Amusements—This Evening.

St. Charles Theatre.—Christine of Sweden—Ole Bull—Point Benet Never Won Fair Lady.

Placide's Varieties.—The Island of Jewels—New Year Holydays.

Armory Hall.—Painting of Belshazzar's Feast.

Auction Sales—This Day.

Steers, Hyde & Co. will sell at half past 10 o'clock, at 31 Magazine street—Double barrelled Guns, Hats and Shoes.

J. M. Wentworth will sell, at 11 o'clock, at Commercial Exchange, St. Charles street—Furniture....At 12 o'clock, Western and Land Rights, etc.

J. E. Slatter & Co. will sell at 10 o'clock, at 77 Chartres street—Clothing, Hats, Caps and White Shirts.

S. of T.—Meetings This Evening.

Union Division No. 5, at Upper Point Hall, 222 Tchoupitoulas street, at half-past 7 o'clock.

Lorraine Division No. 11, at Unity Hall, Marigny Building, St. Philip street, at half-past 7 o'clock.

Young Men's Magnolia Division No. 12, at Pelican Hall, cor. Dryades and St. Charles streets, at 7½ o'clock.

The Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL
Of the Council of the Second Municipality.

NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 20, 1851.

Our Outside.

On the First Page, will be found Original Poetry, a Communication on the Alamo Monument, a Speech of Mr. Rantoul on the Liability of Ship Owners, a String of Items, and a variety of other interesting news matter. On the Fourth Page, Commercial, Marine and River News.

The Ward Nominations, which appear in to-day's paper, will receive the full strength of the party which has made them. In the Fourth Ward, the present incumbents are again put in nomination. Mr. Shields, by his firmness, checked the attempts to disorganize the schools, and ought to receive the support of the friends of the free schools, regardless of party lines. Mr. Etter is a young member, but is one of the most popular Aldermen in the Council. In the Sixth, Sykes, Hawthorn and Emerson are nominated. Major Bezzd declined running. We are sorry to lose the Major. We think a man elected without the qualifications, ought to be made to serve when every body agrees he is qualified in every respect. Mr. Emerson is a practical man, a native of the city, and identified with its interests.

What nominations the democrats have made, we suppose will be officially notified to us at the earliest moment.

American and British Shipping.—In another place will be found the speech of Mr. Rantoul, in favor of restricting the liabilities of ship-owners. We publish it for several reasons. Many of our readers will feel a curiosity to read a speech from a *democratic* Senator of Massachusetts. If we are not mistaken, he is the only democrat of that State who has ever been in the Senate. Mr. Rantoul is one of the first men of New England, and undoubtedly the ablest of his party in that section. His political friends regret that he accepted the seat for a few days, when the "brief honor" was purchased by a coalition with the abolitionists.

Independent of the interest derived from his position, the speech contains many valuable suggestions. Mr. Rantoul is a free-trader, yet, he admits that the foreign tonnage is rapidly showing our own out of even the domestic trade. He admits that they undersail the American ships. The bill fortunately passed, and ship owners will no longer be responsible for losses from fire. We fear, however, it will have but little effect in counteracting the ruinous competition of cheaper foreign ships.

Cruel Outrage.—We give below a communication detailing one of the most atrocious crimes of the times. It speaks but poorly for the police of New Orleans and Lafayette, when highway robberies are thus frequently committed with impunity. We most cheerfully give the poor sufferer the benefit of our columns, and trust that our citizens will devise some mode of enabling him to earn his bread.

New Orleans, March 27, 1851.

Edi. Crescent—On Thursday last, about 2 p. m., as Mr. J. Hamons, a gardener, of Bouligny, was returning home from his business, he was attacked by three murderous ruffians, (French, as he believes,) who demanded his purse and watch; he refused, when one of them struck him on the head, cutting the scalp frightfully, through a thick straw hat; another levelled a shot gun at him, which Mr. H. caught with his left hand, thus unconsciously saving his life, but the combination of a shot charge and the violence of striking the wrist shattered the hand to pieces. The approach of another person frightened these cowardly wretches away into the surrounding darkness; and poor Hampson reached his home in this deplorable state, more dead than alive. He is now lying in the Charity Hospital, his arm amputated near the elbow, recovering from the point of death to the sad reality of being shorn of his means of maintenance. He is well known to be a very hard working, striving man—one of the sort that constitute the bone and sinews of all nations. His case is truly deserving of being brought before the public, amongst whom there are generous hearts that would feel it a pleasure and a duty to alleviate his distress, by suggesting and helping him to some means of providing for himself, which the loss of an arm so completely disables him doing by his former employment. To add to his misfortune, he has not long been married.

Your columns being always open for good, I beg you to use your endeavors to draw attention to this case, most deserving of sympathy; and I would suggest, that if means for a small general store (concluding liquors) could be supplied, to place him in, on his recovery, the givers would be well rewarded by the conscious of their own generous hearts.

