DAILY CRESCENT

OFFICIAL JOURNAL

OF THE CONSOLIDATED CITY OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT,

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ALSO

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER

... will be made here, at the bottom of volumes, and will be sent to those who may subscribe for it, at the rate of ... dollars in advance, or ... dollars if not paid in advance.

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Subscriptions to the Weekly edition will be published one month and delivered ... per copy.

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 15, 1853.

☞ The City Budget, a document of much interest to the public, appears in our advertising columns—first page.

OUR CITY GOVERNMENT.

There is a crisis, in politics, which is invariably signed off, on the eve of an election. It is a certain-place trick, and requires neither the glow of talent nor the solid backing of facts to make it magically successful.

It consists simply in announcing vociferously and in swearing roundly that the party in power has been guilty of all mentionable and all unmentionable iniquities. The outbidding are at once appalled, and the thinking set into a train of serious doubt. If you charge a man with theft or murder, he may be as clear in honor and honesty as a sunny day, but the charge hangs over him, and people wonder and doubt, question and suspect, no matter how vague or unreasonable the charge. And so the case stands with a public body. It may do all it can, and do it politics fairly, honestly and with careful regard to the public interests. Of course, public bodies are composed of individuals; individuals are liable to error; and it is not to be expected that any public body can claim to be free of all charge of error.

The members of the present City Council came into office under peculiar and troublesome circumstances. The past behind them was a mere catalogue of defeats and struggles. In no part of the city were useful and necessary improvements progressing. Creditors were clamorous at the counter of the Treasury office. Laborers swore, in the bitterness of the poor man's necessities, against the tardiness of payments justly due. Contractors grumbled. School teachers, many of them poor females supporting dependent families, waited imploringly for just dues. The Courts were full of suits against the Municipalities. Drays were stalled, horses lamed, carriages and harness broken, in our streets. Such thoroughfares as Royal street were in a worse condition than the roads of a country village. Debts were postponed by interest compounded upon interest. Municipal obligations were hawked about the streets, at an enormous discount. The Municipalities and the city of New Orleans had a merely nominal credit, and answered to every call with a promise to pay, and, Micawber-like, satisfied every claim with an I. O. U.

The present City Government came into office, and had to meet all these disheartening and embarrassing circumstances. It had to face a condition of things which seemed, in the very counterpart of bankruptcy.

Was it drizzly rated with the power of miracles? Could it make adversity prosperity? Could it coin wealth out of debts? Could it will Aladdin-like, forty scenes of improvement and convenience, which should spring into existence, without money and without price? Could it make every official (watchmen and all) a statesman and financier? We do not ask if it committed no errors; we do ask, could it be less than apostolic and divinely gifted, less than magically endowed and all-wise, if it could be held responsible for not being free from all error?

What has our present City Government done? What is it doing?

Its rate paid, and is paying, policemen, school teachers, and all other city employees. The standard mark of the free schools in the Second, Third and Fourth Districts is higher to-day than it was before. Our firemen, though full justice is not yet done the Department, are no longer contemptuously regarded as importunate beggars. Our streets are no longer a dreary waste of mud-holes. Our city laborers are no longer compelled to starve, in the bitterness of poverty, with unpaid and unpaid contractors. The extraordinarily contracted debts of the old Municipalities and shapeless City Government are in the steady process of liquidation.

Such improvements as a market on Claiborne street, a bridge over the New Basin at St. Paul's street, the square stone paving of Royal and Levee streets, the cleaning up of our public squares, the purchase of a magnificent park, the liberal subscription to two absolutely necessary and vitally important railroad projects, etc., have been made, and we are now represented, by deceitfully taking an aggregate of expenses, as wanton extravagances. This is not all.

The present City Government has unhesitatingly, shoulered, and has fearlessly met the responsibility of liquidating the debts of the old, costly, extravagant divisions of our city. It has not sought a cowardly refuge or a deceitful ambush in bond or paper debts, accumulating interest upon interest compounded. It might have done so, and, by a false showing of expenses, deceive the most intelligent. It has lifted burdens from a past for which it is not responsible, has pledged to cast them upon a future in which its own fortune is doubtful, and has not respected debtors which it might easily have thrown outside of its circle of action. In all this, if it has been wisely honest, it has not been selfishly wise.

The present City Council must necessarily stand all the opprobrium which attaches to politicians. It has not been "perfect wisdom," and it must be cast into "outer darkness." Men are wonted to shun will give flattering promises to be our, and to sink our credit that public improvements with matters of vague, speculative hope; our women troublesome beggars, with by complimentary resolution; our policemen, school teachers, city employees, etc. the prey of professional shavers; our city obligations the matter of monied, aristocratic speculation; our streets a series of mud-holes; our business ... commission merchants, proprietors of office-houses, owners of cabs, market men, omnibusmen, professional men, etc. the plotting speculators upon the chances of the death of fugitives from taxation upon a debt postponed ... settlement until principal and interest shall become an intolerable enormity.

