by as one out of the *clique*, not belonging to the same sphere, hurt him perhaps more than all the rest. The gay world at once assumed an importance in his eyes it had never had before. What was fame in futurity with only poetry for the present, when coolly looked down upon and distanced by a mere man of fashion, and slighted by the bright, but scornful, eyes of beauty?

His gods were dashed to the ground, and inferior idols raised in their place.

Mrs. Rutledge's child recovered, and the party resumed their journey; and Clara passed on, unconscious and careless of the misery she had inflicted, and the mischief she had done.

CHAPTER II.

"And this too, is vanity." [Eccl.

"Don't forget, Fanny," said Miss Hastings to her sister," to send a card for this Mr. Herbert, with the Harper's invitations."

"Oh, I am glad you put me in mind of it," replied her sister. "Mary introduced him to me the other night, and it would have been a slight, I suppose, to omit him."

"As the Harper's have announced the engagement, and are introducing him to all their friends, of course, they would be hurt by any want of attention to him; and it certainly would be rude not to include him when inviting them."

"Of course. I am glad you mentioned it, or I should have forgotten all about him. Who is he? Do you know?"

"No; only what Mrs. Bolton told me, that he is a young lawyer, and that the family like him very much."

"Where did they pick him up?" continued Miss Hastings. "I never heard of him before."

"I don't think he has been here long," replied her sister. "Tom Harper happened to meet him somewhere, and was pleased with him, and introduced him to his family."

"What sort of a match is it for her?" pursued Miss Hastings.

"I don't know. Mrs. Bolton did not seem to think much of it. He is poor, just starting in his profession."

"What made the Harper's take him up so, I wonder?" returned the other.

"They say he is very clever, quite remarkable, indeed. Mr. Harper thinks he has more talent than any young man he knows now at the bar."

"What in the world, then, made him fall in love with Mary Harper, I should like to know?" exclaimed Miss Hastings, in a tone of surprise. "She is as plain and unattractive a girl as I know. How odd that she should have captivated a man of talents!"

"Oh no, nothing is odd in the way of matrimony," replied her sister, laughing; "particularly if a man of talent is one of the parties. Did you ever see one that did not make an extraordinary match? They all marry little, common-place dowdies."

"So they do. But still I cannot understand it," pursued Miss Hastings.

"No," continued her sister, in the same tone of banter; "it's one of those mysteries not to be penetrated in this world."

"Are they to be married soon?" asked the elder sister.

"Not for a year, I understood. He's poor, and she has nothing, you know. Here, give me the card, and let me inclose it, and then there'll be no mistake about it."

This conversation took place some eight months or a year after we last saw George Herbert in Cuba. The Hastings were one of the gayest families in the gay metropolis of NewYork, where Herbert had established himself soon after he passed his examination. Accident had made him acquainted with young Harper, who had introduced him to his family. The position of the Harpers were such as to make their acquaintance very gratifying to Herbert. Their fashion was unquestioned, and his manner among the best, and, though there was no particular interest attached to any one individual of the family, yet Herbert sought their society with eagerness.

Plain and unattractive as Mary Harper had been pronounced to be, she was yet not devoid of sensibility, and she soon became captivated with the brilliant powers of the young lawyer. Herbert, still chafing under the keen mortification of Clara Haywood, was not insensible to the charm of being treated with so much attention by such a family as the Harpers'. A connection with them would at once open the gates of that paradise, the fashionable world, that he had lately learned to prize so highly. He offered himself, and was accepted. Hence the "mystery" that puzzled Miss Hastings so much. She knew not that men of genius have the same weaknesses that fall to the lot of more obtuse mortals. And when they do, the very fierceness of their organization makes them the more susceptible of external influences.

Herbert's was not a vigorous, manly mind. It took too much the impress of his character, which was weak. He knew himself superior to those whose admiration he coveted, and yet he coveted it not the less. He was not in love with Mary Harper; but he was proud of his engagement. He was happy in his gratified vanity; though, had she been a Mary Brown, he would hardly have helped her across the gutter. Mr. Harper liked the young man; and though he would have been glad if he had had some money, yet he knew enough of the world to know that, with such talents, he could not fail to make his way in his profession, and would probably, in the end, prove an excellent match for his daughter. His consent was therefore given, with only the stipulation of a year's delay before the marriage.

Mary was as happy as the purest and most perfect love could make her. Could we add any more?

