DAILY CRESCENT.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL
OF THE COUNCIL OF THE SECOND MUNICIPALITY.

THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT
OFFICE NO. 82 ST. CHARLES STREET,
Will be regularly served to subscribers in this city and Lafayette at an early hour every day, (Sunday excepted,) for $6 a year, in advance, payable to the office, or $1 cents a week, payable to the carriers.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:
From and after this date the following rates of charge, per square of ten lines to pass, will be invariably adhered to, viz:
First insertion, in all cases.....$1 00
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A deduction of 25 per cent will be charged on new each day.
A liberal discount will be made with 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 consolidated with the Bulletin, of the present proprietor, has been steadily it some into the hands of the present proprietor, has been steadily and rapidly on the increase, even through the dull season just closed.
October 16, 1851.

MONDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 2, 1852.

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

Truly a Nice Prospect!

Several intelligent gentlemen openly say, that, if the Consolidation bill pass without including Lafayette, it is the general wish of her citizens to abolish all harbor dues—to so order it that boats and vessels can lie at her magnificent wharf without charge.

This is a very nice prospect, and it is just what we predicted. If Lafayette do this, the injury to New Orleans will be incalculable. It will rob the Third Municipality; it will prostrate the First; it will shatter the Second; it will take all the shipping and boats up into Lafayette, and with them, a large portion of our trade; it will make Lafayette what the Second Municipality now is. Boats and ships are not going to pay $100 or $200 for what can be had for nothing. Lafayette has the finest natural wharf on the Mississippi river. The warehouses and cotton presses are chiefly either within her limits or near them. The immense rise in property, the great gain in commerce, the large accession of population, will abundantly, a hundred fold repay her for this step!

This is the entertainment to which we are invited by Mr. Robb; and which ("the head and front of our offending") we have stoutly called upon the people to refuse. Will they sit down to it? If they do, it needs no prophet to cry desolation in their streets. They will have done an act of folly, at a most ruinous cost. The days of the Third Municipality will, by this act of Lafayette's following her exclusion, be sealed and forever. She will never recover from the shattering blow. The First Municipality will be enfeebled into inactivity. The Second Municipality, driven to bear the weight of the entire city, will urge a useless competition with Lafayette, and with decreased ability stagger under increased taxation!

Then, with this alluring prospect in view, we must still give Mr. Robb his Two Millions One Hundred Thousand dollars for the bond-holders, and hold the property of the entire city of New Orleans responsible for the same. Here is certainly a chance for gigantic speculation. Mr. Robb swears to less than Twenty Thousand dollars capital, and has not, we understand, more than $60,000 in New Orleans real estate; he could sell out the latter, pocket the former, and be off to-morrow—particularly if he realized a handsome profit in bonds and the advance of his real estate in Lafayette. So what does it matter, if Lafayette take a course ruinous to us, and we must still pay, over and above all expenses, Two Millions One Hundred Thousand dollars, every year, to the bond-holders? The only result would be, that every citizen, no matter whether mechanic, merchant, or professional man, would require a small fortune to pay his yearly taxes. With the trade of the city flown to Lafayette, where is it to come from?

Why, it seems to us absolute insanity to talk about Consolidation without Lafayette. Such Consolidation would bring ruin upon NewOrleans. We said so from the first—we say so now. We have spoken for the benefit of the city, and of the whole city, and the future (if Consolidation without Lafayette be had,) will confirm our warnings as prophecy.

Consolidation without Lafayette will, bringing disaster to NewOrleans, injure the whole State, and set back every plan of Internal Improvement for twenty years.

The whigs have the majority in the Legislature. They have the power and they have taken the responsibility. Could they carry the responsibility of a bill so disastrous as Consolidation without Lafayette would be? There is ruin for them in the passage of Mr. Robb's bill. As goes NewOrleans, so goes the State; and we predict that Consolidation without Lafayette, bringing such disaster in its train, would forever render odious here the controlling party in the Legislature. And if we are required, when now we cannot pay our common expenses, to pay Two Millions One Hundred Thousand dollars a year to the bondholders in addition, the citizens will be driven into exasperation and repudiation—or flight.

Let the inclusion of Lafayette be put beyond all doubt; or if Constitutional *quibbles* (we can't get *options*,) are made, let us wait till a new Constitution puts those quibbles forever at rest. We will not have to wait long.

The Citizens' Bank Bill.

The fate of this bill, so soon to be decided by the Legislature, excites much interest in this community. Whilst we are aware that the members of the democratic party are somewhat divided in reference to the restoration of the privileges of the Bank, we believe the more influential members of that party, and the mass of citizens generally, are favorable to the measure.

The reasons urged in favor of it are numerous and strong, whilst, it seems to us, in the most respectful difference of opinion, that those urged against it are conceived in that spirit of anti-banking ultraism, which is behind the necessities of the day, impracticably disastrous and at war with our chief interests.