We do not believe we are speaking extravagantly. We believe we can fully demonstrate that the present City Council has saved money to tax-payers—has paid debts for which it is not responsible, and which might have become only the more burdensome by delayed settlement—has in many long ... and long deferred ... debts—has ... the credit of the city—and has ... regarded many important interests. We believe it has committed some errors; but we neither claim nor expect that any ... shall be free from all fault or error.

Thanks to the Clerk of the steamer Bulletin for river favors.

We are indebted to the Purser of the steamship Texas for the Galveston papers.

CHIEF JUSTICE OF LOUISIANA.

We publish the following, with much pleasure. It is a fair evidence that the sentiment of that District has been misrepresented, and we have reason to know, from reliable sources, that Christian Roselius will receive a handsome, if not overwhelming vote in the Attakapas section of our State. We only allude to this matter, because we think unnecessary misrepresentation has been brought forward to produce an electioneering effect:

ST. MARTINVILLE, March 3, 1853.

DEAR SIR: We, a portion of the members of the Bar of the Fourteenth Judicial District of Louisiana, have taken the liberty of presenting in this form, the name of Christian Roselius, of the city of New Orleans, to your favorable consideration, as a candidate for the office of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of our State, and for the purpose of making known to you the high standing of that gentleman with the Bar of New Orleans, we hereto annex a copy of the correspondence between Mr. Roselius and a large number of the members of that Bar.

We would respectfully call your attention to the fact that the gentlemen who have signed their names to said letter, belong to both of the political parties of the day, and specially disclaim any intention to suffer their political sentiments to govern them in the choice of a judge so important and responsible a station as that of the Chief Justiceship of the State of Louisiana.

In waiting on you with this very high testimonial of the qualification of Mr. Roselius for the Supreme Bench of our State, we would avail ourselves of this opportunity of expressing our own appreciation of the profound learning, shining integrity, exemplary moral deportment and laborious habits of that distinguished jurist, and trust that you will coincide with us, in the estimate which we have put upon his character, and that we shall have your aid and co-operation in the attempt we shall make at the approaching election to elevate Christian Roselius to what we deem the most dignified, responsible and important station within the gift of the people of Louisiana.

We are, very respectfully,

P. BRIANT, JOSEPH W. WALKER,
JOS. ALLEN MCCLARTY, JOHN G. MORRIS,
FRED. L. GATES, PHILANDER TEFFT,
H. I. HEARD, ALBERT VOORHIES.

Thanks to the steamers Georgetown and Hungarian for late Ohio river favors.

FROM NICARAGUA.—We call attention to the documents we, to-day, publish, from Nicaragua. They fully rebut statements contradictory of those we sometime since received through W. L. Cushing & Co.

AN ARSON RESCUED.—We call attention to a card of the United Board of Firemen, which appears in another column. It rebukes, and we hope will check, a flagrant imposition, by which some speculating impostors trade upon the sympathies and good will of the Fire Department.

BENEFIT.—By advertisement in another column, it will be seen that Mr. E. C. Wharton, a very deserving member of the New Orleans press, has a benefit given him tomorrow night, at Placide's Varieties. Mr. W. made a very clever translation from the French of the popular comedy, "The Young Couple," presented by the Bateman Children and hence the benefit tendered him.

New Music.

H. D. Hewlit, No. 30 Camp street, has sent us several new pieces of music, recently published by Wm. Hall & Son, New York. Among them are the "Flowers of the Grave," a ballad, by L. Larcom; the "Early Dawn Polka," by Francis M. Brown; "The Peri," or the Enchanted Fountain, by Maeder; the "Pride Polka," by Francis H. Brown, and the "Polka Redowa," by Johan Munck.

For the Crescent.

The Judiciary.

The projects which have been submitted to the General Assembly for the re-organization of the Judiciary of the State have naturally excited the attention or apprehension of gentlemen of the Bar.

In the city there is but one plan considered feasible—District Courts, with special jurisdictions and an adequate compensation to Judicial incumbents.

But a portion of the press—the Delta, for instance—has conveyed to us, in its usual ardent style, its opinion with regard to the country districts.

The country Representatives, country lawyers, the residents of the country in general, may be grateful for the sage suggestions and patronizing manner of that journal.

If the ignorance or inexperience of country people forbids the proper management of their own affairs, it might be becoming in those who represent them to seek advice from the concentrated wisdom of the city which illumines our legislative councils.

The Delta forms but a part of our urban omniscience, and the country may, on that account, derive its invaluable assistance—

Non tali auxilio egel.

Yet, it is not to be desired that great deference should be paid to the judgment of those who enjoy the advantage of a residence here.

The change which such a residence produces is like enchantment. Eastern romance has not exhibited more wonderful transformations. To dwell in the city, is to be immediately wise—to be known, is immortal fame. No toil is expected—no studies are exacted from the blessed occupant of this seat of learning and centre of refinement.

