DAILY CRESCENT

THE COMMERCIAL JOURNAL OF THE FLOURISHING CITY OF NEW ORLEANS

THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT, OFFICE NO. 26 ST. CHARLES STREET,

Will be delivered to subscribers in this city at an early hour of the morning, (Sundays excepted,) for $5 per month, in advance, payable to the collector, or 12 cents a week, payable to the carriers.

THE CIRCULATION

The Crescent, Daily and Weekly, is such as to offer a desirable medium for advertisers.

A SERIAL NEWSPAPER

Is published every Wednesday morning, at the hours of citizens, and will be found to be one of the most advantageously advertised in the South. The paper in its daily circulation is extensively among the merchants and market will be published one month and sold for a dollar.

OUR TERMS

Are as low as invite the attention and patronage of the public.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

Three lines (Brevier Type)—First insertion, in all cases.....$1 00

Subsequent insertions, in the same type, per line.....25 cents

Advertisements in the second page are charged as new each day.

Contracts will be made with those who advertise by the year or month, on the following terms:

All advertisements not marked will be published one month and charged accordingly.

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WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 16, 1853.

To the City Subscr, a document of much interest to the public, appears in our advertising columns to-day.

We are indebted to the clerk of the steamer Uncle Sam for river favors.

Thanks to the officers of the steamer Mary Hunt for bulletins.

Death of Hon. Isaac Johnson.—Isaac Johnson, a citizen who has filled many honorable posts, Governor of Louisiana and Attorney General of the State, died last night in this city. He was a gentleman of many excellent qualities of heart and head, and will be generally regarded, in his decline, as a serious loss to the State.

Magnificent Gardening.—We received, yesterday, a magnificent cauliflower, more than twelve inches in diameter, in every direction, from Mr. H. L. Lawrence. Its size shows conclusively how successfully, with intelligent care and attention, this delicious vegetable can be cultivated in our climate. We never saw a cauliflower of large growth, in any section of our country.

Boston Lager.—A new supply of Matt. Ward's clear amber lager has just been received by J. B. Steel & Co., 60 Camp street. It is a well-written book, graphic, lively, gracefully and forcibly phrased, rather too severe in reminiscence, but giving evidence of much available talent. It is a book worth well the reading; but "Matt. Ward" can write better things.

Thanks to Wells, Fargo & Co's. New Orleans and California Express for late San Francisco, Sacramento, Nevada, Oregon and Panama papers. Their enterprise is worthy of public patronage. Their office is at No. 11 Exchange Place; and they will satisfactorily forward any package, large or small.

Important Sales of Property.—The balance of this year's sale of the "Batture" will be sold this day, at 12 o'clock, commencing at Lot No. 1, forming the corner of Gifod, Fulton and Front streets. Lithographic plans can be obtained on application at the office of J. A. Beard & Bay.

A Manchester Act.—By the subjoined correspondence, it will be seen that the services of our noble firemen have been appreciated and acknowledged by the Crescent Mutual Insurance Company, in a style which our other Insurance companies and our property holders generally would do well to imitate. Our firemen do not require any such encouragements to do their duty, and their whole duty, but they fully deserve all such testimonials of their unselfish devotion to duty and self-assumed duties. We hope and expect to record a few more such testimonials. Recent services more than make them probable and appropriate.

OFFICE OF THE CRESCENT MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.,
NEW ORLEANS, March 14, 1853.

E. L. Bercher, Esq., Treasurer Firemen's Charitable Association—

Dear Sir: I have the very great gratification to enclose to you a check of this company for fifteen dollars, decreed by the Board of Trustees, at a meeting held this day, to the Firemen's Charitable Association.

If it serve in some degree to alleviate any wants of the widow and orphan, let it be remembered they owe it to the energy and fidelity of the gallant corps of firemen.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

THOMAS A. ADAMS,
President Crescent Mutual Insurance Company.

FIREMEN'S CHARITABLE ASSOCIATION,
NEW ORLEANS, March 14, 1853.

Thos. A. Adams, Esq., President Crescent Mutual Insurance Co.—

Dear Sir: It is my pleasing office to acknowledge the receipt of your check for the sum of $150, donation at the Crescent Mutual Insurance Company to the Firemen's Charitable Association.

This noble act of generosity in ministering to the wants of our widows and orphans will stimulate our Department to excel themselves in their duty.

In behalf of our Association, I beg to return through you, sir, to your company, our grateful thanks.

