Foreign Immigration.

The able report of Dr. Barton, in another column, is worthy of careful consideration. Much of the rapid increase in the population, and the development of the national resources, is attributable to the addition of labor and wealth imported from abroad. A man has an actual value, as much as a horse or an ox. In public economy, a white man's life is as much less a price as a black man. In the free white man is more valuable than a slave. In estimating the wealth of the South, the slave figure largely in the sum total. They number three millions; if put at three hundred dollars each, they make nine hundred millions of dollars. The political economist should estimate the value of all population in the same manner. The product of a day's work, ought to be the standard of value; and, in fact, is the great regulator of value all the world over. The moment this value is ascertained, it becomes an easy thing to estimate the wealth of the entire nation as producers. We assume that the white population in this view alone, is equal to the blacks, though we know it to be far superior. Within ten years, there have arrived in this country 1,237,885 foreign immigrants. These has been added to the producing capital of the nation, something like four hundred millions of dollars. The country is that much richer—its capacity to produce is this much greater. But while this immigration is of ultimate advantage, it operates as a temporary burden in particular localities. Thus, the sea-ports are crowded with these immigrants, many of them destitute, shipped off by the parish authorities, or, worse still, sent off from the jails. Great Britain finds it cheaper to send off the scourings of her prisons to this country, than to Australia. This should at once be prohibited by our Government. The exportation of paupers and convicts by the authorities of one nation, and introducing them into the territory of another, is a violation of the principles of equity, which are recognized as the law of nations. It is an act of bad faith, which, from our peculiar position, operates most injuriously to our interests. The law of slavery, which treats men as property, presents tangibly the actual mischief and remedy.

Every slave State has laws prohibiting the importation of slaves of bad character, who have committed crimes in any other State. In Louisiana, the slaves are forfeited, one half to the use of the informer, and the other to the State, and the importer is subject to a fine of fine hundred dollars for every such slave, and imprisonment until payment. A man by the name of Williams, several years since, purchased of the State of Virginia, a large number of convicted slaves, and brought them to New Orleans. He was indicted, convicted, and appealed to the Supreme Court. The point argued by his counsel, was one merely of practice, whether he should have been prosecuted by indictment or by a *qui tam*, or civil action. At first, four of the five judges decided that an indictment was not the proper form. Judge Ballard dissented, a rehearing was ordered, and three of the Judges changed their opinions and sustained the criminal prosecution. In the opinion of Bullard, is this language:

"It is hardly necessary to say, that the evil which the statute in question was intended to prevent was a great public evil, and convicted the whole community. The act of knowingly importing slaves stolen, or convicted of crime, or convicted in other States or countries of murder, rape, manslaughter, arson, burglary, etc., was prohibited, not so much because it is a public wrong, and is made, in my opinion, not only an offence against the State in general, but is one of very great enormity. It is not to be supposed that in the illegal importation of slaves, they are brought, they are compelled to resist at all, except in penitentiaries or other public prisons; and, therefore, when brought here, it is fair to presume they have been convicted, and, what is more intolerable, condemned for the sake of gain. Not would I presume that they have been permitted to be remanded upon the condition of being transported out of the slaveholding States. Indeed, the moral sense of every civilized community is shocked at any man of unsophisticated sense who would not acclaim at once, that it is a crime against the State to bring in knowingly, and in violation of a public law, such incorrigible miscreants, dangerous and incendiaries? that it is a matter of which the grand jury, sworn to inquire into all the offences committed within their respective precincts, have a right to take cognizance, and the Attorney General to prosecute by indictment? Will it be said that a consequence of this statute is punishable only by fine, and therefore not indictable? I believe that I am yet to learn that the character of a law depends upon its sanction, and I cannot understand how the same act, prohibited by a public law, would be indictable if the offender made punishable by imprisonment at hard labor, and would not be so if punishable by fine alone. The sanction of laws, for the infinite variety of possible cases, which may arise in the trifling particular acts, are within the discretion of the Legislature; and, if murder were made punishable by fine only, I should not hesitate to hold, that a slave, who violated such a law, would be a public enemy, and, therefore, indictable for it, *pro bono publico*, and therefore subject to be convicted by a crime. By that process of reasoning, that murder is contrary to the general moral sentiments of mankind, and criminal independently of express laws, yet, if the sanction of the law be inadequate, it is not lawfully to set loose convicted felons upon a christian community."

Williams was confined for a long time, but at length released from imprisonment. The fine amounted to $12,000. This man committed no greater offence than the officers of her Christian Majesty, Victoria, are doing every day. Ships are loaded, not only in violation of our laws, as to the number, provisions, etc., but the most abandoned characters are sought, for the purpose of exportation. They come here dirty, diseased, penniless, and become a charge to the new community. God forbid that we should shut the door to the poor, merely because they are poor, if they bring with them health, strength, and good habits. But we must as much guard against white convicts as black. The white free criminal is a much more dangerous citizen than the black slave. It is a more heinous offence to import the former than the latter. It is to be hoped that the Secretary of State will at once protest against the course of conduct now pursued by the British officials.