The Delta appears to imagine the lawyer (a piney woods lawyer especially) must pine away if the stimulating presence of a Court be not afforded him; and that a country Judge can find no other seat, off the Bench, but the bank of a running stream—no retreat more respectable than the haunt of gamblers. Might it not have occurred to the amiable Editor of the Delta that the lawyers and judges of the country sometimes read a book, or investigate a question?

Is possible that those members of the Bar, who have the advantage of residing in town, never feel the necessity or disdain the pleasure of professional and literary studies. The lore of jurisprudence drops from the lips of a courteous Chief Justice; and the columns of the Delta refine the taste with just conceptions and graceful periods.

But the rude denizens of the country are *compelled* to read, if for nothing else, as a corrective of their thick Boeotian air; at least they are driven, once in a while, to pure river an index, or refer to a dictionary of quotations.

The learning of an epitome, or the application of an excerpt should not provoke the scorn of those who are erudite by a fortunate accident of location.

The Delta has kindly suggested that the District which consists of the Piney Woods be unchanged, with the view, it seems, of keeping the body and soul of the unfortunate lawyer who may preside over it, from rusting; the Editor supposing that the salary proposed would have the effect.

If gold produces the polish of city refinement, it may well prevent the rusting of the *rustic's* soul.

His body is well enough, although he may not be able to enjoy those manly exercises which are probably familiar to Lawyers and Editors here.

The only thing surprising in the suggestion is, that a Piney Woods Lawyer should be allowed the privilege of possessing a soul at all.

For that concession he ought to be profoundly grateful, even if he be permitted to be a *poor soul*.

Yet it must be said that there are persons to be seen, whose manly purpose and vigorous intelligence have not been diminished by the dreary prospect of sterile fields and ruined dwellings they were forced to look upon continually, in youth; although it must be acknowledged that there are some, who, reared in narrow circumstances, and such scenes, have expanded into "puffed and reckless libertines" elsewhere.

AGRICOLA.

Nicaragua Affairs.

To the Editors of the Crescent:

GENTLEMEN—On the arrival of the steamship Pampero, I gave to your paper extracts from letters received by me from T. B. Harper; and in reply to the same, a communication appeared in the True Delta, signed by "One Who Knows," in which he denied the truth of the reports. I have received, by the Daniel Webster, positive information that the citizens of San Juan have destroyed part of the buildings of the Transit Company, and would demolish the balance on the 10th March. You will oblige me by publishing the following, a copy of which has been forwarded for publication to New York Herald and Tribune:

Yours, respectfully, W. L. CUSHING.

SAN JUAN DEL NORTE, March 4, 1853.

To the Board of Directors of the Accessory Transit Company of Nicaragua at New York.

GENTLEMEN—I wish to make known to you facts in relation to the difficulties between your company and the people and Government of San Juan, and as I wish the public to be informed also, I adopt this method.

Pending the difficulties between the company and the city, your general agent, Capt. Thos. Baldwin, was arrested on a charge of having used "threatening and seditious language towards the Government and people of San Juan." At the request of Capt. Baldwin, I accompanied him to the Station-house, whence, after having been detained two hours, he was released on a bond being signed by myself and H. L. Stevenson, Esq., in the sum of $7,500 for his appearance on the day of trial.

The trial having taken place, Captain Baldwin was required to give bonds to keep the peace until the first day of April next, in the sum of $2500. This bond was also signed by myself and Mr. Stevenson. Capt. Baldwin was also required to give bonds in the sum of $500, to answer a charge of "assault and battery with intent to kill," preferred against him by Capt. Jarvis, of the bark Falmouth. This bond was signed by the same parties. An employee of the company was arrested on a charge of using threatening language. I signed his bond in the sum of $500. After having done all this for the benefit of your company, when the misrepresentation of your general agent would have been of great injury to your interests, and after having manifested in many other instances the most friendly disposition towards you, I was ordered from on board your steamship "Daniel Webster," by the Captain, O. J. Graham—I have not been allowed any intercourse with the vessel, and have been compelled to navigate on board such letters as I wished to send to my correspondents and friends in Newbrians.

Citizens of this town wishing to go to New York have been refused passage, and no communication allowed between your steamers and American citizens. Is this the course by which you expect to conduct your route to California and do you thus expect the protection of our government for your money? *Are American citizens* abroad, and those who have served you as I have, to be treated in this manner? I leave it to the public to judge.

Respectfully, T. D. HARPER.

COMMERCIAL AGENCY U. S. OF AMERICA,
Port of San Juan de Nicaragua, March 4, 1853.

I, the undersigned, hereby certify the foregoing statement of facts stated by T. D. Harper, Esq., to be, to my own personal knowledge, true.

HENRY L. STEVENSON, U. S. Commercial Agent.