The engagement being announced, Herbert was introduced and invited wherever the Harpers visited; and, in the course of a few weeks, he found himself as freely launched in "good society" as if he had been a born and bred member of the "charmed circle." The diffidence with which he entered, arising from a remembrance of Clara Heywood and Mr. Ashfield, soon yielded to the animating influence of flattery. He was not only received, but *well* received. His reputation for talents, and his powers of conversation, procured him respect and attention. He was going to marry Mary Harper, and no one cared whether he was poor or rich. He was brilliant, and that was enough for those who gave parties and wanted agreeable men. He looked around him, and soon felt his value, and thought, like Mr. Bumble, that he had "gone cheap." Clara Heywood had, as her cousin had prophesied, crossed him like a vision, to leave him cold and fastidious. And more than that, she had destroyed his faith in those about him. He believed them all as cold and worldly as she, whom he looked upon as a type of her class, and his was not that earnest nature that keeps itself above the ordinary level. Here, indeed, he fell short of it; for, in looking upon others as heartless, he had become so himself.

There is a sort of poetical justice that Nature exacts from those who undervalue her claims. What the individual is not willing to render to the mass, he is before long generally found wanting himself. But this very fastidious coldness gave him self-possession and success. His fine sense of the beautiful made him at once critical and enthusiastic. He paid little attention but to those pre-eminent for something—wit, beauty, music; some claim, and that decided, they must have, to win his notice. But when the gift was marked, no homage could be more enthusiastic and delightful than that he rendered. People quoted, and beauties courted his company.

Mary Harper was proud of her young lover. She was too generous to harbor a thought of jealousy, and she gloried in his rising reputation. But ere many months had passed by, even her confiding nature could not but feel uneasy pangs. In fact, Herbert was growing careless. He had never loved her; and now, as he saw how easy a thing it was to win that which he had coveted, a position in society, he regretted the sacrifice he had made. Not that he valued the thing less; only the price he paid for it. He felt his engagement irksome. He regretted it, and, regretting, relaxed in his attentions to Mary, which, in the blindness of a devoted, but not sensitive, affection, she did not see. From inattentive, he became positively careless. Still, she could not credit the truth. There was such anguish in the thought that she could not bring herself to look it steadily in the face.

The year elapsed, and Herbert let the anniversary of his engagement pass in cold silence, trusting that Mary would be roused to break the tie that bound him. But she did not. She explained it to her father on the ground of prudence. Herbert could not afford to marry yet, and was too proud to own it. She clung to the engagement.

From not loving her, he grew almost to hate her. He dared not openly break himself. Her family and position were such that he was unwilling to incur the odium he must draw upon himself in the *clique* by taking such a step. Besides, though a cold, he prided himself upon being an honorable man. If he insisted on it, he would marry her, though love her he would not pretend to. And valuing himself on such a code of honor, he rather looked upon himself as a victim to his high-toned, gentlemanly feelings, to which poor Mary's happiness—of which he never thought—was to be the sacrifice. Little as was the attention with which he treated Mary, still he was obliged to give her some, and with that little she was resolved to be content. Had she been a spirited girl, she would not have borne it, nor ought she. But she shut her eyes and sealed her own doom." Herbert could no longer postpone the evil day. Mary would not break the engagement, and he could not.

His last effort was when he appealed to her to name the day. He spoke of his poverty, of the hard lot that awaited one bred, as she had been in luxury, as his wife. But coldly, as it was said, she trusted that it was only proudly felt. Her generosity was touched when her spirit should have been roused. In short, she was wanting in that dignity of character for which nothing feminine can atone. She could not acknowledge his indifference, and would not see his coldness. She said the fate that awaited her was her own choice.

In a better spirit, Herbert prepared for his marriage. A very small house, suited to his means, and large enough, had love been there, was taken, and Mr. Harper furnished it. The wedding took place amidst festivity and fashion. The bridegroom was remarked as being careless and looking cold; the bride as seeming anxious but still happy. There were clouds upon his brow, but she would chase them away. She trusted to love and time to make him all she would have him. And then what she would not or could not understand in the waywardness of his temper, she put down, womanlike, to the "peculiarities of genius."

[*Concluded to-morrow.*]

DAILY CRESCENT.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL

OF THE COUNCIL OF THE SECOND MUNICIPALITY.

THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT

OFFICE NO. 93 ST. CHARLES STREET.

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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 25, 1851.

FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 23, 1852.

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

Ex-Consul Owen.

This gentleman has made another effort, through the columns of the Washington Union, to free himself from the stigma which he incurred during his brief career as Consul at Havana, but, we regret to say, that notwithstanding the confidence he appears to feel, in having put the finishing touch to his defence, his position before the American people is now worse than it was before. Mr. Owen was drawn out on the last occasion by some remarks made in the Union relative to the statement of Mr. J. S. Thrasher, drawn up while he was in prison, but which did not reach this country until a convenient time after Gen. Concha's letter had been received, and Mr. Webster's communication on the subject written. The explanation which Mr. Owen gives of this unfortunate circumstance, so far from clearing him of the charges of supineness, and even willful neglect of the calls of common humanity, will excite a deeper indignation against him. The following is an extract from Mr. Owen's communication to the Union:

"In reply, please allow me to give you the facts. The letter of Mr. Thrasher, appealing to the Government and the people of the United States, was written on the 21st of November. He attempted to have it conveyed to me secretly and without the knowledge of the prison police. It was found by an officer on the person of the negro to whom its delivery was intrusted, and fell into the hands of the captain-general. Mr. Thrasher, learning what had happened, made a second and successful effort in conveying to me, in a similar way, a copy of the letter. I immediately went to see him, and told him that I could not consent to receive from him communications in writing in violation of the conditions upon which I and others, at my intercession, had been permitted to visit him. I told him that I would see the captain-general upon the subject of the intercepted communication; and if he would allow its reception, I would attend to his request concerning it. This I subsequently did.