With profound respect, your very obedient servant,

E. L. BERCHER,
Treasurer Firemen's Charitable Association.

Sale of Batture Property.—The following Batture property was sold yesterday by Messrs. J. A. Beard & Bay, Auctioneers:

The corner of Poydras street, between Gravier, Fulton and New Levee streets, sold for.....$12,400

Two lots in same square, averaged each $6,125 ..... 61,250 — 73,750

Eight lots in square bounded by New Levee, Fulton, Poydras and Lafayette streets, averaged ..... 5,250 — 42,000

Three lots in square bounded by New Levee, Fulton, St. Joseph and North Market streets, averaged ..... 3,000 — 9,000

Two lots in square or islet bounded by New Levee, Fulton, North Market and Delord streets, averaged ..... 3,750 — 7,500

One triangle or islet bounded by Front Levee, Fulton, Delord and Triangle Buildings, sold for 4,200

The islet bounded by Canal, Common, Fulton and Front streets, sold for 9,100

The corner lot on Common street, between Fulton and Front streets, sold for 11,700

The corner lot on Gravier, between Common, Fulton and Front streets, for 10,400

Seven lots in same square, bounded by Fulton, Front, Common and Gravier streets, averaged each $6,657 14 ..... 46,600 — 68,700

The corner on Gravier street, in the square bounded by Poydras, Fulton and Front streets, sold for 11,000

The corner on Poydras, in square bounded by Poydras, Fulton and Front streets, sold for 13,200

Thirteen lots in same square, bounded by Gravier, Poydras, Fulton and Front sts., averaged $5,996 15 ..... 77,950 — 102,150

The corner on Poydras street, in square bounded by Lafayette, Fulton and Front streets, sold for 15,700

The corner on Lafayette street, in same square, sold for 9,300

Four lots in same square, bounded by Poydras, Lafayette, Fulton and Front streets, averaged $6,182 16 ..... 36,550 — 111,550

The corner on Gifod street, in same square, sold for 9,000

Two lots in same square, bounded by Lafayette, Gifod, Fulton and Front sts., averaged $4,366 11 8,700

Thirteen lots in same square, bounded by Lafayette, Gifod, Fulton and Front sts., averaged $4,266 11 ..... 55,200 — 71,900

Total $429,950

The above sales show an increase in the price of real estate over the sales of last year of twenty-eight per cent. What better evidence of the prosperity of our city, and the advantages derived by its consolidation, could be desired than the result of this sale? We answer, none.

The Infant Drummer.—This juvenile prodigy, and he is really a wonderfully bright, intelligent and gifted little fellow, will be with us for a few days more. He will beat his drum at the Union Hall (Fourth District) and at Mme. Castorella's (Third District); and then he will return to the Ninth District, at Mechanics' Hall, to delight and entertain our citizens.

Racing Race.—*Don Rice* and *Rob Cottrell* come together again to-day over the Metairie Course, in a match to harness, mile heats, three best in five. Both nags are in fine fix, and will, no doubt, make one of the best contested races of the season, and will be the last pacing or trotting race until after the regular spring meeting of the Jockey Club.

The Muzzin.—Professor Jocko, whose title to the application of the "Father of Wizards" none who have witnessed his performances care to deny, is daily holding his Magical Soirees at this delightful place of resort. They are given three times a day, viz: at 12 M., 7½ P. M. and 9½ P. M. Besides, there are the Chinese Family, the Wild Boy and the Happy Family, with a hundred thousand curiosities, "the last, but not the least," in any sense, is the great Zoegledon, a monster 100 feet long. What a combination! We are not surprised at meeting such crowds there, while there is so much attraction.

Benefit of John Smith.—John Smith, the veritable; John Smith, the original; John Smith, the inimitable, gives a benefit this evening at Dan Rice's Hippodrome, and at the same time his farewell leave of his profession. There are many reasons why John should have a bumper, among which we number the fact of his being considered the best delineator of Ethiopian character extant, and on this occasion he of course intends to do his best. Next he offers the richest bill of the season, in which figures their cognomen of all comics, "Dan" himself, who will appear as "Hamlet" and "Richard the Third," in the burletta of a "Squabble amongst the Players;" besides which, John will give some good advice. Go one, go all, to the Hippodrome to-night, and when you go be sure to take plenty of handkerchiefs, for you'll need them to dry the tears that will be caused by excessive laughter.

Mr. Rowland, Esq., cashier of the Branch Bank of Alabama, at Montgomeryville, to that State, died on the 14th ult.

The steamer Memphis, which was sunk by a snag a few miles above Memphis, near Madison, Ind., has been raised and towed to Memphis.

TELEGRAPHED TO THE CRESCENT.

By the Southern Line.

FURTHER BY THE AFRICA.

Austria and Hungary.

NEW YORK, March 14.

Such is the alarm of the Austrian authorities in Hungary that the garrisons are materially strengthened and kept constantly under arms.

The Hungarian who recently attempted to assassinate the Emperor of Austria, is the husband of a woman who was flogged by the authorities in Pesth, about three years ago. He had ever since meditated revenge upon the Emperor himself.

Russia.

The Cologne Gazette states that Russia has rejected the proffered arbitration in the Turkish difficulties, and that war is inevitable.

Mr. Fillmore's Visit South.

WASHINGTON, March 14.

Mr. Fillmore will not leave Washington until the close of the week, owing to the continued illness of his wife.