It must be added, that such an outrage, without any attempt to bring the villains to justice, promises little security to life in this vicinity of increasing fashion and aristocracy. The same evening, in Lafayette, a man fell from his cart, in a fit, and died, was merely dragged on the sideway, and thus allowed to remain until late the next morning. Is there no law or money in our sister city? Incog.

The Plough, the Loom, and the Anvil. With much regret we learn that on the 21st inst., Mr. Skinner, the editor of this talented, and much prized periodical, fell through the cellar door of the Baltimore Postoffice, and it was feared that his injuries would prove fatal.

Notary and Commissioner.—Among our business cards, in the advertising columns, will be found that of Mr. Jacob Serio, who has removed to the office recently occupied by him at No. 74 Gravier street. Mr. Serio has appointments as Commissioner in Louisiana, from the Governors of these States—Missouri, Mississippi and Alabama. To the business as well as to all embraced under his commission as Notary, he is devoting his most earnest attention.

Metairie Course—*Charity Stake.*—The proceeds of the two races to-day are to be given to the Orphan Asylum, which fact, independent of the race itself, will undoubtedly draw a large field. The first race is for a Proprietor's Purse of $300, two mile heats—the entries for which are *La Reine, Cally Hunter* and *Flying Dutchman*. The second race is for a purse, given by the Veranda and St. Louis Hotels, of $250—one mile dash of three miles. The entries are—*Tulip, Little Blue* and *Error*.

Encouragement of Enterprise.—It may be recollected by our readers that, a month or two since, we gave a description of a new and summary process of cleansing and granulating the darkest and most liquid sugar, and that the machinery was in operation on Baroune street, under one of the sheds of Freret's cotton press. We not only witnessed the process with surprise and pleasure, but was forcibly struck with its exemption from any thing which could justly be construed into a nuisance. We have since often visited the establishment, and have seen nothing to change our first impression. It is a temporary concern, only placed there to effectually test the virtue of the pretensions of the founder.

Formidable Rivalry.—While M'lle Jenny Lind is entrancing the people of St. Louis at Wyman Hall, Miss Charlotte Cushman is commanding their admiration at the Pine Street Theatre. We observe that in the "Lady of Lyons," Miss Cushman takes the part of *Pauline*, in St. Louis, leaving a Mr. Flemming to play *Claude Melnotte*.

The deaths in New York, for the week ending on the 15th instant, were 374, of which 90 were by diseases of the lungs, and 13 by small-pox.

Mississippi River at Natchez.—The Courier of the 25th (Tuesday) says that the river had risen one inch within twenty-four hours, ending on the 24th. It had risen two and a half inches from Thursday, the 20th, to Monday, the 24th.

Ohio River at Louisville.—On the 20th, the Courier reports 9 feet 10 inches water in the canal, and 6 feet 3 inches on the falls. During the previous twenty-four hours, the river had risen 4 inches.

At Cincinnati, on the 19th, the river was on a stand.

At Pittsburg (see news by telegraph in this paper.)

A Mobile Emigration Society has been organized. Its object is to promote the emigration of free negroes. Its Constitution does not designate Liberia as the exclusive place of emigration. They may go to such place or places as the Society may select. The Constitution embraces all parts of the State of Alabama. Hon. John Gayle is President. James E. Saunders, Esq., is Corresponding Secretary. The other offices have been accepted by gentlemen of the highest standing.

Gen. Cass and the River and Harbor Bill.

The people of this country can pardon mistakes in their great men, but evasions, never. Mr. Van Buren is the only politician, who has successfully trodden on *non-committalism*. This single fact is the highest proof of that quality, more effective than genius, his *tact*. Gen. Cass has tried to carry on the same operation, but, like all who trade on borrowed capital, he has failed. Does any body know what are his opinions on Internal Improvements. No; but then every body knows he does not mean they should know. Gen. Cass is not a cunning man—his impulses are to be frank and open. Secretiveness is not well developed in his cranium. Consequently, he blunders when he attempts to conceal his sentiments. His celebrated Chicago letter, brief and non-committal was sufficiently explicit of his intention, not to commit himself. But his recent course in the Senate, is even more ludicrous.

He spoke in general terms, in favor of the bill, but just as the vote was about to be taken, he discovered it was Sunday morning, and his religious principles would not allow him to vote. A day or two after, however, the question came up again; and then it was the morning of March 4, and then his political scruples would not allow him to vote! Conscience is sometimes a very convenient friend. Even Shylock had a tenderness when his oath was touched—

"An oath, an oath, I have in Heaven;
Shall I lay perjury upon my soul?
No, not for Venice!"

We are a little fearful that the General's conscience will prove a troublesome electioneerer.