TELEGRAPHED TO THE CRESCENT,

By the Southern Line,

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.

Four Days Later from Europe.

COTTON DEPRESSED.

INTERESTING GENERAL NEWS.

NEW YORK, March 13.

The Cunard steamer Africa arrived here this morning, with dates from Liverpool up to Sunday, February 27, four days later than the accounts brought by the Baltic. The Africa was detained one day at Liverpool by a hurricane of unprecedented violence, from which much damage was suffered by shipping. She brings one hundred thousand dollars in specie.

The following is a summary of her news:

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, February 26.

There has been a moderate demand in the Cotton market here since the departure of the Cambria, on the 19th instant, and the sales of the week were limited to 34,000 bales, of which 5,000 have been taken on speculation and 3,000 for export. Prices have been depressed and closed at a slight decline, especially for the middling and lower grades. Holders have not, however, been pressing on the market. The quotations last evening were for Fair Orleans 6¾d.; Middling Orleans 5⅝@5¾d.; Fair Uplands 6; and Middling Uplands 5¾@5⅞d. per lb.

The sales to-day are about 4000 bales, with a moderate demand, and prices rather more in favor of buyers, but without further change in quotations. Flour has been in moderate request during the week, and prices have declined 6d. per bbl. The closing rates are 25s. for Western Canal, and 27s. per bbl. for Ohio. Corn has also been quiet, and declined 1s. per quarter. The quotations are for Yellow 32s., and White 34s. per quarter. Lard has declined 1s. 6d. per cwt. Sugar has been in good demand from the trade and for export, and freely met by holders. There has been a fair demand for tobacco, and holders are firm, with moderate sales to the trade.

Beef has been dull, but prices remain unchanged. Pork has been in moderate request, without change in the rates. Bacon has been active, with advancing prices. There has been demand for coffee, which has been freely met by holders, and prices close firm.

Money and Trade.

The London Money Market is without any change of moment. The rates of interest are unchanged. There have been large transactions in American securities. Consols are unchanged, and close at 93¾.

Steamers' Movements.

The Africa passed the Canada on Monday, the 28th ult. The Franklin was reported off Cowes on Saturday. The City of Glasgow arrived at Liverpool on Saturday, the 26th ult.

Hungary.

An outbreak is anticipated at Pesth, and the Austrian Government is taking extraordinary precautions with regard to it.

Mazzini in Milan.

Mazzini is said to be lurking in Milan, and is in great personal danger. He had planned the seizure of an Austrian steamer on Lake Maggiore, but his object was frustrated.

Turkey and Austria.

The Turkish Government has rejected the ultimatum of Austria with regard to the war with Montenegro, and places herself in the hands of France and England. It is thought that the dispute will be amicably settled by the arbitration of France, but it is reported that Lord John Russell had dismissed the ultimatum from Turkey, and there was imminent danger of war.

India Mail.

The India Mail has arrived at Trieste, and brings unfavorable advices from the British Provinces. In Pegu the troops were harrassed by the fever. It was rumored that the King of Burmah had been dethroned by a revolution. Indian trade was languid.

France.

The French news is unimportant. The country is quiet.

Charleston Cotton Market.

CHARLESTON, March 11.

There has been a moderate demand in the Cotton market during the past week, with sales of 10,000 bales. Middling is quoted at 9⅞c. ℔ lb. The receipts at this port since the 1st September, compared with the corresponding period last year, shows an increase of 24,000 bales.

Freight to Liverpool for Cotton, ⅝d. ℔ lb.

Arrival of the Glasgow.

MOBILE, March 14.

A dispatch from New York states that the Glasgow has arrived at that port. Her dates are to the 23d February. The sales of Cotton for that day are stated at 6,000 bales, and prices declining.

Letter from San Juan del Norte.

AN EXCITEMENT.

Correspondence of the Crescent.

SAN JUAN DEL NORTE, March, 1853.

Editors Crescent—I wrote you a letter which I intended to send by the Pampero, but, owing to that vessel's sudden departure at midnight, it did not go. Such is but too frequently the case, and we poor devils are often deprived of the chance of sending "a few lines" to our friends at home, and all owing to our living in a town that has incurred the displeasure of the Accessory Transit Company.

I presume you have received some accounts of the difficulties between the Transit Company and the citizens of San Juan; yet, I propose giving you a correct version of the whole affair.

You doubtless remember the circumstance of the Prometheus being fired at by the English brig-of-war Harpress, some twenty months ago. Mr. Vanderbilt was on board the Prometheus at the time, and vowed in his wrath that no passengers by his steamers should, in future, be landed in the town. Much indignation has been felt by Americans on this subject, and painful was it to such of our countrymen as were here, to see a British cannon send its ball athwart the bow of a vessel at whose mast-head floated the stars and stripes. But does the world know that it was caused by Mr. Vanderbilt refusing to pay a paltry port charge of eleven dollars? Refusing to pay a trifling sum, justly due, and which has been paid by every vessel, of every nation, when his steamers were coining him thousands of dollars, and he, with Wall street brokers, was speculating on imaginary canals, etc.

