities for a time) speak out on this subject, and aid us in organizing public sentiment? It may cost something, but when the press forgets to advocate law and order, it sacrifices its own better interests and is untrue to that of society, whose peace is its real property. If the public sense of a community can be defied by such threats as are contained in this letter, the sooner honest men escape from it the better for them.

We do not believe that the Association of Proprietors of Bar-rooms will for one moment sanction the outrageous threats contained in this letter. We trust that at their next meeting they will signally repudiate them, and seek redress of what they conceive to be their grievances in such manner as peaceable and law-abiding citizens should. They owe this much to public opinion, and much more to their own interests.

QUESTIONS.—The Delta says, as we propound to it so many questions, it would ask us to answer it what we mean by a paragraph in our paper of Wednesday. We do not think our neighbor is interested in the answer; he certainly is not entitled to it until he answers us certain questions, about Consolidation, "political and sectional feelings," etc. When he does, we will answer him fully. We had full warrant, in black and white, for what we wrote; and if our neighbor will curb his curiosity for a few days, we may let him know all about it. Just now we have other matters to attend to, and cannot give him too free swing.

METAIRIE COURSE RACES.—The regular meeting over this course commenced yesterday, with a Jockey Club Purse of $300, for which there were three entries, *Le Vrai Reine*, *Tulip*, and *Julia Dean*. The day was cold, traces of snow being yet visible, but the attendance was fair. There was not much betting, as it was rather an understood thing that *Le Vrai Reine* could win without much trouble. She fully verified the expectation of her friends, winning the race in two straight heats, distancing one or her competitors in the first heat, and the other in the second. Time, 4:04½—4:02¾.

The race to-day promises considerable sport. It is for a purse of $400, three mile heats, the entries being *Bevis*, *Ann Dunn*, *Nancy Perkins*, and a Boston filly. All of these animals are said to be fast, and we are assured that they will all start.

NAVAL AFFAIRS.—A letter dated Montevideo, October 20, says "the United States frigate Congress is here—her officers and crew well. Commodore McKeever is up at Buenos Ayres. The United States ship Jamestown has been dispatched to Rio de Janeiro, and the brig Bainbridge is about on a cruise. Affairs being settled here we understand the 'Congress' will sail for Rio as soon as the Commodore returns from Buenos Ayres."

Condition of New Orleans.

Messrs. Editors of the Crescent:

In the formation of the city charter there will perhaps be no branch of government more difficult of adjustment than the Executive. To fix on that just medium, that while it gives to the head of the Executive sufficient power to make him an efficient officer to preserve his responsibility; yet at the same time, so guards and restricts the power intrusted to him, that it cannot be used for selfish or tyrannical purposes—to distribute among the subaltern officers so much of power as will enable them to properly and efficiently discharge their duties; yet at the same time to preserve their strict accountability and to point out the mode and manner in which that power should be delegated, is a problem of difficult solution.

Recognizing the broad republican doctrine that all power emanates from the people, I hold that the principal officers should receive their authority directly from the people. As the rights and prosperity of the city and the liberties and happiness of the people are in their keeping, they should be held as near as possible under the control of the people, so as to be responsible to them for the high trust imposed on them. In the distribution, therefore, of the Executive authority among the several officers, regard should be had to this cardinal principle of accountability to the delegating power. I am aware that many able and experienced men doubt the correctness of submitting the selection of purely ministerial officers to the people. It is contended that, as the fitness for particular offices require qualifications of a particular kind, the canvassing of these qualifications cannot be as well performed by a large constituency as it can by a small number of men selected for their intelligence from the body of that constituency.

Were men actuated alone by the high and ennobling attributes of our nature, then, perhaps, the practical application of this theory might justify such a conclusion; but the experience of each day is constantly illustrating that the prejudices and selfish passions of man have an overweening influence on his actions. While it may be true that the people are sometimes led astray, yet, actuated alone by a wish for the prosperity of the country, their "sober second thought" will soon correct any momentary errors they may have committed; but when the bestowal of important offices is left to small and delegated bodies, those bodies too often become the arena of conflicts where the reward of the victor is not the glory and happiness of the country, but the promotion of individual schemes and private aggrandizement. The experience of the past has taught that there are men in every community whose vaulting ambition seeks its own gratification, even at the sacrifice of the best interests of that community; prudence, then, counsels that the controlling influence should be held by the people, for they are the most deeply interested. This controlling influence can only be preserved by letting the more important offices be filled by selections made by the people themselves.