Had he taken ground against the River and Harbor Bill, he might have relied in the declarations of the Baltimore platform, and the veto of Polk. Had he voted for the bill, he might have cited every President, but Polk, as precedents to justify him. He was bound to offend one party; but as it is, he has disgusted both. His conduct in this matter, we think, places him beyond the possibility of being the candidate of the democratic party a second time. We regret this, for he is an accomplished statesman, devoted to the Union—a man of irreproachable character, and who, if elected President would reflect honor on the Nation. No party in this country will ever take up again a double-dealer. The General replied, in the Senate, to the Republic's strictures on his course. We extract the portions of his speech which relate to this case of conscience:

"I am a believer in the divine institution of the Sabbath, and I believe it is as wise in a civil as in a religious point of view. I never will, in time of peace, sit in this Senate on that day. The State Legislature, and perhaps ourselves in the District of Columbia, are passing laws whenever necessary for the strict observance of the Sabbath. What kind of an example are we setting in this high place, in desecrating God's holy day by this work brought on by ourselves, in consequence of talking, instead of acting, during a long session? We desecrate the Lord's day by unnecessary secular business, and in the most public and authoritative manner. This is throwing countenance on that bad example from our extremity of the Union to the other, so far as our example can go. We ought to furnish a better example; and I for one will never sit on that day in time of peace. So I do not say I will never do it in time of war, if necessary, but I will never do it time of peace—or willingly at any time. That is my view of the subject, and the organ of the Administration is the last agent that should throw contempt upon these sacred matters.

"But I have constitutional scruples on another point, (says the Republic,) the right of sitting after the 3d of March, at a certain moment of time. So had General Jackson, so had Mr. Polk. And for this reason: I believe the term of Congress expires on the 3d of March. And why is it said you can prolong it until noon of the 4th? Because General Washington was at that hour inaugurated; I take it that General Washington's term commenced with the 4th, but that his power to execute the duty of the office commenced only with his qualification. General Taylor's term commenced on Sunday, though he was not sworn in until Monday. He had just as much right to act on the 5th o'clock, in the morning of Monday, as he had at ten, eleven, or twelve o'clock, and then this strange anomaly would result, that we should have two Presidents from the time the new one is sworn in until twelve—two lawful Presidents of the United States. For I take it for granted that the same rule of construction is to be applicable to the President as to Congress. Whoever draws pay for half a day? Our pay, and we all know it, terminates on the 3d of March. How do you begin the calendar and legal day, and run into the 4th? These are my constitutional scruples, not for us now, but stated two years ago. I will not argue them. I repeat that, to my knowledge, both General Jackson and Mr. Polk had the same difficulties, and yielded to the strict rule rather to what appeared a necessity, not depending on their action.

"And as a mere question of expediency, it is wholly useless to prolong the regular time of sitting by the addition of half a day or a whole day, or any number of days, because whatever time you fix it will find us just as unprepared as any other period would, and we are only as blameworthy as any at the regular constitutional time, midnight, as we shall be at the senatorial time, midday. We shall prepare ourselves for one or the other, so we find either is inflexible."

Hints to Sportsmen, on Shooting, etc. By J. E. Lewis, M. D. Lea & Blanchard; 12 mo; pp. 206.

This is an interesting work on the habits of birds, as they are observable by sportsmen. We are glad to perceive that the writer, with the spirit of a true sportsman, urges the protection of game during the breeding seasons, by legislative acts. The butcheries sometimes committed on game, have come under our own observation. In the Canadas and the Northern States, the deer and moose are pursued when the rain has frozen on the deep snow, thus leaving a thin sheet of ice, which gives way, cutting the legs and exhausting the strength of noble beasts of game; while the hunters, supported on snow shoes, glide over the smooth surface with almost the rapidity of skaters, and run down their victims.

In this State, too, the deer are killed by wholesale during high water, when they are driven out of the low lands, and seek shelter on the ridges and hammocks. Here they are butchered without mercy, often when they are unfit to eat. Usually this sort of sport is indulged in by hunters from the towns, who do not know the difference between shooting a deer in full run, with a rifle, and of cutting its throat in a quagmire.

As to birds, we have lakes and marshes where you can knock over two or three dozen ducks at a discharge of a double-barrel; and where the geese actually make such a noise, that even Gen. Cass could not be heard.

The "Hints to Sportsmen," we recommend to our country friends. It is for sale at White's.

Mexico in Danger.

Such is the title to a column of the vilest vituperation on the United States, which appeared in Wednesday's *La Union*. The editor declares that if the Isthmus of Tehuantepec should be colonized "by the good people of the rifle and bowie-knife," it would be retained by them, and the consequence would be another war. He urges the Mexican Government to order off the Engineers, and others, connected with the projected Railroad. But few of our citizens read this paper, or are aware that it deals in such abuse of the American people and institutions. We make a short extract, as a sample of its general tone:

"Nay! Jear brother Jonathan, do not call us timid, nor illiberal, for it is not in our nature to be either, but we do not wish you, to come the humbug over sister Mexico. You have got two-thirds of her territory by foul means already; therefore, rest contented for a while, and do not be in such a hurry to race down to Cuyo Harn. You may get your neck broke, or in stretching out too far, you may break your back; and then, that philanthropic doctor Bull, will come hurrying to see you, and perhaps give you a pill too many, or take too much blood from you, and leave you in a deplorable state. Do not rely on low cunning, for that has brought many to the gallows, and a nigger can beat any white man alive, at that. Great men or great nations either, have very little cunning, so discard it."

