DAILY CRESCENT.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL

OF THE COUNCIL OF THE SECOND MUNICIPALITY.

THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT

OFFICE NO. 75 ST. CHARLES STREET,

Will be regularly served by carriers in this city and Lafayette at 25 cents per week, payable to the office, or 12½ cents a week, payable to the carriers.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

From and after this date the following rates of charges, per square of ten lines to point, will be invariably adhered to, viz:

First insertion, in all cases.....$1 00

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Advertisements in the second page are charged as new each day.

A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year or for a shorter time.

All Advertisements not marked will be published one month and charged accordingly.

The Crescent has strong claims upon advertisers as a medium of communication with the public. Its circulation, which was large when it came into the hands of the present proprietor, has been steadily and rapidly on the increase, even through the dull season just closed.

October 23, 1851.

TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 20, 1852.

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

Legislating under Threats!

Whilst we recognise to its fullest extent the doctrine of the accountability of the Representative to his constituency, in all cases where public opinion may be clearly arrived at; whilst we hold him to be simply the servant of the people, placed in office to carry out their will, and responsible to them for any neglect of duty; whilst we consider this agency of the representative to be a cardinal principle in all Republican Governments, we feel it a solemn duty to protest against any attempt to set up the wishes of a few, as an expression of public opinion, and every attempt to convey rebuke or inflict punishment, outside of the ballot box, or the judicial tribunal. Let the representative once feel that he may be threatened, insulted, brow-beaten, and ordered to resign, with impunity, by any *class* of the community, upon whom his vote may impose a tax or imagined burthen, and he ceases to be fit for his duties; we lose all guarantee that the clamor of the few will not be mistaken for the wishes and feelings of his constituency. Having been placed in office by the majority, public opinion should so surround and shield his independence, as to enable him fearlessly to carry out measures and opinions, honestly considered as beneficial to the whole, and as fully in accordance with the wishes of the many.

Threatening dictation to the legislator, strikes at the very roots of our principles of Government, and never should be tolerated for a moment, even in the humblest department of our Association. A few days since we were shocked by the vile and infamous letter of Christian J. Young, "President of the "Bar and Cabaret Keeper's Association," addressed to the Mayor and Common Council of our city, and replete with threats of personal violence and mob law, unless a tax, held obnoxious, be repealed—a letter, 'tis true, so extravagantly written, as to defeat its object by its own terms of folly, yet, doubtless, evidencing the fact that an attempt is to be made upon the *independence* of our City Fathers, through the power of an *association*."

We should have been content to pass by Mr. Christian J. Young and his folly, without further comment; but that we find the same attempt *to frighten* representatives into terms, is now being made in our sister city of Lafayette.

The Coffee-house keepers of that city, have been required by ordinance to pay their licenses in *advance*—in consequence of which outrageous grievance, we have two special indignation meetings. The Mayor is *required* to call a special session of the Council; a special session is held, to consider the *respectful* remonstrance of the *People*, through a committee duly authorized "*to request those members to resign who would disregard popular instructions.*"

A proper remonstrance from any body of citizens, will never fail to receive attention and consideration: but the attempt of a few, to pass off their cry as an expression of public will, and to change laws through the terms of a threat must signally fail.

We are glad to see that the Council of Lafayette promptly rejected the *indignation remonstrance*; and feel confident, that such proceedings will never be countenanced by the larger portion of the Coffee-house keepers, either in this city or in Lafayette. Our experience as always found them a law-abiding class of citizens.

THE MAILS.—At a late hour last evening we received a mass of mail matter, including dates from Boston, New York and Philadelphia to the 16th. The mail due yesterday failed.

We are under obligations to the officers of the steamers Fashion and Lewis Whiteman, for river favors.

CATALOGUE SALE OF DRY GOODS.—The particular attention of buyers is called to the catalogue sale of a splendid assortment of seasonable Dry Goods to take place this day, at 10 o'clock, at F. H. Pettipain's auction room, No. 8 Canal street. Terms liberal at sale.

Freedom from Cough in ten minutes, insured by the use of Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers, to be had at A. Kendall & Co., 72 Magazine street.

"TO-DAY" is the title of a weekly paper recently started in Boston.

STEAMSHIP CITY OF PITTSBURGH.—Much anxiety is felt about the safety of the screw steamship City of Pittsburgh, which sailed from Liverpool for Philadelphia on the 28th of November last, but has not yet arrived. It is more than probable that she has, in consequence of some derangement of her machinery, or from some other cause, put into Fayal, or that she is working her way under sail alone.

SIR CHARLES GREY.—The Jamaica Standard says: "Private letters received by the packet state, confidentially, that Sir Charles Grey is about to be recalled from this Government, and that Lord Harris, the present Governor of Trinidad, will be his Excellency's successor. A similar report has been more than once circulated, but it rests, on the present occasion, on grounds more reliable than any similar rumor to which publicity has been given. We believe we can state, with some degree of certainty, that Lord Harris is, before much lapse of time, to be Governor of Jamaica."