Believing this to be the safest mode by which the principal officers should be selected, and the one most in accordance with the genius of our institutions, I now proceed to suggest the manner of distributing of the Executive power.

First—A Mayor, who should be elected by the qualified voters of the whole city, and who should hold his office for two years; but who, after having served two years, should not be eligible to re-election until after the intervention of one term. He should have a general supervision over the affairs of the city; have a limited veto on the legislative department; exercise a controlling influence over the police, and do and perform those things under the ordinances of the Council that they may point out and direct. To secure the responsibility of this officer for the good order and police regulations of the city, sufficient power and independence must be given him to effect this object. As the possession of power generally engenders a thirst for its retention, care should be taken, in clothing the Mayor with the necessary power for the proper discharge of his duties, to check the development of this feeling; and this is thought by limiting the eligibility to this office to two terms, the motive to make it subservient to selfish purposes, rather than public good, is taken away.

Secondly—There should be a Recorder for each section, elected by the qualified voters of the respective sections; they should perform and discharge all those duties which properly belong to committing magistrates, and should hold office for two years. They should appoint their own clerks; should have power to impose limited fines for petty offences; enforce the vagrant laws, by commitments to the Work-house and House of Refuge; and should have power to punish petty crimes, by the infliction of such adequate penalties as the law shall prescribe.

Thirdly—A Comptroller, a Treasurer, a Surveyor and a Chief of Police should be elected by the qualified voters of the city, and hold their office for two years. The Comptroller should be the chief accounting officer of the city, keep a set of books, under such regulations as the Common Council may prescribe, and in which shall appear the whole fiscal transactions of the city, and should once a year, and that just previous to the fixing the annual tax, make out, and publish in pamphlet form, a full and detailed statement of the fiscal transactions of the past year. He should appoint his own Clerks, subject to the approval of the Upper House or Board of Aldermen, and he should be liable to removal from office by a two-thirds vote of the two Houses; but previous to such action, he should be furnished with the written and specific charges upon which such action is to be based.

The Treasurer should be the custodian of the public funds, under such rules and regulations as the Common Council may prescribe. He should have a general supervision of the collection of the revenue, should have attached to his department a revenue bureau for collecting the dues of the city, so guarded by a system of checks, established by ordinance, that the strictest accountability shall be preserved—should make daily returns to the Comptroller of the receipts and disbursements, showing the daily balances, and also make returns to the Council at fixed and regular periods. Like the Comptroller, he should appoint his own Clerks, subject to the approval of the Board of Aldermen, and in like manner be liable to removal from office. In the organization of this department, care should be taken that the same legal force be given to tax bills of the city that is possessed by those of the State; as the Assessment Roll made by the State Assessors is the basis upon which the city taxes are levied, there is no room for oppression, and it is but sheer justice to the punctual tax payers that summary means should be given to make the delinquents pay up. Should such provision be incorporated in the new charter, it will be an annual saving of more than $50,000 to the city.

The Surveyor should be confined in his duties to the giving of lines, levels, estimates, specifications, and such scientific duties as the Council may prescribe. Attached to his department there should be a Street Commissioner for each district, elected annually by the joint vote of the Common Council. It should be their duty, under the instructions of the Surveyor, to superintend the various public works and note the performance of all work by contractors in their respective districts, make daily reports to the Surveyor and quarterly reports to the Council, and to perform such other duties as the Council may prescribe. Like the Comptroller, the Surveyor should appoint the clerks for his office, and in like manner be liable to removal from office. The limits of a communication such as this forbid me from entering into full details as to the organization of this important department. As it is upon the action of this department the beauty and utility of the public improvements in a great measure depend, and as also through this department most of the public expenditures are made, much care should be observed in throwing around it the necessary checks.

I had expected to close these communications with this number, but having already exceeded my space, I must defer the consideration of the Police to a future number. "MACON."

The Loss of the George Washington.

By the arrival of the steamer J. S. Chenoweth, arrived last night, we have received the following particulars of the explosion and burning of the George Washington. It is a singular fact that the explosion of the George Washington and the burning of the Martha Washington occurred within an hour of each other.