Archbishop Hughes.—The New York Tribune says it understands that the appointment of Archbishop Hughes, as a member of the College of Cardinals, has not been either formally or otherwise announced to his clergy in that city, and that it is not yet to be considered as having taken place. The elevation of Bishop Hughes is, however, expected, and as it will be the creation of the first cardinal in this country, it may be regarded as an evidence of the increased interest which the Pope is taking in the affairs and prospects of the Catholic Church in the United States. As an ecclesiastical body, the College is divided into three classes, to wit: Cardinal-Bishops, Cardinal Presbyters, and Cardinal-Deacons, and their office is to counsel the government of the church, to preside over such departments of it as they may be appointed to, and to elect from their own number a Pope. Their creation and promotion belong to the Pope exclusively. The names of those who are chosen are read in the assembled College when they receive the red hat, and the title of "His Eminence," or "His Grace."

The Bounty Land Law.—There has been doubt expressed whether the joint resolution relative to the land warrants, which passed both House of Congress at the late session, but which failed to be presented to the President for his approval, might not authorize an assignment of warrants issued under the Bounty Land Law. The Secretary of the Interior, before whom the matter was brought officially, has given the subject full consideration, and in a letter addressed to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, re-affirmed his decision of last year that the warrants are not assignable. His reasoning is fully sustained by the law itself, and the joint resolution of the last session of Congress he properly regards as a recognition of the correctness of his original decision. As that resolution, however, failed to become a law, the decision, that warrants are not assignable, stands. It was important that an authoritative decision should have been given on the subject, and this the Secretary of the Interior has done, and done rightly. [Baltimore Patriot.

A lover, writing to his sweetheart, says: "Delectable dear—You are so sweet that honey would blush in your presence, and molasses stand appalled."

Edi. Crescent.—I perceive in one of your papers of last week, an extract from one of the Mobile papers, stating that a party had been to Dauphin Island, for the purpose of valuing a portion of the same, for the United States Government, whereon to build a Fort for the protection of Mobile Bay.

If the surveyors had only looked at a chart of the coast, they might have saved themselves the trouble of going, for they would have ascertained the fact that a Fort on the Chandeleurs or Tortugas, would answer full as well as on Dauphin Island, for the following reason:

The distance between Mobile Point and the Eastern end of Dauphin Island, is about three miles; the ship channel lies between these two points, but it runs within one hundred yards of Mobile Point, and is defended by Fort Morgan. No vessel drawing seven feet can come within two and a half miles of Dauphin Island, and those of seven feet cannot approach within one and a half miles of the Island, through what is called the Pelican Channel, which lies between Dauphin and Sand Islands. Some time since the peace of 1815, our Government made a large appropriation for a Fort on Dauphin Island. It was commenced, and the walls were carried up about ten feet; over two millions of bricks and other materials were carried there, when it was ascertained by one of our naval officers, who visited it, from Pensacola, that it was more than two miles from the channel. He wrote to the Government about it—the works were abandoned—a part of the bricks are there yet, buried in the sand. What has become of the remainder this deponent knoweth not.

Yours, Biloxi.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Property Supposed to be Stolen.—Yesterday, a police officer named Boullosa, found four pair of silver knives and forks, one pair of alabaster lamps, a carpet, table cover, etc., in a house of disreputable character, in Treme street, all of which are supposed to be stolen.

Sudden Death.—An inquest was held upon the body of George Charles Pemberton, an Irishman, twenty-three years old, who was found yesterday morning in the yard of a house in Union Walk, No. 97, quite dead. He appears to have died in a fit of apoplexy, caused by drinking, and a verdict to that effect was returned.

First District Court—*Charge of Forgery.*—A charge of forgery was preferred in the above court yesterday, by Mr. Gerson, a notary public, against Mr. E. P. Kennedy, of the Third Municipality. It appeared that about the latter part of January last, Mr. Kennedy waited upon Mr. Gerson, and solicited from him a loan of $400, which he could not accommodate him with in ready cash. He accordingly agreed to give a promissory note for the money, and Kennedy was to back it up by a note for that amount, made payable on his wife. He accordingly procured a note and gave it to Gerson, but when he presented it to Mrs. Kennedy she refused to pay it, and did not know any thing about it. She said that she never made the note, and would not own it. In consequence of the non-payment of the note, which was given to Kennedy, a suit had been instituted against Mr. Gerson in the Fourth District Court, by Henry Fitzenace, and he had been compelled to pay the money.

On the part of the defence several witnesses were called who testified to the good character and reputation of Mr. Kennedy, and Mr. Hunt addressed the court for him, contending that there was no proof of a *corpus delicti* having been committed, for no one could swear that Mrs. Kennedy had refused to own the signature as her hand-writing. Mr. Carter also addressed the court on the same side, observing that where there was a community household, it was absurd to charge the husband with forging the name of his wife, as he was the head of the community.

