DAILY CRESCENT.

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OF THE COUNCIL OF THE SECOND MUNICIPALITY

THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT
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Will be regularly served to subscribers in this city and Lafayette at a early hour every day, (Sunday excepted,) for $5 a year, in advance; payable to the office, or 15 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 in pearl, will be invariably adhered to, viz:
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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 went into the hands of the present proprietors, has been steadily and rapidly on the increase, even through the dull season just closed.
October 25, 1851.

THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 5.

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

Personal Influence.

Personal influence is an extraordinary thing. We may undervalue it as we please, but it orders the condition, and even the fate, of nations quite as much as great political or social necessities. We are not going to enter upon an essay upon the subject. History is full of illustrations—Peter, the Hermit; Richelieu; Fox; Napoleon; Washington, etc. But two examples attract us now in modern times.

There is Kossuth, the Hungarian. His country made a gallant struggle against Austria. He, himself, has said, that that struggle was for the preservation of certain rights and privileges, essentially bound up in aristocracy and monarchy. We have no sympathy with either—and we do not believe that the masses in England have but the slightest zeal in their behalf. He is an exile—no brilliant chieftain—no warrior, at all—has not even, so far as we can learn, ever seen the tented field or shared in the perilous shock of armies. No blazing victory sheds from the past its red light upon his present or his future. Battle after battle was fought in his native land—fought for the salvation of that land—and never once was his person endangered by the piercing sword or the whizzing ball. Yet, spite of this, in England and the United States, he has the hurra of the excitable masses. And why?

We defy any man who has studied the history of the Hungarian struggle, waiving all question of the personal heroism of Kossuth, to point to one solitary well-ordered movement made under his direction. Gorgey, the Traitor, was his superior, both in military strategem and political foresight. In personal courage he bore off the palm, without comparison; and, in this quality, Bem was a very Richard Coeur de Lion. Bethyany was master of them all, in cool, calm, wise direction.

But the secret of Kossuth's influence appears to us to be entirely personal. He is a man of great address. He is full of apothegms. He speaks prose poetry. He talks in the apocalyptic style. He has visions, axioms, truisms, poetry and a semblance of facts—whether they be facts or not we cannot certainly say. He is bold. Washington is nothing to him. The axioms of Washington are, in his eyes, antiquated heresies; or, at best, the feeble morality of an infantile lisping of political truth. He, this Kossuth, has a rashness which, daring every thing, overcomes every thing. He proclaims himself the political Messiah; and, forthwith, people fall down and adore—kiss the hem of his garments, and proclaim him the Savior of the cause of political freedom. Popular sympathy, always contagious, takes hold of this. Almanac truisms, wrapt up in poetical abstractions, and insidiously applied to his peculiar views, become religiously political views. There is no question of what he has done; no question of what he—the poor professor—has sacrificed. He promises much; and, claiming every thing, even the sacrifice of our national peace and progress, he has, in the hurra of the mob, all he asks. It is idle to produce the facts—to show that he has really done little for his own country—that Bem, Bethyany, or even the traitor, Gorgey, has done much more; his eloquence, unsurpassed in the last half century, carries every thing before it. So was it with the great Roman Orator—and he died, how? Like a coward; and thus far, like him in talents, Kossuth has been *like him* in personal exposure and daring. But his eloquence, a rare, a miraculous eloquence, sweeps every thing before it. It is the tide of the ocean, strong, great, uncontrollable, which orders all that it rolls against; unless reason and calm thought set sail or work the marvel of steam against it.

But let us look at comparisons; and see how Kossuth stands in their light. There is—we have no hesitation in writing the name—HENRY CLAY. Cannot our own land find in him as great, ay, a greater man than Kossuth? A poor boy; a menial copyist; a struggling lawyer; then a politician; then a statesman, and finally, a great leader: from what has he ever shrank, morally or personally? What would have been, what is, the whig party, without him? In the war of 1812-15, one of our best and wisest presidents, knowing his personal to be inferior only to his moral courage, would have made him Commander General of our forces. In the Presidential contest of 1844—why was he not elected President? The game was within his own hands—he had only to manage—only to remain silent—only to be a moral coward—and he was President beyond a doubt. But Henry Clay would "rather be right than President," and he was defeated. He was ambitious—no man of true power of mind ever was otherwise; but, in conscientiousness of true rectitude, he stood above the highest honors to which he had to creep or forfeit his self-respect. He wrote no "Kane letter;" what he thought he spoke out; and so he has not been and will not be President of the United States.

All honor to the true man! All honor to the brave, fearless man—braver than him who would stand up to be shot at—and yet Henry Clay has never faltered before living man, who scorned fame which sacrificed truth and honor. All honor to the man, who, through good report and evil report, through years of disastrous defeat and in the storm of public disapprobation, has stood, unmoved and immovable, by his principles!