Senatorial Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, March 14.

The Senate is occupied in the discussion of the Central American Treaty question, and Mr. Mason is to-day replying to the speech of Mr. Clayton.

Mr. James has submitted documents relative to alleged outrages upon American citizens in Cuba.

Government Officers for Texas.

WASHINGTON, March 14.

The Texas delegation have recommended Mr. Stuart, editor of the Galveston Civilian, for Collector of the port, of Galveston, and Major Bon. McClullagh as U. S. Marshal for that District.

New York Cotton Market.

NEW YORK, Monday Evening, March 14.

The Africa's news has had a depressing effect on the Cotton market here, and the sales to-day have reached barely 200 bales. It is impossible to give accurate quotations.

Incendiarism.

NEW YORK, March 14.

The Bridge at Cohoes, near Albany and the Saratoga Railroad bridge, has been destroyed by fire, the work of incendiaries.

By the National Line.

California Steamer.

NEW YORK, March 15.

The steamer Uncle Sam has arrived from Aspinwall, bringing over $300,000 on freight and $100,000 in the hands of the passengers. There are now five millions of dollars on the way from San Francisco to the Atlantic ports. She brings dates from San Francisco to the 16th February, which have probably been anticipated in New Orleans. The steamers Ohio and Cherokee were at Aspinwall on the 4th inst.

Destructive Fire.

LOUISVILLE, March 14.

The smoke-house and bulking-house of Jackson, Owsley & Co's. packing establishment took fire last night and were destroyed, with most of their contents. The loss is stated at $75,000, nearly all of which was insured here and in New Orleans.

Ohio River—Steamboats.

PITTSBURGH, March 14.

The river here is falling, with eight feet six inches water in the channel.

LOUISVILLE, March 14.

The river here is falling, with seven feet nine inches in the canal. The following steamboats have arrived from New Orleans: The Persia, the R. J. Ward, the Indiana, and the Washington City; and the following have departed for that place: The General Scott, the Europa, the Empress, the Elephant, and the General Lafayette.

Steamboats Passing.

VICKSBURG, March 15.

The following steamboats have passed here since last evening: Bound for New Orleans—Harry Hill, at 12 last night; Guinare, at 1:30 this morning; New Orleans, at 2 this morning; America, at 9 this morning; A. L. Shotwell, at 8 this morning; Natchez, at 12, noon; Frank Lyon, at 2 this afternoon; Grand Tower, at 3 this afternoon; Southern Belle, at 7:30 this evening.

European Intelligence per Baltic.

The Collins steamship Baltic, Capt. Comstock, reached her dock at New York, about eleven o'clock on Sunday night, having left Liverpool at noon on the 23d. Her address are three days later than those brought by the Cambria.

Among the passengers by the B., are Father Gavazzi, the sender from the Romish church. He delivered a farewell lecture at Liverpool, on the evening previous to his embarkation for this country.

The Africa, from New York, arrived at Liverpool on Wednesday, February 23, at 2 A. M.

The retirement of President Fillmore and the inauguration of Gen. Pierce, was duly celebrated on board the Baltic on the 4th inst. A sumptuous repast having been disposed of, the cloth was removed and the company was called in order by Capt. Comstock; whereupon, Capt. B. B. Forbes, of Boston, rose, and after a few happy remarks, proposed the health of the new President and prosperity of our country, which was received with enthusiasm. The affair concluded with toasts to Capt. Comstock, good wishes for the Baltic, etc.

The weather of late, throughout the greater part of Europe, has been exceedingly stormy. England, France and Prussia had been visited with heavy falls of snow. The latest accounts from Berlin announce that snow had fallen almost uninterruptedly for nearly a week, so that railway communication had been greatly hindered, and in some instances entirely stopped by accumulations, that no available amount of labor could clear away in proper time.

Col. Fremont's solicitors communicated to the Times of the 21st ult., the recognition of his claims to the estate of Mariposa, California.

Under the immediate sanction of the Duchess of Sutherland, a Mine Forbes is lecturing on American slavery.

The Earl of Clarendon has assumed the Seals of the Foreign Office, in place of Lord John Russell.

In the House of Lords, on Monday, the 21st, the Earl of Aberdeen said it was the intention of government, with respect to the "six mile bridge affair," to prosecute those soldiers against whom the Coroner's jury had returned a verdict of willful murder; and also to prosecute certain Roman Catholic priests for their conduct on the occasion.

The correspondence between the Royal Navy and the governments of Great Britain and the United States, in reference to a plan proposed for making hydrographical observations at sea, was laid on the table.

In the House of Commons the Education Committee reported that Mr. Armstrong, M. P. for Lancaster; Samuel Carter, for Tavistock; Mr. Gipps and Mr. Butler Johnstone, for Canterbury, were unseated for bribery. Some talk followed on the subject of the Established Church in Ireland, the Irish Church Bill, Maynooth, and other subjects, after which the House went into Committee of Supply, and voted various large sums for the Admiralty service.