The District Attorney said that the nature of the case was such, that it was impossible to bring as much into the case as usual, because the accusation was made against the husband of the lady whose name had been forged, and the State did not allow her to come in as evidence. But sufficient had been adduced to prove the case, for the lady had refused to cash the note, and did not know any thing at all about the transaction. This was suffered to pass until judgment was obtained against Mr. Gerson, and when he was on the eve of having his goods sold, he was obliged to pay the money. The argument that it was impossible for a man to commit forgery by signing the name of his wife, was not a good one in law, and the jury would dismiss that from its mind.

Judge Larue charged the jury on the case, and it retired, but after an absence of a considerable time, returned into court, and informed the Judge that it could not agree, upon which it was discharged.

Third District Court—*Important Suit for Damages—$20,000 Claimed.*....Vean vs. Dupas.—This suit has occupied the court and jury for several days, and was last night given to the jury. The facts on which the suit is founded, were published by us quite fully several weeks ago. We will recite them briefly, and then give a condensed report of the arguments of Messrs. Dufour and Grymes, the leading counsel in the case.

A litigation, which had assumed an aggravated character, was pending between plaintiff and defendant. At the close of the argument, on some rule, and after the adjournment of the court, a dispute arose between them. Mr. Wiltz, a friend of Dupas', interfered; high words passed between them, when Wiltz knocked Vean down, and either fell, or threw himself upon him. Wiltz in this prostrate condition, Vean stabbed Wiltz, who rapidly retreated and fell; while Vean was advancing, Dupas stabbed him in the back, injuring the spine, and as plaintiff alleges, causing a paralysis of the right leg.

The defence justified the act on the ground that Vean was about to commit a felony on the person of Wiltz, and that, therefore, defendant was authorized in disabling him. Evidence was also offered to show that Vean had suffered from partial paralysis before.

The cause was conducted by Dufour and Carter, for plaintiff; Grymes, Burmudez and Wolff, for defendant.

Mr. Grymes rose to address the court for the defence, and began by inquiring in what position the plaintiff stood with regard to the law. He said that all our legislative enactments on this subject were drawn from the French law, and that law would govern the case now before the jury in the case before them. He would meet them on that ground, and he would endeavor to satisfy them on the principles of the law he was about to argue. He would try to prove by French, English and American law, that the case before them was a case justifiable by the circumstances of the occurrence. He would ask the jury and the court before they came to final judgment upon this case, to look closely at the dictum of the law as laid down in the books, and the rules of the law as clearly bearing upon the facts of that case, and he thought he should be able clearly, and to their satisfaction, to prove that the act which the defendant was charged with committing, was so committed in defence of the life of another person. He then quoted from Shaw, Penal Code, 3d vol., 173d page, to the effect that a man had a right to use a weapon in self defence, when attacked by another. One great thing for them to do, was to place the boundary line, and to define where resistance was justifiable, and where it became a crime. The right of self-defence was consecrated by the code of France, of Rome, and of all civilized countries in all ages of the world, and if this defence produced death, providing the life of the person acting in self-defence was in peril, the act would only amount to justifiable homicide. If it was proved that this was a case of that character, it would be wrong to say that the person so charged should be amenable in a civil court in the shape of damages. If a person was repulsed after making an attack, the right of self-defence was lost, for it was not lawful to act in self-defence more than was really necessary, and the right of self-defence was exceeded when a murderous weapon was used, when the aggressor had none. In these principles of the law, the jury must be guided by the actual circumstances of the case, and by strictly picturing the impression upon the mind of the person attacked, at the moment when the action in self-defence took place. In the 8th volume of the *Journal de Paile*, and 257th page, which was a high French authority, it was held that homicide was legitimate when in the defence of self, or of another; and the same doctrine was taught in the 9th volume of the same work, and in the Commentaries of Blackstone. Thus, if a man was killed to prevent the commission of a serious crime, it was a justifiable act, both by law and by nature. He then quoted Chief Justice Hale, and Russel's American Treatise on Crime, as well as Fulliard's Reports, page 230, all in support of the same argument. It was a fact that every law book in the world held it to be right to disable a man from committing serious crime.