In the meantime, the city authorities have the right, under the State law, to prohibit any vessel from landing at the Levee, or putting on shore, within the Corporation, passengers suffering from contagious diseases.

We close this article by again referring to the report of the Board of Health.

Arrival at the Steamship Union.

IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL.

The steamship Union, Thomas S. Budd, commander, arrived at her wharf here at midnight of the 22d. She left New York at four o'clock, P. M., of the 15th, and took on board the pilot at eleven o'clock, A. M., of the 22d. She thus made the trip from New York to the Balize in six days and nineteen hours, and from wharf to wharf in eight hours shorter time than on her previous trip.

The Union has proved herself to be a fast and superior sea vessel. The passengers speak in the highest terms of her and her officers. She leaves for New York on the 1st of May, and expects to land her passengers there on the morning of the 7th.

To commander Budd, of the Union, Stimson & Co.'s New York and New Orleans Express, and other sources, we are indebted for full supplies of New York and Philadelphia papers in advance of the mail. We thank the gentlemen all around for their courtesy.

The following is a list of passengers by the steamship Union:

Mrs Mary E Cary, Mrs J Cook, child and servant, Miss Tilston, Mrs William Bryce, child and servant, Mrs Rawin, Mrs Mary Wrenn, Miss Howard, Miss M Budd, Lieut Brewerton, lady, child and servant, W A Taylor and servant, U S A, G Tilinghast, U S A, A E Burnside and servant, U S A, J Radzinskin, U S A, A J Gray and servant, U S A, W J Smith, U S A, Anto Simpson, Lewis Winans, W D Holmes, R Bowen, J Perkins, Thomas Devine and servant, Robert Young, T Stanis, and son, H Whitemore, Horace K Sulis, Dr H Owen Stile, Charles de St Cary, C P Mordecai, F A Zelano, A Mola, R Cano, M de Beimonart, Mr McMahon, Mr Cusson, G W Lee, J H Harris, John Wilson, Thomas Fitzgerald, James Cornu, Martin Cayo, W H Metcalf, William Bryce, John Smith, and four in the steerage.

NEW ORLEANS, April 22, 1851.

Eds. Crescent—I take the liberty of requesting the insertion in your paper of the following few lines:

It is a notorious fact that thousands of unfortunate immigrants, unable from the pressure of unavoidable providential circumstances to obtain employment in Europe, mostly land at this port, having had their passages paid by friends and relations who have preceded them, and having the prettiest mixed generous intention, seldom or never unfulfilled, of aiding in a similar manner as they themselves have been aided, their equally unfortunate friends and relations whom they have left behind them. These poor people are the victims of repeated, and generally successful, attempts of extortion, robbery, and injustice, at every step of their progress from their native cottages to their final settlement in the United States; the finishing stroke of this extortion and robbery often taking place in this city, on the part of inhuman, avaricious boarding house keepers and runners. I call, therefore, with confidence, on the citizens of New Orleans, and more particularly those of Irish extraction, to turn their attention to these circumstances, and to study how they may best perform so noble and delightful a task as that of coming to the aid of their industrious fellow-countrymen, who have entered on so praiseworthy and unerrgenous a struggle, not only to earn an independence for themselves, but also to aid out of their hard earned means their suffering countrymen at home to follow in their footsteps.

I suggest that, as the emigration from Ireland of this year is expected to exceed that of any former year, a society shall be formed for the purpose: 1st—Of giving information to immigrants landing in this city, respecting where they may meet with clean, respectable accommodations at moderate charges, and respecting the best mode and the expense of proceeding to their various destinations. 2d—Of keeping on the city authorities the advisability, as a measure of humanity and to prevent the burden of pauperism on the city, and the risk of pestilence among its permanent inhabitants, of providing accommodations at moderate charges for such immigrants as can pay a small sum for those who cannot pay. 3d—Of honoring the departures of honest young ladies from the interior to be delivered to friends expected to land in New Orleans, to enable them to proceed immediately to their respective destinations.

German immigrants arriving in this city meet with such friendly assistance from a German society formed for the purpose, yet their circumstances are not usually so needy, nor do they arrive in such large numbers as Irish immigrants.

Your obedient servant, VERE FOSTER.

Supreme Court of the State of Louisiana.

Master and Wardens of the Port of New Orleans, appellees, vs. ship M. Howes, Capt. Pettin and owners, appellants....Appeal from the Fourth Justice of the Peace of New Orleans.