Faithfully and rigidly did this Midas keep his word. The Transit Company's depot was established at "Point Arenas," on the opposite side of the harbor. The steamships and river steamers have always landed there. Passengers going to or coming from California have been relshipped from that point. Occasionally, when from mishaps or bad management on the Transit, passengers were detained a few days, they were, par force, *allowed* to land in the town, and their curses against the delay, etc., partly silenced by the comforts of good quarters. In the meantime the people of San Juan, (mostly Americans) who had invested largely—many of them their all—in hotels and stores, for the accommodation of passengers, and in view of the *grand canal project*, on the strength of which the charter was granted by Nicaragua, found themselves living, as it were, one on the other, and fast approaching the *coleony* of the Kilkenny mousers. The City Council of this place, every member of which was an American, made repeated propositions to the Company, offering lands, freedom from taxation, to bear the expenses of their removal, and other inducements, if they would move over to this side. The citizens canvased, begged, threatened—all to no purpose. The vow was registered against them. Mr. Vanderbilt owned the steamships; Mr. Vanderbilt controlled the company, and Mr. Vanderbilt never forgot the "Prometheus affair."

Nicaragua was humbugged and badly *cajoled* into granting privileges, monopolies, etc., for a grand canal across the Isthmus, and *re-cajoled* into granting monopolies to an *accessory* company. Accessory to what? Truly has the British Minister stated—as you will see by Mr. Everett's letter of February 13, 1853, to the President—that this grand canal, by which the commerce of the world was to be facilitated, has dwindled down to a mere stock-jobbing transit route. I need not enter into an explanation of the respective rights of Musquito or Nicaragua to the city of San Juan, for you will find them ably discussed in Mr. Clayton's letter to Mr. Lawrence. But, apart from all political subterfuges in relation to the territorial claims of Musquito or Nicaragua to this port—questions which no private company had a right to investigate—the duties of the accessory company were manifestly these: to occupy, as they found them, the constituted local authorities of the place—to conform to the existing regulations—to act advisedly, carefully, and to object in legal form to what they considered onerous or oppressive. They availed themselves of the facilities offered by the town and its inhabitants when convenient—of the natural advantages of the harbor and river navigation—of the depots and supplies of the inhabitants when their own were exhausted, and these accommodations should have imposed upon them reciprocal obligations, when it was in their power to grant them; but, on the contrary, they arrogated to themselves notional powers in the territorial question already in discussion between England and the United States, refused compliance with the established regulations of the port (courteously recognized by all vessels) and provoked the consequences to which I have already alluded.

This is the true secret to the opposition which the Company have shown to the town, and while they have been benefited in every instance where they could be so by its advantages, they have invariably repaid it by the bitterest hostility. Such has been the state of things for the last eighteen months, and such was the condition of affairs when the City Council passed an ordinance notifying the Company to remove, within five days, certain buildings lately erected by said Company on the opposite side of the harbor, and within thirty days to remove their entire establishment, and that in the event of non-compliance on their part, "summary measures" should be taken. Notice to this effect was served on the general agent of the Company, but as his orders from Wall street were imperatively to the contrary he of course declined complying, and made a protest before the United States Commercial Agent. The ordinance spoken of sets forth that the lands are needed for quarantine and hospital purposes. The Company claim their right of location on the opposite side under Nicaragua—Nicaragua whom they have fooled to the top of her bent and whose sovereignty has been sneered at by this same Company in their controversy with Marcoleta. The government and people of San Juan contend that it is territory belonging to the town and that the Company are trespassers.

It was soon current that the agent and employees of the Company intended to resist with violence any attempt on the part of the authorities to carry out the ordinance. The citizens who had long and patiently endured the tyrannies of this monopoly, determined to sustain the authorities. Warlike preparations were made on both sides, cannons and muskets were in readiness, proclamations were issued calling on every citizen to do his duty; military companies were formed and drilled, patrols at night; in short, every thing bore a martial and spirit-stirring appearance, and many of us feared that the collision would cause a loss of life. Fortunately, however, every thing passed off peaceably, the day of execution arrived, and some half dozen carpenters, with about thirty men under arms, went over and removed the building without meeting any opposition, the workmen of the Company rather siding with the people. The American flag which had been placed on the building, was taken down by Americans, and was saluted with the usual military honors. On the 10th instant the entire establishment is to be removed in like manner. Pending the proceedings, the British steam frigate "Geiser" came into port, and the agent of the Company called on the Commander for his assistance or interference, but the latter declined meddling in "local matters."

Thus have the Company and the people come to open hostilities; the Company have had it in their power to injure the people and the town, and have used that power unmercifully. The people have now retaliated, and may teach them that when a community is driven to extremities and arrays itself against monopoly, much mischief can be done.