The restoration of the Citizens' Bank, it is alleged, with every show of reason, would afford to the City of NewOrleans, and its widely extended commerce, a large and beneficial increase of moneyed facilities. This proposition must, of course, depend upon the actual condition of the Bank, as that alone can show under what circumstances it could resume business. It has certainly suffered severe loss by the forfeiture of its charter and the consequently embarrassing train of liquidation. The report of the Board of Managers shows, we think, that, however gloomy its prospects under the present condition of things, it could re-enter upon business with the fairest prospects of success, under sound direction. Whilst its capital stock is far greater, its liabilities appear much less than those of the State Bank of Tennessee. If we understand the condition of things, its condition is twice more favorable than that of the Bank of Tennessee, provided its charter be promptly restored. If this impression be correct (and we confess to a lack of minute examination), it is singular that the Citizens' Bank should be inactive, while the institution we have alluded to is in full operation.

Both institutions appear to stand in much the same position to the States in which they are—the States, in both cases, being ultimately responsible to the creditors. Tennessee has been liberal in her policy, fully recognizing the necessities of her commerce. Louisiana, if her Constitution admits of it, should be equally so.

Upon the question of the Constitutionality of the proposed restoration of the charter, an able but somewhat curious argument appeared in the editorial columns of yesterday's Picayune. The point of the writer seems to us to be this: the forfeiture was in the nature of a penalty, and it is entirely within the power of the Legislature to remit a penalty decreed. Whether the writer means to plead specially that, in this case, and under the peculiar provisions of the law, the forfeiture was technically a penalty, or whether he urges generally that forfeiture is a mere penalty remissible in its nature, does not clearly appear, and does not make much difference. In either case his argument is curious and interesting, and its force will depend upon matters which we lack time and material to examine. We do not see how the argument can be answered, unless it be curiously urged that forfeiture of a charter is absolutely death, a proposition without analogies in law, and which may yet be true.

If the restoration of the charter be held unconstitutional, it will be another of the many embarrassments for which we are indebted to our singular Constitution; and we shall have to wait for a new Constitution, which will give us power of Free Banking, and enable NewOrleans to extend greater facilities to those who trade with her. In the mean time, the restoration of the Charter of the Citizens' Bank will largely benefit our money market. The failure to restore it, the report of the Board of Managers plainly shows, will render their action inefficient and disastrously discredit the State.

The Delta on Consolidation.

Our neighbor does not seem disposed to meet any argument against the Consolidation Charter, proposed by Mr. Robb, in behalf of himself and the bondholders. That bill provides that every separate Municipality shall be annually taxed Seven Hundred Thousand dollars, over and above every thing else, in behalf of the bondholders—that is, the Consolidated city is to pay all expenses, (what none of the Municipalities begins to do now,) and over and above this, under any and all circumstances, the enormous sum of Two Millions One Hundred Thousand dollars to the bondholders! We call this a splendid speculation, which it has been attempted to carry through with a demagogical hurra of "Down with the office-holders!" "Let us have that wonderful panacea, Consolidation," no matter how deadly its ingredients. Then, there is to be 8 per cent. on Ten Years' bonds, 7 per cent. on over Ten and less than Twenty Years' bonds! We call these splendid "pickings"—what does the Delta think in the premises? We do not think the people of any Municipality will agree to any such imposition—vote their own ruin and Mr. Robb's inauguration as a Crœsus. That would be the result.

As for insinuations, the Delta has dealt largely in this article. Perhaps we may be provoked, in self-vindication, to show how largely money has been used in furtherance of Mr. Robb's Consolidation views. If necessary, we will.

Will "*Picayunine*" leave his name at this office.

CHANGES IN THE PRESS.—Col. Carew, late proprietor of of Charleston Mercury, has sold that paper to W. R. Taber, Jr., who will hereafter conduct it in connection with Wm. Heartt. This is Mr. Taber's debut as an editor.

NEW PAPER.—A new paper, to be called the "International Journal," is to be started in Boston. It is to be devoted to the interests of commerce between the United States and the British North American Colonies.

CONSUL RECOGNIZED.—The President has recognized Friedrich Wilhelm Freudenthal as Consul of Nassau, at NewOrleans.

NEW DRY GOODS.—We call attention to the advertisement in another column of Mr. Simpson's enlarged stock of dry goods, at No. 50 Canal street. The attention of ladies is particularly called to the above, as he is disposing of them at a great reduction from previous rates.

DYSPEPSIA.—Those suffering from indigestion should avail themselves of the true digestive fluid, Pepsin, obtained from rennet, by Dr. Houghton, of Philadelphia; to be had of A. Kendall & Co., 72 Magazine street.

SAW-MILL BURNED.—The steam saw-mill of Mr. Lindsay George, near Aberdeen, Miss., was consumed by fire on the 18th ult. Loss about $10,000.