In this cause, the Court this day delivered their opinion in writing, in the words and figures following:

This appeal is taken by the defendants from a judgment rendered against them for the sum of forty-five dollars, in the Court of the Fourth Justice of the Peace of New Orleans. The plaintiffs filed in the court below an account against the ship, her captain, and owners, on which the suit was brought. The first item of this account is for fees for services rendered as surveyors of the ship, whilst in a damaged condition—$35. The second is, for ordering, directing, and attending the sale of damaged copper, hawser and rope, taken from the ship, at public auction, according to law—$10.

The appeal is taken under the 63d article of the constitution, which gives the right of appeal to this court, without reference to the amount in dispute, in all cases in which the constitutionality or legality of any tax, toll, or impost of any kind or nature whatsoever, shall be in contestation.

The question first to be determined, is as to the right of the parties defendant to appeal.

The offices of harbor master and portwardens of the port of New Orleans, were organized by the act of March 31, 1805. By an act of the 8th of March, 1841, the first section of that act, and all other acts providing for the office of harbor master, were repealed, so far as they related to the creation of said office, but the rest of the original act of 1805 remained in force. Under the 11th section of that act, the plaintiffs' claim against the defendants is asserted. The section provides that the said master and wardens, or any of them, shall, if called upon by the person commanding any ship or vessel arriving from sea, inspect the manner in which the hatches of such ship or vessel were secured, previous to the opening thereof, for the purpose of discharge, and shall be present at the opening of the same, and shall, upon every such survey, certify under his hand, how the said hatches appeared to him, for which certificate he shall be entitled to two dollars, and for every duplicate thereof to one dollar, and the master and wardens, or any two of them, shall be surveyors of damaged goods brought into the port of New Orleans in any ship or vessel, and with the assistance of one or more skilful carpenters, shall be surveyors of any damaged vessel, and any vessel deemed unfit to proceed to sea, and they shall, upon every such survey certify under their hands, how the vessel so surveyed appeared to them, and shall cause entries to be made in a book to be kept for that purpose in their office, and for such certificate and entry they shall be entitled to two dollars, and for every duplicate thereof to one dollar, and the said wardens shall severally be entitled for their services, as surveyors of damaged goods or vessels, at the rate of two dollars and fifty cents per day; and further, it shall solely belong to the said master and wardens, or any two of them, to order and direct the sale of damaged goods, by public auction, giving notice of such public sale at least two days before, in French and English, in two newspapers published in this city, and at least two of said wardens shall be present at such public sale, and shall certify to the truth of the account of sales of the auctioneer, by whom such damaged goods shall be sold, and for such attendance and certificate shall be entitled to the sum of ten dollars.

This statute, which was passed by the legislative council of the former Territory of Orleans, like all laws emanating from that body, bears the stamp of its origin. The language is plain, simple, and appropriate. It provided for the police of the port, and for the appointment of harbor master, port wardens and pilots, assigning to them such duties as were properly to be exercised under the local territorial authority. It received the sanction of the Congress of the United States, and must be considered as having the authority of a law of the United States.

The section which we have quoted is one sentence. The sense appears to be continuous and uninterrupted, and qualified throughout by the proviso at the beginning. The said master and wardens, or any one of them, shall, if called upon by the person commanding any ship or vessel arriving from sea, inspect, etc., be surveyors, etc., certify, etc.; and further, it shall solely belong to said master and wardens, or any two of them, to order and direct the sale of damaged goods, by public auction. We take this to mean the sole right to order and direct the sale of damaged goods, by public auction, in the case provided in the section, that is, when called upon by the person commanding any such ship or vessel arriving from sea. This construction gives us a wise law, one strictly constitutional, and necessary, in a seaport, for the protection and guide of masters of ships, who are called upon, in cases of accident or disaster, to exercise great discretionary power as to the property confided to their care. Abbott on Shipping, 365, 367; Cases in notes.

The construction that would isolate this provision from its controlling clause, would give a power to this class of officers over the property accidentally and from misfortune placed within their reach—sent to our shores under the safeguard of the Constitution, which we know, from the caution and sage legislation of the late Council of the Territory, never would have been conferred knowingly by that body, or have received the sanction of the General Government. To such a construction we cannot for a moment submit.

The statute presents solely a matter of contract; neither a tax, a toll, nor any impost of any kind or nature whatsoever, purposes to be imposed or is in contestation between the parties. The amount in dispute not exceeding three hundred dollars, this Court has no jurisdiction of the case.

It is therefore ordered, adjudged and decreed that the appeal taken in this case be dismissed with costs.

Supreme Court Decisions.

Dorsey vs. *His Creditors*.... Judgment obtained after the surrender of the debtor, and recorded, cannot operate on any property owned by him prior to the insolvency and surrender. The syndic has a right to discharge and cancel such. Judgment affirmed.