During the week information had been received at Lloyd's of the wreck of two more emigrant ships bound to Australia, with a large number of passengers, all of whom were saved. The ships were the Eglington, Capt. B. near Freemantle, Australia; and the Express, date blank, near Sidney.

Capt. Penny, the eminent Arctic navigator, has at length succeeded (says the Literary Gazette) in forming a company, for prosecuting the whale fishery, and founding a permanent settlement in the Arctic regions. He designs to employ propellers in whale fishing in the bays and inlets of Davis Strait. The colony is to be founded in the inlet known as Northumberland Inlet, on Barth Sound, in about the same latitude as Archangel. In this locality there are not only excellent fishing grounds, but great stores of mineral wealth, especially of plumbago. The company will send out two screw steamers of five hundred tons each, in the spring months, to the seas between Greenland and Nova Zembla, and later in the year the steamers would start for Regarth Sound, so as to arrive there before winter. They would remain there until the ice forms in November, when they would return to England with the produce, leaving the settlers to prosecute the inshore fishery, and store up the proceeds until the return of the steamers in spring.

Dr. Vogel and his companions of the Central African Expedition have left London, via Malta, for Tripoli and Murzuk. Having reached the latter place, the state of the country will determine their route to the interior. They will proceed without delay to Lake Tsad, where they intend to make a number of scientific observations.

Owing to the prevalence of easterly winds, the admiralty has ordered the steamers Vulture and Magicienne, to proceed to the chope of the channel, with supplies of provisions and water, for relief of homeward bound ships that may be detained by contrary winds.

The Earl of Belfast died at Naples a few days since, aged 25. The Bishop of Lincoln, Rev. Dr. Kaye, died on the 14th instant, and Lady Charlotte Penrhyn, sister to the Earl of Derby, expired on the 15th inst.

A new company is announced under the name of the Spanish and Portuguese Screw Steamship Company.

Two hundred and five vessels were at the last advices, on the berth at the British home ports for the Australian colonies, and comprise 96,000 tons, with no scarcity of either passengers or cargoes.

The pharmaceutical Society have taken up the subject of the adulteration of American lard, and are submitting various samples to analysis.

FRANCE.

Rumors were in circulation in Paris for some days prior to the sailing of the Baltic, of the probability of an alliance by treaty between France, England, and two or three minor states, with a view to counterbalance the power of the north of Europe. That many people are in the habit of a friendly understanding between the two governments there is no difficulty in believing; but between a regular treaty and friendly relations, based upon reciprocal interest, there is a great difference.

A letter from Nantes, of the 17th ult., says: "Yesterday the prefect of the Loire Inferieure received a dispatch from Paris, by telegraph, from M. J. Chauvet, a ship owner of our port, who is now in the capital, on the subject of the transatlantic packets. M. Chauvet informs the Prefect that he has just formed a company, with a capital of 140,000,000f. to obtain the concession of the transatlantic line; that out of this sum he has succeeded in obtaining subscriptions for 68,000,000f.; and he begs the Prefect to call together the principal persons of Nantes, in order to get them to join in the undertaking. This was done, and the persons applied to entered eagerly into the affair. As far as regards the concession in favor of any particular port, nothing is yet decided on. The delegates from our Chamber of Commerce still remain in Paris, and one of our principal builders has been summoned to the capital, in order to furnish information on this important question.

The pay of all the sub-officers in all the branches of the naval service has been considerably increased in the artillery and marines at Toulon, Brest, Rochefort, Cherbourg and Cette, have taken the oath of fidelity to the Emperor. The screw steamer Duroc is fitting out to join the squadron at Tahiti.

The following compose the ecclesiastical household of the Emperor: The Bishop of Nancy, first Chaplain; the Abbe Tizearche, Curé of Ham, with a title of (Bishop *in partibus*) second Chaplain; M. Deball, Grand Vicar to the Chaplain; M. Mullors, "first Chaplain;" Versali, second Chaplain; M. Liabouf, third Chaplain, and M. Laines, fourth Chaplain.

A number of domestic servants have been dismissed from the Tuileries for being indiscreet enough to gossip about the household arrangements. The Emperor intends to choose all the servants himself, in future. So they say.

Thirty-six military prisoners effected their escape a short time since from Fort Lamalgne near Toulon.

The Municipal Council of Paris has published its budget of receipts and expenditures for 1853. The total receipts are estimated at 47,114,340 francs, and expenditures precisely the same amount.

The London Sun has heard a surmise that the French Government intend to take off the duty on guano brought in foreign ships.

A notice of the Moniteur had summoned all the superior naval officers in Paris to assemble at the Ministry of Marine, to "receive a communication." The subject was understood to be to test at sea the new cannon invented by the Emperor.

M. Anselme Halphen, Regent of the Bank of France, and Admiral Delassaxax, Major General of Marine, are dead.

SPAIN.

Forty-three new Senators are nominated, with a view to strengthening the Government.