THE FORREST DIVORCE CASE.—Immediately after the announcement of the verdict in this case, a motion was made by Mr. Forrest's counsel for a new trial. The motion was to be argued on the 23d ult.

PACIFIC RAILROAD.—Mr. Whitney of Pacific Railroad celebrity, has recently announced, through the NewYork Journal of Commerce, that it is his intention to accept the proposition of England to construct the proposed road across the British portion of North America, unless our present Congress should encourage him in his original design.

DAILY MAIL.—We understand that a daily mail between this city and Baton Rouge, during the session of the Legislature, is contemplated.

MARINE DISASTER.—Schooner Adelaide, from Charleston was fallen in with 11th December, in a sinking condition, and four of the crew taken off, by ship South Carolina, which vessel arrived at Liverpool 9th Jan.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN EXHIBITION.—The press of the South, generally, notice with favor the proposed Southern Industrial Exhibition at NewOrleans, in May, 1853.

BRIG BURNED.—By a dispatch to the Charleston Mercury it appears that the brig Samuel Baker, which left for Charleston on the 8th, with lemons and grapes, was burned in the Chesapeake Bay, about 60 miles from Baltimore, on the 25th ult. Insured for $8000 in Boston.

VIRGINIA SENATOR.—The Legislature has re-elected the Hon. R. M. T. Hunter United States Senator for six years from the 4th of March, 1853. The vote stood—for Hunter, 126; scattering, 63.

REVENUE OF NEW YORK.—The amount of revenue collected at the port of New York from July 1st, 1849, to June 30th, 1851, was $36,231,542.60.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—At Philadelphia, on the 21st ult., a little girl, four years of age, named Catherine Fisher, was accidentally shot by her father. The whole charge of a shot-gun entered the back of her neck, and crying "Papa! Papa!" fell at her mother's feet, a corpse.

CASUALTY.—Four men were recently buried by the caving in of a gravel bank at Roxbury, Mass. They were rescued as soon as possible, but one of them, named Thos. Higgins, was dead, and another so seriously injured that he was not expected to recover.

THE FIRE AT BRANDON.—Thirty-five houses, embracing two-thirds of the business part of the town, were consumed by the recent fire at Brandon, Miss. The total loss in buildings is estimated at $60,000, on which there was an aggregate insurance of $11,000. The loss in merchandise is estimated at $104,000, on which there was an insurance of $55,000.

A NEW PROJECT.—The citizens of Lafayette, according to the Statesman, have in view a project to widen and deepen the Gormly Canal, connect it with the new canal and purchase the right to navigate the latter for the twenty years which yet intervene before it becomes the property of the State. Major Ramsey, the lessee, it is said, will yield this privilege for the sum of $60,000, to be received in stock; and dig the proposed canal for a like sum. A company is forming with a capital of $120,000 to carry out the design.

ARKANSAS LEVEES.—One of the Arkansas levee contractors is building at Hackley's Bend, a few miles above Memphis, a levee one hundred feet wide, fifty feet high, and half a mile long. A Memphis paper says: "This levee will stop the bulk of the overflow which annually visits Crittenden county, and the Black Fish swamp will be effectually reclaimed by it."

TROTTING.—There was quite a large attendance at the Metairie Course on Saturday last, to witness a trotting race for a purse of $50—mile heats, three in five—between stable horses from town. The entries were: *Trifle*, *Squirrel*, *Hickory Jim* and *Mingo*, all of them out of different livery stables, and taking this fact into consideration, the time made was really excellent. *Trifle*, a little animal owned by Rogers, won in three straight heats, *Squirrel* being second, and *Hickory Jim* third in each heat. *Mingo* was drawn after the first heat.

Time—3:08, 2:38, 3:02.

SPECULATING IN CHILDREN.—The German authorities have lately checked a slave trade that has been carried on by German speculators for some time. The latter have bought or hired of parents their children, and sent them to London to beg and lived on their profits. A man named Stumpf got possession of several children between 14 and 16 years of age, by paying 18 shillings down, and a promise of 180 shilling more at the end of two years, and took them to Cologne, where he received another party, so that he was on his way to London with nineteen boys and girls in one band. The police at Cologne was attracted by the number of them. Stumpf was given to the Mission police, and the children taken care of. It is said that more children are got in Italy for the purpose than from Germany.

OCEAN POSTAGE.—Mr. J. W. Farrelly, Auditor of the Treasury for the General Post-office Department, has presented to Congress a statement of the amount of postage received by the United States through the different steamship lines for the fifteen months ending on the 30th September last:

Cunard line	$139,359 95
Collins line	224,336 15
Bremen line	109,138 42
Havre line	58,178 61
NewYork and California	590,291 11
Charleston and Havana	15,562 57
	$1,136,776 87

Assuming the different quarters to have been equal, the amount received in twelve months is $905,421 48. The appropriations made at the last session of Congress for the various lines of ocean mails form a total of $1,141,600. Of this sum, $874,600 are devoted to the steamers running between NewYork and Liverpool, between NewYork and NewOrleans, Havana and Chagres, and between Panama and Oregon; the balance—$267,000—being applied to the routes from NewYork to Bremen and Havre. In the larger sum is included the amount appropriated to the Collins line of steamers, viz: $858,000. The performance of extra trips during the winter season, at the instance of the Post-office Department, is the ground of a recommendation by the Post-master General for extra and liberal compensation.