The whig party may talk (or prate?) of what it has done for Henry Clay. The future historian will fairly settle the debit and credit of that account. Henry Clay has been the soul, the life, of the whig party; and paltry recreants have alone stolen off from the dying lion. He made the whig party. It is his creation; and the child which forgets its parent is accursed in all generations. He has upheld it through half of a century; and in the paltriest and most selfish ingratitude, when his strength ebbed away and his eyesight waxed dim, it has stolen off into Taylorism, and we will not say what. Was there ever so gallant a leader for such a recreant host? Was ever a Roland so deserted in the pass of Roncesvalles?

But the country has taken him up, ere yet dead, as one of its chief historical glories; and parasites crowd around with eulogy for the great old man, who is passing from earth. Well, be it so. We are glad of it. Better late than never; and the gravest punishment of his cowardly and irresolute supporters, is in their position, quivering in uncertain equivocation.

But why is all this? Henry Clay started out to battle down the greatest personal influence ever known in this country. Bold, fearless, of unquestionable personal courage; of a moral will which knew no swerving, of an indomitable perseverance which knew no wearisomeness; of a proud honor which knew no barter, he has ever stood as the courtliest gentleman, the boldest heart, the most unshrinking soul in all the land. The Chesterfield of social life and the Richard Cœur de Lion of contest, he is the most graceful model and the firmest exemplar for our young men to study and copy after. He is *the man* of American history in the Nineteenth century. There is none other.

We know we have said some things which will grate harshly upon the ears of our whig friends, but none the less have we said undeservedly.

But we have a question to ask here. There is the man Kossuth, and there is the man Henry Clay. Which is the truer man of the two? We say, Henry Clay. There is more real physical or moral courage in Henry Clay than in forty Kossuths. Henry Clay would lead armies, or, what is more, sacrifice presidencies, to do what he thought right. Had he been Kossuth, the armies of Hungary would have known his lofty figure in their midst—would have heard his voice and seen his person in the thickest of the battle's fray. Had he been Kossuth, when Kossuth learnt Gorgey's threats and quailed, he would have swung the traitor from the highest turret of the nearest castle. Is there an American who doubts this?

This is the difference between the two men. Kossuth has vanity and eloquence; Clay ambition and will. Clay is imperial in will but democratic in sentiment and impulse. Kossuth is a demagogue in will, an aristocrat in sentiment, and has no impulse. He was an aristocrat in Hungary, a Red Republican at Marseilles, a Constitutional Monarchist in England and is a Republican in this country; he did not wish our intervention at one time, and now, inflated with a hurra, he wishes the extreme of intervention!

There are two personal influences, widely different. Which is the nobler? We say, that of the bold, fearless, unhesitating American statesman—the man who is the same thing always; changed only by convictions, and not by latitude or expediency—and who dies uninvested with the Presidency, only because he was true to himself.

CONSOLIDATION.—We have some curious facts about Mr. Robb, bonds, the use of money and Consolidation. When our neighbor of the Delta, or some other folks, invite us, we may be induced to give them to the public. Politically, they are rather "mixed;" but in every point of view they are very interesting. They embrace $5000, $1000, $500, $300, $200, $100, $50, $25, etc., items—to say nothing of discounts. However, as things appear (vide telegraphic despatch) to be progressing passably well, we are not anxious to give too much trouble to some of our friends and acquaintances. As Mr. Robb swears to less than $20,000, some of those "accommodations" must have come from profit on deposites—some of which were made with him by the friends of Union with Lafayette.

THE GARDNER CLAIM.—The Washington correspondent of the Savannah Georgian, in his last letter makes the following statement in regard to this contested matter. It has been said in another paper that the present American Minister to Mexico is the organ through which the new information has been obtained. Dr. Gardner himself is at present awaiting in Washington his trial on the charge of perjury in the case:

"The Government has just obtained testimony from Mexico, going to prove that the Gardner claim was an utter fraud. The agent of Perris Galvey, the great mining operator in the San Louis Potosi District, deposes that he knew Dr. Gardner to be an illiterate physician and dentist, without a dollar of money or credit. He did a job of dentistry for Galvey, now dead, and made a medical prescription for him, which is produced, signed by Gardner, for all which he was paid; that Rio Verde, where Gardner's mine was said to be, is not a gold or silver bearing region; that Gardner never was banished from Mexico, etc. The agent of the Rothschilds deposes to Gardner's occupation. Not a particle of proof is produced that he ever was engaged in mining; on the contrary, the agent of Galvey swears that Galvey never advanced Gardner a cent of money or credit for mining purposes, which Gardner says he did. The case will be continued, and these witnesses will be produced by the Government."

LOUIS NAPOLEON.—We find in Blackwood, for November, a description of the appearance and habits of Louis Napoleon, taken from the letter of the German Professor Stahr which is at this time very interesting.