There is no other news of interest, except the seizure of several papers, for their comments on the Government.

THE LATEST FROM ITALY.

From Milan, under date of 13th ult., we learn that Marshal Radetzky had published a second proclamation, in which he orders the judicial authorities to sequestrate the property of those persons who shall render themselves, directly or indirectly, accomplices in treasonable practices. By another proclamation, the University of Pavia has been closed until further order.

Slight disorders had broken out at Forli and Arezzo, in the Roman States.

The *Gazette de Basle* of the 16th announces that all communication between Lombardy and Tuscany is interrupted; the passage of travelers and even merchandise and corn, being prohibited upon that frontier. There were 4,000 Austrians on the line of Como, and 1200 on that of Varese. According to a letter in the *Genoa Journal*, Mazzini had been seen and recognized on the Ticinian frontier, whence he had sent large sums of money to the disaffected in Monza, Como and Bergamo.

Safft had appeared openly at Tielmi, but succeeded in making his escape when the police came to arrest him.

The Federal Council of Switzerland has sent Col. Bourgeois to examine and report upon the real state of affairs, and hopes were entertained that the blockade would be raised, and the export of corn, at least, be allowed. Travelers and merchandise are now compelled to take the route by the Spligen.

Letters from Milan to the 15th say that there was still great difficulty in obtaining access to, or egress from, the city. Baron Kuntzen, the military commandant, had threatened to punish severely, any person raising cries, singing, or whistling in the streets. Two persons had been hanged—one for having taken up arms against the troops at the Jous Gate, the other for having fired his musquete in his store, and having been seen with the insurgents in the street Bottonato. The distributors of seditious publications are threatened with death.

The reported seizure of arms and arrest of Hungarian soldiers is contradicted.

General Gyulai, Military Commandant of Lombardy, had courteously received the deputation of Milanese citizens, who besought him to adopt more lenient measures, but he held out little hope that the Government would relax its severity.

The municipal treasury of Milan had paid the forced contribution of 40,000 florins, and is, in addition, ordered to pay 30,000 florins every Wednesday until further orders. Fresh troops continued to arrive. In addition to the Hungarian regiment Schwartzenberg, which goes direct to Ancona from Trieste, a second is on its way to Italy.

The Trieste Gazette says that a man was poignarded in Milan Cathedral during the sermon on the 13th, and that the lower classes are much excited, but that no apprehensions need be entertained of a fresh outbreak.

Some arrests for possession of arms, had taken place at Genoa. When the news of the events at Milan reached Florence, precautionary measures were immediately adopted. The troops were consigned to their quarters, and the posts doubled. Several houses were searched by the police. It is reported that the Tuscan troops are to be placed on the same footing as the Austrian military, and to be uniformed in white. According to the *Parlamento* of the 18th, a Mazzinelan movement was to have been made at Florence, had the Milan insurgents held out.

Singing is forbidden in the churches of Milan until further orders.

12,000 cwt. of lead has been sent from Austria for bullets, and 550 ducats from the Emperor, as a "gratification" to the wounded soldiers.

The Academy of Italian Philosophy, of Turin, held a sitting on the 14th, in commemoration of Gioberti. Azeglio, statesman, author and artist, has left Turin for a temporary residence in England.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

The London Advertiser announces the discovery of a very extensive and formidable conspiracy in Hungary against the Austrian rule. Italian letters say that there now circulates in Hungary a proclamation, signed by Kossuth, granting a general amnesty to all those persons who were formerly opposed to Hungarian independence. It appears that regular guerilla bands are forming all over the country, and that "things do not look well." It is added, from Austrian sources, that the Government is perfectly well informed of what is going on, and that arrests are continually taking place. It is also added, that the Austrian force now on the Bosnian frontier will be made to serve a double purpose, one part will guard the frontier, while the other, formed into five corps, will secure Hungary.

A telegraphic dispatch from London to Liverpool, and telegraphed from Halifax, per last arrival, mentioned that an attempt had been made to assassinate the Emperor of Austria. If appears at all events that the wound was slight, although accounts differ as to whether it was inflicted by a poignard or pistol shot. The first dispatch stated that the Emperor had been fired at and slightly grazed by a bullet in the nape of the neck. The next accounts said that as the Emperor was walking on the location, at Vienna, Friday 18th, a Hungarian named Lebenyi leaped upon him and attempted to stab him in the throat, but succeeded only in inflicting a scratch under the ear. Lebenyi was instantly seized. A third account says that the Emperor was fired at with a musket, and that the wound is not so trifling as was at first thought. The latest dates from Vienna, the 20th ult., say that his Majesty was getting on well, and that the assassin was a tailor named Lassobennen, and that he was killed by the aide-de-camp. There is a curious mystery respecting all the details of this attempt.