The jury would naturally ask who committed the first act of violence, and travel through the whole circumstances to see who was right and who was wrong. He admitted the credibility of all the witnesses, and the jury would remember that high words were going on between the parties, in that court-room, and that Mr. Wiltz interfered as a peacemaker. This gentleman had been employed by Dr. Dupas, to settle the accounts between him and Mr. Vean, who had been a partner with him in business. Mr. Wiltz found that certain sums had been received and not credited in the books, and on speaking to Mr. Vean about it, he had ordered himself to be treated with them. Mr. Vean said he had any one he had received money without crediting it, he was an infamous liar. Mr. Wiltz asked Mr. Vean calmly if he knew what he said, and he reiterated the expression, upon which Mr. Wiltz gave him a slap on the face. He did not intend to justify that, but Mr. Vean must be held amenable for his own imprudence. He defied any one to look at the facts, and to say that any blows would have arisen, had our Mr. Vean thrown such language at the head of the friend of Dr. Dupas. Mr. Vean then chased Wiltz, and his offence became aggravated, and at this time he fell down, having been struck with a dagger. If the jury are of opinion that it was the impression on the mind of Dr. Dupas at the time the injury was inflicted, that the life of Mr. Wiltz was in danger, it would be a bar to giving any damages in the case, because he was engaged in an illegal act when he received the injuries. The learned counsel then went on to prove from the evidence, that a pre-disposition to paralysis existed in the system of Mr. Vean before the occurrence, and after a speech which lasted near two hours, hoped that the jury would consider this a case guided by Blackstone's view of justifiable homicide, and acquit Dr. Dupas of all fault or blame in the minutest degree.

Mr. Dufour rose to reply, and after complimenting Mr. Grymes on his eloquence, called the attention of the jury to the pretext set up by the defence. A few minutes after the stab had been received by Mr. Vean, and in answer to a question from one of the witnesses, Dr. Dupas said: "he struck me, and I struck him." But this defence was dropped during the day, by Dr. Dupas, who, being a man of the world, knew it would not do, as he had no evidence to support it; and in the evening of that day, his excuse was that he struck Mr. Vean to prevent him from killing Mr. Wiltz; and then in answer to petitions filed in that court, he denied having stabbed him altogether. And this was attempted to be carried out in the cross-examination of the witnesses, for every one was asked if he saw the act committed. This was answered by them all in the same manner, for no one saw the blow given; yet Mr. Carter said he had no doubt about Dr. Dupas' having given the blow. When all of these engines of defence had failed him, he attempted to set up Mr. Vean as a public defaulter, and medical men were brought there to establish the fact that he was predisposed to paralysis, and that, though he was strong and hearty previous to this event, he was now playing the actor. If the jury were of opinion that the paralyzed frame of Mr. Vean arose from the blow he received on the 23d of last August, they would allow him damages; but if not, they would dismiss him with shame, as the wretch, Dr. Dupas, wished to make him appear to be. The jury could not but have seen whence the learned counsel drew his medical questions, to put to the medical men; they came from the man who had been Mr. Vean's medical attendant, and who, not being content with making him a cripple for life, prosecutes his vengeance further, and tries to make him a pauper denizen. The fact was, that Dr. Dupas tried to disable Mr. Vean on the spot; and he did so as effectually as if a thunder bolt had fallen from Heaven, and effected the purpose. He told one of the witnesses that he could have killed Mr. Vean had he struck him sideways, but he struck him straight, to crush him; and he did crush him, and make him a cripple. He further went on to prove the perfectly paralytic symptoms of Mr. Vean, and showed by the medical testimony that he would very likely be a cripple for life.

He next explained the law with regard to self-defence, and said that a man had a right to act in his own defence, if he was attacked, with a felonious intent, or if robbers were entering his house; and if he killed those who thus attacked him, he would be released from responsibility. But if a man interferes in a quarrel between others, providing there is no danger of mortal injury, he has no right to use a deadly weapon; for if this was the case, assassination upon assassination may take place; one may become both judge, jury, and criminal, and the law would be useless. He then went minutely over the evidence of the transaction, and said that the stab given to Mr. Vean, was given immediately after the utterance of the first expression; and that Mr. Vean was driven against the railings of the court by the blow from Mr. Wiltz, who was upon him when he was stabbed. Mr. Vean was overpowered by armed men—taunted, tantalized and challenged, until his feelings were wrought upon and irritated.

The evidence showed that Mr. Vean, a young man only thirty years of age, with a wife and four children, was made a cripple; and that he was so made by Dr. Dupas, and that it was for the jury to say what amount of damages he was entitled to. After quoting several high legal authorities, as Sedgewick, Greenleaf, etc., as to the assessment of damages, he informed the jury that they must take into consideration the pain, discomfort, disgrace, and helpless position of Mr. Vean, and assess such damages as they thought would be a recompense to him, and a sufficient punishment for the offender.

Judge Kennedy charged the jury, and observed that all the evidence was before them, and they must consider and give such credit to the whole, as they in their judgment thought right. The stabbing was established, but if the jury thought it was necessary to save Wiltz that such a weapon should be used, then they would take the plea of justification; but if not, or if there was no necessity for using the weapon, then they would find damages for the plaintiff—taking into consideration his expenses, time, injury and disconfort, and awarding damages as would punish the crime, and recompense the injured.

The jury retired at a quarter to six o'clock last evening, and had not agreed to a verdict at a late hour.