KOSSUTH AND NEW YORK STATE.—Numerous resolutions have been introduced in the NewYork Legislature, approving of Kossuth's doctrine of non-intervention, and instructing the Governor to invite him to the Capitol.

THE HUNGARIAN EXILES.—The NewYork Courier and Enquirer has an article on the condition of the Hungarian exiles in that city. It says that there is much suffering among them, and mentions the case of a nobleman, who, after extraordinary exertions, was more fortunate than most of his countrymen, and succeeded in getting a situation in a dat store, where he earns *twenty-seven cents* per week more than his board.

The Courier and Enquirer contends that it is perfectly apparent to everybody that the money raised by donations, styled the "Kossuth Fund," cannot be used in Europe, and it suggests that it be used for the relief of the suffering exiles in this country. The Courier thinks that Kossuth himself, after what has occurred in France, will sanction such a disposition of this money.

KOSSUTH AND CAPT. LONG.—The NewYork papers are shooting paper bullets innumerable at each other in reference to the matter of Kossuth and Captain Long of the Mississippi. It is pretty generally conceded that some difficulty occurred, and we are anxious to see the particulars made public.

OPPOSITION TO COLONIZATION.—Some of the colored persons in NewYork city, taking offence at the recommendations of Governor Hunt in his message, that an appropriation of State funds be set apart in aid of the colonization scheme, have issued a call for a State Convention at Albany, the 20th inst., "to protest against so gross a violation of the Constitution and flagitious proposal to misappropriate State funds."

The steamship Pacific left NewYork for Liverpool on the 9th, with forty-nine passengers and $24,100 in American gold, £1110 sovereigns and £300 in silver.

FROM DEMERARA.—Advices to the 30th of November have been received at NewYork. The weather has been highly favorable for the crops, though a change will doubtless take place soon, as this is the season of the year when the wet weather usually sets in. Prices of all kinds of provisions continue low and in very good supply.

Lord Palmerston, the retired English Secretary of Foreign Affairs, is upwards of seventy of years. He has been connected with all the whig administrations of England for the last thirty years.

Special Correspondence.

BATON ROUGE, Jan. 16, 1852.

The few days I have spent here have been entirely devoid of interest, except the warm and sympathetic glow the common heart has felt in welcoming back our own true "sunny South," as she is wont to be, as she is to-day, gloriously bright. Here and there, hid away in shady nooks, can be seen remnants of the snow, but old Sol is gradually creeping in upon them, and, ere he pillows his head in the West, he will have sent the invading snowkling to his long home.

There is very little of preparation and bustle, considering that the most eventful session of the Legislature our State has ever had, is about to convene. Not more than half a dozen members have arrived, and those who have are secreted fugitives from the importunities of the multitude of office seekers. From the number I see here, I think Louisiana ought to be pre-eminently proud that so many of her humble citizens are ambitious to serve her.

On last evening the "Campbell Minstrels" opened at the "Harney House," to a numerous and gratified audience. After the performance there was a ball at the City Hotel. Baton Rouge seemed to have emptied the flower gardens of its beauty into one spot. As one of our downtown friends remarked to me: "How pooty do ladies look in do country." If these were a sample—I was told they could double it—you may not expect your bachelor friends to return unharmed. Conspicuous among the gay throng I saw our worthy and gallant Treasurer, his smiling face and active tread in the "mazy dance," indicating the elasticity of his feelings at having a temporary relief from the very arduous labors through which he has recently passed.

There is nothing on earth to write about, or I would write more. H.

BATON ROUGE, Jan. 17, 1852.

I was glad, this morning, to welcome several of our warm friends. The town looks more lively. It begins to look as if something was about to happen. There seems to be, however, no subject of particular discussion. Candidates increase. Members dodge about or keep their rooms as though each candidate was hunting them down with shot guns. This morning I was introduced to Mr. King, of St. Landry, who *is to be* Speaker of the House. No name but his is mentioned here in that connection. Our friend, John Layet, will be reflected Clerk of the House, probably without opposition. Most of the old officers will likely be reflected, except Gen. Horatio Davis, Secretary of the Senate. His fate is sealed. After his indecent manner to the Central Whig Committee, and his general insult to the entire whig party, no good and true whig can vote for him. A bold man will that whig be, and false as bold, who dares immolate himself by casting his vote for Gen. Davis; and yet he and his friends expect it. They have cajoled the whigs in times past, and think to do it again. The whigs have *two* majority in the Senate. The democrats count Mr. Robb on their side, which will give Gen. Plauche, President of the Senate, the casting vote, in favor of Gen. Davis. I am not prepared to believe that Mr. Robb will act in such bad faith to those who elected him, about a matter that cannot, and ought not to, concern any man who is not a rabid partisan; which he has always disclaimed in the most independent and fearless manner. What claims then have the democrats to his vote on this subject? None; and if Mr. Robb votes for Gen. Davis, he will stamp all his asserted independence of party with falsehood; for nothing but political feeling could be his motive in such an act, knowing, as he does, the position and exertions of Gen. Davis in the late canvass.