Jure vs. *Balletin*.... Where property, especially mortgaged, is seized by subsequent creditors, it can only be sold for a sum over and above the prior especial mortgage. In this case the slave was mortgaged for $2000, and sold for less than $400. The adjudication set aside. Even if the mortgage creditor had agreed to the sale and to look to the price, there is no proof that the debtor had consented. A seizure is not released *ipso facto* by the fact that the bids do not reach prior incumbrances. The debtor must seek relief by a rule. Judgment reversed.

Dennery vs. *Bisa*....Judgment affirmed. It is a case turning on facts, and involving no principle of law.

Stowy vs. *Rind*....Appeal dismissed.

Doreille, Agent, vs. *Amat*.... The suit is for three months' rent and cancellation of lease. The defence was a violation of lease, which consisted in the demolition of the party wall by the adjoining proprietor. This was a temporary inconvenience, which entitled the lessee to a reduction of the rent for the time, but did not authorize an abandonment of the premises. Judgment reversed, and a reduction made for the inconvenience.

Lombard vs. *Jacobs*....Affirmed.

Simms & Co. vs. *Zanders*....Suit against defendant as endorser of two notes. One was dated February 8, 1849, and was due on June 11th, but was not protested till June 12th, and consequently judgment upon it in favor of defendant. Notice on the other note was given to the endorser through the Postoffice, though he resided here. Court held there was sufficient proof of diligence by notary, and that notice through the office was sufficient. Judgment affirmed.

Jetter vs. *Deslandes, et al*.... Plaintiff, a married woman, recovered two slaves from defendant, who had purchased them at a sale made under an execution against plaintiff's husband. Defendant appealed. It appears that plaintiff was married in Virginia, and that at the time of the marriage the husband made a conveyance of the slaves in trust for the wife, who has always been in possession. Held, that such conveyance is good at common law, and the wife protected in her possession. Judgment affirmed.

Goodman, et al, vs. Allen, et al—Lexington Insurance Co. vs. Allen, et al.... A security on attachment, or other bonds, can only be reached by rule, after *fi. fa.* against the principals has been returned *nulla bona*. No such evidence in this case. Judgment reversed, and in favor of security.

Frederick vs. *Brulard*.... A conflict of boundary. The defendant attempted to show that he had held beyond his line for more than thirty years. The Court did not think the evidence conclusive. Judgment affirmed, and case remanded to establish the boundary. Costs of appeal to be borne by plaintiff.

Board of Health.

At a meeting of the Board of Health on the 17th inst., the following Report was presented by Dr. Barton, chairman of a committee appointed for the purpose at a previous meeting, unanimously concurred in by the Board, and ordered that copies be sent to the General Council, to each of the Municipal Councils, and Lafayette, and that it be published, with the accompanying documents:

"The committee to whom was referred the proposition from this Board to the Administrators of the Charity Hospital, in relation to "the equitable portion of the tax on immigrants for the support of a house for their reception, on the opposite side of the river," have, in the performance of that duty, conferred with a committee of the Administrators of that institution. The joint committee, in the exercise of their discretion, deemed it best, as a preliminary, to receive such propositions as the proprietors of the land were disposed to make—to report to their respective Boards, and if the purchase of the land meet the approbation of these constituents, (the Councils of the cities of New Orleans and Lafayette,) an equitable partition might hereafter be determined on. But then it would require legislative enactment, as, by the terms of the act of April, 1848, the administrators are precluded from using any funds appropriated to the support of the Charity Hospital, out of the walls of the building.

We accordingly herewith transmit the proposition of Mr Thayer, marked A, and earnestly recommend it to your most serious consideration.

The propriety, nay, necessity, of providing some suitable place for the reception of sick immigrants, out of the precincts of the city, is daily becoming more apparent, by every consideration of humanity as well as policy—of humanity, because you would not permit them to die in your streets, and you really have no place for them; the wards of the Charity Hospital have too many demands upon them now, and are often too crowded for the safe and comfortable accommodation of those claiming its beneficence; and of policy—the introduction of disease into your city will add impurity to the atmosphere, and in many cases pecuniate it to our own citizens; the addition to our mortality injures the reputation of the city; and it is the general interest of the country to give fair encouragement to immigration from abroad.

The committee deem the proposition of Mr. Thayer, one of the highest importance to the city—not only for present wants, but for prospective purposes, which we cannot overlook; not city can set aside the demands of poverty as well as sickness, and some provision has to be made for their accommodation: humanity and interest coincide in the provision of such an establishment out of the limits of the city, where with every convenience for the sick, the destitute may be enabled to support himself, and rid the streets of what is becoming painful to behold and abhorrent to our feelings. The land offered we have examined with great care, and find it as high, dry, and delightful, any in this neighborhood, having no superior in its capacity for improvement and adaptation for all the purposes required by this great city—free from all apprehension of inundation; indeed no lever being required to exempt it from our highest freshets—fanned by almost perpetual breezes, surrounded on most sides by fertile cultivated fields, with easiest access from a point where the shipping stops in reaching the city—exempt at all seasons from yellow fever, and such diseases as are incident either to the habits or filth of an overcrowded city—furnishing a position for the extraordinarian and convalescent from your over-crowded charitable institutions, where the bed so long occupied by them is still more imperatively demanded by the acute cases—for the decrepit poor that every humane community is bound to make some provision for—as a house of industry for the destitute who are willing, or who will be required to work for their maintenance—for the lazy loiterer and incipient thief who new throng our streets, who can there be furnished the opportunity of earning the livelihood they now derive from insolence on the charitable or depredation on the unwary. In fine, there is no position which your committee could select that combines so many advantages.

