The Daily [redacted] Crescent.

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The Daily Crescent

OFFICIAL JOURNAL
Of the Council of the Second Municipality.

Published Every Day—(Sunday Excepted)—
BY J. H. HADDOX.
OFFICE.....No. 93 St. Charles-street.

From the Baltimore Sun.

History of the Christiana Tragedy.

Messrs. Editors—Having seen various and contradictory reports concerning the tragic fate of my father, and the attendant circumstances, I have thought it best to perform the painful task of giving you some facts, in reference thereto, which may be relied upon:

Near three years ago, four negroes, between the ages of nineteen and twenty-two, fled from my father's, in Baltimore county, sixteen miles from the city, into Pennsylvania. These negroes were to be free at the age of twenty-eight, and this fact they knew. It had come to the knowledge of my father that they had sold wheat, stolen from him, to a free negro. A warrant was got out for the arrest of the free negro, which, coming to the ears of his accomplices, they resolved (the more easily) to make good their escape. This was in November. During the winter it was reported that these men were suffering for food. A colored man was sent to find them, and assure them that if they would come home and behave themselves, nothing would be said to them about their theft. They were found, but did not return.

After having carefully provided the necessary vouchers and papers, attended by a deputy marshal and two constables from Philadelphia, my father, his son, (Dickinson,) his nephew, (Dr. Thos. T. G. Pearce,) Joshua Gorsuch, Nathan Nelson and Nicholas Hinchins, set out the first of last week for the scene of intended arrest. The plan was to arrest the fugitives on Wednesday morning, but this was frustrated by the too-appearance of the deputy marshal, who had the authority and the papers. Both the Philadelphia constables assumed to be city, with the understanding that they were to come back at night with new warrants—one of them having been deputed to act as marshal. The delinquent marshal made his appearance on Wednesday morning about nine o'clock, urging as an excuse for his failure that he had been followed by a negro, whom he knew to be a spy. In endeavoring to elude his pursuit and prevent the discovery of his posse by rapid driving, he broke his wagon. It was then agreed that they would attempt the arrest on Thursday morning, strengthened by the constables, whom they expected to return on Wednesday night—but these did not come.

Deputy Marshal Henry H. Kline, and the five gentlemen in company with my father, reached the house where two of the runaways were supposed to live, just about morning dawn. This house stands near the head of the Great Valley, in Lancaster county, about two miles from the village of Christiana. The valley here is about three-quarters of a mile broad; quite trough-like in shape, and bordered with wood. Across the valley runs a narrow, rough lane. About 150 yards from the southern border of the valley, and one hundred yards from the lane that crosses it, stands the house of the fugitives, connected with the large lane by a short lane of twelve feet wide. At this party, at this early hour, were proceeding along the lane that crosses the valley, and near the house, one of the negroes, who was recognized as Nelson, came to the mouth of the short lane, and, upon seeing these men, ran towards the house, all the party in full chase. The negro barely made his escape. One man was stationed at each corner of the house to guard the windows. The house is two stories in height, and the negroes were all up stairs.

The Marshal and my father entered the house. Mr. Kline asked for the owner of the house; told them he was a United States Marshal, and that he came for the purpose of arresting Mr. Gorsuch's slaves, Nelson and Joe. He then read to them the warrants, and while doing this he heard them loading their guns up stairs. The Marshal and my father started both together to go up stairs, the latter having first called to Nelson that he saw him, and told him that if he would come down peaceably and go home with him, he would treat him as kindly as before he ran away. Resistance, he said, would do no good, for he came with the proper officer and authority, and he would not leave the premises without his property. While they were on the steps and intending to proceed, one of the negroes struck at them with a staff shod with sharp iron. My father then turned and went out the door. Just as he got out a gun was fired at his head from one of the windows, but the aim was too high. The Marshal coming out just behind him, fired his pistol in the window. Again they went in, and starting to go up the steps, an axe was thrown down at them, which, however, passed harmlessly by them. In this way a little skirmishing was kept up between the negroes at the windows and the young men outside, and between those at the head of the steps and the two men in the house.