"The captain-general delivered the communication to me unopened, and I forwarded it to the Department of State on the 2d of December. This was the first opportunity I had of sending the original. The copy I did not send, for the reasons stated. All the papers pertaining to the case with Mr. Thrasher's grounds of defence had been forwarded before."

We are at a loss to find any feature in the above, on which the writer can congratulate himself. Mr. Thrasher is thrown into prison in a foreign land, his life in peril from the summary action of a military tribunal. He claims to be illegally detained, and draws up a protest and statement *to his Government*, which the representative of his country refuses to transmit, because, forsooth, the victim has violated some *prison rule* in placing it in his hands, instead of at once writing himself, and laying all the facts before his Government, he visits the prisoner, after receiving his communication, and tells him that he cannot consent to receive any thing in writing from him, under such circumstances. Here is an explanation to be proud of. Mr. Owen received Mr. Thrasher's statement on the 23d of November, and on the 26th, the Protheus sailed from Havana for NewYork. Mr. Webster's letter was not written until the 13th of December, but up to that time, nothing but the carefully prepared, one-sided letter of General Concha, had been received at Washington on the subject of Mr. Thrasher's imprisonment. After a lapse of time, when Mr. Owen could not but be certain that the statement of Mr. Thrasher would be of no avail, he transmits to Washington the original document which had fallen into the hands of the Captain-General and had been *returned unopened*. With a knowledge of the character of Spanish officials, this latter circumstance appears strange. But the fact, whether the letter had been opened or not, is of no material importance, but it strike us, that Mr. Owen in this explanation, has virtually admitted one of the most serious charges against him, that of pusillanimity and a truckling intimacy with the Spanish authorities. Theiden tha the should stand upon technicalities as to the manner of receiving any information from Mr. Thrasher under the circumstances, is repulsive to every American feeling, and Mr. Owen will never be able with such reasoning to again place himself in a favorable light before his countrymen.

In reference to the letter received by the Pleayune over Mrs. F. P. Thrasher's signature, Mr. Owen puts in a general denial of the truth of its statements, and reproduces the letter of Mr. Thrasher to him, prior to the departure of the former for Spain. There is mystery about this matter, which can only be cleared up by Mr. Tarasher himself, and we trust that he will soon be at liberty to solve it, and more clearly place before the public the grounds upon which Mr. Owen was recalled; although we deem any evidence he may be able to furnish entirely superfluous, as the administration is fully justified by the facts already in its possession furnished, indeed, by Mr. Owen's own attempts at vindication.

THE MAILS.—The mail failed again yesterday from beyond Charleston.

The mail boats Wilmington and Gladiator, between Wilmington and Charleston, have been so much damaged by the late rough weather, that it has been found necessary to lay them up for repairs. The steamer Charleston has been chartered to run in this line for a few days.

We are indebted to Capt. Arnot of the schooner Major Bartlow, for a copy of the Brownsville Flag; and to the clerk of the steamship Louisiana for Galveston papers.

General Davis.

The Courier says it is hypocrisy for the whigs to set up as a pretext for putting General Davis out of his old seat, the fact of his action as Chairman of the Democratic Central Committee. It says that "they removed him because he is a democrat, and because a rabid whig was clamorous for the place. They would have removed him on account of his democracy, even though he had never held a seat in the Central Committee."

How is it then, Mr. Courier, that he was never removed before? Has the General ever been anything else than a democrat, and have the whigs never before had a majority in the Senate?

En passant, we may observe that the Courier advances another point. It avers that the action of the whigs, according to their own representation, shows "that whig politicians, *throughout the State*, are banded together to control by terrorism, and by fear of the political guillotine, the elections for local officers in the city of New Orleans." This fact it declares to be "rather startling." It is rather startling, we confess. It would indeed be wonderful to find the whigs taking practical advantage of the daily inculcations of their political adversaries. For our part, we have no apprehension that they will profit by these lessons, to the extent indicated by the Courier's forebodings. Even defeat has always failed to teach them the importance of organization, and victory may be confidently expected to fail in the effort.

This is all the consolation that we can give the Courier in its present distress.

Baton Rouge Gossip.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BATON ROUGE, January 22, 1852.