Another position has been suggested, which we shall dismiss with a very few words—the Lunzeberg Hospital. It is an old building—it is in or nearly surrounded by the swamps—it requires for its use, to land passengers in, and pass through a portion of the city to reach it—being in the city, its mortality constitutes a portion of the city mortality—and the only advantage it has, is, that it is now ready for the reception of the sick—but sick only.

It has been a primary principle with your committee, from which we trust this Board will never depart—that no sick must be permitted to enter the city, that can be as well taken care of out of it. This applies particularly to the Hospital under consideration, and to subject our citizens to the risk of contagion or infection from small pox, scarlatina, typhus fever, etc., etc., from their passage through the city, is not to be entertained for a moment, much less recommended by the Board of Health, particularly when is considered the great inconvenience of putting them ashore at the point most suitable, and selected by the authorities for the inspection of vessels, and where all vessels are compelled to stop; and, as we are informed that a building could be erected in thirty days, having all necessary conveniences for the accommodation of those now such a burthen on the Charity Hospital, it is perfectly conclusive in the estimation your Committee would fail in the duty of this Board and of the interest of the community they are intended to represent. These considerations are entirely independent of the important fact that the place is a mere Hospital, having no room for all those other objects becoming every day so indispensable to the city—besides the glaring incompatibility, if not absurdity, of receiving immigrants from high, dry and healthy regions, to a Hospital on the margin of a swamp for their recovery! and the probable price would be nearly the same as for the stay some of a dry and healthy position, with all its other advantages.

The evils under which we labor, arising from foreign immigration, and the large prospective increase, from the advantages our happy country presents to the overcrowded and oppressed of other lands, require the earnest reflection, nay demand the unpaid action of the city authorities to apply a timely and efficient remedy. In our heedless manner of passing over the present, and proditvily to forget the past, both of which are inseparable in a wise provision for the future, we gather not the facts which guide other and wiser communities in this prudent foresight—and of course incur the penalties for our neglect or ignorance. In view of them, of the future, against which this committee deems it a sacred duty to warn the Board, we present pen, and desire it to be made a part of this Report, the annexed communication, taken from a Boston paper, giving, from the high authority of Mr. Shattuck, the evils our sister city is enduring, and the large expense she is subjected to from this very source.

In truth, we cannot evade this subject—the sick poor must, not come into the city, the decrepit must be provided for, the sick must be swept of the pauper, and he must mainly support himself, and we must not hesitate at a title when the evil is increasing in magnitude every day, and the community will have to pay ten times as much, through indirect and most inefficient means, for temporary relief. The property (sixty acres) can be bought for $200,000—$10,000 down, or cash to 1, and the balance in four years; and it would be a poor compliment to the good feeling as well as good sense of this community, to suppose that as much more could not be raised by private subscription, to erect the necessary buildings. Half of the tax on foreign immigrants, for which they would then have the strongest claim, would fully support the establishment, and the public relieved of a burden that threatens to become very onerous and distressing.

In view of the great evils to which we are subjected, and the same to be justly apprehended from the sick of foreign immigration, it will become the duty of this Board, from which we know it will not shrink, and we are sure we shall have the hearty concurrence of our worthy Collector, to see that there be the most rigorous enforcement of the Alien Passenger Law—to prevent the emptying of the pauper, houses of correction and criminal establishments of the worst out countries of Europe upon us. All which is respectfully submitted.

E. H. BARTON,
WM. F. HORT.

Proposals for sale of land at Algiers, say 60 acres extending from the woods towards the river, bordering on Canal Valverde, will become instantly known, so that the interest will not have the slightest chance of escape on shore; but I very much doubt if they will elude the vigilance of the cruisers, or be able to approach the land at all.

Let it be as it may, and that Lopez and his party do effect a landing, they will most assuredly be all captured, and the Captain General has expressed his determination to make a most severe example. The Saranac left this on the 3d instant, and the French steamer of war Mogador this morning, but as both have taken Spanish pilots from this place with them, it is presumed that they have merely gone on a cruise along the coast. Gen. Aymerich left here for Puerto Principe last week, that city being considered the hot bed of annexationists, and it has accordingly been garrisoned by an army of 7,000 men.