During this period the warrants were read three times, the law was explained, they were advised and entreated to give up the two slaves, and assured that the arrests would be made even if blood must be shed. A missile had been thrown out of the window and had wounded Pearce in the head; he had attempted to shoot, but the cap only exploded. At last they gave the negroes a definite time to decide; the watch was held, but before the time expired a white man rode up to the bars in the lane. His presence inspired the blacks; they immediately raised a shout, and became confirmed in their opposition. When the Marshal saw the man at the bars, he went to him and called upon him in the name of the United States, to assist in arresting the fugitives, showing his warrant, reading his authority, and telling him the inevitable consequence of refusal. Another white man was also present during this conversation. The reply was that he might act as he saw fit, and that they had better go home, for they could make no arrests there, or blood would be spilt.

Before, during, and after the conversation with this man at the bars, negroes were arriving from every quarter, some on horseback and others on foot, armed with guns, pistols, clubs, corn-cutters, etc. They seemed to be scattered all around upon the first of their arrival, but most of them were gathered in knots near the place where the white man on horseback and the Marshal were talking, engaged in loading their guns. At the close of the conference, the Marshal called to his party to retire, saying that he would not press the arrest further, and that he would hold this man responsible for the property. Then the Marshal and two of the young men left. My father was then near the house, his son, Pearce, and Joshua Gorsuch not far from him, still guarding the house to keep the slaves from escaping. Just as the Marshal and the two young men left, the Quaker on the horse said something to the negroes that had assembled near him, when they set up a most hideous yell and rushed towards the house, the negroes in the house at the same time rushing out, and whooping like savages, met the advancing gang around my father. There were four men, all armed with pistols, it is true, opposed to about one hundred infuriated, blood-thirsty, howling demons. As soon as these two gangs met in the narrow lane, the attack was made upon the diminished band by a negro from behind striking my father on the head, which caused him to fall forward on his knees, when he was shot several times and cut over the head with corn-cutters.

When the young men near him saw him fall, Dickinson and Joshua ran to him and discharged their pistols into the crowd that murdering him. Pearce having been cut off from them by the negroes who advanced from the bars. As Dickinson was shooting immediately over his father, his revolver was knocked out of his hand by a club striking him upon the arm, near the wrist. Then a negro shot him in the right side and arm, lodging more than seventy large shot in him. The negroes were whooping and yelling with savage glee over their victim, and the son, nephew and cousin started, to save their lives. They all escaped from this narrow lane, the scene of the awful conflict, into the longer lane that extends across the valley and the woods on either side. Dickinson, staggering under the stunning effects of his wounds, blood gushing from his mouth and streaming from his arm and side, took the southern end of the lane, and, in a distance of a hundred yards, reached the edge of the wood, falling down by a large stump, exhausted. Some of the fiends followed and would have most cruelly murdered him, but an old negro, who had been in the affray, threw himself over his body and called upon them for God sake to assist him, for he would soon die any how!

Dr. Pearce and Joshua Gorsuch took the other end of the lane, leading to the woods on the other side of the valley, which were more than half a mile distant. Pearce kept the lane, and after him rushed the whole band of negroes, shouting and shooting every jump, a distance of three hundred yards. In his flight he overtook the Quaker on the horse, and strove to keep him between himself and his pursuers, to which course he ascribes the salvation of his life. At the distance of half a mile from the negroes' house, he reached a dwelling, and hoisting in, asked two ladies, who were there the only persons whom he saw in the house, to protect him. They answered fearfully enough, as might come and find him there, and kill them for concealing him. He told them he would not expose them to danger then, and turned to go out, when they consented to conceal him. Soon his infuriated pursuers came to the house and asked if he was not there. They were told that some one had gone past, and they kept on to the woods, which they searched and guarded until late at night, to find and to butcher their desired victim.