The Speakership is not spoken of at all.

The democrats will probably try to make a hobby of some resolutions about Kossuth and intervention. I would recommend to them some movement in favor of Sir John Franklin.

The capital is nearly completed. A few touches from the painters' brush, and the hand of the upholsterer, will complete it.

I observe being inserted in the wall on the right of the Speaker of the House a beautiful marble tablet with this inscription:

TO

The Memory of

MAJOR GENERAL PHILEMON THOMAS,

Who was born in Orange county, Virginia, on the 9th day of February, A. D. 1763, and died in this town November 18, A. D. 1847. He fought in the battles of the Revolution, which achieved our national independence; in the Indian wars, which gave us the Empire of the West; and was the leader of the gallant band who, in 1810, defeated the Spanish forces and hoisted the flag of our country in the town of Baton Rouge:

1814-'15

he aided in repelling the British invasion, and then served the State as a member of the Legislature and a Representative in Congress with marked fidelity and honor for thirty years.

THE PEOPLE OF LOUISIANA,

in testimony of their admiration for his virtues, and of their gratitude for his public services, have erected this tablet to be erected.

This is a tribute such as a State and a nation should always pay to their distinguished and virtuous dead. H.

THE EXPLOSION OF THE MAGNOLIA.—The Savannah Georgian of the 11th instant contains the following particulars of the explosion of the steamer Magnolia:

The Magnolia was on her return trip from Pilatka to this port, and had touched at Frederica, St. Simon's Island, on Friday afternoon, at a quarter past four o'clock, to take in passengers and freight for this city. Soon after arriving at the wharf, her boiler exploded, instantly killing eleven of the hands employed on the boat, and two deck passengers, and seriously injuring several other passengers, one of whom, a very worthy young man of this city, Mr. Thomas Codey, clerk of the boat, died on reaching the city.

Captain McNeily, commander of the boat, and one of the most estimable citizens, is also supposed to have been lost, as he was seen standing near the wheelhouse immediately previous to the sad catastrophe, and has not since been heard of.

The cause of the explosion is enveloped in mystery. The Magnolia was but one year old, was carefully built to order for M. A. Cohen, Esq., one of our most enterprising and deserving citizens, and was a second favorite with passengers on the line between this city and Florida. Within the past month she has been thoroughly overhauled and hushad new boilers put in. We have been unable to ascertain whether or not the Magnolia was insured, but learn that it could not affect the owner's loss in either case, as the explosions are not guarded against in marine policies.

At the time the accident took place there were sixty souls on board, forty-five of whom are known to have been saved through the exertions of persons on the Island.

Soon after the last of the passengers had been removed from the wreck, the steamer capsized and partly went to pieces. Fragments of her wreck and portions of the cargo were scattered a considerable distance from the scene of the disaster.

We are pleased to learn that Hon. James Hamilton Cooper and his family have escaped without injury; they reside on the Island, and had just entered the boat on their way to Savannah, when the catastrophe occurred.

The mails that were saved from the wreck were immediately forwarded by Mr. Cooper to Darien, from which place they were brought to this city yesterday. The whole of the passengers, baggage, and dock freight, were lost when the steamer capsized; also the mails for the following places: Mandarine, Picolata, Garey's Ferry, Mayport Mills, and the way-mail.

Only four white persons are among the killed and missing.

Mr. Vaughn, of Florida, had two ribs broken, and Mr. Vaughn, of Whitehall, NewYork, lost a valise with six hundred dollars. All the baggage was lost.

CONGRESS.—*Senate.*—The resolution, offered on the 10th inst, by Mr. Felch, instructing the Committee on Public Lands to inquire into the expediency of granting the right of way through the public lands to all railroads, was adopted.

Various private bills, yesterday ordered to be engrossed, were to-day read a third time, and passed.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the Compromise resolution, upon which Mr. Downs addressed the Senate at length.

Mr. Davis obtained the floor, and moved an adjournment. The *House of Representatives* was not in session.

THE MOBILE RAILROAD.—The good citizens of Mobile were highly delighted on Saturday last, by seeing a locomotive in motion on the Mobile and Ohio railroad. On Sunday, a locomotive with a tender attached was run over the road as far as Eight Mile Creek. The road will be finished to a point, thirteen miles from the city, in a few days. The papers think there will be but few opponents of the 2 per cent tax in aid of the road. This subject will be voted on this week.

AID FOR ITALY.—A correspondent of the NewYork Commercial, writing from Rome under date of December 10th, says it is well known that $60,000 has recently been deposited somewhere in Rome for the purchase of arms. $40,000, it is said, were from the United States, and $20,000 from Liverpool. It is reported that there are at least 30,000 muskets secreted in the city and in the Campagna.