The steamer George Washington, Capt. James Irwin, from Cincinnati, with two barges in tow, having between 1500 and 1600 tons of freight, exploded her boilers on Wednesday morning, at half-past 12 o'clock, a short distance above Grand Gulf; immediately took fire, destroying the books and papers of the boat, and entire cargo of herself and two barges, and instantly killing Wm. Carroll, the clerk; Wm. Patterson, carpenter; Philip Supronk, five deck hands, twelve firemen, seven deck passengers, two cabin passengers, from Shawneetown; one do. from Owensboro', and severely scalding Capt. Irwin, Wm. Pearce, second clerk; Thomas Trainor, second engineer; Robert Carroll, third do. The three last have since died on board the Chenoweth. Daniel Clements, chief engineer, dangerously scalded; Martin Dunn, second mate, badly bruised and burned; Wm. Moore, watchman, leg broken; Jas. H. Mathews, pilot, hand, severely scalded; Carl Wheeler, second cook, slightly scalded. Capt. Irwin is in a fair way of recovering. The Chenoweth came down at half-past 7 o'clock and took on board the surviving officers, crew and passengers. The wounded were placed in charge of three physicians, who kindly gave them their attention during the trip.

LOSS OF THE MARTHA WASHINGTON.—*Memphis, Jan. 15.* The steamer Martha Washington, bound for New Orleans, was burned at Island 65, yesterday morning, at half-past 3 o'clock. A man, his wife and two children in the ladies' cabin, a man in the gentlemen's cabin, and one on deck, were all burned to death.

The officers and crew were saved. The survivors were taken up by the James Millinger and Charles Hammond, the former bound up and the latter down the river. From the time the boat caught only three minutes elapsed before she was entirely in flames and the cabin fell in. The boat and cargo, as well as books and papers, are a total loss. The steamboats Belle Key and James Millinger have passed up. Ice running since last night.

EXPLOSION.—The steam ferry boat Queen Sucker burst one of her boilers at St. Louis, on the 6th last. The engineer was slightly scalded. The explosion occurred at the landing, fortunately, after the passengers and carriages had left the boat.

The mail failed yesterday from beyond Charleston; that of the day previous came through from Baltimore.

Dispatches have been received at Washington, confirming the rumor that Mr. Rives, our Minister to France, declined to attend the President's levees, and that he considered the *coup d'état* a complete revolutionary movement. The views of the administration on the whole subject will be forwarded to Mr. Rives immediately.

The Atlantic brings no intelligence of the steamer City of Pittsburgh, which sailed from Liverpool on the 30th of November. Apprehensions for her safety are entertained.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.—The New York Legislature met on the 6th inst. The Senate was organized by the election of democratic officers, and the House by the election of whig officers by four majority. The annual message of Governor Hunt was delivered. He states the valuation of property as having increased to over a billion of dollars. He advocates the enlargement of the canal by creating a State debt of $21,500,000. He argues in favor of a change in the tariff, and on the slavery question recommends mutual forbearance, and a discontinuance of agitation. He declares he is not a candidate for re-election.

LEGISLATURE OF MARYLAND.—This body was to assemble on the 6th instant, and considerable curiosity is felt to see how the restrictions imposed on its action by the new Constitution will work. A majority of all the members is required for the passage of any law. A legal quorum may be present, but unless they vote unanimously, no bill can be passed, and this provision of the Constitution is made to endure ten years without alteration.

Senator Chase, of Ohio, has been called home by the serious illness of a member of his family.

We are under obligations to the obliging clerk of the steamer Chenoweth, for a late Cincinnati paper, and for the particulars of the explosion of the George Washington.

We are indebted to the Hon. M. Schoonmaker, M. C., for a copy of the speech of Mr. Seward on the Kossuth resolution.

Thanks to Mr. Ford, the gentlemanly clerk of the Atlantic, for late St. Louis papers.

GRAND MASONIC BALL.—The Masonic fraternity of this city give a grand Ball at Armory Hall, to-night; the members of the Order appearing in full costume. The proceeds are to be devoted to the Masonic General Relief Fund, and independent of this charitable object, the occasion will be one of much interest and pleasure.

DIVIDEND.—The Directors of the Augusta, Ga., Insurance & Banking Company, have declared a dividend of six dollars per share on the profits of the past six months.

RIVER INTELLIGENCE.—*Memphis Jan. 14.*—The river has fallen 8 inches in the last twenty-four hours. Boats up, Hungarian and Wm. B. Clifton. Cotton steady and prices firm. Other business dull.