Nothing of interest occurred in either House to-day, except the reception in the Senate of the Governor's veto message on the bill providing for the canceling of the Citizens' Bank bonds. Its reading was deferred until to-morrow. No one pretends to dispute about the quantity of legal ability it will contain.

The Governor's message (which you have already received) was presented to both Houses. It was intensely voluminous and the very essence of non-committalism.

In the Senate Mr. Phillips moved to dispense with the reading, which he withdrew, on the objection of Mr. Kenner. The reading gave the members of both Houses an hour's recreation. Mr. Clark, of Iberville, introduced a series of resolutions of respect to the memory of R. J. Chambliss, deceased, late Senator from Carroll. Mr. Benjamin, resolutions on the death of the late Junius Beebe, Senator from Orleans. Messrs. Clark and Benjamin passed feeling and eloquent eulogies on the characters of the two deceased Senators. Mr. Sandidge offered similar resolutions to the memory of the late Senator from Claiborne, R. M. Drew, deceased; all of which were adopted, requiring the President and members to wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days. In further testimony of respect, the Senate adjourned.

A resolution was adopted in the House allowing each member ten daily papers to be paid for out of the contingent fund. Mr. Connelly, Chairman of the Special Committee on Rules, made his report, which was adopted.

The following members gave notice that they will introduce, on a future day, the following bills: Mr. Sever—An act to authorize Free Banking in this State; an act to exempt from seizure, for rent and sale and execution, household furniture, the tools and implements of trade, and the homestead of a household having a family. Mr. Payne—An act to provide for the organization of corporations in this State. Mr. Benit—An act for the relief of J. A. Bonneval, Collector of State taxes for the Sixth Representative District of the Parish of Orleans.

No other notices were given of any importance. Mr. Payne offered a resolution, which lies over under the rules, that a committee of eleven be appointed to report, by bill or otherwise, what amount of aid the State may and ought to extend to railroad improvements.

The House then proceeded to the election of translating and enrolling clerks. Messrs. Wm. Andry, H. Peydraulux, and —— Sheppard were elected translators. Messrs. James Duplessis, A. Huard, J. G. Starkey, J. D. Warner, E. Eustis, R. H. Lewis, L. Castera, Jr., and A. Fote, enrolling clerks. The balloting were not completed until a late hour, when the House adjourned.

There is one pleasant reflection in the result of to-day's work, that may be cruel, but oh! it is delicious to dwell upon, to-wit: that the greedy office-seekers will no longer annoy one. I have just thrown a hundred of their cards in the fire, and there they are, red, white, yellow and blue, green and pink, curling up in the blaze at each other, with an air of defiance, like that of their late owners. They are now ashes, and so are many hopes.

H.

INCEUM LECTURES.—We take pleasure in again calling the attention of our citizens to the lectures of Professor Gliddon, which commence this evening at the Lyceum Hall.

COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of the Colonization Society will be held this evening at the Presbyterian Church on Lafayette Square. The society is represented to be in a very flourishing condition, and rapidly going forward with its work. Bishop Polk was last week elected President, in place of the late Judge Bullard. We are authorized to state that an address will be delivered this evening by the Rev. Dr. Sibor, of Louisville.

BOOK-KEEPING.—We take pleasure in calling attention to the advertisement of Mr. Crittenden, No. 45 Camp street. As a teacher of practical book-keeping, Mr. C. has for many years, enjoyed a high reputation.

Thanks to the Clerk of the steamer Latona for river favors.

THE CITY OF BROWNSVILLE.—We have given under the head of Texas news, an account of the repeal of the charter of the city of Brownville. The Flag of the 5th has the following on the subject: "Can it be true! It is rumored that the Legislature has passed the bill repealing the charter of our city. Can it be true that the Legislative body of the State of Texas are so corrupt as to attempt to bolster up illegal titles to land by trying to destroy the legal owner? Or can it be true that this body are so ignorant as not to know they legislate away a vested right? We must acknowledge a doubt of this report. But if it should be verified, then our hopes still rest in the integrity and firmness of our Executive, to counteract the gross betrayal of our immediate Representatives."

CHEROKEE NATION.—The Cherokee Advocate says:

"We are happy to state that the Christmas Holidays have passed off with fewer murders than it has been our duty to chronicle for years past. This bespeaks a manifest indication on the part of our people of sobriety and love of order. Should this happy disposition of things continue to grow, we hope at the end of the year, or when another Christmas shall arrive, no murders will occur, but all be marriages and given in marriage."

The Advocate announces the following marriage:

"Married on the 29th of last month, by the Rev. Thos. Bertholf, Mr. Jas. Butler, of S. C., son of our late esteemed agent, Dr. Butler, and brother of our present worthy Agent, George Butler, to Miss Frances Taylor, daughter of Richard Taylor, Second Chief of the Cherokee Nation."