"I should near enough to see him well; and never did I behold a more unmeaning countenance. An unwholesome gray-brown is its prevailing tint. Of likeness of the great Emperor there is scarcely a trace.

"He is naturally good-tempered and harmless, and by no means without ability. But he is tainted with the moral corruption of all the European societies, Italian, French, and English. He has the *penetrative* of the drawing-room education of all nations. Still he is not devoid of sense, nor of a certain goodness of disposition. He can weep, unaffectedly weep, over a touching case of wretchedness and misery, and he willingly shows clemency, when asked even by a political opponent. But no reliance can be placed in him. In a word his character is that of a woman. As a result of his wandering and adventurous existence, he appears to-day as a German, to-morrow as a Frenchman, and the day after as an Englishman or Italian. He is wholly without fixed principles, and without moral stay."

PACING.—Some of the fast nags are to have a spin this afternoon over the Metairie at mile heats best 3 in 5 to Harness. The horses entered are well known roadsters who are started more for amusement than profit, the Purse being small.

A. MUNROE & CO.'S LARGE CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.—Persons in want of Clothing of any description will do well to call at No. 34 Magazine street, and examine the assortment there offered for sale. Messrs. Munroe & Co.'s advertisement may be found in another column

MADAME ADOLPHE.—The rooms of this mysterious lady at the Western Veranda are daily thronged with ladies and gentlemen. We cannot speak knowingly, but it is said that Madame A. astonishes all who apply to her by her extraordinary revelations. She seems to look into the private transactions of persons she never saw or heard of before with the most perfect ease.

CAPTAIN LONG.—The Boston Transcript says: "Capt. Long of the Mississippi, is at present in Boston, and his personal appearance is, after all, the best refutation of the slanders which the rabid Kossuthites are uttering against him. He maintains a prudent reserve on the subject, but is quite willing that the Government should publish the correspondence which the truculent writer in the New York Times calls for so lustily. If Capt. Long had acted with any less decision than he did, while the Mississippi was at Marseilles, his conduct might fairly have been a subject for animadversion to his countrymen. As it was, he acted as became an American officer in command of an American national ship; but at the same time united the courtesy of the gentleman with the firmness of the naval commander."

SPAIN AND THE SPANISH PEOPLE.—We make the following extract from the letter of a lady, written at Madrid:

"The theatres in Madrid are well attended, and by a well dressed, well behaved company—the opera especially, which I have already described in a former letter, and which, in all respects, well deserves the patronage it receives. Of society in Madrid there is little, except the evening *tertulias*. These open late, the company arriving at about eleven; but to me it appeared dull, for the ladies sit down to cards, and the gentlemen lounge round them and about the room, smoking their cigars, so that the apartment is in a perfect cloud, and the ladies' heads are surrounded with a veritable halo, not of glory, but of tobacco smoke. I confess I like this custom much better than our plan of all the gentlemen retiring to a separate room to enjoy their cigars, leaving the women alone—for, to my mind, society is nothing without gentlemen. The Spanish ladies, in this and many other respects are not so fastidious as the American or English. Upon the whole, I found them gentle, amiable, and lovely, though exceedingly jealous; and, generally, they have a melancholy, solemn look, as if they were bowed down under the weight of some penance, or the reproof of their priests and confessors. Yet I love them, from the Queen to the least of them; for there is no sight of charm about them; they look so pretty, all in black, without bonnets, walking gracefully along, with the mantilla tastefully disposed to their black hair and flowing down behind, darting their bright black eyes on each side of them. If I were a man, I am sure I should have lost my heart with them a thousand times over.

"I went with the American Embassador, the other day, to the Cortes, and was present at a very interesting debate on the question of the inviolability of the person of the representatives. The hall is a chaste, noble building, richly ornamented, worthy of its purpose. The speakers pleased me—more than that, they charmed and delighted me. It was like listening to the sweetest music, such is the harmony of the lovely language they spoke in. Their gestures, too, were all so noble and dignified, they really put me in mind of Macready on the stage, so quiet, easy, and dignified was their manner. I heard several of their best orators, among them the Marquis de Miraflores and Olozaga, whose elegance of manner, in speaking, struck me. The house itself (I mean the members) was dignified, quiet and orderly. There was no fussy noise nor self-exhibition, no bustling, flurry and confusion, no eating of sausages on the floor, no rushing out to get a gin-sling or brandy cock-tail."

Music and the Drama.

MR. BOULANGER'S CONCERT.—We would refer our musical friends to the programme of Mr. Boulanger's concert to-morrow night, which will be found in another column. We can with safety promise a fine entertainment.

JENNY LIND AND OLE BULL.—On dit that the story of Ole Bull coming here only to "view the scenery," etc. for a week or two, is all humbug, and that he comes at the invitation of Jenny Lind, with whom he will play at a series of concerts before long.

Telegraphed to the "Daily Crescent."

By the People's (O'Reilly) Line.