This line, as we have already noticed, has applied to Congress for an increased appropriation, on the ground that the present is insufficient to sustain the enterprise. In order to show what an estimate Great Britain places upon her steam marine, we give her annual expenditure on her principal lines of mail steamers:

The Cunard Company	£145,000
West India do	240,000
Pacific do	40,000
Cape Screw Steamship do	30,000
Peninsular and Oriental do	210,835
East India Company, for the line between Suez and Bombay	50,000
	£724,835

Upwards of three and a half millions of dollars are, then, paid annually by the British Government to six steam navigation companies; and it can not be doubted that the result is to secure—in conjunction with private enterprise—an extent of steam communication much greater than mercantile speculation and resources would alone have availed to provide.

The Washington Republic says: "Placing the two great rival undertakings in juxtaposition, we have $725,000 paid annually to the Cunard Company, against $858,000 to the Collins Company; and yet the latter have succeeded in outstripping their formidable competitors in all that relates to construction or management. It will indeed be mortifying if, after beating the British steamers in a fair race, in fine weather and foul, our noble craft and their public-spirited owners shall be compelled to withdraw from the scene of their triumphs.

ESTERHAZY AND BATTHYANY ON KOSSUTH.—Late numbers of the London Times contain letters from Prince Paul Esterhazy and Count Casimir Batthyany relative to the Hungarian revolution, and the character and conduct of Kossuth, then and subsequently. Esterhazy was a prominent member of the Hungarian cabinet, and, like Casimir Batthyany, a warm advocate of the popular cause, against the domination of Austria.

The following is an extract from one of Batthyany's letters on Kossuth, and the policy of the Hungarian Cabinet in 1848:

"Without dwelling any longer on the weighty motives for caution which may be deduced from his past career, I will merely observe that his pretension to be still regarded as governor is the more barefaced from the circumstances attending his resignation.

"The circumstances are these: He was summoned by Gorgey and three members of the ministry to resign. He instantly complied, and resigned the governorship without conveying the Council of State; that he was bound by law to consult on every important occasion. He resigned without intimating his intention of doing so to the three other ministers, (of whom I was one), and who were, consequently, quite unaware of the fact. He did not realize his authority into the hands of the ministerium as under such circumstances he was bound to do—but into the hands of Gorgey. He even invested Gorgey with a power and authority with which he had not been invested himself—viz., the dictatorship. He delegated a power which he only held himself personally, and, in fact, provisionally, by a direct mandate of the Diet. He resigned in the name of the ministry, which he had no right whatever to do.

"Although it may be safely affirmed that he was in a state of moral and physical coercion when he gave in his resignation, it must be borne in mind that he voluntarily confirmed this act when he was free from all restraint, and could never be persuaded to resume his abandoned power, neither at Lugos, in the midst of General Bem's army, nor subsequently in Mehadia, when Bem urgently requested him to do so, and try the last chance that remained of success; to do which request he again returned a negative answer in writing. By thus ceiling he abandoned Hungary to her fate, and exposed all those who had taken a part in the war to the vengeance of Austria.

"He confirmed his avowed intention of retiring into private life by crossing the frontier and entering the Turkish dominions before the capitulation of Vigalos could possibly be known to him, and while there were still fortresses and armies in Hungary by which the national cause could have been sustained. In his letter of refusal to General Bem, he in fact suggested the expediency of calling together some eminent men in order to form a provisional government. On his arrival at Widdin he again publicly declared (in a letter since published) his resolution of retiring into private life—a resolution which for a short time he acted upon."

Music and the Drama.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—The favor with which the excellent acting of Miss Davenport is viewed by our playgoing citizens was evinced by the large and brilliant audience which graced the St. Charles on Saturday night. This young lady, badly supported as she has been during her engagement, and having to contend against cold and disagreeable weather, has drawn fair audiences, and her truly artistic delineation of character has secured her the warmest encouragement. She possesses histrionic talent of a brilliant order, and she so identifies herself with the characters she represents that she carries her audiences with her, causing each one to become an involuntary participator in her scenting joys and griefs. Miss Davenport appeared on Saturday night in the new tragedy of the "Roman Sisters," in which she sustains two characters, so widely different from each other that her great versatility is brought out in strong relief. Both as the volatile and not over-nicely moral *Lydion* and as *Valeria*, the Empress, her acting was beautiful indeed; there was little else of merit either in the play or the rest of the performance. Whatever success the tragedy may meet with will be entirely owing to Miss Davenport. Of itself, it possesses but little interest, and the characters are so mixed up and confused that it is almost impossible to keep track of them. The Emperor of Rome, *Cæsar*, is made a sort of stupid old cudger, and in carrying out the incidents of the plot, if any it has, the strangest inconsistencies are continually to be met with.