FLORIDA SUGAR.—The Jacksonville News of the 10th instant has the following from a friend at Cedar Keys. In a letter dated the 1st instant: "Mr. Thompson is turning off the last of his crop of sugar—150 hogsheads of the finest sugar made in this or any other country, although the business is as yet rather experimental with him."

THE SAN JACINTO.—The U. S. steamer San Jacinto, which recently arrived at Norfolk, encountered very rough weather, and the whole machinery of the ship proved to be defective. She was three times nearly within the capes of Virginia, but was unable to make headway against the wind and was driven back into the Gulf Stream. It is said that she will require refitting and material alterations, which will take at least three months to complete.

SMALL NOTES.—The grand jury of the Criminal Court at Washington on Monday last found bills of indictment against William Selden, Robert W. Latham, Thomas M. Hanson and John F. Callan, bankers, for issuing small notes.

SUICIDE BY AN INDIAN.—The Concordia Intelligencer says that an Indian belonging to the remnant of the Choctaw tribe who still lingers around their ancient hunting grounds, committed suicide, a few days since, on the plantation of Mr. Wm. Ferrily. Tying one end of a piece of buckskin to the trigger of his rifle, and attaching the other to a tree, he stretched himself on the ground and met his death. This is the only instance of an Indian suicide ever known in this part of the country. The Indian had, a short time previous, while under the influence of liquor, killed a member of his tribe, and it is thought that this was a voluntary expiation of his crime.

IMPORTANT DECISION.—A decision affecting the right of the directors of a railroad corporation to remove a president for misconduct in office, was recently decided by Judge Wells, in Portland, (Me.) The case was that of F. O. J. Smith and others, against Jos. A. Proctor and others, in which the former claimed to be directors of the York and Cumberland Railroad, and asserted that the defendants had usurped possession of the road and were acting it without authority, and they therefore prayed for an injunction against them, and a surrender of the said road to the petitioners. Mr. Smith was removed by vote of the directors, from the office of President of the road, for procuring an alleged unlawful issue of bonds and putting $20,000 of this issue in circulation.

Notwithstanding his removal he still claimed to act, and attempted to preside at the annual meeting of the stockholders on the 12th of August last, but was forcibly expelled from the meeting, and has since denied the right of the directors to remove him. Judge Wells decided that the defendants were rightfully in possession of the road, and that the petitioners could take nothing by their motion. This decision is regarded as a precedent of great value in future.

Telegraphed to the "Daily Crescent."

By the People's (Pitts) Line.

Mississippi River—Weather—Markets.

MEMPHIS, Thursday, Jan. 22.

The river here is yet falling, and full of ice, and the weather is extremely cold. There have been no steamboats passing here during the last three days.

The demand for cotton has been active to-day, and prices firm—say for middling to good middling 7@7½c But little doing in other articles.

Steamboats Passing.

VICKSBURG, Jan. 22.

The following steamboats have passed this place to-day, bound for NewOrleans:

The St. James, at 2 this morning.
The Concordia, at 5 this morning.
The General Scott at noon.
There is much running ice in the river.

Music and the Drama.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—Miss DAVENPORT made her second appearance at this house last night, as the Countess, in the play of "Love, or the Countess and the Serf." The attendance was better than that of the first night, but it was not what this really excellent actre as deserves. Of her acting, we cannot speak with any justice, as she is so badly sustained that it is impossible for her to produce the effect she otherwise would. Mr. Perry is still prevented by sickness from appearing, and Mr. McBride undertook the character of *Hiren*. He undoubtedly used his best efforts to do the part in a creditable manner, and we are not inclined to speak harshly of him, but it belongs to a class of characters not suited to his capacity. We regret that Mr. Neafie and Miss Davenport could not appear together.

MRS. Mowatt and Mr. Charles Burke are playing at Richmond.

Mr. G. V. Brooke is in Philadelphia.

Mr. Neafie is in Mobile, drawing fine houses.

FOREIGN THEATRICALS.—The Bateman Children, after a successful provincial tour, have returned to London to fill an engagement at Drury Lane Theatre, now under the management of Bunn.

Charles Mathews, at the Lyceum, announces a new burlesque by Planche, one of the sharpest wits in England.

Young James Wallack has got into a law suit with Webster, of the Haymarket.

Jullien is preparing for a tour through the United States. It is said he will bring out an immense number of musical attractions.

Mr. Davenport, the young American tragedian, who went to England with Mrs. Mowatt, is starring it in Scotland. The press of Edinburgh and Dundee team with commendations of his histrionic ability.

The Turf.

GEORGIA RACES.—The fourth day's race over the Lafayette Course, Augusta, was for a purse of $800, four mile heats. The following is the summary:

Col. Singleton's *c. g. Inspector*, by Boston, dam Sarah Washington, 4 y. o. 1 1
J. Hairston, Sr.'s b. c. *Net Pope*, by Sovereign, dam Mary Elizabeth, 4 y. o. 2 2
Times—1st heat—8:10; 2d heat—8:10½.