Legislative Proceedings—Consolidation Bill Passed the Senate — Convention Bill through the House.

BATON ROUGE, Wednesday, Feb. 4.

Mr. Robb's Consolidation Bill has passed in the Senate, with certain amendments. A compromise has been effected by which Lafayette will be included to-morrow.

The Convention Bill for a new Constitution passed the House to-day.

General Martin was elected President of the Senate, *pro tem.*

VICKSBURG, February 4.

The only steamboat that has passed here during the last twenty-four hours is the Hannibal, bound for New Orleans at half-past 4 this morning.

The river at this point is stationary.

Things at the Capital.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BATON ROUGE, Feb. 2, 1852.

The Senate convened to-day with twenty-one members present. The President appointed on the Joint Committee to District the State into Congressional, Senatorial and Representative Districts, according to the Congressional Apportionment of 1850, Messrs. Phillips, Griffin, Kenner, Benjamin and Wickliffe—three democrats and two whigs. The Speaker of the House appointed on the same Committee on the part of the House, Messrs. Connelly, Rivers, Moise, Devergee, Sever, Peck, Munday, Day and Bartlett—five whigs and four democrats. An important trust is confided to this committee. As they have been selected, the democrats will have one majority in joint committee. Experience has taught that party feeling predominates in matters of this sort. But on this occasion no gerryman during can be of any avail. Although the joint committee may report by majority, the whigs have it in their power to annihilate any unfairness in composing the Districts.

Mr. Kenner presented the letter of resignation of Hon. Benj. Winchester, Senator from Ascension, St. James and St. John the Baptist. Also a resolution requesting the Governor to call an election to fill the vacancy as soon as the law permits. Mr. W. has been severely indisposed for some time past, and has not been able to appear in his seat in the Senate. He resigns his seat under the advice of his physicians to visit the Island of Cuba for his health.

Mr. Lacoste—an act to exempt the Police Juries of the Parishes of Plaquemines and St. Bernard, and that portion of the Parish of Orleans situated on the right bank of the river, from jury duty. Passed.

Mr. Richardson, according to previous notice, reported a bill to reduce the salaries of State officers—the Governor's to $4000, Secretary of State and Auditor to $2500, and others in proportion—providing, also, that each officer having a contingent expense fund, report, by items, how the same has been expended. Referred to a select committee.

Mr. Declouet offered resolutions requiring the State Engineer to examine Lake Chicot and Grand Lake, with a view to improving their navigation. Adopted.

The bill, repealing the Military Commutation Tax, came back from the House with amendments, which were adopted, and the bill is now a law.

In the House, sixty-eight members present. Mr. Richardson offered resolutions to appoint a joint committee to visit the Lunatic Asylum at Jackson. Adopted.

Mr. Hawthorn gave notice of an act to amend an act to appoint weighers of hay, cotton, etc., in and for the Parishes of Orleans and Jefferson.

Mr. Livingston—an act to incorporate the Lake Providence, Bastrop, Farmerville and Shreveport Road Company. Referred to a select committee.

Mr. Parham—an act to reduce the price of seminary lands donated to the State.

There was passed an act to repeal an act prescribing the duties of Notaries Public in the Parish of Orleans, in passing acts of sale, donation and mortgage, approved 21st March, 1850.

Quite an animated discussion sprung up to-day in the House on a bill granting compensation, in certain cases, to witnesses summoned before Grand Juries; Messrs. Ryan, Sever, Parham and Livingston participated. The bill was finally laid on the table indefinitely.

Mr. Sever deserves the credit of preparing a most excellent bill, which he has not yet announced. It gives to the Sheriff of Orleans the power to summon witnesses in the Parish of Jefferson. It is also contemplated to give to the Sheriff of Jefferson power to summon witnesses in Orleans for the District Court of Jefferson. This will remove a great deal of delay, expense and inconvenience.

The champions of Consolidation in the Senate did not appear in their seats to-day. Mr. Benjamin has not returned from the city, and Mr. Robb has been, and is still, cloistered here, brightening his steel for the conflict on Wednesday, when his pet bill comes up as the special order of the day. It is contended that this bill has not been examined by Mr. Benjamin, and is not the Shiloh bill. Be this latter as it may, I know the former to be untrue.

HORACE KEATING has been appointed by the Governor a Notary Public, vice W. W. W. Wood, resigned. H.

BATON ROUGE, Feb. 3, 1852.

Owing to the indisposition of Gen. Pinache, President of the Senate, on motion of Mr. Clarke, Gen. Martin was called to the chair—30 Senators present. Mr. Clark also moved, that, after the reading of the minutes, the Senate proceed to elect a President *pro tem.* Messrs. Martin and Phillips were put in nomination. On the first ballot there was a tie vote, when further balloting was postponed.