We regret to learn that Miss D. has not been re-engaged, as we had hoped she would have been.

The Rousset sisters appeared last night, and they were, as usual, warmly received. They are artistes of first-rate talent, and they made themselves great favorites during their recent engagement here, and we doubt not that they will draw well again.

Miss Fanny Wallack is at the National Theatre, Boston. Miss Barrett and Mr. Barrett are at the Howard Athenæum. Strakosch and Alfred Jaell are also in Boston.

Miss Catherine Hayes has arrived at Charleston Maberlini is also there.

Miss Julia Bennett is filling an engagement at the Charleston Theatre.

The "Black Swan" is giving concerts at Albany.

THE IRISH EXILES.—On Thursday the 22d ult., a large delegation of citizens of Baltimore, Philadelphia and other places, arrived in Washington for the purpose of presenting petitions from various parts of the Union Baltimore more particularly, praying for the intercession of this Government in behalf of O'Brien, Meagher and Mitchell. The President received the delegation in the East Room of the Presidential Mansion, where he was addressed by Dr. Chaisty, of Baltimore, and heard the various memorials read. The President replied that he would gladly use his best personal efforts on behalf of the illustrious exiles, but they could not become the objects of any official action. He said,

"It is a principle well settled, and which is absolutely necessary to all national independence, that one nation can not claim a right to interfere with the internal concerns of another. The United States Government would be last to yield to any such claim by a foreign State; and, therefore, from its very origin, it has cautiously abstained from setting up or exercising any such claim or right itself. It has never, in any instance, interfered in such a case as you present."

The President alluded to the case of President Washington and Gen. Lafayette, when the latter became a prisoner at Olmutz, in Austria. Washington, at that time, although importuned, declined to interfere officially, although he exerted himself in his individual capacity.

The Irish citizens of Washington gave the delegation a complimentary dinner at Carusi's Saloon. Addresses were delivered by Senator Douglas, G. W. Curtis, Esq., M. McGhee and others.

THE PORTSMOUTH BANK ROBBERY.—Several arrests have been made, but as yet no satisfactory clue to the robbery of the Portsmouth Bank has been obtained. Among the money taken was $18,000 in $100 bills, and it appears that but $1100 in bills of this denomination had been issued by the Bank. The Cashier advertises that no bills of this denomination will be redeemed unless the holder can show conclusively that they were received *bona fide* from the Bank. Two men were arrested at Hampton, but were released, as nothing could be shown against them. This is altogether the largest and most successful Bank robbery that has been perpetrated in the United States for years.

THE NEW YORK CANAL CONTRACTS.—The New York Herald publishes the names of the contractors for the enlargement of the Erie Canal, and gives the amount allotted to each. Upwards of $9,000,000 in contracts was given out to one thousand contractors, affording them a profit of $3,000,000. The successful bidders, the Herald states, are editors, lawyers, and active political partisans, nearly all of them attached to the Seward abolition clique. The control of such a large sum of money, and the employment of fifty thousand laborers, would carry with it a powerful political influence, and the Herald says that if Mr. Seward should be opposed to the whig nominee this influence would give the State of NewYork to the abolition candidate.

Late Publications.

New books for sale by Thomas L. White, 53 Canal street. THE PLANTATION TEACHER; or, First Lessons for children; or, Mother's Fireside Book. Wm. R. Babcock, Charleston, S. C., 1851.

The title of this book indicates its character and design. It has been prepared for the youngest class of juveniles, who sit at the fireside of winter evening, and fix their eyes curiously on large letters and illustrative wood-cuts. The publisher sends it to us.

SCIENCE OF THINGS FAMILIAR; by Rev. Dr. Brewer. C. S. Francis & Co., N. Y.

This is a text-book of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry, for use in families and schools. Every thing to be seen or heard in daily life is philosophically explained in the simplest terms. We are indebted to the publisher for a copy.

AGENTS WANTED.—Attention is called to the advertisement of Dr. Fryer, in this morning's paper, for agents, to spread the knowledge and practice of his system in the *materia medica*.

City Intelligence.

BUILDINGS ERECTED AND DESTROYED.—The Commissioner of the Wards have handed in their returns of buildings erected and destroyed in the Second Municipality during the year 1851. We condense the following from their tables:

BUILDINGS ERECTED.

First Ward.—Ten brick and sixteen wooden buildings, at a cost of $97,075.

Second Ward.—Four brick and sixteen wooden buildings, at a cost of $50,700.