COMPLIMENTARY BANQUET.—A complimentary banquet was given at Metropolitan Hall, NewYork, on the evening of the 8th inst., in honor of Mr. George Steers, the architect of the famous yacht America. About three hundred gentlemen were present. A beautiful service of silver plate was presented to Mr. Steers, and a sum of $1000 was raised, to be invested for his family.

STEAMSHIPS LAID UP.—A NewYork paper says: "Eighteen going steamships are now moored to the piers in the East River. The Washington and the Hermann are temporarily laid up. The United States will probably be put on the NewYork and Galway line. The Crescent City is undergoing repairs and alterations. The Winfield Scott is being fitted up for the California route. The Falcon is laid up. The Northern Light and Illinois, the former for the Nicaragua line, and the latter for the Pacific mail steamship company, are nearly completed.

SOUTHERN RIGHTS ASSOCIATION.—At the recent meeting of the Southern Rights Association, in South Carolina, the two following resolutions were offered:

Resolved, That this Association having been formed to continue in existence until the wrongs of the South are redressed, or the State resume the powers heretofore delegated to the United States for special purposes, it is deemed important that its organization be preserved and continued for the present.

Resolved, That we have not yet abandoned all hope of saving the State, and through her action the South, redeeming her from her present degraded position, and to this end we will direct our best efforts involving these great principles of State sovereignty, which have ever been relied on by all true State Rights men as the only palladium of our safety.

SUICIDE.—Mr. Edward W. Telfair, formerly connected with the Naval Office in NewYork, committed suicide recently, while on the passage from NewYork to Bremen, whither he was going for his health. In a fit of aberration he jumped overboard.

Telegraphed to the "Daily Crescent."

BATON ROUGE, Monday, January 19.

The Legislature met at 12 o'clock to-day, 28 members of the Senate and 81 of the House of Representatives present and voting.

The Senate proceeded to the election of officers, when J. B. Walton was elected Secretary; Jules Cassard, Assistant Secretary; Lamaire, Sergeant-at-Arms; Pullen, Door-Keeper; Translators, La None, Prasilier, and Laville; Enrolling Clerks, Clark, Cous, Oliver, Donnet, and Hamilton.

The House elected the following: John E. King, Speaker; John C. Layet, Chief Clerk, (by a unanimous vote;) E. Salomon, Minute Clerk; C. L. Marshall, Sergeant-at-Arms, and Enrionis, (?) Door-Keeper.

Arrival of the Empire City.

The mail steamship Empire City, Commander Leeds, arrived at one o'clock this morning from NewYork and Havana. She brings the California mails and a large number of passengers. We were unable to obtain any papers, but we were furnished with the following memoranda:

The Empire City left NewYork on the 9th and Havana on the night of the 16th. The Georgia from Chagres sailed for NewYork on the 15th. The Philadelphia for Chagres on the 16th. The Royal Mail steamer Merlin arrived at Havana from Belize on the 16th. The United States sloop-of-war Albany was at Chagres when the Georgia sailed. The frigate Saranac was at San Juan de Nicaragua. The news of the accouchment of the Queen of Spain, and the birth of a Princess, being confirmed by the Empire City, the national salute was fired from the vessels of war in the harbor and from the forts.

The Ravel Family and Corps de Ballet arrived at Havana in the Empire City, and had commenced an engagement at the Tacon Theatre for one month, when they will leave for NewOrleans. The Empire City brings 360 passengers, the mails, and $36,000 in gold dust on freight, besides a large amount in the hands of passengers. The Rousset Family came passengers from Havana.

Among the passengers from New York arrived in the Empire City is Capt. W. H. McArdle, of the NewYork City Guard.

The following are the consignees of gold dust: Louisiana State Bank, $20,000; Warnecken & Kirchhoff, $9000; F. Tinnar, $4000; Adams & Co., $3964; H. Brown & Co., $2244; Total, $36,208.

The following is the list of passengers:

From New York.—M Hull, W L Squire, Dr Hulse, H Castro, M Montalile, J Schurer, H Huggins, W Walsther, M Hambleton and two servts, Wm Lorry, M Stillons, J Elgin, J Holden, Mrs Beck, Mr Sarger, C S Duggan, M C Surdam, Miss Howard, S Warnecken and Lady, Mrs T F Gulon, Mrs J Walter three children and servt, G P Pell, G Waldo, H S Metcalfe, Mrs C E Rush, Mrs T McArdle, Capt W M McArdle, S Howell, B Gorman, J Wall, E McDowell, and fifteen in steerage.

From Havana.—The Rousset family, S Ochardon, Miss Sentere, M Bernander, W Worms and Lady, M Janin, S S Cazzens, M Brickhart, J Patrick, M Chotran, Mrs Vallee, R Forbes, J Mirks.