Mr. Robb presented a memorial of E. J. Forstall, Agent of Baring Bros., London, asking the State to redeem its credit on protested bonds of the City, Municipalities, and Charity Hospital. Referred to Finance Committee, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Gardere, an act supplementary to an act to Consolidate the City of New Orleans; providing for the addition of Lafayette, which was referred to Judiciary Committee with instructions to report to-morrow.

Mr. Declouet, an act to provide for the organization of Corporations in this State.

Mr. McVea, an act to pay witnesses fees in civil cases. Passed.

Mr. Provosty, resolutions asking a new Post Office in Point Coupee.

Mr. Snyder, an act for appropriation to make a levee on Bayou Videlle, from Carthage to the plantation of Ammonet.

The Special Order being the Citizens' Bank bill, on motion of Mr. Benjamin the further consideration was postponed and the bill laid on the table subject to call.

Mr. Robb moved to take up House bill, concerning pledges, which was passed.

HOUSE.—Eighty-one members present.

Resolutions appointing a Select Committee to visit the Lunatic Asylum, re-considered and rejected.

The following petitions were presented:

Mr. Augustin.—Petition of Orphans, of Third Municipality. Various members petitions for relief.

Mr. McCutcheon.—Resolution instructing the Finance Committee to inquire into the propriety of providing a mansion for the Governor.

Mr. Mumby.—Resolutions in regard to reducing the number of State officers and their salaries.

Mr. Curry, from Judiciary Committee—An act concerning emancipation of Slaves in this State.

An act conferring on Justices of the Peace, power to issue writs of injunction in certain cases.

An act to amend article 1138 of the Code of Practice.

An act ceding a portion of land in Plaquemine parish to the United States Government for building a lighthouse. Passed.

An act authorizing Justices of the Peace to hold in all bailable cases, legally brought before them. Passed.

Mr. Deverges, on behalf of the joint Committee on Banks, made his report on the condition of the Citizens' Bank, which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Sever gave notice of an act to amend the act of 31st March, 1805, relative to harbor-masters, and master and wardens and pilots of the port of New Orleans.

Also, an act to authorize the Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans to serve process of subpoena and notices on persons residing in the Parish of Jefferson.

Mr. Price—An act to increase the salary of the District Attorney of the First District Court. Also, an act to allow compensation to M. M. Reynolds, District Attorney of the First District Court.

Mr. Hawthorn—An act to amend supplementary act to an act relative to weighers of hay, cotton, etc., in the Parishes of Orleans and Jefferson.

Mr. Sever—An act to exempt from seizure and sale on execution the homestead of a householder having a family, and to extend the exemption from seizure for rent, and sale on execution, of personal property and effects to the value of $250, and of the wages of labor and compensation for professional or other services, to an amount sufficient to support a debtor and his family.

The House concurred in the following Senate bills:

An act to punish white persons for gambling with free negroes and mulattoes or slaves. An act to entitle the lessee to retain movable effects out of the property subject to the lessor's privilege.

The Speaker laid before the House the Report of the Auditor of Public Accounts.

The House then went into committee of the whole on private and local bills.

Both Houses adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.—*Baton Rouge*, Feb. 3.—In the Senate, to-day, the Citizens' Bank bill was called up, but on motion of Mr. Benjamin was laid on the table, subject to call.

A ballot took place for President *pro tem.* of the Senate. Mr. Martin received 14 votes, and Mr. Phillips 14. The election was then postponed. Mr. Martin occupied the President's chair.

In the House, there was a full attendance. The prospects for the passage of the Consolidation bill are poor.

[Picayune

FLORIDA RAILROAD.—The Tallahassee Floridian of the 17th ult. says that books of subscription to stock in the Gulf Central Railroad were opened in that city on the 12th, and that nearly $90,000 had been already taken

A CONGRESS OF NATIONS.—A resolution is pending before the Pennsylvania Legislature requesting the President to open a correspondence with foreign nations, with a view to establish a Congress of the civilized nations of the earth for the enactment and enforcement of a code of international laws.

Supreme Court—Condensed Decisions.

[Concluded from yesterday.]

Burgess & Brown, appellants vs. Alycock et al., appellees.—Appeal from Terrebonne.—ROSTAN, C. J.: Defendants are sued personally on an obligation signed in favor of plaintiffs. The instrument purports that they bind themselves as administrators of the Catholic Church of Houma. Defendants plead that they signed the obligation as the administrators of an unincorporated Company, and that all the subscribers should have been made parties, the obligation being *joint*. The Court below sustained the objection, and dismissed the suit. *Per curiam*: The Court erred in deciding the case on the exception. The defendants are sued as personally liable. If they are not so, the suit ought to be dismissed; but the plaintiffs ought to be allowed to establish the obligation by proper evidence. Judgement reversed, and the case remanded; the appellee paying costs.