The Captain General, giving full credence to the information he has received, the substance of which I have given you above, has made his dispositions and is quite prepared to resist any attack whatever.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL AND THE STEAMSHIP UNION.—The land mail that was dispatched on the 1st of April from New Orleans, reached us on Thursday evening, and was delivered yesterday morning. The letters of same date, sent by the steamship Union, were delivered on Tuesday morning—a difference only of four days. [N. Y. Jour. Com.

CONNECTICUT.—The party complection of the Connecticut Legislature is now definitely settled. The Senate consists of 12 whigs and 9 democrats. The House 112 whigs and 112 democrats—giving a whig majority of three on joint ballot.

Arrivals at Principal Hotels....April 23.

SANKS ARCADE....H Kirkpatrick, Ky; D A West, Tenn; Col Long, Ga; E Harris, Ga; J P Ward, La; Thos Hollins, La; T Warlow, Ga; M Bell, M O; G B West, N C; R P Evans, Miss; W P Green, Miss; J M Sathelen, Miss; C Lewis, La; J H Kirpatrick, Miss; Thos A Kenny, Ark; A Jarvis, Ala; C Spaulding, Ark; R H Cuny, Ark; W D Spann, La; J Jordan, Miss; J J Mitchell, N O; Thos Warlow, Ga; C W Jarrett, Ga; T Garnett, La.

WESTERN VERANDA....Calvin Myers and lady, Miss; J M Pace, Ms; E C Kent, G B Kent, Ky; J Bailey, Ala; P Mayson, do; Bennett Barber, Va; David Smith, do; H Jones, Pa; C T Jones, Ms.

LOUISIANA....Manuel Gaudara, Havana; John Masterson, Ky; John D Hunt, N Y; W H Holmes, W D Conkling, Ill; S F Adams, St Louis; John D Wood, La; James S Rucker, Pittsburg.

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CARRIAGES and HARNESS of every description always on hand. For sale low for cash or approved paper.
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Springs, Axles, Lamps, Hands, Cloths, Leather Lace and Varnish. [apl23 6m]3t W] E. W. HALE & LUM.

MADAME YORK—This celebrated Philosopher, Astrologist and Physiognomist, and owner of the Egyptian Oracles of Fate, respectfully informs the ladies and gentlemen of New Orleans that she will remain in the city for a short time, and may be consulted in any of the above sciences at her office, No. 26 Gravier street, between St. Peter and St. Paul streets.
☞ Madame York, if desired, will give Phrenological Charts, with admeasurements of the head, temperament, etc. Consultation $1. apl21 1m

DATES—25 frais Fresh, just landed, for sale by
apl22 A. F. COCHRAN, 27 Tchoupitoulas st.

Married:

On Tuesday evening, the 22d inst., by the Rev. Mr. Ferguson, Mr. A. W. MACREY to Miss JENNIE E. THOMAS, all of this city.

On Wednesday morning, April 23, in Christ Church, New Orleans, by the Right Rev. Bishop Polk, the Rev. A. D. McCoy, Rector of St. James Church, in the Parish of Rapides, and Miss ELIZABETH CAVE, daughter of the late Mr. S. Cave, of New York.

Yesterday, the 28th inst., by the Rev. Theodore Clapp, Mr. ROBERT COMPTON, to Miss ROACHE, both of this city.

New Era R. A. Chapter No. 2.
☞ A called meeting of this Chapter will take place THIS EVENING, Thursday, the 24th inst., at 7 o'clock, at the Masonic Hall....All members are requested to be punctual in attendance....By order of the M. E. H. P.
CHAS. W. H. RONDEAU, Secretary.
apl24

I. O. O. F.
☞ HOWARD LODGE NO. 13.—A Regular Meeting of this Lodge will be held THIS EVENING, Thursday, at the Grand Lodge Hall, at half-past 7 o'clock....Punctual attendance is requested....By order of the N. G.
F. M'CARTHY, Secretary.
apl24

Philadelphia Hose Co. No. 14.
☞ The officers and members of this Company will please attend the regular monthly meeting, to be held at the Engine-house, on SATURDAY EVENING, at 7 o'clock....Every member is requested to be present, as business of importance will be laid before the meeting.
By order, E. MOTT, Secretary.
apl24

Washington Artillery, Attention!
☞ You are hereby ordered to attend the regular weekly Drill of the Company, THIS (Thursday) Evening, at half-past 7 o'clock, precisely.....By order of the Captain. D. W. C. CAMPBELL, Orderly Sergeant.