Third Ward.—The buildings erected in this Ward are all of brick, except one school-house, which is wooden. The cost of these has been $114,200, including $10,000 for the school-house.

Fourth Ward.—Nine brick and seventeen wooden buildings have been erected in this Ward, at a cost of $130,050, including the Catholic church in Dryades street, which cost $20,000.

Fifth Ward.—The following is the return of buildings erected, or in progress, in this Ward:

The Odd Fellows' Hall	$50,000
S. F. Slatter, rebuilding City Hotel	50,000
John Freeland, four-four-story stories on the corner of Magazine and Gravier streets	30,000
Crescent Insurance Company, a four-story building, corner of Camp and Commercial Place	30,000
H. S. Buckner, corner of St. Charles and Commercial Place	30,000
O. Dubois, opposite corner	10,000
Additions made to building corner of Camp and Commercial Place	10,000
Two investory stores on Magazine street, between Notre Dame and Julia	6,000
J. Fitzpatrick, a two-story store on Julia street, between Camp and St. Mary	2,000
A. Brother, four-story stores on Camp street, near Girod	10,000
Improvements on old buildings	50,000
Total	$278,000

Sixth Ward.—Fifty-three brick buildings have been erected in the Sixth Ward during the year, at a cost of $253,000.

Seventh Ward.—Three brick and thirty-nine wooden buildings were erected in this Ward during the year, at a cost of $62,100.

The total cost of the buildings erected in the Second Municipality, including $15,000 for repairs in the Second Ward, is thus shown to be $1,000,125.

BUILDINGS DESTROYED IN THE SAME TIME.

First Ward.—Two wooden buildings, of one story each, and valued at $4700, have been burned during the year.

Second Ward.—The value of the property destroyed by fire in this Ward is estimated at $35,500.

Third Ward.—The losses by fire in this Ward are stated at $18,250.

Fourth Ward.—Four wooden buildings destroyed—value $4200.

Fifth Ward.—Losses, including the destruction of Banks Arcade, $38,000.

Sixth Ward.—The following immense losses are reported in the Sixth Ward for the year past:

St. Charles Hotel	$350,000
Two three-story brick buildings	9,000
Two two-story brick buildings	6,000
Six two-story frame buildings	16,500
Two one-story frame buildings	2,500
Mr. Clapp's church, organ, etc	30,000
Methodist (Metiche) church, with fixtures, etc	50,000
Total	$464,500

Seventh Ward.—Seven wooden buildings have been destroyed by fire in this Ward—value $8250.

The total losses for the year, from the destruction of buildings by fire in the Municipality, have been $572,900. Thus it will be seen that the value of property built up, without counting the St. Charles Hotel and many other fine buildings in course of erection in the Fifth Ward, exceeds that destroyed during the year, by the sum of $427,225.

INQUEST.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Saturday on the body of a white man named Jean Baptiste Dallaue, aged 42 years, and a native of France, found dead in a house in Orleans street. Verdict, died of dropsy.

Touching the inquest held on Friday last on the body of Hugh Hickey, at the Charity Hospital, we have received the following note, which quotes language which we did not use in our notice:

"*Eds. Crescent*—In perusing your worthy paper this morning, I perceive that it was stated that the man named Hugh Hickey was found on the sidewalk fronting my premises. I deny the sayings of a man named Flinn, who spread this rumor. I would add that the statement contained in Saturday's Delta is altogether untrue, and was no doubt prompted by some malicious person.

"Respectfully, etc.,
"(Signed) M. W. MURPHY."

THE UNITED STATES ex. J. KIRBY SMITH AND J. CHANDLER SMITH.—This case was argued on Saturday, before Judge Larue, on a motion made by defendant's counsel to set aside the order of appeal to the Supreme Court, on the ground that the requisite security had not been given by the plaintiffs. Counsel for plaintiffs contended that their clients, the United States, were not required to give the usual security, and the court was addressed by Messrs. Josephs and Grymes for the motion, and Messrs. Logan, Hunter and Miles Taylor against. The motion was taken under consideration by the Judge.

RIOT AND STABBING.—A dreadful affray took place last night, at about ten o'clock, at McGrath's Coffee-house, in Levia, between Gironde and Frevot streets. There was quite a number of people engaged, and a large police force was necessary to put down the rioters. Lieut. Hughes was early on the ground, and with great difficulty succeeded in forcing an entrance in the premises and arresting five or six of the inmates. He found five men badly wounded, two of them dangerously, and one fatally. Lieut. Hughes arrested the following named persons: Michael Flynn, Hugh Flynn, James Kelly, James Condren and Michael Hartigan.

Dr. A. Mercier was called in to attend the wounded men, and pronounced the injuries of James McQuaid to be mortal. Henry Cullian is very badly cut, but will probably recover. A brother of James McQuaid was struck on the head with an iron bar, and badly cut, but it is thought his injuries are not of a dangerous character.