The State, appellee, vs. Harmon B. Benjamin, appellant.—Appeal from Point Coupee.—PARSONS, J.: The defendant is indicted for stealing a slave. There is a further count in the indictment for aiding the slave to run away. Defendant was convicted and sentenced to two years imprisonment in the Penitentiary. The counsel for the defence contends that the indictment is insufficient. *Per curiam*: The indictment is in the words of the Statute and is sufficiently explicit. The exception that a list of the jury was not served on the defendant, if not made *in limine litis*, will be presumed to have been waived. Where a witness is from any cause unable to attend, and the Court on that account refuses to grant an attachment, the course of the defendant is to apply for a continuance, and if no such application is made, he will not be entitled to relief on appeal. Judgement affirmed.

N. R. Knox, appellee vs. John Bohler, appellant.—Appeal from West Baton Rouge.—ROSTAN, Chief Justice.—*Per Curiam.*—Notice of protest directed to defendant and sent to a post-office in the parish where he resides is sufficient notice, and the burden of proof is on the defendant to show that the office to which notice is sent is not the post-office nearest to his residence. Notice good and judgement affirmed.

W. E. Thompson, appellee vs. R. R. Barrow, appellant.—Appeal from Terre Bonne—ROST, Judge.—The defendant had pointed out to the Sheriff for seizure under two other executions property which he stated at the time was more than sufficient to satisfy them. The Sheriff seized it under those executions, and also under that of Thompson, at the same time.

Per Curiam.—We are not prepared to say that under the circumstances the defendant was entitled to notice of seizure. Judgement affirmed.

Things in and about Opelousas.

Since I last wrote you, we have had fine, clear weather; but the nights have been frosty. Many of our planters are planting cane, but it is feared that the next crop will be a short one, as much seed cane has been injured. The bayous remain low, and the larger boats cannot come up to Washington, in consequence of which much produce is detained there which would long before this have found its way to your market. Every day's experience adds to our knowledge of the importance of railroads.

A King Ball came off recently in Opelousas, and it proved a brilliant affair. The room, which is a fine one, was tastefully decorated, and the attendance was large and fashionable. I could hardly believe that St. Landry could turn out such an array of beauty and gallantry. The scene was altogether one of the most pleasing ever witnessed in this portion of the State, and it will long be remembered as an epoch of importance in Opelousas.

DEGREE OF RESPECT.—This degree, it is stated, was conferred upon eight ladies, recently, at Odd Fellows' Hall, Brooklyn, N. Y.

JURY FEES.—The Judiciary Committee of the lower House of the Texas Legislature has reported a bill, increasing the pay of jurors to one dollar and fifty cents per day.

FOURTH OF JULY.—Sophia Bishop yesterday paid $10 into the Treasury of the First Municipality for the luxury of beating Miss Foote.

FORGERY CASE.—Recorder Caldwell yesterday commenced the examination of A. H. Hess, charged some time since with passing a forged check on E. W. Digges, at the Arcade Hotel, but owing to the absence of a witness, the case was postponed until Saturday, the 7th inst.

STABBING CASE.—The two Flynns, Condon and the others charged with stabbing Cullinn and McQuade the other night in Hevia street, are to be examined to-morrow (Friday) before Recorder Caldwell.

ROBBERY.—We have received information of a robbery of some importance, the particulars of which we suppress for obvious reasons.

SKINNING.—A gentleman, whose name we suppress, was last night found by the watchman, in the worst stage of intoxication, lying at the entrance of the Mechanics' Hall, in Philippe street, and brought to the Second Municipality Guard-house. He had been stripped of his coat and boots, and of every valuable that he had about his person, and his pockets were not only empty but turned inside out. He was also badly hurt about the face, but whether from having been beaten, or from tumbling in his intoxication, could not be ascertained.

ILLEGAL PASSES.—A slave was last night arrested by the watch, having a pass written in the following terms:

"The bearer, Edward N——, has full permission to pass unmolested from date to Sunday, the 8th inst.

(Signed)

All servants bearing passes of this kind are liable to arrest and confinement, at the charge of their owners. So we are informed by the officers of police.

MOCK AUCTION.—A complaint was yesterday made before Recorder Caldwell to the following effect: The complainant went into an auction shop, where three gold watches were put up, and several bids were made on them by the company. He, the complainant, bid fifty dollars for the three, and they were struck off to him. The bill was presented however for $150, or $50 for each, instead of $50 for all three of the watches. A fellow present said that he would take two of the watches and give him $100 for them, and at the same time generously loaned him $5, to make up the deficiency in complainant's funds; $145 being all the money that he possessed in the world. This part of the operation being completed, the complainant was led by his obliging friend to another auction shop, where he was induced to put up his two spare watches for sale, and they were bid off to him for $40. Though the watches were his, the swindlers demanded that he should pay them the money for them. This he refused to do and the watches were retained. So he had paid $145 for one watch which is possibly, though not probably, worth $15.

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels.

