DAILY CRESCENT

THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT,
OFFICE NO. 98 ST. CHARLES STREET,
Will be regularly served to subscribers in this city at an early hour every day, (Sunday excepted,) for $5 a year, in advance, payable to the office, or 15 cents a week, payable to the carriers.

THE CIRCULATION
of the CRESCENT, Daily and Weekly, is such as to offer a desirable medium to advertisers. As

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER
its sales largely, and at an early hour, at the homes of citizens, and articles sold to families may be most advantageously advertised in its columns. No paper in the city circulates so extensively among families.

OUR TERMS
we mean as to invite the attention and patronage of the public.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:
For Square of Ten Lines in Pearl—First insertion, in all cases.....$1 00
Every subsequent insertion.....50
Advertisements on the second page are charged as new each day.
A liberal discount will be made with those who advertise by the year or for a shorter time.
All Advertisements not marked will be published one month and charged accordingly.

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 24, 1853.

THE WHIG PARTY.

Ever since the commencement of the last Presidential campaign there has existed a report that the whig party was *in articulo mortis*, that its principles were defeated and abandoned, its vitality exhausted, its popularity gone, and itself sinking rapidly into the grave, with the great chieftains and statesmen who were its support.

The report is false. The whig party is not dead, nor even threatened with death; but, instead thereof, living a stronger life, with a higher promise, and a more glorious future, than at any period for the last six years. Those troubles which have heretofore disturbed its quiet, and hindered its success, have been, by one means or another, either removed or extirpated, and leave it now a harmony and a nationality that for a long time past it has not enjoyed. Notwithstanding the prophecies of our opponents, notwithstanding the more serious injuries arising from internal dissensions and a bitter defeat, the great party which had its birth at the same time with the Constitution, and has grown up in its defence and explication—the party which has produced such men as Hamilton, and Clay, and Webster—the ablest soldiers, and the most distinguished statesmen of the Republic; the party whose plans have been broadest, and soundest, and safest, best calculated to advance the interests, preserve the honor and maintain the union of the States, is now living with a power of usefulness as great as ever, and a probability of success that daily enlarges. The foundation upon which the party is based, the root and germ from which it springs, are indeed indestructible, and beyond the power of defeat and death; but, these limbs and branches which some months since might have seemed lifeless as well as leafless are now bursting into blossom with a greater luxuriance than ever, and every sign, so far as we are gifted to translate their sense and signification, gives renewed assurance of strength and vitality.

That the party has passed through a trying period—a period of difficulty, disaster, and defeat—is not to be denied; but, we maintain that it has suffered nothing capable of destroying its organization or affecting its growth, nothing which could produce more than a temporary and trivial injury; and that it has come out of the conflict lightened of much needless weight, purified of much possible evil, and more trustworthy from the very troubles it has survived. There can be no doubt that the prominent part which was taken by the Administration and the leading men of the whig party in the adjustment of the late slavery troubles in Congress, weakened the force of the party in the Northern and Western States, without proportionately increasing its power in the South—that it was attacked by the abolitionists with rancor and virulence, and not suitably or sufficiently defended; and that it was an object among many men in other localities to convert the organization into a great anti-slavery party. The Compromise resolutions, originated with Clay, were defended by Webster, and carried into full execution by Fillmore and his Cabinet. It is an honor to the men as well as to the party that such was the case; but it proved a disastrous honor, and one which inured only to the detriment of those it should have benefitted. The troubles that defeated us in the last election have, nevertheless, served to free the party of that rabid abolitionism caused its defeat, and we are now far healthier and stronger than before their commencement.

We have always suffered and shall doubtless continue to suffer from the prevalent misunderstanding among emigrants and foreigners induced by our name. In their catalogue of opinions, liberty and democracy are one and the same, and they fail to see, and do not comprehend that whiggery and democracy are in fact the same, and that whiggery is indeed a truer democracy than the misnamed organization which monopolizes the title with only a portion of the essence. But that is a trouble under which we have so long labored as to be fitly deemed constitutional, and is one which remedies itself as the years roll along, and the constant emigration as constantly improves its knowledge and education in the ranks of citizenship.