Joshua Gorsuch, who had received a violent blow on his head when by my father, was rather later in starting, and ran obliquely from the house to the lane, reaching it in advance of Pearce. Him they overtook and beat over the head with clubs until it was supposed they had killed him; but he got up and went up the lane as far as he could. One negro, who had chased Pearce farther than the rest, as he was returning, struck him (Gorsuch) over the head with a club. At last he reached the woods, completely crazed by the blows he had received. There he was found by the Marshal and taken to a place of safety.

Dickinson did not lie long before some gentlemen came and carefully removed him to Mr. Levi Pownall's, where he now lies, and where I now write. Every attention that kindness can suggest and ability execute is bestowed upon him. At first it was thought he could not live until night; but, through the care of his physician, and the blessings of God, he has been gradually mending ever since, and now we have strong hopes of his recovery. Dr. Pearce was conducted to the house where Dickinson is, about four or five o'clock the same afternoon. Joshua escaped that evening to York, where his friends took good care of him. He is now out of danger, and doing well.

It may be gratifying to some to know that the proceedings now in progress will bring to light the secret of this bloody affair. A negro of Philadelphia—the same that followed the Marshal on the first night—found out by some means, *fair or foul*, the names of the negroes to be taken, and other circumstances connected with my father's plan, and gave intelligence to the neighborhood. The abolitionists and negroes together spread the news, and thus was brought together the most of the negroes for miles around. We have the man who incited the negroes to shoot, and fledged the Marshal. We have also quite a number of the actors in that awful scene, but not all of them. The law will now be fairly tested, I suppose.

I have written this by the advice of friends, and are glad the painful task is performed.

CHRISTIANA, Sept. 17, 1851. J. S. GORSUCH.

Further Foreign News by the Europa.

HALIFAX TELEGRAPH OFFICE.
Tuesday Morning, Sept. 16.

The Europa passed the steamship Africa on Saturday evening, going into Liverpool, and on the following Wednesday spoke the steamship Canada.

The London journals do not credit the report, which was brought by the Pacific, that Kossuth and his companions are to be detained beyond the 1st (15th) of the present month.

The accounts of the discovery of an immense gold field in Australia has afforded to the press abundant matter for comment. This field lies about 150 miles from Sydney, from the mountain range to an indefinite extent in the interior.

The country is described by a Mr. Hargraves as "one immense gold field."

For some days previous to the sailing of the Europa, the Manchester market exhibited a quiet feeling, the diminished animation having probably resulted from the increased caution with which the recent heavy failures have inspired, not only merchants, but also London and other bankers, who have become rather more cautious in discounting bills.

By the Board of Trade returns, published on Friday, it appears that the exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures for the month, and for the seven months ending August 5, 1851, show an increase, as compared with the same period in 1850, of £398,639 for the month, and £9,703,986 for the seven months.

At Paris, on the 31st August, 65 persons were arrested, charged with a conspiracy against the State. Among the number was an advocate named Maillard, formerly secretary to Ledru Rollin. Rollin is said to be implicated in the conspiracy.

The Paris correspondent of the London Post, under date of Wednesday, says that 17 arrests were made that day, of persons known to be concerned in a conspiracy against the State, and also known to have connection with the democratic refugees in London.

It is confidently asserted that the Prince de Joinville has officially declared his intention to compete for the Presidency.

Letters from Toulon state that the French Mediterranean squadron has received orders to proceed forthwith to the coast of Italy. The disturbed state of the Italian Peninsular, and especially Naples, is said to be the cause of this movement on the part of the French. Naples, and indeed the whole of Italy, is becoming daily more and more uneasy.

Austria.—Very great excitement has been created throughout Europe, by the promulgation of the two decrees by the Emperor of Austria, in which he declares that his ministers are henceforth to be responsible to no other political authority than the throne. The very forms of the constitutional government are abolished, and future decrees are about to be countersigned by the Emperor himself.

Advices from Vienna of the 31st ult., state that the attitude assumed by the people, caused by the edict of the Emperor abolishing the constitution, has inspired those in office with serious misgivings. Prince Metternich is expected at Vienna in the course of a few days.