Recorder Genois' Court—*Charge of Arson.*—Yesterday Carl Heiland was brought up on a charge of arson. The affidavit alleged that he kept a tailor shop at No. 146 Old Basin street, and that between the hours of eight and nine o'clock on Wednesday night, a fire broke out in Heiland's premises. On the arrival of Joseph Grilier, Lieut. of Police, he examined the premises and came to the conclusion, from their appearance, that they were set on fire. The police officer was informed that Heiland's establishment was insured for eleven hundred dollars, and he found that the goods on the premises were not worth more than one hundred. These circumstances raised deep suspicion, and hence the arrest of Heiland, and the preference of the charge of arson. The Recorder remanded the prisoner for the purpose of giving time for the production of evidence in support of the charge.

Sermon at the Opening of a Railroad.—At the recent opening of the Cincinnati, Columbus and Cleveland railroad, Rev. Dr. Aiken, of Cleveland, preached a sermon on the occasion. His text was in Nahum ii. 4th: "The chariots shall rage in the street, they shall justle one against another in the broad ways, they shall seem like torches, they shall run like lightning."

Tall Hunting.—We have seen a good many boasts about shooting door, going the rounds of papers of late. A gentleman in Saline county, Mo., writing to his friend in this State, says: "Our Captain, Tom Gaines, killed 106 deer this season, in two months; Mose White, 50; Charles Herndon, 43; Mr. McKown, 21; and I, 102, which will enable me to send a goodly quantity home." We should like to see anything within the bounds of the State to beat this. [St. Louis Times.

Burning of a Railroad Depot.—On the evening of the 17th, the building of the railroad depot at Springfield, Mass., was mostly destroyed by fire. The supports having been burnt, the roof and sides of the building went down with a tremendous crash. Thirty men and boys, on the roof at the time, were precipitated among the ruins. Ten or twelve were injured severely—none, it is believed, fatally.

New Hampshire.—We have carefully compared our returns for members elected to the House with those of the Concord Patriot, and after making all the corrections that seems to us required, we have reached the results below. So far as ascertained, the House contains 127 whigs, 25 Atwood men, 116 democrats, and 1 doubtful. There are also 23 vacancies, presumed not to be filled. Our returns are much more complete than those in the Patriot, being from 34 towns not contained in their Representative table, electing 13 whigs, 2 Atwood men, and 17 democrats. There remain only Sandown and South Hampton, in Rockingham county; Ellingham in Carroll county; Goshen in Sullivan county; and four Districts in Coos county, to be heard from. Last year these elected 5 democrats. If they return the same now, the House will contain 127 whigs, 125 democrats, 24 Atwood men, and 1 doubtful. [Boston Atlas, 17th.

Resistance to Law—*False Reports.*—A very well detailed story has been coursing over the newspapers to the effect that a great excitement existed at New Bedford in consequence of attempts to arrest fugitive slaves; that some hundreds of the citizens had turned out to resist the execution of the law, and that a steamer had been sent from the Charlestown Navy Yard to New Bedford with one hundred armed men and several U. S. Marshals, to arrest fugitives, etc. The scene is intended to be a very imposing one, but it is imaginary. It is the work of two emissaries from an abolition newspaper office in Boston. They have put too much *color* on their canvas, and too much gammon in their varnish. There is only one relieving feature about it—its *moonshine*.

The Kanawha (Va.) Republican notes the commencement of the manufacture of salt at the newly located town of West Columbia, on the Ohio River, in Mason county, Va. About eighty barrels are turned out daily. The town has sprung up with astonishing rapidity, having been in existence less than two years. It numbers sixty-one houses, a foundry, a flouring mill, a saw-mill, and five stores. The coal field at West Columbia is known to extend over an area back from the river of not more than twelve or fifteen hundred acres. The stratum is from four feet ten inches to six and a half feet thick. A company is now engaged shipping it to New Orleans, where they have contracted to furnish ten thousand bushels per week.

Arrivals at Principal Hotels, March 27.

VERANDA.....J D Alexander, Dr D F Smythe, W S Hunnicut, Ala; J H Fish, H O Anderson, A F Elliott, NO; S Carr, Va; Mr Hammond, D G Phelps and lady, W H Elliot, NY; C S Hunt, Mass; J L McDonald, Baltimore; S F Bradford, El Paso; J H Galloway and lady, Geo; J H Bunnay, Miss; Silas Drake, Ark; J S Tunnicut and lady, Mobile; J W Randell, San Francisco; Mrs H L Patterson and family, P K Wilson, A M L Palmer, Mrs Welch, St. Louis; Chas Trumbull, Ill; J T Large, Phil; H B Beckman, Ky; Mrs Hunt and daughter.

HEWLETT'S.....John Owens, Wis; Geo Kellen, L Kellen, La; H B Field, Ala; E N M King, J C Williston, Tenn; J Burns, Miss; Henry Walker, J Morgan.

PLANTER'S.....J Ryan, J G McLean, Ala; J M Elson, Ohio; S Conling, N Sassenling, Wm R Howell, Miss; K F Hurst, A Riley, S P Bridges, Capt Jim.