We say that these troubles which we have passed through have not annihilated the party—that the efforts of the malicious, the errors of the misled, the loss of great leaders, and the misfortune of defeat, have failed to weaken the organization or injure its power. We say, furthermore, that no possible losses or defeats can destroy the party—that it is based upon principles which are immortal, and grounded on doctrines that are imperishable. It is the great conservative element of the Union, embodying the conservative feeling and sentiment of the nation—upheld by the most wealthy, the most educated and the most intelligent; those who foresee what dangers are ahead and what means should be taken to avert them. Not that misguided conservatism which hangs on the heels of progress and labors to retard all advancement, but that conservatism which protects and preserves, and which alone renders progress safe—the conservatism that the helmsman exercises over the ship that would be otherwise gulphed in the billows or beached on the shore. The measures of internal improvement and of protection that it has advocated and still continues to advocate, are only the results of the principles of the party and not the principles themselves. They are but measures, and as such must shift and change with the times, in order to render themselves always applicable; whereas the principles never shift, never change, never alter, but remain the originators of measures—applicable to all times and all questions. It may be, though we neither foresee nor fear it, that in the coming times, the denomination of the party shall be lost and its organization be destroyed; but even then the principles upon which it is built and of which it is merely an exponant, will remain as the germ and essence of the party which succeeds it, for some party such as this the country needs and must have. When that day comes we will unwillingly chronicle it, and faithful to the old traditions and the old leaders let the new name usurp the place of the old and continue our warfare as vigorously as ever. As it is, we believe that the whig party is progressing to victories more brilliant than any it has yet achieved, and more durable; and for them we shall continue to combat undeterred by the rumors of a death that has not occurred and encouraged greatly by all such losses as that of the abolitionists of the North.

Three commissioners, appointed the Secretary of State of Mississippi, are now engaged in selecting a site for the Marine Hospital at Vicksburg.

A Review of the Decision of Judge Paine,
OF NEW YORK,
IN THE CASE OF THE SEIZURE AND LIBERATION OF MR. LEMMON'S SLAVES.
[Continued.]

SLAVES RECOGNIZED AS PROPERTY, BY THE OLD CONGRESS, BEFORE THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

The Declaration of Independence, the basis of our free government, declares that all men are created free and equal; and the Constitution of the United States, that the people formed a system to secure the blessings of liberty to themselves and their posterity; yet, by the express language of the latter instrument, the relation of slave and master is recognized; showing that the framers of the Constitution did not deem this general declaration in favor of liberty and incompatible with its provisions; and it has never been judicially determined, that slavery in the United States was thereby abrogated. On the contrary, it has often been adjudged, both by State and Federal Courts, that slavery still exists; that the master's right of property in the slave has not been affected either by the Declaration of Independence or the Constitution of the United States. The right to seize and capture, transport to this country, sell and subject to bondage the native African, was not only tolerated, but adjudged lawful long after the adoption of the Constitution, and it was only abolished by a special act of Congress. [Journal of the Continental Congress, October 20, 1774.

NON-IMPORTATION COVENENT.

"Art. 2. *We will neither import nor purchase* any slave imported, after the first day of December next; after which time we will wholly discontinue the *slave trade* and will neither *be concerned in it ourselves nor will we hire our vessels* nor sell our commodities or manufactures to those who are concerned in it."

"The foregoing association being determined upon by Congress was ordered to be subscribed by the several members thereof; and thereupon, we have hereunto set our respective names accordingly.

[Signed] PEYTON RANDOLPH, President.

In Congress, Philadelphia, October 24, 1764."

"*New Hampshire*—John Sullivan, Mathew Folsom.

"*Massachusetts*—Thomas Cushing, Samuel Adams, John Adams, Robert Trent Paine.

"*Rhode Island*—Stephen Hopkins, Samuel Ward.

"*Connecticut*—Eliphalet Dyer, Roger Sherman, Silas Deane.

"*New York*—Isaac Lowe, John Alsop, James Duane, William Floyd, Henry Wisner, S. Boerman, Philip Livingston.

"*New Jersey*—James Kinsey, William Livingston, Stephen Crane, Richard Smith, John DeHart.

"*Pennsylvania*—Joseph Galloway, John Dickinson, Charles Humphries, Thomas Mifflin, Edward Biddle, John Morton, George Ross.

"*New Castle, Del*—Cæsar Rodney, Thomas McKean, George Read.

"*Maryland*—Milton Tilghman, Thomas Johnson, William Paca, Samuel Chase.

"*Virginia*—Richard Henry Lee, George Washington, Patrick Henry, Richard Blair, Benjamin Harrison, Edmund Pendleton.

"*North Carolina*—William Hooper, Joseph Hughes, R. Caswell.