Music and the Drama.

MRS. MARY STUART.—This lady takes her benefit this evening at the St. Charles Theatre, on which occasion she will be assisted by Mr. Neafie, who will perform *Shylock* in the "Merchant of Venice." Mrs. Stuart, in addition to the character of *Portia*, will also appear as *Thisbe*, in a new drama entitled the "Actress of Padua." If a chaste conception of character, spirited action, and unwavering attention to duty, deserve success and encouragement, she will surely receive them to-night.

MARERLINI.—This distinguished Italian vocalist has arrived at Charleston. She is a pupil of the great maestro Rossini. She is coming to New Orleans.

McKean Buchanan is playing an engagement at the Pittsburgh Theatre.

Something for Every Body.

Philadelphia city and county have elected Buchanan delegates to the Democratic State Convention.

Reinforcements have been sent off to the Austrian army in Italy, to be ready in case of necessity.

Eugene Sue is among the political prisoners at Paris.

The Warrenton (Va.) Flag says the rails are laid on the Manassas Gap Railroad to a point about a mile distant from the New Stables.

The Methodist Church South, at Maysville, Kentucky, insured for $500, was destroyed by fire on Sunday night.

Nicholas Harris, aged 21 years, is on trial in Philadelphia for the murder of Charles Armitage, aged 12 years.

A glass for drinking soda has been invented with two partitions, so arranged that the two ingredients meet and effervesce at the moment of entering the mouth.

Fifty shoemakers of Haverhill (Mass.) in consequence of the depressed state of the trade, are about to emigrate to California.

"That motion is out of order," as the chairman of a political meeting said when he saw a rowdy raising his arm to throw an egg.

Paine's Gas, Phillips' Fire Annihilator, Claussen's Flax Cotton, the Woolly Horse, and *Republican* France, have all *been tested*, of, but where are they now?

Mr. John W. Millson, of Philadelphia, who spent fifteen years and a large fortune in vain efforts to discover perpetual motion, died at St. Louis, a few days ago.

Mr. Geo. V. Brooke, the English tragedian, made his debut in Philadelphia, at the Walnut street theatre, on Monday evening, to a crowded house.

The British subjects detained in captivity by the Riff pirates, on the coast of Morocco, have not yet been released.

The marketable value of an English soldier in India is $675—this sum being what it costs to train, equip, and bring from England.

An Englishman was introduced to a Kaffir chief who commanded ten thousand warriors, and the interview ended by a request from the chief for the loan of a sixpence.

A proposition has been introduced into the Danish Diet, for the sale of the possessions of the government in the West Indies. A lively discussion ensued, but the measure had not been disposed of.

C. Pexuignet, the husband of the woman who was frozen to death last month on the Central Pennsylvania Railroad, has brought suit at Pittsburgh against the company for damages.

A violent storm of snow, hail and rain set in at Boston on Saturday afternoon, and continued until Sunday evening. The light-ship at Minot's Ledge parted her moorings, and was taken into Cohasset harbor. It is feared that many vessels on the coast suffered damage.

Captain Sir Edward Hamilton has been dismissed from the British Navy, for "seizing up, in the main rigging," the gunner of his ship, and keeping him there on a cold day an hour and a quarter. The offence was aggravated by the fact that the gunner was an old man, and had seen much service.

J. Russell, Jr., of New Bedford, advertises for a wife, between 16 and 22 years old, handsome, cheerful, benevolent and religious, and worth five thousand dollars. For himself he says he is 22, been called handsome, of respectable family, and is *modest*. Happy for him that he speaks of his modesty, or it might have been doubted.

Telegraphed to the "Daily Crescent."
By the People's (Mobile) Line.

River News.

MEMPHIS, January 15.

The river is now falling slowly, with considerable floating ice. There have been no steamboats passing down yesterday or to-day.

There has been a fair demand in the cotton market at very firm prices. Very little doing in the general market.

City Intelligence.

THE ORDER OF THE LONE STAR AND PROFESSOR KINKEL.—A delegation of the Order of the Lone Star, wearing their glittering stars on the left breast with their sashes and banners, proceeded yesterday, under the direction of President J. L. Carman, of No. 2, and of Dr. Wren, President of the Parent Division, to tender their respects to Dr. Kinkel, the great German Patriot and Republican. The interview was held in the parlor of the St. Louis Ball Room, where the delegation formed into a circle, and Dr. Kinkel was introduced.