Italy.—From Rome we learn that the city had been thrown into great excitement, on the 29th ult., in consequence of the chambers of one of the Secretaries of State being broken open and minutely searched by the police, who, it is presumed, would not have ventured upon such a proceeding without the special permission of the Pope himself.

On the 28th ult. an attempt was made to assassinate the Count Dilli, who is an assessor and director of the police. The stiletto struck his hip bone and made but a slight wound.

Belgium.—The Senate and Chamber of Deputies of Belgium were prorogued on the 3d inst.

The Bourse, at Amsterdam, on the 3d was firm.

A Great National Work.

THE GALLERY OF ILLUSTRIOUS AMERICANS.—Daguerreotype by Beady—Engraved by D'Avignon.—Edited by an Association of Literary Men. Illustrated by Portraits and Biographical Sketches of twenty-four Statesmen and Soldiers, who have become illustrious in the service of the country. Every portrait of the work will rest on the most careful attention, and nothing will be spared to render it a worthy and enduring monument to the great men of the Republic.

Mr. Beady has been years engaged, at great expense, in collecting Portraits for a National Gallery, and those which are being engraved for this work are believed to be superior to any that have ever been taken. In the accomplishment of this great object, he has experienced the liberal courtesy and encouragement lent by the leading men of the Nation. Mr. Beady's reputation has been too long established to need any recommendation. His Daguerreotypes are in the highest sense the works of art, glowing with the soul of the living consciousness.

The engravings of D'Avignon have been pronounced by Europeans of taste, to be equal and in some respects superior to those of the best artists in London and Paris, and every impression in the Gallery will be taken under his immediate supervision. The typography will be executed as carefully and in as superb style as the engravings themselves. The entire work will be in the finest imperial folio paper, 16 by 21 inches, made expressly for this purpose.

This work has nothing sectional in its scope; it will, therefore, be comprehensive in its spirit. The men of the Nation—only will be admitted, whose talents and public services have won for them an honorable fame throughout the nation. Each of the great movements of the Nation will be represented. Art and Literature are entwined in their spirit, and this Gallery is intended to be a worthy and enduring monument to the great men of the Republic, whose achievements and fame constitute the glory of the Nation. We trust that every love of art, and blood of our pioneer Union, will respond to our appeal for encouragement and aid in so noble, undeniable an undertaking, that its publication will repose an era in the progress of American art, and by planting the illustrious men of the Union together, consolidate it still more firmly.

As no work of this kind has appeared in America, and the prices they sustain in Europe would place it beyond the reach of most of our citizens, the publishers have reduced as much as larger subscriptions, by obtaining a very low price. They have, therefore, established the following

CONDITIONS OF SUBSCRIPTION AND SALE.

A few subscribers at the rate (each).....[illegible]
Five copies for the price, (each).....[illegible]
Ten " " " " .....[illegible]
Twenty " " " " .....[illegible]
Fifty " " " " .....[illegible]

All the numbers sold separately. For a single number one dollar; and a large quantity of any single number at the rates as above.

All orders for single numbers, or more, will be promptly filled on the receipt of the money. The work can be sent without danger of injury, by the Expresses, to any part of the country.

Any Bookseller, Postmaster, Librarian, or any other person, may obtain subscribers, and his orders will be filed when the amount is received.

Advertisements which concern the Fine Arts, in every department, will be admitted on the Cover, in the style of the European journals, on the following terms:

For one square, 12 lines, one time.....$1 00
For a square for one year.....10 00

A correspondent inducement for larger spaces.

Outside Advertisements of half a square, for the year, $ 50.

N. B.—All orders and business communications may be addressed (post paid) to BEADY, D'AVIGNON & CO., 363 Broadway, New York.

Subscription lists are opened at all the principal Book stores throughout the United States. [illegible]

HAVANA COFFEE—70 bags prime, for sale by A. B. GRIFFY & CO. 85 and 87 Old Levee.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post-office, New-Orleans, THURSDAY, September 25, 1851.

LADIES' LIST.