Married:

On Wednesday, the 26th inst., by the Rev. Thos. Clapp, Simeon Tody, Jr. to Miss Lavinia Parmly, daughter of Dr. L. S. Parmly, all of this city. 2

Died:

On Thursday, the 27th inst., Charlotte F. Randolph, infant child of Edmund and Tereasia M. Randolph, of San Francisco, Cal., aged three years and five months.

Mr. Randolph's friends, and those of Dr. Mears and family, are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral, at half-past 4 o'clock, THIS EVENING, corner of Dryades and Carondelet streets.

On Wednesday night, 26th inst., Ella, daughter of John F. and Vesta E. Naylor, aged ten months.

The friends and those of Lyman Scott & Co. are invited to attend the Funeral, THIS MORNING, the 28th inst., at the residence of Mr. Naylor, west side of Camp street, first door above Julia.

On Thursday, 27th inst., at 6 p. m., Capt. Wm. Joyce, late master of the British ship J. K. L.

His Funeral will take place THIS AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock. Captains of vessels and friends of the deceased are respectfully invited to attend, at Capt. Howell's house, between Moore and Peet streets, on the Metairie Road.

New Orleans Mechanic Society.

A called meeting of this Society will be held at the Hall, No. 35 St. Charles street, THIS EVENING, the 28th inst., at 8 o'clock. mh28 H. R. EWASEY, Secretary.

Mississippi Fire Co. No. 2.

The officers and members of this Company are hereby notified to attend the regular monthly meeting, to be held at the Engine House, on MONDAY EVENING, 31st inst., at half-past 8 o'clock. Punctuality is requested. mh28 W. J. ROBERTS, Secretary.

Protection Hose Fire Company.

A full regular monthly meeting on SATURDAY EVENING, 29th inst., at 7 o'clock. Punctual attendance is expected.....By order.

mh28 JOS. F. RUBIA, Secretary.

HYDE & GOODRICH,
No. 15 Chartres street, New Orleans,
IMPORTERS OF
Watches,
FINE JEWELRY AND DIAMONDS.
SILVER TEA SETS, FORKS AND SPOONS; PITCHERS, GOBLETS, etc.
Plated CASTORS, BASKETS, TEA SETS, WAITERS, and fine GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS and REVOLVERS.
RODGERS' POCKET AND TABLE CUTLERY and SCISSORS.
CLOCKS AND VASES; LAMPS, GIRANDOLES and MANTEL ORNAMENTS.
MILITARY GOODS, GOLD AND SILVER LACES, FRINGES, etc.
PAPIER MACHE WARE; and a large assortment of
Rich Fancy Goods.
This House has been established thirty years in this city. mh28 2m

Real Estate General Agency,
59 *Gravier street.*

FOR SALE—A three story Brick Store on Camp street;
A fine Store on Perdido street;
A Lot and small Store on St. Charles street;
Several Improved Properties in the Second Municipality and Lafayette, and Building Lots, some of which are in beautiful localities, are offered for sale on very liberal terms.
F. R. SOUTHMAYD.

INFORMATION WANTED—WILLIAM, JOSEPH, ELIZABETH, MARGARET and MARTHA GALT, who immigrated from Ireland to this city some time in June, 1846, would relieve the anxiety of their brother, John Chambers Galt, of Canada, by making their whereabouts known at this office. Any one in possession of the fact, would oblige him for the information. mh28

New Orleans and Jackson Railroad.

In accordance with a resolution of the Joint Internal Improvement Committee of New Orleans and Lafayette, notice is hereby given that a convention of, the friends of the proposed Railroad from New Orleans to Jackson, Miss., will be held in the city of New Orleans, on the third Wednesday (16th) in April next. The survey of the route from New Orleans, by the coast and West of Lake Maurepas to the State line, having been completed, the report, with the surveys of the engineer, will be submitted to the convention.

It is hoped that delegates to said convention, will be generally appointed, and will punctually attend.

Committee of Arrangements.
George Clark, First Municipality,
O. D. Vanzey, Second Municipality,
G. Cooper, Third Municipality,
P. M. Wood, Lafayette.

March 20, 1851.

[Copy.] New Orleans, March 16, 1851.

To M'lle Marie Duret—Madam: The undersigned, entertaining the greatest admiration of your dramatic talent, which they regret has not been witnessed by the great majority of the theatrical patrons of New Orleans, from the untoward circumstances attending the Theatre in which you have been engaged, trust that, before your departure for the North, you will accept a Complimentary Benefit at the Historical Temple, to afford an opportunity for them and the public to testify their admiration of your professional talent, and esteem for you as a lady.

Leaving you to appoint the night for such Benefit, we remain respectfully,

P. A. Lonzier,	S. Hopkins, Jr.	John L. Lewis,
J. Crickard,	J. L. Taylor,	T. Gilmore,
Charles H. Lee,	F. M. Corry,	J. A. Bezzd,
H. G. Sutton,	G. C. Lawrence,	Alexander Walker,
J. Babbitt,	A. D. Crossman,	Thos. O. Stark,
T. K. Wharton,	John H. Byrnes