Alexander Walker, who had been selected as the speaker of the Order, addressed the Professor as follows:

Doctor Kinkel—By the designation of the order of the Lone Star of this State, it devolves upon me to tender to you their welcome to our city, and their kindly sympathy in the cause in which you are embarked. Our Order rests upon the basis of a recognition of the duty of American citizens to aid, by all proper modes, the dissemination and establishment throughout the world, of those great political truths to which we owe our liberty and our greatness. We hope, by our organization, to combine and concentrate this feeling in some efficient form. We limit our sympathies and desires by no national boundaries or distinctions. Wherever man is oppressed, wherever despotism wields its iron rule, wherever humanity is crushed beneath the feet of military power, there do our sympathies, our hopes and our kindly aspirations gather, to cheer, animate and invigorate our brethren to strive for liberty and democracy.

The style of our Order expresses its character. It rests upon the principle of the solidarity of mankind, so ably enforced by the distinguished Magyar, who is now sharing the hospitality of our nation. We seek to make all nations and people one in Liberty, Republicanism and Humanity. Hence our designation of Lone Star. The Lone Star under which our destiny is cast, is the Star of Republicanism, whose rays we hope to see diffused throughout the globe, illuminating its dark corners, and filling with cheerful hope the oppressed hearts of the people.

We recognize you as an able, ardent, devoted apostle in the cause to which our order is consecrated. We see in you a bold champion of the democratic principle in a land which possesses peculiar charms upon us,—a land that has contributed so largely to our own national advancement by adding so many thousands to our population, of some of our truest and most reliable citizens. We pray for your success. The Lone Star will, indeed, shine brighter and broader when along the classic banks of the Rhine, and through the vast empire of Germany the triumphs of Republicanism shall wave in triumph and glory. God never made a people better fitted for all the duties of Republicanism than the German race. The passions of man have too long thwarted his decrees. It must soon be realized in the entire emancipation of the German States. For the early consummation of this design, and for your own success in promoting it, as well as for your personal happiness, I beg, Dr. Kinkel, in the name of our Order, to tender to you our ardent hopes, at the same time that I assure you that your coming to our city is welcomed by none of our population with more kindly feelings than by the "Patriots of the Order of the Lone Star."

Dr. Kinkel, in reply, addressed a few remarks, full of patriotism and zeal, in behalf of the great doctrine of propagating freedom and democracy. He dwelt upon the position of Germany, as giving her almost the control of all the revolutionary movements in Europe, and declared that in the rapidly approaching contest between monarchy and republicanism, the German States would take the lead. In such a contest, they hoped to have the aid and sympathy of the United States, who would not be able to be indifferent spectators in such an issue. Events were rapidly hastening which would compel them to change their policy, and be propagandists as well as lovers and supporters of freedom and republicanism. He was happy to find an organization in this country, on a basis so consistent with what he regarded our duty as republicans and friends of freedom. He trusted that the Order which had offered such distinguished courtesies to him, would place itself in full communion with the republican party in Europe. It was natural that they should desire first to rid their own country of all vestiges of European oppression; but their views would no doubt extend also to all the republican movements in the Old World.

Dr. Kinkel concluded by tendering his gratitude to the delegation, for the attention paid to him, and as a pledge of their cordial sympathy, he grasped the right hand of the President, and of the several members of the delegation.

After conversing together for some time, the delegation proceeded to the Rotunda below, where it was formed into a line, with Dr. Kinkel in the centre, when the President desired the members to fill their glasses for a bumper to Dr. Kinkel, which was drunk with enthusiasm.

The delegation then, after bidding farewell to the subject of their courtesy, broke up and separated.

TO THE POINT.—We notice on one or two street corners in the First Municipality a well executed poster printed in large capitals, which, omitting names, reads as follows:

Circumstances that have occurred within the last few days render it imperative that I should pronounce D——— a coward and a scoundrel. (Signed)

FIRE.—A fire broke out yesterday morning at half past five o'clock, in the upper story of the residence of General Thompson, on the corner of Basin and Custom-house streets, and before the flames could be subdued every thing above the first story was destroyed. The furniture in the lower part of the house was mostly saved in good condition, as were the books and papers and valuables generally. Still the loss is very considerable. The house belonged to the General, and was, as we understand, insured. The family of the General, except his servants, were fortunately absent at the north, those in the house had a narrow escape with their lives.