From Chagres and San Juan.—M Trutll, lady and six children, Miss Brown, Miss Hayden, M Hurtelle, D Harcelle, M Gracias, T Schuber, H Huggins, W Walsther, M McAdams, A Payne, M McAdams, W Collan, D Brown, T May, G Hurtelle, J Hurtelle, A Hurtelle, N Normon, H M Slaughter, Mr Rintll, Wm Long, R J Walsh, S B Walsh, M English, D D Hunter, P S Robinson, H Hanks, F M Jackson, G Nelson, J Lusby, P McDerst, G Hubbell, D Patterson, J O'Brien, W Wygatt, A Johns, A Rogers, D Wilbanks, C Allen, J Thetcher and lady, M Belen, G W Rickett, G J Booth, J McLane, W Matthews, J Ferguson, J Pinckett, Josephine Phillip, A P Williams, lady and child, J Clanton, R Mills, P Linger, T Forsyth and lady, J Crowan, Q Hotrach, R McDaniels, C M Scott, L Cobb, J Lerim, A Bradley, J M'Alice, M Tayler, L Cole, N Hiddock, M Jackson, R Walsh, B Watkins, P Gordon, Geo Chambers, J Berry, M Rain, W Storey, E McDonald, J Gist, J Cornett, A A Coleman, W Ruckfellow, P Amos, H Hamilton, J F Griffen, G S Davidson, T N Ely, S Scott, O Williams, H Pierce, J Morris, M Rein, G Booth, I McNiel, R Boyle, W Stapleton, A Havlhurd, L Glascock, N Moore, A Eddy, M Boyd, W Newcombe, W Newcombe, H B Sawney, A McCawlick, J M Dursey, E J O'Neil, C Walker, N Tracey, L Pierce, Jno McAlely, J McLane, B Terry, W Young, J Robertson, W Goon, W W Stephenson, A Brindley, W Clapp, C M White, M Coates, E Poindexter, J A Coates, J Brinkley, T Reulds, McMillen, L Reed, S Fisher, S R Stevens, H Stevens, J Jefferson, J N Madison, E Williamson, W Clarks and son, E L Tuelle, H Letchford, M Luson, O Thelby, T Thomas, C Boynton, W Auger, J W Jefferson, P Young and boy, J G Montgena, H Morrison, E Vangent, A Walker, H Weubh, R B Jackson, P Arnold, F S Arnold, L Chester, P Polcon, T Honan, W Stevens, C J Holt, J Singleton, H Bingle, W Clanton, J Sergent, E Sergent, J N Mines, T T Henry, A Beln, G Bates, S Skipper, J Jones, A Traler, L Hawkins, G Lee, M Clemens, J Messess, J Meprops, R Poland, J Paisey, J Milton, J Chambers, J Chambers, H Dalton, S Bacon, T Gregory and boy, G Mclick, S Oakes, S Hoffman, P Tonney, A Stevens, W Neil, R C Rutherford, N Yates, H Jackson, C Kelly, E Nettle, D Kelly, T Garrett, T Williams, J Elmore, J Ashley, J Wilkin, W Lowell. 20 in steerage.

We are under obligations to Mr. Fairchild, Purser of the Empire City, for memoranda and files of Havana papers.

DEATH OF DISTINGUISHED MEN.—The Rev Moses Stuart, Professor of Andover Theological Seminary for the last forty years, is dead. He was 71 years of age. Rev. Walter Balfour, a distinguished Universalist preacher and writer, died recently at Charlestown, Mass., in the 70th year of his age.

Capt. Joel Cook, a soldier of the Revolution, and the last survivor of the battles of Lexington and Bunker Hill, died on the 10th ult., at his residence on Long Island, in the 91st year of his age.

HEAVY FAILURE.—The house of Dow, Wilson & Harriman, wholesale grocers in NewYork, has failed; their liabilities, it is said, exceed $150,000.

NAVAL.—Orders have been received at NewYork to prepare the U. S. steamer Fulton for sea. She is supposed to be intended for the Brazil squadron.

ABANDONED.—The project of running the new steamship United States between NewYork and Galway has been abandoned. The United states will be placed in the Nicaragua line.

LOLA MONTEZ has deposited her money in Bank on her own credit, and appears to be determined for the future to be mistress of her own actions. She has been rather unfortunate with her agents.

The NewYork papers teem with speculations in regard to the cause of Lord Palmerston's retirement. Each one appears to be pretty confident of having the true solution of the question.

NEW STEAMSHIP.—A new steamship, the Delaware, has been completed at NewYork, and made a trial trip on the 8th. She is to run between NewYork and Philadelphia.

NEW VESSELS REGISTERED IN 1851.—Eighteen steamers, twenty-five ships, two brigs, thirteen schooners, and two sloops were registered in NewYork during the year 1851.

Mr. Charles H. Hall, well known as one of the most enterprising shipping merchants in NewYork, died in that city, of apoplexy, on the 8th

FOR THE WORLD'S FAIR.—The packet ship Caroline Reed, which arrived at NewYork on the 5th, had on board 217 packages of goods, intended for the World's Fair in NewYork. They were from the London Exhibition.