We have at present among us Mr. Squier, well known as the writer of a book on Central America. He is here with a party of five, Surveyors, etc. It is supposed he is on some government mission. They leave to-morrow for the interior, and will be received in all parts of Nicaragua, with a warm welcome. Squier is probably the most popular foreigner who ever could go to Nicaragua; in his book he has flattered her greatly, and of course the people love him for it.

Of course we feel a lively interest in every thing that relates to this town; the proposition that England makes to the United States is the best as far as San Juan is concerned; let it be a free, independent town, and let that independence be unqualified. Americans who have invested here—who have made a town where there was but a village of huts, cannot think that the United States will see them negotiated away to Nicaragua, under whose laws they could not live. No, it is the duty and policy of the United States to make San Juan a free town.

The United States sloop-of-war Cyane is daily expected here; the Prometheus and Webster will probably leave to-day. The British mail steamer is due and we shall get late news from England. *Apropos de bottes.* England's "Inter-Colonial" steam navigation is perfect. Two steamships of first class and of 1400 tons, English tonnage, leave Southampton monthly and connect with steamship at St. Thomas, the grand depot. The different mails are then taken, one to Vera Cruz and Havana, another to Brazil, a third to Barbadoes, a fourth to Honduras, another touches at Carthagena, Chagres, Aspinwall and this place. An immense amount of specie is taken from these different points. The R. M. B. steamship Dee on her last trip took on board $1,400,000.

We have but few vessels in port and business continues very dull.

A party of young men started from here a few days since on an excursion to "Indian river," seven miles hence. They were in an open boat, which, getting among the breakers at the mouth of the river, upset and one of the party was lost, probably taken by a shark. A similar sad circumstance occurred just one year ago; a part of the body in that instance was found badly mangled by the sharks; the young man who was lately lost was named French; he was a carpenter, from New Orleans. *Hasta luego.*

Yours,

P. S.—Mr. Squier was refused a passage from New York to this place on the Prometheus, owing to his having spoken and written against the Transit Company; but by legal process he compelled the steamer to take him. On his arrival here, he made application for a passage up the river for himself and party, but was refused. He was therefore compelled to go in an open boat. He has written a communication to the City Council of this place on the subject, a copy of which has been sent to New York. The steamer did not permit any one from this place to go on board, and have refused passage to citizens wishing to go to New York. The greatest excitement prevails, and the steamers refuse all intercourse with the town.

This letter I shall have to give to some passenger. The buildings occupied by Captain McCorren have been destroyed.

"The Dutch frigate "Prince of Orange," in her demonstration visit to the West Indian ports, stopped at Greytown and the usual national interchange of courtesies took place.

VICKSBURG PACKET.—The steamer H. M. Wright takes the place of the Magnolia as the regular Tuesday Vicksburg packet for the season.

The most important sale of real estate that will come before the public this season takes place this day at Banks Arcade. We allude to the second year's sale of the Bartere. We would particularly notice the large number of elegant stores and spacious warehouses that has been erected since last year on this very eligible portion of New Orleans. To capitalists, very great inducements are offered, and to every description of business men, locations rarely to be obtained may be purchased on the most advantageous terms. The titles are undoubted, as the city of New Orleans guarantees the titles. See Beard & Mayo's advertisements for particulars.

LOUISIANA GRAYS.—This new but excellent company turned out, last Sunday, in goodly numbers. Lieut. Kavanaugh was in command. It had a celebration at Carrollton. In target practice, prizes were won in the following order:

1. Corporal Hussey, Silver Cup.
2. Sergeant Creanzy, Silver Cup.
3. R. J. Douglass, Gold Co. Medal.

We have no memorandum of the other shots.

MADAME ADOLPHE'S LAST WEEK IN NEW ORLEANS.—This remarkable lady, who has here as well as elsewhere created a great sensation with her marvellously correct corrections of the past and mysterious prediction of the future, leaves in the early part of next week for Vicksburg. Having by her profession accumulated considerable wealth, far from displaying it, like many other ladies, in gorgeous habiliaments, she practices great liberality to the poor and needy. Those ladies and gentlemen who have not yet satisfied themselves of her universally acknowledged talents, can yet spend during this week a very pleasant and interesting hour, by paying her a visit at the Western Veranda Hotel.

GRAND COMPLIMENTARY AND FAREWELL BENEFIT TO MRS. ESTELLE POTTER—TUESDAY EVENING, March 15.—The patrons of the Drama, and the public generally, are respectfully informed that the Grand Complimentary and Farewell Benefit to Mrs. ESTELLE POTTER will take place on TUESDAY EVENING, March 15, on which occasion will be presented the new and beautiful Play of

HENRIETTE THE FORSAKEN.

HENRIETTE.....MRS. POTTER;
Supported by the whole strength of the Company.