ST LOUIS.... John Grace, M Lowe, R H Walker, Mississippi; John C Dear and family and servts, Mobile; T C Williams, J Hoskill, New York; Saml Woodworth, Albany, N Y; W Gleason, Ohio; Dr Robertson, Louisiana.

CITY.... O B Savage, J M Blank, R Montgomery, H Monroe, Ala; L O Dillmerlier, Henry L Potter, U S Miller and lady, F A Lumsden, New Orleans; Jos W Lee, Jas H G Corlett, Texas.

VERANDA.... Reubhull Wright, M Hertz, J H Dale, New York; J W Mallory, Tallapoosa, Ala; J H Smith, Alabama; R Wardlaw, W J McAlpin and lady, Miss; J H Swan, Miss; A Toms, R C Oglesby, G W Logan, M Raford, Louisiana; W H Harlee, Louisville; A L Smith, J C Reddy, Mississippi; Dr Gonzales, Philadelphia.

LAFAYETTE.... L N Meyers and lady, Thos S Armstrong, Wm P Robinson, Mobile; Benj Wheeler, Boston; W J Hussey, Boston, Ala; A W Pell and lady, M Moore, James Walker, Cincinnati; T C Boswell, R R Monroe, Texas.

Died:

In this city, on Wednesday, February 4, Mrs. CHEVRES, aged 56 years, a native of Roscommon, Ireland.

Her friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at 3 o'clock, THIS AFTERNOON, from her late residence on Villere street, two doors from Common.

GRAND LODGE OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

At a meeting of the M. W. Grand Lodge of the State of Louisiana, held January 26, 1852, the following named brethren were elected officers for the ensuing Masonic year, and on the 24th of the same month last year, were duly installed into their respective offices:

H. R. W. HILL, M. W. Grand Master.
R. F. MOUTHES, R. W. Deputy Grand Master.
W. L. KNOX, R. W. Senior Grand Warden.
S. M. HART, R. W. Junior Grand Warden.
CHAS. W. WRIGHT, R. W. Grand Chaplain.
S. MORRIGAN, W. Grand Treasurer.
EDWARD BARNETT, W. Grand Secretary.
JAMES CLARK, W. Senior Grand Deacon.
C. FERRET, W. Junior Grand Deacon.
G. W. RACE, W. Grand Marshal.
W. P. LONG, W. Grand Sword Bearer.
SAML O. SCRUGGS, W. Grand Pursuivant.
L. A. GUNST, }
E. H. LEE, } W. Grand Sect'ries.
H. M. CRENSHAW, }
T. R. BRADY, }
J. CALLS, } W. Grand Stewards.
J. J. CALLS, W. Grand Tyler.

By order: EDWARD BARNETT, Grand Secretary. feb 5

MASONIC NOTICE.—The following Brethren, regularly and lawfully constituted Sublime Princes of the Royal Secret, under the jurisdiction of the Supreme Council of the Thirty third Degree, for the Southern Jurisdiction of the United States of America, holding its session at Charleston, S. C., were, at a meeting held on Monday evening, February 2, 1852, in the city of New Orleans, solemnly and in ample form, established and organized into a Consistory of Sublime Princes of the Royal Secret, for the State of Louisiana, by the illustrious Brother Albert G. Mackey, M. D., Secretary-General of the H. E. of the said Supreme Council, and the delivery to them, by said illustrious Brother, of a regular Warrant of Constitution, emanating from the said Supreme Council, viz:

Three illustrious JOHN GEORGE, Grand Commander.
" " H. R. W. HILL, First Lieutenant Grand Commander.
" " JOHN PEMBERTON, Second " "
Illustrious WILLIAM M. PERRY, S. Minister of State.
" N. J. PEGRAM, Grand Chancellor.
" CHARLES P. MERRITT, Grand Treasurer.
" ALFRED BARNES, Grand Secretary.
" I. M. PEACE, G. Master Architect.
" R. V. WORMLEY, G. Keeper of Seals.
" JOHN CLAIBORNE, G. Master Ceremonies.
" I. O'HARRIS, G. Captain of the Guards.

And Brothers SALAH D. SPARROW, SAMUEL R. WALKER, WM. PERRIN, GEORGE ARNOLD HOLT and CHARLES CLAPP, Sublime Princes of the R. S. Members.

R.·.S.·.M.·.H.·.S.·.P.·.R.·.S.·. JOHN GEORGE,
R.·.S.·.M.·.H.·.S.·.P.·.R.·.S.·. Grand Commander.
[L. S.] EDWARD BARNETT, R.·.S.·.M.·.H.·.S.·.P.·.R.·.S.·. Grand Sec.