KOSSUTH AND CAPT. LONG.—The NewYork Tribune has the following telegraphic dispatch as to the correspondence of Commodores Morgan and Long upon Kossuth, which, it says, will not be published, at least not immediately:

Before the Mississippi arrived at Spezzia it had transpired that it was not Kossuth's intention to go direct to the United States to remain, but that he only intended a visit for the purpose he has disclosed since his arrival here. He was then informed that the policy of the United States was no n-intervention, he said he would feel inclined not to go to the United States at all. He desired not to go to receive mere personal homage, but was mindful only of the freedom of his country.

This avowal was transmitted from Spezzia in heightened colors, and received Marseilles before or simultaneously with Kossuth's arrival, and was cause of the obstructions he met there.

After he had gone on shore, under the guarantee of the Consul that he would hold himself obedient to the determination of the French authorities in relation to a passage through France, the excitement arose in that city of which the papers are already apprised. Owing to the events which occurred, the Consul addressed a note to Capt. Long, that he feared the proceedings were compromising the flag of the country, which note Captain Long showed to Kossuth.

Kossuth, looking upon this as an official act of the Consul, replied, and took a different view of the case, assuming that demonstrations of such a nature would not be looked upon with any disfavor by the American Government.

He then stated that, being unwilling to be in a position of disagreement with the American authorities abroad that might involve them in any embarrassment, he would leave the ship at Gibraltar and proceed to England, and the time by private conveyance to the United States, and leave it to the future to decide on the justice of his views.

If you add to this statement the fact that in some of the communications a little petulance, a little puerility, and a little want of just appreciation of the distinguished exile was displayed, you will have the whole case as it will appear when the correspondence shall be published, if that event should ever happen.

DRAWING A PRIZE.—The drawn battle in the Hanover and Henrico Senatorial District, in Virginia, has been decided by lot. The Sheriffs of the two counties met to compare the polls, when it appeared that Parkhill, dem., had 74 majority in Hanover, and Winslow, whig, 79 majority in Henrico. The next step was the for Sheriffs to vote. The Hanover Sheriff voted for Parkhill—the Henrico Sheriff for Winslow—still a tie. The last legal ceremony was to draw lots, and Winslow, whig, was the lucky man.

CARGOES OF THE GEORGE AND MARTHA WASHINGTON.—The total amount of freight on the George and Martha Washington, with the hull and cargo of the former owned by them, was as follows: 4400 bbls Pork; 1868 bbls Lard; 800 hogsheads Hams and Shoulders; 81 bbls Hams; 646 bbls Oil; 100 bbls Bacon; 500 bbls Whisky; 300 boxes Cheese; 500 boxes Candles, and 1000 empty barrels. Most of the provisions were owned in Boston, and insured at the East.

DEATH OF MRS. POLK.—Mrs. Jane Polk, widow of Saml. Polk, Esq., and mother of the late President Polk, died at her residence in Columbia, Tenn., on Sunday night, the 11th inst. Mrs. Polk was beloved by all who knew her, esteemed for her rare piety and many social virtues, and had been, through a long series of years, a faithful and devoted member of the Presbyterian Church.

MONUMENTS TO GREENE AND PULASKI.—In 1837, a bill passed the Georgia Legislature authorizing certain Commissioners to raise by lottery, a fund for the purpose of erecting a monument to the memory of Generals Greene and Pulaski at Savannah. The subject has lain dormant many years, but has recently been brought up in the Legislature again.

EMIGRATION.—It is said that a large number of artisans, principally from the Industrial Associations of Paris, are about to immigrate to this country. As they are the best of workmen in their respective trades, and produce numerous articles which we import, they will without doubt readily find employment.

MOVEMENTS OF KOSSUTH.—Kossuth was at Harrisburg on the 16th. He was to address the citizens on that day, and a grand banquet was to come off in the evening. The Legislature had appointed a committee to escort him to Pittsburgh, Cleveland and elsewhere, and he was to leave for the former place on the 17th.

COURT-HOUSE BURNED.—The Court-house at Marion, Crittenden county, Ark., was burned on the night of the 15th. All the court books, books of record, and important county documents were consumed.

A FLEET.—There were seventy-two that boats loaded with produce, at the Memphis wharves on the 10th, besides coal boats and other craft.

THE SARAH SANDS.—A letter from Rio Janeiro, dated November 27, says that the steamship Sarah Sands is ashore near that place. One report said that she would be a total loss, while another had it she was discharging her coal and would be got off.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Wm. J. Croft, Esq., of Elbert county, Ga., while hunting last week, was killed by the accidental discharge of his gun.

LATE FROM THE OHIO.—A private telegraphic dispatch, dated Louisville, the 19th, (Monday,) notifies the arrival of the steamers Reindeer and Goody Burke, which left NewOrleans on the 8th instant. It also says "navigation again closed. Weather extremely cold."