Washington Artillery, Attention!
☞ Pursuant to orders from the Headquarters of Brig. General R. L. TRAY, Commanding 1st Brigade, 1st Division, Louisiana Militia. The Company will parade in full Summer Uniform (as Infantry) at the Arsenal, in Girod street, on MONDAY next, the 28th inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for Inspection and Drill, on Lafayette Square.
Pursuant to orders, in accordance with an act of the Legislature, making appropriations for the support of the Company, parade also on THURSDAY EVENING, the 1st of May next, at 8 o'clock, for Inspection and Review, on Circus Square....By order of the Captain. D. W. C. CAMPBELL, Orderly Sergeant.
apl24

Important Letter.
NATCHEZ, April 16, 1851.
☞ Dr. SHERMAN—*Dear Sir*: The bearer, Mr. James Meeker, is badly ruptured, and no Truss but yours, in my opinion, will afford him relief. For the last year, he has tried several kinds of Trusses, without receiving any benefit.
Several months ago, I advised him to make a trip to New Orleans, to have you fit him with a Truss, but, being full of business, he deferred it.
Mr. James, whose case was nearly as bad, is deriving signal benefit from your Truss and Rupture Wash, both of which I deem invaluable to the afflicted. I remain, yours, &c.
apl24 ulp & 1W JAMES D. McDOWELL, M. D.

DOLBEAR'S Writing & Book-keeping Academy,
56 CANAL STREET.... Established in 1832. ☞ NEW CLASSES begin this week. LADIES are taught an elegant and fashionable style of writing in a few easy lessons. They can receive private sessions, if preferred.
☞ Children's Class from 4 to 6. Classes for Gentlemen so as to suit other engagements. Forward Pupils attend without charge.
☞ DOLBEAR'S Superior GOLD PENS for sale.
apl24 2t 20p' HUFUS DOLBEAR, 56 Canal street.

GRAND PRIZE CONCERT.
☞ In consequence of the sudden and severe indisposition of Mr. WYNEN, the Grand Prize Concert to be given this evening, at the Lyceum Hall, is unavoidably POSTPONED.
Public notice will be given of the date, when the Concert will take place. apl23

L. S. BURRIDGE, M. D., Dentist,
(from New York.)
☞ I have made arrangements with my uncle, Dr. L. S. FARMLY, to continue his Dental Practice, and take this mode to solicit the patronage of his friends and former patrons, and to respectfully offer my services to the public, in the various branches of Dental Science. L. S. B.
Family Row, Lafayette Square. apl11 2tp

To the Medical Profession:
☞ The NATIONAL MEDICAL ASSOCIATION will meet in Charleston, South Carolina, on the first TUESDAY in May, 1851.
A. BESTEN,
☞ City papers will please copy. apl1

CRESCENT FOUNT DIVISION No. 4, S. of T.—Officers for the present term:

N B Sherry	W P R Polan	T	
E W Perry, Jr	W A	A Anderson	A C
A Wang	W	J Ferguson	F S
C Greenhill	A R	H A Baggerly	R S
J Moore	F S	E Booth	O S
		J B Tomlinson, P W P.	

Visiting Committee.
Sunday—N B Sherry, 52 Gravier street
Monday—E W Perry, Jr, 57 Magazine street
Tuesday—R S Polan, 18 Camp street
Wednesday—Jacob Cohen, Gravier street
Thursday—W B Kenny, 77 Magazine street
Friday—Thos Hamilton, 35 Gravier street
Saturday—Wm Watson, Constance street
AUGUSTUS WANG, R S

FRIDAY, April 25.
FIRST GRAND CONCERT
OF
M'lle TERESA PARODI,
Prima Donna Assoluta, from Her Majesty's Theatre, London,
On FRIDAY EVENING, April 25, 1851,
At the LYCEUM HALL,
☞ Assisted by M'lle AMALIA PATTI,
MAURICE STRAKOSCH,
Signor AVIGNONE,
MISKA HAUSER, the eminent Violinist.
A SELECT ORCHESTRA.
Musical Director and Conductor.....MAURICE STRAKOSCH

M'lle TERESA PARODI
will sing the following celebrated and brilliant pieces:
I. Grand Aria—"CASTA DIVA." } Allegro—"AH, BELLO." } .....Norma
II. The celebrated Aria and Recitative—
"DI TANTI PALPITI,".....from Tancredi
III. The favorite Andante and Cabaletta from M. Strakosch's Opera, "Giovanna di Napoli."
IV. The admired Duetto (with M'lle Amalia Patti) from.....Norma

PROGRAMME—Part First.
1—Grand Overture for full Orchestra.
2—Romanza.....from.....Zimmi
Sig. AVIGNONE.
3—Grand Aria, "Casta Diva,".....from.....Norma
M'lle TERESA PARODI.
4—Fantasie Dramatique...for the Violin.....Louis di Lommermoor
MISKA HAUSER.
5—Romanza.....from "Robert Devereux," by Donizetti
M'lle AMALIA PATTI.
6—Grand Aria, from Maurice Strakosch's new Opera of "Giovanna di Napoli."
M'lle TERESA PARODI.