MR. GEORGE VANDENHOFF.—This gentleman, who recently returned to this country from Europe, is lying ill at the Clarendon Hotel, NewYork.

Operations have been commenced on the Mobile and Girard Railroad

EIGHTH OF JANUARY.—Portions of the military of New York and Boston turned out on the 8th of January.

PRIVILEGED MEMBERS.—A correspondent of the New York Independent, writing from Washington, tells the following good one of a Minister, who was not acquainted with the ways of the Capitol:

A gentleman on a visit here, and anxious to listen to the debates, opened very coolly one of the doors of the Senate, and was about to pass in, when the door keeper asked, are you a privileged member? What do you mean by such a man? asked the stranger. The reply was, a Governor, an ex-member of Congress, or a foreign Minister. The stranger said I am a Minister. From what court or country, if you please? asked the official. (Very gravely pointing up from the Court of Heaven, sir. To this one door-keeper waggishly remarked, this Government at present holds no intercourse with that foreign power!

NAVAL.—Orders have been received at the Navy Yard, Gosport, to fit out, with all possible dispatch, the U. S. sloops Levant and St. Louis, and examine the U. S. frigate United States, and sloop of war Fairfield, and ascertain what time would be necessary to get them in condition for sea.

THE RACE TO-DAY.—The race to-day on the Metairie Course is for the St. Louis Hotel Purse of $500, three mile heats. The entries are *Tulip* and *Berry*, both animals of considerable reputation.

The last number of Bronson's Review shows that its editor is not infected by the Kossuth fever. Mr. Bronson says:

It is not unsafe to hazard the conjecture, that the inhabitants of Hungary have never been governed in a manner so satisfactory to themselves as they have been since the victory of Austria over Magyardom.

The editor of the Boston Post, which is a little bitten, says that this reminds him of the opinion "hazarded" by a noted fisherman, that "nothing pleased an eel more than skinning.

DEATH OF DR. PORTER.—Dr. T. D. Porter, brother of the editor of the NewYork Spirit of the Times, expired on Tuesday afternoon in the forty-ninth year of his age.

SERIOUS CHARGE.—The NewYork Post contains a serious charge against the Canal Commissioners at Albany, stating that they have swindled the people out of three millions of dollars, and made themselves liable to criminal prosecution, and in conclusion, calls upon the present Legislature to sift the matter to the bottom, and bring the guilty parties to justice.

Supreme Court Decisions.

JANUARY 19, 1852....All the Judges present.

Sylvester Mullen vs. Patrick Keating and Jeremiah Lincoln. Defendants appeal from Second District Court.—ROST. J.: Judgement reversed and the cause remanded for further proceedings, according to law, the plaintiff and appellee to pay the costs of the appeal.

Henry Lockett vs. Mrs. Clemance Toby.—Plaintiff appeals from Third District Court of Jefferson. Case up for a rehearing.—ROST. J.: Re-hearing refused. PRESTON, J.: With some hesitation, concurring in a separate opinion.

John Pinckneed vs. J. L. White and Seth Trufant.—Plaintiff appeals from First District Court.—ROST. J.: Judgement affirmed with costs.

John Kellar vs. Merchants' Insurance Co.—Defendants appeal from Fourth District Court, SLIDELL, J.: Judgement affirmed with costs.

Capt. Harris Stockpole and owners of brig Rainbow vs. Ganaldi Wickham.—Defendant appeals from Fourth District Court.—ROST, J.: Judgement affirmed with costs.

Thos. Hasham vs. St. Louis Perpetual Insurance Co.—Plaintiff appeals from Third District Court of NewOrleans.—SLIDELL, J.: Judgement affirmed, the costs of appeal to be paid by the appellants.

From Jamaica.

We received yesterday, through the mail, files of Kingston papers to the 3d inst. The Journal comments in rather a doleful tone, upon the prospects of the Island. The commercial and agricultural prospects for the coming year it thinks very discouraging. It says it is impossible to review the proceedings of the Legislature for the last year, without being struck with the inefficiency and incompetency of its members.

The following extract, from an article in the Journal, gives an idea of the existing state of things, and some of the causes to which these reverses are attributable:

"The trade of the island with foreign countries is nearly lost, and we are fast becoming, in so far as the neighboring continent and islands are concerned, completely isolated. An effort is being made by the few remaining merchants interested in the trade with South America and Cuba to ensure a regular communication with those places, but unless they are extensively aided in their endeavors, that effort must prove abortive. The inland trade, it is thought, will gradually decline from two causes 1st—The absence of employment, and the low rates of wages when employment is had. 2d—The people being thrown upon their own resources, and forced either to dispense with the use of certain imported articles, or to produce them themselves. The high rates of duties which have been imposed for the purpose of keeping up revenue, will, it is thought, by many, gradually diminish the consumption of certain imported articles, by leading to their production here. Instead of artificial wants being created among the inhabitants of this island, they are being taught to realize the remark:

'Man wants but little here below,
Nor wants that little long.'