"*South Carolina*—Henry Middleton, Thomas Lynch, Christopher Gadsden, John Rutlege, Edward Rutlege."—[See Journal of the Provincial Congress, p. 736.]

In the foregoing list of illustrious names we find a majority of them were signers of the Declaration of Independence; and adopting this covenant they most obviously recognized the institution of Slavery.

In looking over the Secret Journal of Domestic Affairs of the Continental Congress, a report and resolutions will be found which will be perfectly conclusive upon this question. The report was made on the 29th of March, 1799. It will be recollected that during the war of the Revolution, the British enlisted slaves as troops, and that the period already referred to was one of great gloom and despondency in the South; and then, if ever, as the enemy were enlisting the slaves of the Southern planters, the Continental Congress might have found strong arguments for combating them with the same species of force, especially as by refraining from doing so the slaves were not only lost to the owner, but were added to the military force of the enemy. The proceedings of Congress on this occasion display that combination of wisdom and prudence for which that body was so justly distinguished. The report states that the delegation of South Carolina in Congress had represented the distressed state of the country, the *desertion of the negroes to the enemy, and that* those who still remained were exposed to their artifices and temptations; that if they were embodied, this desertion might be prevented, and they might be rendered formidable to the enemy, etc. Whereupon, "*Resolved*, That it be recommended to the States of South Carolina and Georgia, if they shall think the same expedient, to take measures" for raising a force of this description. By another resolution it was declared "that Congress will make provision for the proprietors of such negroes, etc., a full compensation for the property," etc., etc. [See Secret Journal, pages 107-8.] This recommendation of Congress was not adopted. It is not at all material to the purpose for which we have quoted the Journal to ascertain that fact. The report and resolutions show conclusively the sense of the Continental Congress, that the slaves were not to be employed without the consent of the local authorities; and, if employed with that consent, that the owners were to receive full compensation for the property—thus recognizing the principle that slaves were considered as property.

The old Congress, of 1782, expressly sanctioned the right of slavery when they passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Secretary of Foreign Affairs be and he is hereby directed to obtain, as speedily as possible, authentic *returns of the slaves* and *other property* which have been carried off or destroyed in the time of war by the enemy, and transmit the same to the Minister Plenipotentiary for negotiating peace.

Resolved, That in the meantime the Secretary for Foreign Affairs inform the said Minister that *near thousands of slaves and other property*, to a very great amount, have been carried off or destroyed by the enemy; and that it *is the opinion of Congress, the great loss of property* which the citizens of the United States have sustained by the enemy will be considered by the several States as an insuperable bar to their making restitution or indemnification to the former owners of property, what has been or may be forfeited, or confiscated, by many of the States. [See Pol State Papers, page 330.]

On the 26th May, 1783, the following preamble and resolution were carried without a division:

On motion of Alexander Hamilton, of New York, seconded by Mr. Izard, of South Carolina—

Resolved, by the articles signed upon on the 30th of November last, by and between the Commissioners of the United States of America for making peace, and the Commissioners on the part of his Brittannic Majesty, it is stipulated that his Brittannic Majesty shall, with all convenient speed, and without causing any destruction, or carrying away any negroes or other property of the American inhabitants, withdraw all his armies, garrisons and fleets from the said United States, and from every port, place, and harbor within the same; and whereas, a considerable number of negroes belonging to citizens of these States have been carried off therefrom, *contrary to the true intent and meaning of the said articles.*

Pursuing these historical illustrations, we find in the British treaty of 1783, which closed the war of independence, that provision was made by the ninth article, against the carrying away of our negroes.

By a resolution of the 15th of April 1783, the commander-in-chief was instructed to make arrangements with the British Commander for receiving possession of the ports held by the British troops in the United States, and for obtaining the delivery of all negroes and other property *which by the treaty were to be* given up. On the 9th of August, 1783, Congress decreed that the Secretary of Foreign Affairs cause to be made out separate lists of the number, names, and *owners* of the negroes *belonging* to citizens of each State, and carried away by the British in contravention of the treaty, and transmit the said lists to the Executive of each of the States *to which they respectively belonged*. In obedience to this resolution, Gen Washington commissioned agents "to obtain the delivery of *all negroes and other property* of the inhabitants of the United States, in the possession of the British forces, or any subject of or adherents to his British Majesty." See 1st vol State Papers, page 221. Mr. John Jay, when Secretary of Foreign Affairs, in the year 1786, in a report he then made to Congress on the subject mentioned, that the carrying off of these negroes was a violation of the treaty.