[illegible]

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

[illegible]

MRS. W. E. BROWN informs her friends and the public that she has opened and thoroughly renovated the WAVERLY HOUSE, No. 8 Carondelet-street, by Mechanics-hall, where she is now prepared to offer every accommodation to her patrons and the travelling Business, that price and attention can procure. New-Orleans, October 4, 1851. [illegible]

SMITH'S HOTEL, BAYOU SARA, La.

THIS fine Hotel has been in successful operation for the last four years under the direction of the proprietor, and is now open for the accommodation of the travelling public. The proprietor has contracted to the Hotel a large Livery Stable, with Carriages, Horses and Baggage, for the accommodation of persons wishing to visit the country. [illegible] THOS. B. SMITH.

AGENCY OF ARBOUIN, BARETT & CO. COGNAC.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agent for the old established house of "Arbouin, Barett & Co.," of Cognac, is ready to receive orders for their very superior COGNAC BRANDIES, upon the most liberal terms to be shipped in any quantity, or to any port that may be required. [illegible] R. WILLIAMS, 16 Chartres st.

CORN MILLS.—Strauss's superior French Burr COTTON PRESS SCREWS—Russell's superior Tanned Belting. J. W. ARTHUR & CO., [illegible]

PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD.

ON and after Monday, the 1st inst., the steamboat [illegible] will leave the foot of Canal-street, New Orleans, [illegible]

HAMBURG AND LAKE PONTCHARTRAIN.

PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD COMPANY.

[illegible]

New Orleans and Carrollton Railroad.

CARROLLTON LINE.—Omnibuses of Twelve Passengers each, [illegible]

NIGHT SCHOOL.—The night school will be opened [illegible]

PAINTING DONE WELL AND CHEAP.

French Language.

PROFESSOR A. DUCHIRON.—Private Lessons [illegible]

DRAWING AND PAINTING.

MRS. C. E. DA PONTE is prepared to give LESSONS in DRAWING and PAINTING in Water Colors. She may be seen at Mrs. Howe's, opposite Christ Church. [illegible]

TEACHER OF MUSIC.

To Shoe Dealers and COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

15,000 pairs Men's and Boys' RUSSETT BROGANS.
25,000 " " " " Kip, Calf and Seal " " BOOTS.
10,000 " Girls' fine Calf Seaml and Peg'd " " "
10,000 " Men's and Boys' MUD " " "
20,000 " Ladies', Misses' and Children's BOOTIES, BUSKINS AND SLIPPER TIES.

For sale on liberal terms, by DAVID TAYLOR & CO., (Successors to Taylor & Hayes.) [illegible]

NEW MUSIC STORE,
93 Camp street, three doors below Poydras.

THE public is respectfully invited to call and examine HANDSOME MUSIC and MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, [illegible]

Grand Pianos from Chickering, Hallet & Cummings, Boston; Gilbert & Co., Mont Blanc, T. Gilbert & Co., and the Pianos of Wm. Hall & Son, Conn. and Gilbert, Pianos from Hazel Hayes and Ford. Pianos from Hall & Son, Boston. [illegible]

The celebrated prize Pianos, from Wm. Hall & Son, Boston, [illegible]

Pianos from $100 to $400 extra.

Piano Covers, in rich carved oak, [illegible]

Also, a large assortment of Melodeons and Melodies. [illegible]

New style of Guitars, of rich and varied patterns, none of Tracy's make. [illegible]

Gentlemen and Ladies, wanted not to get out of tune, [illegible] Mr. ALFRED F. TRUEY has charge of the establishment, and will be at all times ready to wait on his customers. [illegible]

A piano has been fitted up for the special use of the ladies, where they can always try or have tried, [illegible] W. F. MAYO.

CROCKERY, CHINA AND GLASSWARE.

SADDLERY STORE.—Smith & Brothers, No. 89 and 89 Common street, New Orleans, [illegible]

SADDLES.—More than 200 varieties of English, American, Colombian, Spanish, Mexican, and Saddle Trees.

SADDLE BAGS and WALLETS, in great variety.