JACKSON SQUARE.—This beautiful Park is now complete in its arrangement and fitting up, and constitutes one of the greatest ornaments of the city. Beautiful as it now is, it will continue yearly to gather new attractions, for the slender plants that now grace the borders of its walks are generally of those kinds whose beauty increases with their age. They are generally of choice selections, and have mostly a peculiar fitness for the place that they occupy.

We noticed yesterday the finishing touch to the ornaments of the Square, in the erection of the four statues that have been especially prepared for it. These are the representations of the four seasons, one of which is placed on its pedestal, immediately behind each of the iron settees in the different angles of the Square. The statue in the northeast angle represents the lovely spring. It is a female form, with rather full drapery, clasping with the right arm a cornucopia filled with flowers, holding in the left hand a wreath also of flowers.

Summer, also, in female semblance, occupies a position in the southeast angle. The drapery of the figure is scant. Her right hand holds a sickle, while her left is filled with ripened ears of grain.

Autumn, in the southwest angle, leans upon the trunk of a tree, around which is twined a vine bearing grapes. In her right hand she holds a bunch of grapes, and with her left presses a hook to her bosom.

Winter stands approaching in the northwest angle, figured as a man burdened with years. The drapery is full and drawn closely to the body, conveying the impression of severe cold, in the most perfect manner.

The execution of all these figures is good. The attitudes are graceful and truthful, and in one only did we detect a fault of any importance. We thought the posture of Autumn wanted ease.

Altogether, we consider Jackson Square with its auxiliaries, as conferring credit upon our city.

A MURDER CASE.—James Forsyth was yesterday arraigned before Recorder Caldwell, on a charge of having shot a Mrs. Bugg, in Columbus, Ga., on the 24 instant. He pleaded not guilty, and the Recorder ordered him to be committed for future examination. It was objected by counsel that the Recorder had no right to commit to prison on a charge like this, so entirely unsupported by evidence. The Magistrate referred counsel to the First District Court, where he had no doubt an application for a writ of *habeas corpus* would receive consideration. For his part he intended to keep the accused in custody, under the affidavit of the Police officer who arrested him, until some evidence could be gathered touching his case, or until ordered to release him by a court of superior jurisdiction.

According to the Columbus papers the murder was one of especial atrocity.

OUTRAGE.—Mary Ann Dyke alleges on oath that on Monday last, she was engaged to go to the premises of one John Burgoyne, in Robertson street, between Conti and Bienville; that in the afternoon when she desired to leave, she was forcibly detained and locked up in a room by the said Burgoyne, and then beaten, and again beaten on the next day. She cried watch and murder, and help, whereupon police officer Norman forced his way into the house and released her.

In confirmation of this statement, officer Norman declares that hearing the woman's cries on Tuesday morning, he repaired to the house and found her locked up in a cabinet; and he moreover states, that when he attempted to release her, the man Burgoyne resisted and struck him, the officer. A warrant was issued for Burgoyne's arrest.

FIFTH DISTRICT COURT.—*John J. Dougherty vs. Samuel W. Kirkland et al.*—This case was yesterday decided by Judge Buchanan—it having come before him on the opposition of Levi and others, who contended that a judgment obtained on certain notes was obtained by collusion, and alleging that no consideration had been given for said notes. There were three of these notes—two of which were drawn respectively for $1200 and $1400, and were placed in the hands of Stuart, a broker, as collateral security for $2000, or for sale. He lent Kirkland, out of his own pocket, the $2000 required, and kept the notes as collateral. Stuart received portions of the loan at various times, to wit: $925 on the 6th May, and one at another period of $700—leaving due, on May 12, $375. On that day Stuart informed Kirkland that unless the money was paid on that day, he would sell the notes. To this Kirkland consented, and gave Stuart two further notes—one for $1000 and one for $1500, which he also gave him authority to sell. Thus it would seem, that although on the 19th April the notes were considered by Stuart a sufficient security for $2000, yet $7100 of the same notes was the security demanded and agreed to on the 10th or 12th of May, between the same parties, for the reimbursement of a balance of $375. This transaction sufficiently demonstrates the desperate insolvency of Kirkland on those dates, as well as Stuart's perfect knowledge of that insolvency.