Our ministers in England, in negotiating a treaty of peace, maintained the same grounds as regards the infraction of the treaty, and insisting upon the insertion of a clause in the treaty, stipulating that *no property* should be *carried off*, which included slaves. This was upon the suggestion of Mr. Laurens, one of the ministers, and acceded to by Mr. Adams and Dr. Franklin. [See Adams's Private Journal, November 29, 1782.] Moreover, it may be remarked that slaves were recognized as property by the ratification of the Treaty of Ghent, and the stipulations contained in said treaty. The British Government stipulated, in the Treaty of Ghent, to restore the property which she had taken during the war, and which remained in the United States at the ratification. But, in defiance of the treaty, she carried away such slaves as she had allured to her, or captured, as remained in the United States at the period of the ratification. It was contended on the part of the British Government, that the slaves which had been carried away *were lawful* prizes of war and we had no *right to demand restitution*. In consequence of this violation of the treaty, the United States claimed, in behalf of her citizens, an indemnity for the slaves which she had thus deported. The British Government refused to make compensation, on the ground that slaves were not embraced in the meaning of the treaty, and the subject was at length referred to the Emperor of Russia, who decided THAT THE SLAVES that remained in the United States at the date of the ratification of the treaty should be paid for; and a mixed commission was established, to ascertain the number and value of the slaves which had been carried away, and to award the amount to the claimants. The Board, organized under the mediation of the Emperor of Russia, met, fixed the value of the slaves, but some disagreement took place on the part of the British commissioner, who refused to proceed any further in the mode provided in the treaty. The Government of the United States then represented the real state of the case to the British Government, and a treaty was finally concluded by which the latter agreed to pay $1,200,000 to the United States, in full of all claims under this article of the treaty, which sum the Government received and distributed among the claimants who were legally entitled to receive it; that is, to *those whose slaves had been carried away* in violation of treaty stipulation.

So much for the recognition of the institution of Slavery under the old Congress, and the treaty-making power.

We announce, to-day, another defeat of the whig party in this city. The democrats are again triumphant. It is useless to enter into any calculation how it was effected. We believe that it was attributable to two causes; 1st, to the unjust placard which was disseminated throughout the city the day before the election, and arrayed against Mr. Carrell the religious prejudices of the community; 2d, to the indifference and apathy of the whigs. Such a state of things would prostrate the strongest and most popular men of the whig party; and it cannot be a matter of astonishment that Mr. Carroll sustained a defeat under such inauspicious circumstances. As one of the editors of this paper, we sympathize with him in the result of the election. Our hopes, from the commencement, "were but flat despair."

[We have been favored with numerous communications from some fair correspondents, who have delineated in gay and varied colors touching scenes relative to various matters which appertain to the peculiar circle of those who delight and fascinate society. Violet and Daisy have contributed their portions to the entertainment. Now the charming Fairy steps into the arena, presenting a piece brimfull of delicate illusions and appropriate witticism. Fairy writes well, and we invite her to continue her communications, hoping that she will not break through our rule, and forget to make known to us her *fairy* name. EDS.]

Visit to the Branch School on Bacchus street.

Being caught in a heavy shower a few days ago, we sought refuge in a small building situated on Bacchus street, near Erato, and used as a school-house, a description of which may not be uninteresting:

The room which we first entered was occupied by about thirty-three little girls, seated on long benches, and busily but silently engaged with slates or books. The door leading into the room adjoining being open, we advanced towards it, and observed that it was quite as full as the other. The teacher, who stood near the door, advanced and politely requested us to be seated.

We learned with astonishment that there was but one teacher for the two rooms, and that she was compelled to stand between them and keep order in both, besides hearing recitations. After listening a short while to the class, who were spelling and did very well, we visited the two adjoining rooms, in which were about sixty fine boys, likewise under one teacher. Here we noticed the same good order, under the same unfavorable circumstances.

As we were on the point of leaving we were informed that there was still another department in the garret, and invited to ascend. The stairs leading to this room are outside the house and exposed to the rain; they were consequently rather sloppy and uninviting, but nevertheless we ascended. The room into which we were ushered was exceedingly close and uncomfortable, the ceiling being very low. The accommodations were of the rudest sort. Old rickety benches propped up on bricks to enable the pupils to reach the dilapidated desks. The room seemed not only ill adapted for a school-but ill arranged; the benches being placed with one end against the wall, so that the child who sat farthest back could not leave her seat without disturbing all who sat in front of her. We observed this to the teacher and inquired if no better arrangement could be made; but she convinced us that it was impossible to make any alteration that could be an improvement.