FIRE.—A fire broke out last night, at about 11 o'clock, in the upper part of a dwelling house in Toulouse street, between Royal and Chartres streets. The flames spread to the upper part of the adjoining house, but were arrested without doing much further damage by the prompt arrival and action of the engines. Much furniture, etc., in the two buildings was damaged by water, but very little by the flames.

A HARD CASE.—Joseph yesterday entered a tremendous complaint against himself before Recorder Genois, and begged that he might be sent to the Work-house. He was ragged and dirty. He was a drunkard and a loafer—too lazy to work, too cowardly to steal, too ill-natured to beg, and too ill-featured to excite any sympathy if he should adopt that profession; and withal, too honest to become a mock auctioneer or a gold-lace buyer. His friends were confined to a single class, that of bar-keepers, and these had made a virtue of kicking him out of doors whenever he drank without first telling them that his pockets were empty. He had long "made his drinks" in this fashion, but he was "found out," and latterly even the tapsters of the "nigger cabarets" had refused to deliver their liquor to him without pre-payment. That game being blocked, and he being innocent of the wherewithal to procure a sufficiency of rope with which to hang himself, made the application as stated before. The Recorder complied with his request and sent him to the Work-house for twenty days.

CHARITY HOSPITAL.—The following are the returns of the Charity Hospital in this city for the week ending with Saturday; Admitted, 387; discharged, 363; died, 36; remaining, 806.

KOSSUTH.—Don't be alarmed, Mr. Reader; he has not come, nor are we going to inflict upon you any of his sayings. We merely intended to observe that we saw a man yesterday in Royal street wearing a Kossuth hat.

ATTEMPT TO KILL A WATCHMAN.—Ignacio Aguilard was caught by watchman Jones on Saturday in the act of stealing a bar of iron on board the steamboat J. T. Doswell. Upon the attempt of the watchman to arrest him, Aguilard drew a knife, which he threatened to use if touched, and actually tried to stab the watchman with it. He was, however, arrested and committed to prison.

CANVAS.—How John Kline became possessed of a roll of canvas, which he was carrying along the street, no one could pretend to say, but John's antecedents were such as to satisfy a convenient police officer that he had not come by it honestly. Recorder Genois sent John to the Workhouse for fifteen days.

GROCERIES.—Charles Montalbert, a poor simple-looking genius, was yesterday arrested at the request of Alderman Ramos, on a charge of having obtained certain groceries under false pretences.

SENTENCES.—Judge Larue on Saturday sentenced Wm. Silk, convicted of manslaughter in killing Alderman Laughlin, to imprisonment in the Penitentiary at hard labor one year. The Judge accompanied this sentence with some remarks, saying that he had been obliged to refuse the application for a new trial but he had taken into consideration the recommendation to mercy advanced by the jury, and reduced the punishment to the smallest possible limit. George Geoghe, also convicted of manslaughter in killing Martin Scheran, was sentenced to imprisonment for five years in the Penitentiary. Pierre Cazeau, convicted of arson in having set fire to his house, was sentenced to imprisonment in the Penitentiary for life at hard labor. Joseph Blanchard, f. m. c., convicted of aiding and abetting arson in preparing combustible matter for Cazeau, to be used in burning the house of the latter, was sentenced to ten years imprisonment in the Penitentiary at hard labor.

RECOVERY OF STOLEN GOODS.—Pierre Bardola, keeper of a clothing establishment, near the French Market, was yesterday arrested on a charge of receiving goods, knowing them to have been stolen. The goods which he is accused of having received, are those which were stolen from Mr. Payan on Wednesday night. On Friday, after the appearance of the advertisement offering a reward of $500 for the recovery of the stolen goods, Bardola called at Mr. Payan's store and stated that, on the preceding day, he had purchased a quantity of clothing, which was possibly that referred to in the advertisement. Upon proceeding with Bardola to his place, Mr. Payan found his goods packed in coffee-sacks, stowed away in the rear of the shop. Upon emptying the sacks, the contents were found to embrace every thing that had been missed by Mr. Payan, except a few articles worth about fifty dollars.

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels.

ARCADE.....A F Sims, Vo J G Webb, S S Gould, N Y; G Fairchild, De J Vet, J P Swerdale, NewOrleans; D J Lane, Troy; J L Graves, W Berkley, B Johnson, J M Stuart, J L Matheus, R M Farrow, J D Farrow, J S Brown, J Zeigler, J P Crosby, B B West, C Newkerger, J L Parrell, D Boss, W L Spears, J A Washburn, J Farrow, O Tennant, C A Tennant, C D Rainey, H Burke, R Bonner, W H Lawton, Lu; S W Smalley, Mo; J Nicholls, Penn; L Morgan, R E Urquhart, Ark; J Wasson, J McKeown, N Rathern, Ky; W E Zaig, Flora, Fla; D Wilmer, F R Wilson, G Regan, J M Russell, B S Ames, S A Estes, Texas; R Wood, Miss; S W Hill, N S.