☞ Mrs. Potter has the pleasure of announcing that the distinguished American Authoress and Actress, Mrs. A. C. MOWATT, has, in the kindest manner, delayed her departure, and volunteered her valuable services for the occasion, and will perform her favorite character of JULIANA, in

THE HONEY MOON.

VOLANTE.....Mrs. ESTELLE POTTER.

☞ SONG—Until Sunrise—Miss Virginia Kemble.

☞ DANCING, by Mons. H. Vial.

☞ For particulars, see bills of the day. mh14.

PLACIDE'S VARIETIES—

WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 16.

COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT to E. C. WHARTON, Esq., (of the New Orleans Picayune,)

author of the Comedy of the YOUNG COUPLE—played by the BATEMAN CHILDREN over 500 times in this country and in England.

☞ For Office List now open. Holders of tickets, previously purchased, can secure seats to-day and to-morrow on application at the Box Office. mh15 3t

COMPLIMENTARY BALL to MR. J. VEGAS,

To be given at ODD FELLOWS' HALL, on FRIDAY, April 1, 1853.

....COMMITTEE OF INVITATION....

E. J. Conrill, A. W. Seale, F. E. Mechinaud,
Dr. J. C. R. Harvey, E. S. Wells, Dr. A. Bernaudy,
M. J. Regnat, J. D. Henriques, T. H. Hanson,
H. Lazarus, W. G. Black, W. E. Deverle.

☞ Gentlemen wishing to procure Ladies' Invitations have requested to call on Mr. Vegas, or any member of the Committee, which means every Saturday evening, at Vegas's Room, No. 6 Carondelet street.

☞ No Ladies will be admitted to the Ball Room without their Invitation Ticket, which will be delivered only on presentation.

☞ Gentlemen's Tickets to be had of the Managers or at the Music Stores. mh15 3t

NEW MUSIC—

Just received and for sale by

H. D. HEWITT,

No. 30 Camp street.

OPERA OF THE DELL—"I care more shall I behold him," cavatina, ... "Dark Eyes," song; ... "Why should mortals fill my bosom," aria.

"Let some gentle word be spoken," by Lavenu; "Joyful Summer is come," by Lavenu; "Flowers of the grave," by Lavenu; "I had a gentle mother," by George F. Root; "Little Dean," song and chorus.

"Little Sir Polka," by E. W. Barker; "Alabama Polka"; "Early Dawn Redowa"; "Early Dawn Polka"; by Brown.

"Two Rose Schottisch"; "Pride Schottisch".

FIREMEN—A CARD.—New Orleans, March 11, 1853.—In the opinion of the Volunteer Department, a majority of the companies composing the Fire Department of New Orleans, are hereby given notice that the Ball advertised to be given at the Armory Hall, on Saturday evening, April 2, and which is designated as a Firemen's Ball, is given for individual benefit alone, and in which the Department or Firemen are not interested, and the names of firemen are used as managers without their consent, and hereby they are well in duty to apprise it under the impression that they are doing old to our Firemen. JAS. H. WINGFIELD, Pres't United Board Fire Departments,
JOHN L. VIVAS, Sec'y United Board Fire Department. mh14 2t

REMOVAL.—I have removed from No. 63 Common street to No. 85, my old stand.

mh13 WILLIAM L. CUSHING.

WANTED TO HIRE—20 stout Negro Men

for six months, or the remainder of one year, in the city, for which good wages will be given. Apply at No. 11 Bienville street, First District. mh14 6t*

HEDGES—LIVE FENCES from the *Maclura*, or OSAGE ORANGE.—In consequence of the great and unprecedented demand for this American Hedge Plant, I have had seed gathered and pressed for the present season, as heretofore, under my own eye, and which may be relied upon as fresh and genuine. Those who have become disappointed in the results of attempts to make good quickset, are recommended to try mine. A few small seedlings only or hedge OSAGE ORANGE PLANTS will be received in a few days. ☞ A descriptive Pamphlet containing full directions for planting seed, raising Hedges, etc., furnished on application to Jr. W. PITKIN, at JOHN H. HARRIS, 4 Natchez street, New Orleans. mh15 1w

Amusements This Morning.

ORLEANS THEATRE....The grand opera of THE MARTYRS.

PLACIDE'S VARIETIES....The petit comedy of MR. AND MRS. PETER WHITE, the farce of the DOUBLE BEDDED ROOM, and the ballet opera of LA BAYADERE.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE....The play of HENRIETTE, THE FORSAKEN, a Song, a Dance, and the amusing comedy of the HONEY MOON.

COMMERCIAL HALL....WAX STATUARY.

DAN RICE'S HIPPODROME, St. Charles street, opposite Perdido.

DAN RICE'S MUSEUM, No. 101 St. Charles street.

☞ See Advertisements on Third page.

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels.—March 14.