The simplicity of that mode of life which is content with a few roots and fruit for food, and water for drink, is not calculated to encourage trade, or foster commerce. To that simplicity it is said we are rapidly verging."

It is estimated that the sugar crop of 1852 will considerably exceed that of last year, but the Journal does not see any encouragement in this fact, as it is said that the prices of this article in the mother country do not make the crop profitable to the planter. It says that many sugar and coffee planters are hesitating whether they will any longer continue to grow either of these articles.

CHOLERA.—The Journal has intelligence from the interior, to the effect that the cholera has broken out in several towns with increased violence. The following is an extract from a letter written to the Journal from Savanna-la-Mar:

SAVANNA-LA-MAR, Dec. 28, 1851.

"The Cholera has returned amongst us, and with its usual virulence. The rich and the poor at this visitation have their share. On the evening of the 23d instant, Miss Rosalia Stone died, and through the indifference and meanness of her relatives, she was unburied until seven o'clock next morning. Mr. A. M. Tongalle, Collecting Constable, Miss Dorcas Moore and a wharfman named Fraser, were taken ill, and died on the 26th. Hence the dying and the dead surround us; fear and distress are depicted on the countenances of all, and the inquiry—who next? There is no hope now!"

The Cholera is still raging in the parish of Hanover, flitting about from place to place, and asking indiscriminately on all classes.

An application for the pardon of the St. David's rioters had been refused.

The small pox and cholera continued to rage fatally in the village of Duncan and the neighborhood.

The schooner Marianne, arrived at Port Royal on the 20th of December, from NewYork, picked up the captain and crew of the American schooner Gideon from Virginia, bound to NewYork, which vessel had been wrecked. They were taken at about 400 miles from New York.

THE ARCTIC SEARCHING EXPEDITIONS.—Further intelligence has been received of the Behring Straits Arctic Searching Expedition, brought by her Majesty's ship Dædalus, Capt. Wellesely, from Behrings Straits. The Plover, Commander Moore, had passed the winter in Grantley Harbor, and was rejoined by the Enterprise, Capt. Collinson, C. B., from Hong Kong, on the 3d of July, who on the 16th proceeded northward. The Dædalus and Plover met at Port Clarence toward the end of July, the former deeply laden with provisions and stores, and prepared to pass the winter in the ice, should that prove necessary from any accident having happened to the Plover.

Lieut. Barnard and Mr. E. Adams, both of the Enterprise, had been left at Michalowski, the Russian trading post in Norton Bay, in October last, for the purpose of collecting information of the missing expedition from the Russian posts and from the natives island. In pursuance of this object, Lieut. Barnard, with an interpreter, had gone early in January, on a dog sled, to the Yukons, to communicate, if possible, with some of the neighboring chiefs. During the night the post was surrounded by a large body of Kow-ui-kuk Indians, several of whom at daybreak entered the principal dwelling and killed the Russian Governor. Lieut. Barnard and the interpreter, who were in the same house, made such resistance as drove the Indians out of the house. They then laid siege to the post, securing themselves behind wooden shields stuck upright in the snow, but one of them being soon afterwards shot, the whole party retired to an Russian village at some distance, where they committed great cruelties, killing upwards of sixty natives, including women and children.

Lieut. Barnard died of his wounds on the afternoon of the day following the attack. Mr Adams on hearing of the event at Michalowski, proceeded with a number of Russians to the spot, where he saw the body of his late companion, in which were numerous wounds. Barnard had one being in the abdomen, of such extent as to have proved inevitably fatal.

The line of ice in the Arctic sea has been found in a lower latitude than in the two preceding years. There is no account of the Investigator, Commander McClure, since July, 1850; probably he is in the ice eastward of Point Barrow.

LORD PALMERSTON.—The NewYork Courier and Enquirer has the following article on the retirement of Lord Palmerston from the British Cabinet:

"Lord Palmerston's retiring from the English Ministry appears to have excited very great attention in England, and speculation is rife as usual as to its cause. Now, let us guess a little as to what it means. Two years ago we were on the verge of war with England in relation to Nicaragua; but the public knew nothing of it. The question then was in London, whether Palmerston should or should not retire, on the ground that he was so committed that there could not possibly be a satisfactory arrangement with this country, in relation to the Mosquito question if he continued in the Cabinet. We knew more on this subject than it is prudent to write. Suffice it to say, that the attempt was made to settle the Mosquito question with us, and still retain Lord Palmerston in the Cabinet

Well, the attempt has failed as it was predicted it inevitably must do; and now, when the demands of our Administration in connection with the Prometheus affair, are presented in Downing street, the old question arises, Shall we retain Palmerston and go to war with the United States, or thrust him out and preserve the peace of the world!! The decision has been in favor of peace, and Palmerston has retired.