As we did not listen to any recitations in this room, we are not prepared to speak of the teacher's ability as an instructress; but the order was good, and if the children learn anything, besides patience, under such circumstances, they do more than we could.

The teacher informed us that many of the parents were removing their children on account of the unhealthiness of the room; and also that there is no prospect of bettering their condition by a change, as this den has been leased until the first of September next.

FAIRY.

Tucker, the engineer on the New Haven Railroad at the time of the terrible accident at Norwalk, has been held to bail in bonds of $5000. Some of the officers of the Company went his security.

The steamship Illinois, at New York on the night of the 14th inst., from Aspinwall, had 449 passengers and $2,284,746 in treasure on freight.

Col. Benton, it is stated, is to leave Missouri shortly with his family for Washington, where he designs pursuing his labors on his forthcoming work, entitled "Thirty Years in the Senate."

THE PAWNEE.—The steamer Pawnee was detained beyond her time yesterday, but will positively depart for St. Louis at 5 o'clock this afternoon. The P. will not take up more passengers than she can accommodate in first-rate style.

NEW VICKSBURG PACKET.—The new and fine steamer P. F. Kimball, has taken the place of the popular steamer Southern Belle, for a few weeks in the Vicksburg trade. The Kimball will be commanded by the fine officers of the Southern Belle. She leaves on her first trip on Saturday.

TURTLE SOUP.—An additional supply of turtle soup will be served up for lunch at the Shades this forenoon. Epicures and the public generally are expected to be on hand.

VIRGINIA TOBACCO.—22 boxes Virginia Tobacco, just received and for sale by
may24 A. J. WRIGHT & CO., 61 Gravier street.

GEORGIA DEBT.—By the annual report of W. H. Mitchell, Esq., State Treasurer, it appears that the whole outstanding State indebtedness of Georgia, on the 20th of October, 1852, was $2,432,472 22. This, remarks the Recorder, is most gratifying exhibit of the financial prosperity of the Empire State of the South.

Election for District Attorney.

The following is the result of the election held yesterday for District Attorney for the Parish of Orleans. The democratic candidate is elected.

Date.	Precincts.	Taggart.	Carrell.	MAJORITIES. Taggart.	Carrell.
I.	First	249	69	180	
	Second	190	112	78	
	Third	465	80	385	
	Fourth	189	163	26	
	Fifth	247	168	79	
	Sixth	209	245		36
	Seventh	349	120	229	
II.	Eighth	183	155	28	
	Ninth	168	56	112	
	Tenth	73	46	27	
	Eleventh	257	68	189	
	Twelfth				
	Thirteenth	221	87	134	
	Fourteenth	186	49	137	
III.	Fifteenth	300	65	235	
	Sixteenth	71	10	61	
	Seventeenth	7	21		14
	Eighteenth	122	67	55	
	Nineteenth	21	24		3
	Twentieth	152	54	98	
	Twenty-first	41	32	9	
IV.	Twenty-second	261	94	167	
	Twenty-third	210	42	168	
	Algiers	80	19	61	
	Total	4252	1846		

Taggart's majority, 2406.

The following is the result, so far as heard from, of the election held yesterday for District Attorney of the Third Judicial District, composed of the Parishes of Jefferson and St. Charles. Enough is known to show that Dreux (whig) is elected.

	C. D. Dreux.	R. C. Elliott.
Carrollton	137	66
Glass Works	32	
Jefferson City	125	52
Gretna	132	14
Dreux's majority	152.	

Barataria, Cheniere and St. Charles to hear from.

PROSPECTS OF THE FLORIDA COTTON CROP.—Our intelligence from several sources in Florida, represents the prospects of the cotton crop as extremely discouraging. A gentleman of the highest character writes as follows, from Tallahassee—date 13th May:

"I am no planter at this time, and have no interest in misrepresenting the condition of the growing crop in this vicinity. We have had no rain for the last two months which wet the earth the half of an inch. Many planters have not a plant of cotton up. Corn crops look as well as could be expected from a very cool and dry spring."

From Monticello, a friend writes, date May 14, as follows: "The prospect of a good cotton crop, this year, in this region, is discouraging. But part of the cotton is up in consequence of the protracted drouth, and hordes of grasshoppers are ravaging corn on hammock land."