Respecting the feeling of the Austrian army in Italy, a correspondent of the Times says: "The spirit of the army is still unchanged, but the present system is not a wise one. Some of the most deserving and distinguished officers have accustomed themselves to look with a jealous eye on the measures of government, and to view with serious disquietude the continually recurring instances of able and active men being suddenly, and without motive assigned, placed on the half-pay list. The words, 'We can hardly take up the Wiene Zeitung without a feeling of fear,' are frequently heard. The substituting of the military examples of the expense of their sudden removals from one extremity of the empire to the other, are up to their ears in debt. The irregular promotion of the aristocratic protegees of one or two high military men, is the source of discontent. As to the men, they are overlooked; and the veterans are continually heard to say that they should prefer a regular campaign to the unceasing parading and reviewing to which they are subjected while in garrison."

A Vienna letter reports, but the statement is not confirmed, that Austria has addressed an "energetic" note to the English government, complaining that Mazzini and Kossuth are allowed to get up conspiracies in London, and to publish proclamations in the English journals of a nature calculated to excite insurrections on the continent.

A grand Te Deum was sung on the 20th, in the Cathedral at Vienna for the escape of the Emperor from assassination. At the moment of the attack on the Emperor, Count O'Donnell, the aid-de-camp in attendance, struck the assassin with his sword, and brought him to the ground. He was then secured.

LOMBARDY.

Letters from Switzerland to the 19th ultimo, announce that the Austrians had ordered all natives of Ticino, resident in Lombardy, to quit the kingdom, the workmen in twenty-four hours, and all other proprietors and others in three days. About five thousand Ticinese would suffer by this measure.

The frontier of the Grisons is re-opened; the pass of St. Gothard remains closed.

PRUSSIA.

It is acknowledged that Austria, in her recent commercial negotiations, has been compelled to make great sacrifices in order to come to terms with Prussia. The import duty on many articles has been reduced. The treaty was officially signed at Berlin, Saturday, 19th. It is semi-officially stated that Austria has advised the States of the Darmstadt coalition to accede to the treaty of commerce with Prussia, and at the same time renew the Zollverein.

Several Prussian journals have been seized for publishing a translation of Kossuth's [spurious] appeal to the Hungarians in Italy.

RUSSIA.

Napoleon's address, announcing his marriage, is published in the Russian journals, but, in translation, is very ingeniously deprived of its sarcasm. The word *parvenue*, for instance, is translated "non-hereditary position," so that one of the most telling points in the speech reads: "I acknowledge my non-hereditary position before the whole of Europe!"—a very different meaning from that which Napoleon expressed.

Admiral Prince Menschikoff, Russian Minister of Marine, has left for Constantinople upon a special mission. He is accompanied by M. Demetrius Neselrode, son of the Chancellor of the Empire.

TURKEY AND MONTENEGRO

The London Morning Advertiser announces from its German correspondence that hostilities had been resumed between the Turks and the Montenegrins, and that a serious difficulty, if not a collision, had occurred between Austria and the Porte. The last is totally disconcerted. It is said, however, that the Montenegrins, twenty-five hundred supplies of arms, ammunition and provisions from the Austrians, and that Austrian cannon even have found their way into Montenegro.

For the Crescent

Rifle Shooting.

I notice in the New Orleans Crescent, of February 24, a paragraph written by Dr. Graham, of Harrodsburg, Ky., in relation to Rifle Shooting. It was rather an indirect challenge to me (as my name was the only one mentioned), and an invitation to all the marksmen in the world to come to Harrodsburg, Ky., and test the relative skill in rifle shooting between him and them.

Mr. Graham proposes to give a gold medal to the marksman who will beat him in shooting an off-hand rifle match, and if that inducement is not sufficient, he guarantees a bet can be had from one dollar to ten thousand dollars that he (Dr. Graham) can beat any man in the world shooting a rifle off-hand. Now, I accept the proposition as to the gold medal, and for as much of the ten thousand dollars as I have the ability to cover at the time of shooting. As it usually takes a long talk to settle the preliminaries between rifle shooters, I being the challenged party (as it is so understood), and wishing to put the matter in an answerable shape, I will propose time, distance and number of shots to be made in the match, supposing Mr. Graham so intended. The offer of the gold medal seems to be with the view to call out all the improvements, skill and science connected with the manipulation of the rifle. It is therefore expected that both parties will bring to their aid all the modern improvements which skill and science combined have made the rifle the wonderful instrument it is, in the hands of a skillful marksman. Hence the necessity of a trial at a long distance, and a large number of shots; therefore I propose to shoot off-hand forty consecutive shots, three hundred yards—the shots all to be made in one day, and measured by what is termed string measure—the shooting to be done between the first and fifteenth of November next. I will give thirty days' notice before the particular day is set for the shooting.

Inasmuch as Dr. Graham has some apprehensions of iron breaces, iron rods, gun-sticks, leather straps, or some other extraneous support in holding the rifle, I will propose that the customs of the different Rifle Clubs, and the rules of standard works upon the manipulation of the rifle, settle the matter upon that point.