TIFFIN'S.....M Henry, W P Smith, D Adams, La; G W Smith, Grand Gulf; W A Beecher, Bay St Louis; David Gaffney, Cincinnati; J Buchanan, L S J Eastman, Illinois; John Fagan, Chry Gantry, R J Gaines, G B Gaines, Mo; R E Urquhart, Ark; Geo C Wooster, John Formsby, Chip Dayton, Geo House, Jas Johnson, N Y; J W Stewart, Louisville.

ST LOUIS.....James Ford, Ky; F M Gilmer, Jr, J Q Cobern, Ala; F Wilson, Yoknatoupa; W W Leary, Ga; A D Sharp, Va; M Courtney, Jr, La; Dr W Ayer, N O; W P Wellman, lady and daughter, Misses Wellman, St James; C W Wilderman, Pa.

CITY.....C W Lord, James Park, James H Sheager, Baltimore; G A Snow, E S Parks, J A Burell, N O; Martin W Ewing, Yazoo City.

VERANDA.....G Brown, A Pope, Jean Johnson and lady, N Y; W A Hemsey, M U Cresmer, Rock Wilmont, N C; Mr Ellis, Boston; J B Rumph, Camden, Ark; J Green, Tuscumbia, Ala; L Hardesty and lady, Miss Emily A Watts, Miss Henrietta Watts, Canton, La.

Obituary:

Died, on recess on the 21st ult., of Consumption, Miss MELVINDRE P. ROBB, of Jackson Port, Pa., youngest sister of James H. Robb, of this city, aged nineteen years.

Miss Robb had but recently settled in our midst, yet during her short stay she had endeared herself to all with whom she associated, as well to those whose good fortune it was to make her acquaintance. Modest and unassuming in her manners, gifted, affectionate and retiring in her disposition, ardent and devoted in her attachments, she sought not to enlarge the circle of her acquaintance beyond the sphere of her influence and affection. She has gone, but her memory will long live in the hearts of those who knew her most. Miss Robb has left a devoted and heart-stricken brother, who with her relations and friends will long deplore the loss which they have sustained in her decease. May the grief of the desolate and stricken hearts find consolation in the contemplation of their bereavement and repose which her exit has given her; while the heart of the lone one upon whom she had placed her affections may be cheered with the hopeful reflection where the loved and tender-hearted one must forever be, surrounded with happiness pure and peopled in the courses of its emanation. M.

Died:

On Sunday afternoon, February 1, at 4 o'clock, at his late residence, JOHN DUNN, Esq., aged 56 years, a native of Ballybay, County Monaghan, Ireland, and a member of Hope Lodge No. 14.

The members of Hope Lodge, and the Order generally, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother, on Apollo street, between Felicity Road and St. Mary street, Lafayette, THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Members of the order will please meet at Crescent Hall, 18 Camp street, at 2 o'clock, p. m.

S. W. SANDERS, Secretary.

GEORGE WASHINGTON LODGE NO 65.—A regular meeting of this Lodge will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, Master Masons of Banner and Pendido streets. Members are requested to be punctual. By order.

F. A. DENTZEL, Secretary.

HOLLAND CHAPTER NO. 1.—A regular meeting of HOLLAND CHAPTER No. 1 will be held at the Hall, corner of Banner and Pendido sts., THIS EVENING, the 2d inst., at half past 6 o'clock. Members and visitors are requested to attend.

F. A. DENTZEL, Secretary.

FRIENDS OF HARMONY LODGE NO. 58 A. Y. M.—The members of FRIENDS OF HARMONY LODGE No. 58, and the order generally, are requested to attend the funeral of their late Brother JOHN DUNN, from his late residence, Apollo street, between Felicity Road and St. Andrew street, Lafayette.

The Brethren of Harmony Lodge will assemble at their Hall, corner of Camp and Natchez streets, at 2 o'clock, this day. By order.

E. P. SOLOMON, Secretary.

PUBLIC MEETING.—A meeting of the FRIENDS OF TEMPERANCE will be held at the Temperance Hall, No. 88 St. Charles street, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, February 4, at half past 7 o'clock.

ADDRESSES will be delivered by Messrs. E. BOOTH, R. M. LISHER, and the Rev. REN F. CAMPBELL, of Nashville, Tenn.

ODES AND MUSIC have been prepared for the occasion. The public, and ladies in particular, are invited to attend.

By order of the Committee of Arrangements.

W. W. M'BARTY, Secretary.

WASHINGTON FIRE COMPANY NO. 20.—The officers and members of this company are hereby notified to attend the monthly meeting on SUNDAY EVENING, February 1, at half past 7 o'clock, and the regular monthly meeting on M