HARNESS.—French, Gig and Sugar Harness, all qualities; Wagon and Dray Harness, complete in parts; Collars, Dray and Wagon Saddles, Halters, Blind Bridles and Martingales, [illegible]

TRUNKS.—Leather, Trimmed, Carpetting Trunks, Valises and Carpet Bags, at retail and wholesale. [illegible]

SADDLERY HARDWARE, SADDLE TREES, HAMES, HIGH MAHONY CHAIRS and FURNITURE of every description. [illegible]

CHEAP FURNITURE STORE.

No. 80 Chartres street, corner of Perdido.

JOSEPH B. HUBBARD, Wholesale and Retail Dealer and Manufacturer of CABINET FURNITURE, [illegible]

PHILADELPHIA
SADDLERY and TRUNK Warehouse.

S. ROBB & CO. No. 60 Gravier street, are constantly receiving from Philadelphia and Boston new Goods in their line. Their assortment comprises SADDLERY, HARDWARE, HARNESS, LEATHER, MATERIALS and BOOK BINDERS GOODS, TRAVELLING and PACKING TRUNKS, etc. etc.

Also—A fine assortment of BUFFALO ROBES. Pianos and Dealers are invited to call. [illegible]

New Orleans Carriage Warehouse, No. 112 Gravier and 11 Union-street.

CARRIAGES AND HARNESS of every description always on hand. For sale low [illegible]

[illegible] Lamps, Scale, Clocks, [illegible] J. A. LUM & CO.

PUMPS AND BATHING APPARATUS, etc. JOHN MCCARTY, Pumper, No. 124 Gravier street, between Magazine and Tchoupitoulas, [illegible] Pumps and Lift Pumps; Bar Pumps, etc. etc. Also, hoping and repairing Lead Pipes; Sheet Lead work of every description. Jobs and Commission work promptly performed, and at terms reasonably suitable to the times. [illegible]

DR. LACRUE'S, of Paris, TOOTH AND GUM SPECIFIC.

THIS is beyond a doubt, the best article ever discovered for the Teeth and Gums; it keeps the Teeth free from tartar, and, prevent soft and bleeding Gums. It imparts a fragrant and delicious odor to the breath. For proof of the above facts, see circulars. To be had of the Agents, viz: Dr. Gilbert, Poydras-street; Dr. Hardee, 84 Magazine-street; F. D. Massey, cor. Camp and Gravier; J. Wright, 69 Chartres-street; A. Richards, cor. Tchoupitoulas and Market; A. Kennedy & Co., Magazine-street; Medical Depot, Perdido-street; C. Meyers, cor. Rampart and Ursulines; Geo. Eaton, cor. Bayou and Magazine; H. Kalyton, cor. Jackson and Levee streets, Lafayette; and of the proprietor, R. O. [illegible]

SUNDRIES, landing from Ships J. G. Coster, [illegible]

BARCLAY'S LONDON PORTER and Pale ALE—20 quart Bottles, Porter & Co.'s, per Ann Jane Parson, in pint and quart bottles, and Pale Ale in the ship's pump and cellars, a most delicious article, [illegible]

SALT—Coarse and Fine Liverpool Salt; Turks Island Salt, for sale by [illegible]

WINDOW GLASS—1000 boxes of various sizes, in store and for sale by [illegible]

JOHN V. CHILLS, ENGRAVER & PRINTER, CAMP STREET.

ROWAND'S TONIC MIXTURE, THE great Remedy FOR FEVER AND AGUE. JAMES WHITE.

ROWAND'S [illegible]

ICE! ICE!—The subscriber [illegible]

WADE & HENSHAW, [illegible]

WRIGHT & CO., A. J., Cotton Factors and Commission [illegible]

WEBB, JOHN H., Orleans Theatre Exchange, [illegible]

WOOD & CO., J. W., [illegible]

WOLFF, SAMUEL, [illegible]

CISTERNS AND FOUNTAINS [illegible]

TYLER, E. A., 38 Camp-street, [illegible]

TERRIO, J. BARQUIER, [illegible]