Under these circumstances, Stuart sold the four notes the same day to the plaintiff in this suit, Dougherty, for the nominal price of $500; all of which Stuart applied to himself—$375 for balance due him, and $125 for what he is pressed to call his services to Kirkland in the transaction, being just 6¼ per cent. for the use of his money for three weeks.

Stuart, however, did not receive cash from Dougherty, but took his note, payable to himself at twelve months date. This note is still in Stuart's possession, and will be due next May.

Dougherty was informed, at the time, by Stuart, that the four notes sold were the property of Kirkland, and explained to him the whole matter. He therefore knew of Kirkland's insolvency.

The evidence of Stuart fully establishes the allegations of the opponents.

"When we add," says Judge Buchanan, "that of a list of twelve or thirteen judicial mortgages upon the property of Kirkland, shown by the certificate in evidence, that of the present plaintiff figures as the first, I cannot view the transfer of Kirkland's notes to Dougherty in any other light than as a scheme to defeat the *bona fide* creditors of the former.

"It is, therefore, adjudged and decreed, that there be judgment in favor of the third opponents herein; that the judgment rendered in this suit on the 30th May, 1851, in favor of John A. Dougherty and Samuel W. Kirkland, be annulled as regards opponents, and that John A. Dougherty and Samuel W. Kirkland be condemned, *in solido*, to pay the costs of their oppositions."

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT.—J. M. Ober was yesterday accused before Recorder Caldwell, per affidavit of C. M. Miltenberger, of having collected sundry accounts, for which he had failed to make due returns. The examination was postponed to Saturday, the 31st inst.

DISTURBING THE THEATRE.—Wm. Lefler and Daniel Wood were yesterday fined ten dollars each by Recorder Caldwell for having indulged themselves in a row during the previous evening in Placide's theatre.

PEANUTS.—The police of the Second Municipality last evening picked up a bag of peanuts which was about straying away on the shoulders of a seedy gentleman who saddled himself with the name of James Gorman. The peanuts and their conveyance were deposited for safe keeping in the High Constable's quarters.

CONSCRIPT.—Pat Ryan was so far lost to a decent regard for his fair fame as to steal a sheet of copper from the steamer Falcon. This is a bad business for Pat, unless he could buy off the witnesses in the case.

ROBBERY.—The carpet bag of Thomas Delehunty was yesterday morning stolen from his room, on board the steamer Sidonia, the said bag containing, besides wearing apparel, etc., a check for four pounds sterling on the Providence Savings Bank at Montreal. The thief is supposed to be known, and the police are after him.

FINE.—A man named Brobbins was yesterday fined $20 for carrying, and moreover flourishing deadly weapons, one of the said weapons being a slung shot.

A CARD.—FAREWELL BENEFIT AND positively LAST APPEARANCE OF MR. NEAFIE, who LAST APPEARED on Mr. STUART on the ST. CHARLES THEATRE, on SATURDAY, January 13, when Mr. Neafie will appear, by general desire, in the successful Tragedy in five acts, written by himself, called HAROLDE, THE MERCHANT OF CALAIS; to which will be added his ORIGINAL IMPERSONATION of DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN. jan 16

A CARD.—MRS. MARY STUART respectfully announces to her friends and the public generally that her BENEFIT will take place on FRIDAY EVENING, January 16, on which occasion Mr. NEAFIE will perform the part of SHYLOCK in the MERCHANT OF VENICE, and she will have the honor of appearing before them as PORTIA in that Play; also in THISBE, in a new Drama never performed in this city, called the ACTRESS OF PADUA. jan 14

FIREMEN'S CHARITABLE ASSOCIATION.—TREASURER'S REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1851.

The balance in the Treasury, 31st December, 1851, was	$537 50
Total receipts during the year	16,577 20
Receipts on Loans	729 70
	$16,835 34

1 Company one, 25 Members have joined during the year—50 Members have taken their Exempt Certificates—42 Members have died during the year. Leaving 1408 Active and 597 Exempt Members—together an aggregate of 1852 Members.

AMOUNTS RECEIVED FROM DONATIONS AND BENEFITS.

Appropriations by the State	$1000 00
Donation by Miss Jenny Lind	700 00
by J. P. Freret, 4th	100 00
by Mechanics' Fire Co. No. 8	56 00
by Creole Fire Co. No. 9	55 00
Benefit by Dan. Rice, last season	300 75
... by Signor Vertebrati	300 00
... Fireworks by Mr. G. Cubbin	300 00
Second Benefit Dan Rice	288 00
	$3,089 75

RELIEF GRANTED DURING THE YEAR.