A CHARACTER.—A London paper in speaking of the members of Louis Napoleon's cabinet, thus speaks of his Minister of War: "Gen. St Arnaud, the Minister of War, and one of the principal agents in effecting the Usurpation, is a great scamp, as are all the active assistants in the crime. He was first in the Garden du Corps of Charles X.; he was cashiered for swindling; then he became a vender of old furniture; then a tenth-rate actor at one of the theatres on the Boulevards, under a feigned name. After the revolution of '30, he managed to get himself into the army again; and he has since been in Algeria, always bearing the worst reputation. Bonaparte had designed him for the *coup d'etat*, as a man who had no character to lose; so he was sent on the recent expedition to Calyle, for the sake of a little eclat; and so you know, was recalled to France and made Minister of War only a few weeksince. He is a most fit instrument for the work he has to do; but how great the degradation of the army to submit to such a command.

SOLIDIFIED MILK.—The Home Journal says: "A few cakes of the newly invented *solidified milk* have found their way to this country. The article resembles in color, consistency, weight and *feel*, cakes of pale yellow soap. One pound, grated into boiling water, will make several gallons of very good milk. It is warranted to keep any number of years. Price in England, one dollar per pound. It is not yet, we believe, for sale here. A friend, however, whom curiosity led to import a small quantity, has tried it, and assures us that it is all that it claims to be—a real blessing to mothers and mariners."

NEW PRINTING TYPE.—A company is at present in course of formation for the purpose of carrying into operation a remarkable patent, which has for its object the manufacture of type by a process of die-sinking, in a metal of harder material than the alloy of lead and antimony at present employed in casting type in a mould. This is said to be the most important improvement which has taken place in the manufacture of type for the last three hundred years.

HEAVY EXPORTS.—Two thousand two hundred persons are immediately to be transported from France to Cayenne; of these 1700 are said to be liberated convicts, who have broken their limits. The remaining 500 are persons of respectability, ex-representatives and others, accused of having belonged to secret societies.

Louis Napoleon lately expressed himself as follows: "My life may be divided into four epochs. The first was wasted in rash enterprises; the second, in the triumph over anarchy in France; the third, in re-constituting a strong government, and in the pacification of Europe; the fourth, a *coup de pistolet*."

TROUBLE.—Gershong Cohen, the rival of Capt. Rynders for a seat in the Baltimore Convention, was recently arrested in NewYork on complaint of a negro, who charged him with selling lottery policies. The case has been fixed for examination.

City Intelligence.

THE WEATHER.—Putting the nose out of the blankets yesterday morning was rather a serious operation, and those of our citizens who awaked not frozen to death, were somewhat astonished at the meteorological condition of affairs. It was frightful to look at the thermometer at eight o'clock in the morning, and find the Mercury claiming such close acquaintance with Zero. For our own part we have never more sensibly realized the fact that we are a perishable commodity, and were never more capable of sympathising with the thousands of the very poor who stay in our city.

What NewOrleans may "be coming to" we cannot predicate, but the appearance of things just now would justify some serious apprehensions. The frost has laid an embargo on our boats in the Western rivers. Our mails are stopped by the same agency at the Eastward, the telegraph is frozen over in all quarters, and now the terrible enemy has entered our very gates and chills the marrow in the citizens' homes.

No person with whom we have conversed on the subject has ever before experienced, in NewOrleans, such weather as we have had imposed upon us during the last forty-eight hours.

On Sunday afternoon, at one o'clock, the mercury stood at 66 deg. Fahrenheit, and before daylight on the following morning it had fallen to 22 deg. This was in Lillie's, in Customhouse street; but we are informed that in more exposed situations, the mercury, at daylight, ranged at 18 deg. At eight o'clock, yesterday morning, the temperature was 24 deg., at two P. M., 30 deg.—at about which point it remained until dark last evening. The following tables, which we have made up from the meteorological registers kept at D. T. Lillie's, show at a glance the remarkable character of the present winter. We have confined the memoranda, in the principal table, to the month of January in each of the last four years, but the comparison would be equally remarkable if extended to other months and years.

Range of the Thermometer in January, 1849, '50, '51 and '52.

Date.	1849.				1850.				1851.				1852.			
	M 9 A. M.	M 4 P. M.	M 9 P. M.	M 12 P. M.	M 9 A. M.	M 4 P. M.	M 9 P. M.	M 12 P. M.	M 9 A. M.	M 4 P. M.	M 9 P. M.	M 12 P. M.	M 9 A. M.	M 4 P. M.	M 9 P. M.	M 12 P. M.
January 1	47	58	51	57	62	60	43	42	40	49	53	52				
2	50	60	64	54	60	50	40	48	48	53	51					
3	53	60	56	57	57	54	41	48	55	43	54	50				
4	58	60	56	52	56	54	45	54	56	46	58	57			