I, ALBERT G. MACKEY, M. D., Secretary-General of the H. E. in Supreme Council of Sovereign Grand Inspectors-General for the Southern jurisdiction of the United States, do hereby certify, to all whom it may concern, that the above named Consistory was legally and duly organized by me on the 2d day of February, 1852, by virtue of special powers to me delegated by the aforesaid Supreme Council; and I do furthermore declare that the above named Consistory, of which our Thrice Illustrious Brother, John George, is Grand Commander, is the only lawful administrative Body of Ancient and Accepted Rite in and for the State of Louisiana; and I call upon all members of the Rite, in the jurisdiction aforesaid, to pay full faith and allegiance to the above named Consistory, under the highest pains and penalties of Masonic law.

Given under my hand and the Seal of the order, at the city of New Orleans, this 4d day of February, A. D. 1852.

ALBERT G. MACKEY, M. D.,
R.·.S.·.M.·.H.·.S.·.P.·.R.·.S.·.G.·.G.·.G.·.S.·.G.·.
Secretary-General of the H. E. of the Supreme Council of the 33d or Southern Jurisdiction of the U. S. A. feb 5 1w

TO LET.—A two story Dwelling House, situated at the corner of Conti and Tremé streets, suitable for a Grocery or an Apothecary. Possession given immediately. Apply to [feb 4d] JOHN HOFFMARK, 187 St. Louis st.

HEADQUARTERS WASHINGTON REGIMENT,
FIRST BRIGADE L. M., February 5, 1852.

ORDERS No. 7.—Pursuant to Brigade Orders No. ——, the Regiment will assemble at the Armory, on Carondelet street, on THURSDAY, February 5, 1852, at half past 2 o'clock P. M., promptly, in full uniform, and equipped for inspection and review.

Captains or Commanding Officers of Volunteer Companies attached to the Regiment are charged with the execution of this order.

By order of Col. W. W. WOOD, Comdg Wash'n Regt:
HORACE KEATING, Adjutant. [Delta please copy.] fed

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE FIRST DIVISION L. M.,
NEW ORLEANS, January 31, 1852.

ORDERS No. 2.—The Volunteers of this Brigade are hereby ordered to assemble for parade, inspection and review, on Lafayette Square, on THURSDAY, February 5, at 3 o'clock P. M., in conformity with Division Orders No. 29.

Col. Weed, of the Washington Regiment, and Capt. Wagner, of Company A, Louisiana Volunteers, are charged with the execution of this order.

Orderly Sergeants of Volunteer Corps will be prepared to report to the Adjutant of the Washington Regiment on the ground. By order of

ED. PLASH, Ad. E. L. TRACY, Brigadier General Commanding. 50 2t

WASHINGTON ARTILLERY, ATTENTION!—You are hereby ordered to assemble at the Arsenal, Orleans street, on THURSDAY, February 5, at 2 o'clock P. M., in full Winter uniform, as inspection and review, according to Regimental Orders. By order of the Captain.

WM. CHEVALIER, Orderly Sergeant.

WASHINGTON ARTILLERY, ATTENTION!—The officers and members of the WASHINGTON ARTILLERY will attend the regular monthly meeting on THURSDAY EVENING, February 5, at 7 o'clock, at the Arsenal, on Orleans street. By order. [fe3] J. K. BAIRY, Secretary.

ORLEANS GUARDS (Washington Regiment) ATTENTION!—In conformity to Regimental Orders No. 7, you are hereby ordered to assemble, fully equipped, at the Armory, Carondelet street, on THURSDAY, February 5, at half past 2 o'clock P. M., for inspection and review. By order of the Captain.

CHARLES F. VERLANDER, Orderly Sergeant. fe2

JACKSON RIFLES, ATTENTION!—You are hereby ordered to assemble in uniform, properly armed and equipped, for inspection, at the Armory, on THURSDAY, Feb. 5, at half past 2 o'clock. By order of the Captain.

C. D. FORNO, Orderly Sergeant.

LOUISIANA GREYS, ATTENTION!—The members of the above company are hereby ordered to assemble at their Armory on the 5th inst., at half past 2 o'clock P. M., fully armed and equipped, for inspection and review.

By order of F. LERCH, Captain.

JOHN CARRAN, Orderly Sergeant. fe4

ORLEANS GUARDS, ATTENTION!—You are hereby notified to attend the regular monthly meeting on SATURDAY, Feb. 7, at half past 2 P. M. By order of Captain.

JOHN L. VIVEN, Secretary. 65

HOWARD LODGE No. 18, I. O. O. F.—The regular meeting of this Lodge will be held THIS EVENING, Thursday, at the Grand Lodge Hall, at 7 o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested. By order of the N. G. [fe5] C. S. LEVY, Secretary.

I. O. O. F.—HOWARD LODGE No. 13 meets every THURSDAY EVENING in the Grand Lodge Hall, corner of Tchoupitoulas and Poydras streets, at 7 o'clock. Officers—P. McCarty, N. G.; George R. Bowditch, V. G.; Hooper G. Levi, Secretary; Jos. Freemont, Per. Secretary; James Davis, Treasurer. janlo

**Prices Reduced Lower than Ever.