To 56 Widows and 19 Orphans	$2929 45
To 242 Members	2568 35
For Funeral Expenses, Vaults and Graves, for 5 Widows, 35 Members and their families	819 00
Total amount of Relief granted during the year	$12,316 00
Amount of Relief Bills to Doctors and Druggists, outstanding	1,246 25

By order of the President.
E. L. BERCHER, Treasurer F. C. A.
New Orleans, January 5, 1852. jan 14 2t

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 13, 1852.—Mr. JAMES ROBB, the President of the Gas Light Company, having most generously placed at my disposal TWO THOUSAND BARRELS OF COKE FOR DISTRIBUTION AMONG THE NEEDY AND POOR OF THIS CITY, those persons in want of fuel, and who may be in distressed circumstances, are requested to make application DAILY at my office, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 2 p. m.
A. D. CROSSMAN, Mayor.
jan 14

NOTICE.—In consequence of an injunction served on us, issued from the Circuit Court of the United States, Fifth Circuit and Eastern District of Louisiana, in the case of Ferdinand Fernandez, vs. Thomas Grant, as the Recorder of Deeds and Mortgages for Municipality No. Two of New Orleans, the sale of the BATTURE LOTS in front of Municipality No. Two is postponed until further notice.
J. A. BEARD & MAY,
Assignees for the sale of the Batture.
jan 14

We, the undersigned gentlemen, commanding a number of vessels in Red River, do such pledge ourselves not to employ, or cause to be employed, or allow to work for nothing, that class of men known as STEAMBOAT RUNNERS. It is also agreed, that any boat herein represented sending the above, shall, upon sufficient proof, be considered as unworthy the confidence of this community. We also agree to pay to our respective agents the sum of $2 per month each, during the time they may be in our employ, as wages; this fund, if not otherwise disposed of at the expiration of the season, to be handed to the Mayor of New Orleans, for the benefit of the Orphan Asylums. We will also collect the aid of merchants and shippers to suppress the evil or nuisance commonly known as Sausiness Runners.
New Orleans, December 31, 1851.
J. McKINNEY, Captain of steamer Jefferson.
L. W. COOPER, Captain of steamer Compromise.
JOHN HOGAN, Captain of steamer Carolina.
R. CROOKS, Captain of steamer Rose Bud.
WM. STOCKMAN, Captain of steamer Texas.
W. W. WEINBERG, Captain of steamer Echo.
S. APPLEGATE, Captain of steamer St. Charles.
JOHN AMSDEN, Captain of steamer Sarah Orne.
GEORGE R. BEDIER, Captain of steamer Fashion.
SCOTT & ROBINSON, for steamer Lucy Robinson.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, MUNICIPALITY NO. TWO, NEW ORLEANS, January 15, 1852.
NOTICE—Proprietors of COFFEE-HOUSES, CABARETS, GROCERIES, HOTELS, BOARDING-HOUSES, TENNIS COURTS, BILLIARD TABLES, THEATRES, CIRCUSES, BALLS, MERCHANTS, etc., etc., are hereby notified that they are REQUIRED TO TAKE OUT THEIR LICENSES FOR THE YEAR 1852 IMMEDIately, otherwise they will be subject to fine according to ordinance. E. R. MEXWELL, Collector.

CLEARING OUT of FALL STOCK
AT PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
WE OFFER a LARGE and FINE ASSORTMENT OF HATS, CAPS, etc., NOT TO BE SURPASSED BY ANY HOUSE IN THE CITY, EITHER IN QUALITY OR PRICE, and respectfully invite a close examination of the same, we respectfully invite purchasers to give us a call before making their purchases elsewhere.
D. W. & F. BELDEN,
jan 16 6t No. 5 Chartres street.

MOLESKIN HATS—Just received, a SUPPLY OF SUPERIOR MOLESKIN HATS.
MEN'S AND BOYS' ARMY CAPS AND COVERS, etc.
jan 16 6t D. W. & F. BELDEN, No. 5 Chartres street.

PALOS' ORAL SYSTEM—THREE MONTHS' STUDY. Professor J. S. PALOS TEACHES THE FRENCH AND THE SPANISH LANGUAGES WITH CORRECTNESS, IN A PECULIAR AND EASY M