Part Second.
7—Grand Overture for full Orchestra.
8—The celebrated Recitative and Aria, from Rossini's Opera.....Tancredi
M'lle TERESA PARODI.
9—Grand Fantasia de Concert, on Aria, from La Fille du Regiment
MAURICE STRAKOSCH.
10—The favorite Drinking Song.....from.....Lucrezia Borgia
M'lle AMALIA PATTI.
11—"The Bird on the Tree," A Song for Children.
MISKA HAUSER.
12—The famous Duetto, "Deh, con te,".....from.....Norma
Norma.....M'lle TERESA PARODI
Adalgisa.....M'lle AMALIA PATTI

☞ The number of Concerts to be given in New Orleans by M'lle Parodi being very limited, no piece contained in this Programme can possibly be repeated.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
It has been determined upon to have all the Seats NUMBERED, which may be secured in advance.
A Diagram of the Hall has been prepared, and is deposited at the Music Stores of Mr. Mayo, No. 5 Camp street, and Messrs. Tyler & Hewitt, where seats may be secured.
☞ TICKETS may be had at the door of the Hall on the evening of the Concert. The price of Seats will invariably be
Three Dollars Each.
☞ The Red Ticket must be left at the door, the White Ticket, bearing the number of the seat, is to be shown to the Usher, and should be retained by the holder.
☞ No Checks will be issued, and the Tickets are only good for the Concert for which they are issued.
☞ The Superintendent of the Ticket Department stands pledged not to issue more Tickets than the hall can conveniently hold.
☞ A sufficient number of Ushers (wearing white Rosettes) will be in attendance, whose duty it will be to see that every person is comfortably seated.
☞ Due notice will be given of the Second Concert.
Doors open at half-past 6 o'clock; to commence at 8, precisely.
apl22
☞ NO POSTPONEMENT, on any account whatever.

☞ Go and Look in LEIGHTON'S Window,
FOR
A Good Shirt at $1 50.
Suitable for any Gentleman's wear, of faithful manufacture, and as good in appearance as a $2 50 Shirt.
Also, inquire the prices of *SUMMER UNDER CLOTHING* and *GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS* in general, at
LEIGHTON'S
First Premium Shirt and Gentleman's Furnishing Store,
No. 5 ROYAL STREET.
Manufactory, No. 10 Park Place, N. Y. apl24 6t 2tp

E. WOOD & CO., Ship Chandlers and Grocers, on the Levee, opposite Post 21, Second Municipality, and 5 Red Stores, Third Municipality, have received a large assortment of *Goods*, which they will sell at reasonable prices. n18 6m

SIMON ROURKE vs. *A. F. VASS*....No. 11,702.
BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the Hon. J. L. Winter, Second Justice of the Peace in and for the Parish of Orleans, I will sell by public auction, on THURSDAY, the 8th day of May, 1851, at 12 o'clock M., opposite my warehouse on St. Charles street, near the corner of Poydras street—
1 HORSE, HARNESS and DRAY, numbered 4398, having no license for this year
1 MULE, HARNESS and DRAY, numbered 2594, having a license for this year; seized in the above entitled cause....Terms of sale cash.
apl24 M. M. THOMAS, Constable.

SIMON ROURKE vs. *A. F. VASS*....No. 11,702.
EN vertu d'un writ de fieri facias à moi addressée par le Hon. J. L. Winter, Second Juge de Paix dans et pour la Paroisse d'Orleans, j'exposerai en vente public, JEUDI, le 8 Mai 1851, a midi vis-a-vis mon magasin de objet sur la rue St. Charles près de l'encoignure de la rue Poydras:
Un CHEVAL avec un DRAY, No. 4398, et les HARNAIS, sans licence pour cette année.
Un MULET avec HARNAIS, et un DRAY, No. 2594, ayant une licence pour cette année. Le tout saisis dans l'affaire ci-dessus.
Conditions de la vente comptant.
apl24 M. M. THOMAS, Constable.

JAMES H. McLORINE vs. *EDWARD BURNS*....No. 4284.
BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the Hon. J. L. Winter, Second Justice of the Peace in and for the Parish of Orleans, I will sell by public auction, on THURSDAY, the 8th day of May, 1851, at 12 o'clock M., at my warehouse, corner of St. Charles and Poydras streets:
A SILVER WATCH, (Patent Lever, English,) seized in the above entitled cause....Terms of sale cash.
M. M. THOMAS, Constable.

FRESH GOSHEN BUTTER—30 kegs fresh Goshen Butter, just received per steamship Union, and for sale by [apl21] WM. J. DEWEY, 88 Gravier st.

RICE—150 tierces prime Carolina, cargo schooner Merchant, for sale by
apl24 E. J. HART & CO. 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

STEAMBOAT DEPARTURES.

April,	Steamer,	Captain.	Hour.	Destination.
Thurs, 24,	MARY FOLEY,	Dalferas,	9 o'clock	Louisville
" "	FLORIDA,	Gibertson,	4 o'clock	Mobile
" "	HECLA,	Kay,	4 o'clock