I would refer to the treatise of Mr. John R. Chapman, of Central New York, on this subject, which I think is one of the best works of the kind ever presented to the public; and doubt not if that was consulted more by marksmen, and the simple rules there laid down practiced by persons in giving challenges, there would be less talking and more shooting. HORACE E. DEMING.

St. Louis, March 1, 1853.

P. S.—I hope Dr. Graham will have no apprehension that the challenge he has given will cause any unpleasant feelings between myself and him; on the contrary, I am pleased to have an opportunity of testing our relative skill in handling the rifle.

An Affray.—At Brown's Hotel, at Washington, on the 5th inst., an affray occurred as a sequel to the previous rencontres. An encounter took place at the dinner table between Ben McCulloch, the noted Texas Ranger, and a Mr. West, a lawyer from New Mexico. The latter insulted the former, and finally threw a glass of water in his face, whereupon McCulloch knocked West down with a tumbler, broke a quantity of plates over his head, and beat him with a chair until he was severely, but not dangerously injured.

Local Intelligence.

Inquests.—Coroner T. J. Wilkinson yesterday held an inquest at Pointe aux Herbes, on the body of a German, name unknown, found drowned in Lake Pontchartrain. Verdict—"Accidental drowning."

Also, on the body of a man, name unknown, found dead on board the steamer Philadelphia. The deceased was a returned Californian, and got on board the Philadelphia at Aspinwall. He is supposed to have been a native of Ireland, and aged about thirty-eight years. He had on his left arm, in Indian ink, the initials "D. T." and a star. Verdict—"Died of hemoptysis."

First District Court, Judge Labeb—*The State on the Relation of Norbert Tyeganier, vs. F. M. Crogat.* The Judge rendered yesterday the following decision in this case:

This is an application for a peremptory mandamus to defendant to surrender to the possession of the relation the office of Recorder of Births and Deaths in and for the Parish of Orleans, together with its registers, indexes, dockets, seal of office, records and archives.

A rule was granted to show cause why the mandamus should not issue as prayed for. The defendant showed for cause that he was duly appointed to said office on the 30th of March, 1846, and re-appointed on the 16th February, 1850, and alleges that he is entitled to hold the office for the full term of four years under the latter appointment.

The relation was appointed to the office on the 4th of March, 1853.

The office in question was created by the act of the 16th April, 1811, the 7th section of which provides "For the Parish of Orleans, there shall be for the city of New Orleans an office of Records of Births and Deaths, whereof the officer shall be appointed by the Governor. There is no term fixed; the term is indefinite.

Under these circumstances the officer might, at any time, be superseded by the appointing power, in accordance with the doctrines laid down by the Supreme Court of the United States in *ex parte* Hennes 12 Peters, 259; and affirmed by the Supreme Court of this State in the case of Nicholson and others vs. Thompson and others, 5 Robinson's Reports, Page 400.

But the 90th article of the Constitution of 1845 declares "that the duration of all offices not fixed by this Constitution shall never exceed four years." The design of the article was evidently to restrict the power of the Legislature, and prevent the creation of officers with a longer tenure. This prohibitive clause, however, has been, by the decisions of the Supreme Court, construed to mean that whenever the term of office was indefinite by law, it becomes a definite term for four years by the operation of the Constitution. Kelly vs. Gilly, 5 Annual, 504; State vs. Ferey, 5 Annual, 282. But the Constitution of 1845 has been superceded by that of 1852, and the latter contains nothing similar to the 90th article of the former; the four years' term, therefore, which was by construction deduced from that article has disappeared with the article itself, and the office in question is held under the original act of 1811; and of course, the officer is liable to be suspended by the appointing power.

The defendant, however, claims that as he was appointed under the Constitution of 1845, when his appointment was construed to be one for four years, that a change in the tenure of his office can have no effect upon him until the full term has expired; and he cites one case decided in Georgia and two in North Carolina, in which the Legislature had changed the tenure of clerks of courts from one of good behaviour to a term of years which, at the first blush, would seem to establish his pretensions; but neither of the cases, when carefully examined, will be found applicable to the present controversy. The change in the tenure of office of the Recorder of Births and Deaths is not the work of the legislature—it was done by a sovereign Convention of the State—the action of which was approved by a large majority of the people. That Convention had as much right to change the tenure of the office in question as it had to change the tenure of those of the Judges; it did not change both; and the defendant in this case and the Judge who decided it, must alike submit with the best grace they can.

Let the *mandamus* issue as prayed for.

Isaac Tood was yesterday tried in this Court, for a charge of larceny, and found guilty.

Clement Kartzmeyer, tried for an assault with a dangerous weapon, on the person of Isaac Holmes, was acquitted.

John Montague *alias* John McTigne *alias* Johnny Sticks, plead guilty to a charge of larceny.