STEAMSHIP UNION.—This vessel will leave NewYork for NewOrleans on the 27th inst.—Monday next. We learn that the Union has been placed permanently on the line.

THE NEGRO QUESTION.—A bill has been introduced in the Pennsylvania Legislature prohibiting the immigration of negroes and mulattoes into that State.

NEW COUNTERFEIT.—Counterfeit $20 bills on the Commercial Bank of Columbia, S. C., have made their appearance in Georgia and North Carolina.

PLANK ROADS.—The people of Arkansas are thoroughly aroused on the subject of Railroads and Plankroads, and large meetings are being held in all parts of the State.

RESIGNED.—The Hon. John Quitton, Judge of the Sixth Judicial District of Arkansas, has resigned.

ARKANSAS RIVER.—The Little Rock Banner of the 13th says the river is yet navigable for small class boats, but is falling. Weather cold and dry.

MILL BURNED.—The steam saw mill of William Alsop, at Jacksonville, Florida, was burned on the night of the 8th inst. Loss, $12,000. No insurance.

PROMOTION.—Passed Midshipman Henry K. Davenport, of Savannah, has been promoted to the rank of Master.

MICHIGAN.—The Hon. Sanford M. Green has been elected Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Michigan.

HEADS OFF.—Sixty-three Democrats have been appointed lamp-lighters in place of the same number of whigs by the new superintendent of lamps and gas in NewYork.

DAMNA.—The total number of books in the United States is 921. Their total capital is $248,803,061, circulation $150,662,000, coin $50,000,000. In Illinois, a general banking law has been adopted by the people, but there has been some hesitation on the part of the Auditor of the State about putting it into effect. The last account, however, is that he has decided to give notice of his readiness to receive the deposits authorized by the law, and to deliver circulating notes. One bank, the Merchants' and Mechanics', has been organized at Chicago, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, and another will shortly be organized at Springfield, the State capital. In Florida, the Legislature, at its last session, incorporated a bank at Tallahassee, but we believe that it has not been organized as yet.

FLORIDA INDIANS.—The St. Augustine (Florida) Ancient City says that the Indian Chief, Billy Bowlegs, is becoming somewhat restless, and has recently visited Tampa, and called on the commanding officer there to send a force to take or drive in a number of "outliers." He says they wholly refuse to obey his authority, and he expresses fears they will do mischief and involve his people in trouble.

The Ancient City thinks the said William Bowlegs is playing a trick of some sort. It places no confidence in his professions, and believes he is in a speed to emigrate to the West.

City Intelligence.

THE GOLD DUST SWINDLE.—Two affidavits have been made in the gold dust case that we referred to yesterday morning. David Rader deposes that his dust weighed 96 35-100 ounces in the Mint, and when cleaned by the operators in Barrack street, only 82 ounces were left, for which he received payment at the rate of $17 90 per ounce. He believes that he was swindled out of about ten ounces, worth $179. Edward McKeever declared, also, on oath, that the Mint weight of his dust was 82 35-100 ounces, into which Hart and his confederates poured something, believed to be black sand, and accounted to him for 78 ounces only. The gentlemen charged were yesterday brought before Recorder Genois and ordered by him to furnish bail for one thousand dollars each, to appear and answer. The bail was found and the operators departed. Their names are George Longwood, Joseph Hart and William Creare.

Robert J. Walsh appeared before Recorder Caldwell yesterday and charged William Spencer with attempting to swindle him out of a quantity of dust, by passing it through a funnel, which had a false lining so arranged as to intercept two ounces in passing twenty-five ounces through it. The shop in which Spencer holds forth is in Common street, and is said to be owned by two men whose names are James Warner and John Denny, neither of whom can be found. The apparatus of the shop was seized and displayed in the Recorder's Court. It consists of the scales and weights, and the funnel which we have mentioned. The case will be examined this morning by Recorder Caldwell.

FIFTH DISTRICT COURT—*Caroline Cornelson et al. vs. Sun Mutual Insurance Company et al.*—The petition in this case was filed May 3, 1851, and claimed from the Board of Underwriters of this city a reward of $3000, offered in April, 1849, by the Secretary, for the conviction of an incendiary, either as principal or accessory.

Petitioners aver that in February, 1849, they instituted proceedings against one Henry McQuaid for setting fire to a house in Prytania street, which resulted in McQuaid's conviction and sentence to the penitentiary. Upon demanding the reward from defendants, payment of the reward was refused, and suit was brought as stated.

Counsel for defendants contended that the resolution offering a reward as stated, referred to acts of incendiarism committed before the action of the Board on the subject, and that plaintiffs could have recovered only in case the conviction had been procured previously to the 4th of April, 1849. On the other hand, the Counsel for plaintiffs showed that the Board had recognized the binding nature of the resolution at a period long subsequent to the time of the arson of McQuaid, and withdrawing it, substituted therefor a resolution offering a reward of one thousand dollars for conviction, etc.