ST. CHARLES....Miss M. Todd, Miss E. Todd, Mrs J. Brown, R. Gaddes, C. Beach, N. D. Carter, J. F. Dwy, Master J. O. Dwy, Conn.; and C. K. Wells, Mrs. Samuel Ballard, J. McClelland, Ala.; T. W. Gunnels, Ga.; W. C. Strong, J. Carson, jr., W. H. Wheeler and lady, W. H. Pulmer, J. Buford, R. B. Revill, S. W. Greene, T. P. Royall, Miss Julia Scott, C. J. Steven, Geo. Chambers, J. Dunn, Mobile; H. T. Blodgett, Boston; A. Reed, U. S. N.; R. S. Dunlap, W. Pugh, G. W. Green, S. A. Smith and lady, Dr. D. W. Todd, Mrs. A. D. Bain, Dr. C. R. Trask and lady, L. B. H. Perry, Jas. Smith, T. M. Carson, Mr. Smith, Ark.; F. W. Lynn, W. J. Jones, Mr. Wingfield and family, H. H. Sheppard, Tenn.; John Bodder, Thos. Converse, Mrs. Duncan and daughter, Ohio; Mrs. Kerr, Texas; A. Moreland, M. H. B. Rodgers, U. W. Murphey, N. York; C. R. Marshall, Ky.

ST. LOUIS....S. L. Smith and wife, lady, M. Barrow, A. Barrow, J. V. Dunnels, R. L. Rodgers, W. R. Douglass, W. S. Wives, Mrs. Moore and servant, Ky.; J. Lamb, Ky.; D. Dwyer, Ky.; J. Parkinson, J. Bolton, Lat. W. A. Cunningham, Geo. L. W. Mason, Miss N. Mason, Mr. Beck and lady, L. Bland, Mr. and Miss Geo. Anderson, Miss M. Andrews, E. J. Mulvey, Ala.; W. Pennington, Mobile; G. W. Lee, Pa.; Dr. Charles Matthews and lady, R. P. Findley, Pa.; John Jeffery, Cuba; Mrs. Pope, Edward King, Miss Lee, W. Lawrence and family, Miss Chandler, Ill.; H. Hill, Miss C. Pleasant, Ohio; Geo. W. Gillespie, Halifax, N. S.; Ann Wilson and lady, St. Louis; W. Wendell, W. H. Lowrie, N. O.

CITY....J. A. Dauphine, Cal.; T. H. Medina, J. R. Yoran, R. G. Harper, F. W. Pike, B. Beasley, W. G. McIntyre, A. Blackford, Miss N. S. Wells and lady, F. W. Clare, A. Ward, D. G. Hunckheyer and lady, Miss Haupt, servant and child, J. S. Hatch, J. B. Hunter, S. C. Watson and wife, R. Mellin, Miss Coleman, Miss Bridgem, A. P. Shaler, R. S. Coleman and servant, Mrs. Collier, G. F. Neil, W. F. Harrison and lady, C. Kopsch, John Lewis, J. Lowrie, T. R. Nelson, T. Reinhart, R. S. Collier, J. Somerville, Miss Geo. W. Hudson, lady, child and servant, Conn.; B. Morgan, Ala.; H. H. Navarro, Miss Julia Dean and servant, Mass.; Dean, N. Y.; A. J. Shannon, Geo. S. Jones, Mobile; D. H. Hale, Va.

VERANDA....D. M. Gray, A. Lane, L. L. Gwin, H. S. Thrope, C. M. Gillis, M. W. Black, F. C. Mason, R. A. Snyder, J. C. Martin, Ga.; R. J. Crocker, Boston; J. Foster, J. J. Hatcher, T. H. Mason and family, W. A. Hamilton, S. K. Mountcastle, Miss R. Gray, M. Mason, Y. O. J. R. Rodwick, N. Y.; J. A. Wesson, Miss R. Gray, Miss Mary Wesson, Miss Mary Jane Wesson, James Bonhand, Texas; O. Rolly, steamer Crescent; D. A. Clark, W. E. Wells, Va.

ARCADE....C. Monnier, D. Weeks, W. B. Barron, Miss J. S. Richardson, J. G. Lewis, R. Cook, Lt. R. McCrea, St. Louis; C. D. Miller, Illinois; Scott, N. O.; W. A. Pike, jr., Pa.; H. H. Raney, W. W. Mallery, A. D. Stevens, Texas; W. F. Wallace, R. H. Morris, W. S. Garner, F. Comstock, Ark.; T. Latimer, Tenn.

Died:

On Monday afternoon, March 14, after a lingering illness, S. CANO, aged 55 years, native of St. Domingo, and 30 the last 24 years a resident of this city.

☞ The friends and acquaintances of the family of the deceased are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 18 Triton Walk, THIS AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock.

Board of Health.

LIST OF INTERMENTS IN THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS

For the Week ending March 12, 1853:

Apoplex