Fifth District Court—D. R. Carroll *vs.* George Conolly.... Plaintiff sued as agent of Glendy Burke (steamboat) for freight. Defendant refused to pay on the ground that the boat had been lost on original shipment, as per bill of lading, were not delivered with the balance, were brought to this market by another boat, at a subsequent time, and sold on account of defendant, consignee, when cotton was at less rates in the market. Defendant, therefore, claimed difference between the time of due delivery and actual delivery, etc. Judgment for defendant.

Pickpocket.—George Brown was yesterday examined before Recorder Winter on the charge of having attempted to pick a man's pocket, and committed for trial before the First District Court. The same individual is upon the complaint of another for the loss of five hundred dollars and a gold watch, on Sunday night.

Recorder's Court, Second District.—*Counterfeit Gold Dust.*—Philip Runkel yesterday deposed before Recorder Genois, that he keeps a variety store at No. 74 Royal street, and that on the 12th instant a man named Lewy came to his store and offered to sell to him a quantity of metal which he represented to be gold dust. Deponent believing the metal to be gold, and on Levy's offering to take one-half it should sell for in merchandise and the balance in the same in cash, gave him the sum of five dollars and merchandise worth the same amount, making the sum of twenty-four dollars, the amount of the pretended gold. Having since been informed that said metal was adulterated and worthless, deponent charged the accused with swindling. Levy was sent for trial before the First District Court.

Charge of Forgery.—John Kelly was yesterday examined before Recorder Genois, on a charge of perjury brought against him by L. B. Simonds on the 21st of December last. The complainant stated in his affidavit, that about the 10th of last December the accused did, in answer to interrogatories on facts and articles to him propounded by the complainant in a certain suit in the Third District Court, falsely answer and swear that he did not sign the name "John Graves" to a certain note, and did further falsely swear that he had not received a certain sum of money by him received, to the knowledge of prosecutor. The accused was sent before the First District Court.

Board of Aldermen.—This body met last evening, eight members present—W. C. Claiborne in the chair.

The reading of the journal was, as usual, dispensed with.

A communication from the Surveyor reported the value of the property surrendered by Liberty Hose Company to be $1,539 50.

The Police Jury of the Parish of Orleans, right bank, made a report of regulations adopted for the government of the Algiers Ferry. Referred to the committee on Streets and Landings.

A communication from Eagle Fire Company No. 7 was referred to the Fire Committee.

A petition from Anthony Rasch, President of the Catholic Orphan Asylum, Third District, asking the use of Lafayette Square, for giving an exhibition of Fire Works for the benefit of said institution, was received, and a resolution was passed unanimously granting the prayer of said petition.

A petition from citizens of the Fourth District, asking that certain vaults ordered to be built in the Old Cemetery in said District, be built in the New Cemetery, in the rear of said District, was referred to the Police Committee.

A bill for furniture supplied to the Recorder's office, of the Third District, was referred to the Police Committee.

A petition relative to the Fisk Library was referred to the Committee on Education.

A petition from citizens on Barrack street, praying the abatement of a nuisance, was referred to the Committee on Streets and Landings.

The Special Committee, to whom was referred the messages of the Mayor objecting to the action of the Council in tendering the Place d'Armes to the State for the erection of a State-house, made a report stating as the opinion of the committee that the Council had power to dispose of said square, for the purpose above mentioned, etc. The committee recommended that the Council persist in the resolution appropriating said square for a site for a State-house as aforesaid. On a motion to persist in the resolution appropriating said square as aforesaid, the yeas and nays were called, and the resolution persisted in.

A petition from the Commissioners of the House of Refuge, relative to the appropriation of a lot of ground on Appollo street, for the erection of a Female House of Refuge, was referred to the Committee on Work-houses and Prisons.

A communication from the City Attorney, relative to a judgment obtained by Robert Murphy against the city, was received and spread on the minutes.

A resolution approving the sale of the contract to Patrick Nestor for digging a canal in the Third District, at $28 per running foot, was adopted.

A resolution requiring the Deputy Wharfingers to furnish their monthly reports to the Wharfinger to the Council, was adopted.

Sundry resolutions from the Assistant Board were taken up and concurred in.

Board of Assistant Aldermen.—This body met last evening. Sixteen members present, and the President, Dr. Alpuente, in the Chair.

A letter from the Comptroller, notifying the Board of the sale of contracts, was referred to the Committee on Streets and Landings.

The Surveyor transmitted his estimate of the value of the property surrendered by Liberty Hose Company. It was referred to the Fire Committee.

A message from the Board of Aldermen was read, in which they concurred in several resolutions.

From the Board of Aldermen: A resolution to pay D. Cronan, contractor, the amount of his bill, less one hundred dollars, deducted as fine. Adopted.

A resolution for the payment of four hundred dollars to L. Castera. Rejected.

A resolution donating Barber's Planetarium to the Mechanics' Institute. Referred to the Committee on Education.

A resolution to sell the contract for sidewalks on Main street.

A resolution for the laying of sidewalks on Port street. Referred to the Committee on Streets