The original resolution was in the following terms:

"*Whereas*, it is known to members of this Board that cases of incendiarism have occurred in this city during the past month; and, *Whereas*, if the incendiaries continue undiscovered, the most destructive consequences to property may be apprehended—

"*Be it Resolved*, That this Board authorize its Secretary to offer a reward of $3000 for the conviction of any freeperson of mature age and $500 for the conviction of any slave, who may have been concerned, either as principal or accessory, in setting fire to any building or buildings in the State of Louisiana."

Judge Buchanan yesterday rendered his decision in the case and gave the following reasons for judgment:

"I consider the resolution as offering a reward for the conviction of persons who may have committed the crime before the adoption of the resolution which was the 4th April 1849, or its publication, which was the same month. But the conviction of McQuaid, for which the plaintiffs claim the reward, took place in November 1850, for an offence alleged to have been committed in the month of February, 1850. Consequently the case does not come within the terms of the resolution of defendants.

"Again, by a notice published in the Picayune newspaper, of the 5th June, 1850, the defendants withdraw the offer of the reward made by them, as aforesaid, in April, 1849. Now this suit was not instituted until May, 1851, at which time there was no offer of a reward of $3000 pending, it having been retracted nearly one year before.

"For both these reasons, judgment is rendered in favor of defendants, with costs."

Counsel for plaintiffs moved for a new trial.

FIRE.—The dwelling house of Mr. Allyn, in Chestnut, between Hercules and Dryades streets, took fire yesterday morning by accident, but the flames were arrested before any considerable amount of damage was done.

GREAT NAMES.—Robert Burns and Mary Wortley Montague yesterday their appearance before Recorder Caldwell—the former with a certificate of "dangerous and suspicious" import, and the latter, *pock pocker!* to answer the impertinent interrogatory of how it happened that she had got drunk the previous night. Vouchers were required for both these notabilities.

THEFT.—John Claussen was detected by a watchman in the store of Mr. Cook, in Lafayette street, on Wednesday night, and, after a vigorous effort to escape, was caught, when a spurious five franc piece was found in his possession. This piece was identified as one that had been left in a drawer in the store.

PRICKLY FOR HIM.—Recorder Caldwell yesterday committed John Fitzpatrick to the Work-house for one month, for being caught in the attempt to steal a ham from a store in Camp street.

A SLIGHT MISTAKE.—Daniel Fitzpatrick sat until a late hour on Wednesday night with a crowd of friends, recently from old Ireland and, while sitting, took his frequent chance at the potteen. Consequently, when Daniel got into the street nearly all the houses looked pretty much alike, and withal kept dancing about so that he could not tell "hither from thither." At length, however, he made a dash for one, as it was reeling past him, and with a slight effort succeeded in entering at the door, not entertaining the slightest doubt that he was at home. So he took his seat by the fire and fell asleep. When he awoke he found himself in the Watch-house, and yesterday morning came before Recorder Caldwell on a charge of having entered a house with intent to steal. Daniel said that if the Recorder would give him time he would "prove his character." and the examination was postponed until this morning.

CIGARS.—A man named E. D. Johnson, who dresses well, wears a fancy cravat, and is landed cane, and bears his hat and cigar after the Bowery fashion, went into the cigar shop of Antonio Dubrige, and selected samples of the weed with which he was about to depart without returning the quid pro quo. Antonio remonstrated against this branch of the operation in terms that excited the indignation of Mr. Johnson, who "capped him over the head" with the leaden extremity of his cane. Antonio lost no time in laying the case before the police authorities, and they lost no time in bringing Mr. Johnson to the watch house.

BREACH OF TRUST.—Auguste Chauvenet swears (by the book) that he entrusted a certain Antoine with 200 cigars to sell for his (Chauvenet's) use and benefit, and charges the said Antoine with appropriating the proceeds of the sale to his own use and as the case promises, disadvantage.

LIBELOUS.—Joseph Casbergue yesterday made an affidavit before Recorder Genois to the following effect:

That on or about the 25th of January, 1852, Benjamin W. Cohen, H. Cohen and A. Cohen, did maliciously and maliciously print and publish a false, scandalous, malicious and defamatory libel, in the book issued by the said Cohens and called "Cohen's NewOrleans and Lafayette Directory." The libel consists in printing the name, etc., of the affiant as follows: "J. Casbergue, f. m. c," meaning thereby to designate and describe him as a free man of color.

Warrants were issued for the arrest of the Cohens, to answer the charge.

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels.

VERANDA.—C C Miller, A F E Crowell, Samuel J Seymour, Italy and crew, N Y; T Mills, J W Trich, Rudolph McIntosh, W Kooloing, Texas; S S Johnson, Cal; J Gresch, J H Rhodes, P H Fess, W S Davidson, D