The editor of the Floridian writes from Apalachicola in this wise:

I found the country between Tallahassee and Marianna parching up for want of rain. In many cases cotton was not up, while in others the stand was poor. Corn, however, considering the long dry spell, was looking very well. On Wednesday, there was what the farmers call "a fine season"—that is, it rained beautifully. The shower, however, was not so general as desired. Towards the river it was but light, while at this place it was scarcely any thing at all.

SEARCH FOR SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.—The last number of the London Quarterly Review contains an article sketching the results of the various expeditions which have been dispatched in search of that commanded by Sir John Franklin. There is, however, but a passing, and not very hearty notice taken of the American searching expedition. In the course of the article, the reviewer reproduces an interesting extract from a letter written from Disco Island, July 12, 1845, by Commander Fitzjames, who sailed in the Erebus with Franklin. The letter is written to his wife, and he tells her that "it may be from five to six years—it might be into the seventh—ere we return, and should it be so, do not allow any person to dishearten you at the length of our absence, but look forward with hope, that Providence will, at length of time, restore us safely to you."

There are grounds to hope that some, at least, of the adventurous companions of Franklin still live, imprisoned in some unexplored part of the icy regions of the North. All accounts are pretty unanimous in the opinion that food to prolong life, if the regular supplies should fail, can easily be procured in the Arctic regions; and it is contended that the sudden wreck of Franklin's two vessels, and the total destruction of both crews, is a probability so unprecedented, that we are not warranted in holding such an opinion.

The Review thus presents the state of the search at this time:

"Sir E. Belcher is engaged in a survey of Wellington harbor, while Capt. Kellett is probably safely anchored in Winter Harbor, the old quarters of Parry. Each has a well-stored ship, with an attendant steamer, while the North Star, with much, no doubt, of parties from either vessel, remains in Franklin's anchorage at Beachey Island. On the Pacific side, the Plover, we may presume, is advanced to Point Barrow. We have no intelligence of McClure since, under a press of canvas, he stood for the pack-ice off Icy Cape, in August, 1850; nor from Collinson, since he passed Behrings Strait in July of the following year."

RED RIVER.—The Alexandria democrat of the 17th, says: Red River still continues rising at this point. Last accounts from above represent a heavy rise.

The Attakapas (La.) Banner of the 19th says: As the season advances, the weather greatly improves, and the prospects of the planting interest brightens. The rains have lately been very well proportioned to the wants of vegetation, the growth of which is rapid. The corn and cane crops hereabouts are looking up right briskly, and promise an abundant harvest provided the heavens continue to smile. The gardens are luxuriant.

List of passengers per Daniel Webster, sailed on Sunday for San Juan:

Mr Jones, Mr Parker, J Baker, R Galence, J White, E C Fabre, J Beale, O P Fabre, E C Omron, B Hull, A Manley, W Brown, T Murphy, J Moran, T M Wiley, J Senan, J Feroet, J C Anderson, W T May, P Hickey, J W Hale, Shepherd, A Corran, J O Falon, C H Medling, C Clark, J Smith, A A Ward, J Jervan, Mr McFarlan, A C Raffell, H Beale, J Barckley W Browning, M Browning, O Garrison, W Flint, W Gill, Dr Flint, J Flint, J P Donald, R Dougan, W L Ferguson, Mr McKerron, M Morrow, W Morrow, J Sammer, D Carrel, Mrs Crate and infant, Mr Donald, M Barton, C Flint, W Taylor, J Whitehead, M Crate, G Coate, J Burn, W Bingham, R Cross, F Obline, J Philips, H Richardson, C Cullion, J C Bell, R Duncan, H W Burwell, W Bennett, T Brown, J Martin, J Parks, W Hall, A McCay, W Woods, T Whitney, C Brown, and 110 in the steerage.

The steamship Philadelphia, Captain McKinstry, sailed on Sunday for Aspinwall, with the following passengers for California.

Hon G H Williams and lady, Mintertap Engineer, Mrs H Constant, Mrs M E Coons, Miss M A Coons, A L Kerven, W A Hobbs, Mrs E C Hobbs and two children, H Smith lady and child, Miss D Forrest, Miss M. Brown, S Wermser and lady, Miss M Cummings, Miss M Billings, C H Houston, William Warren, John H Moore, L F Wolherd, Jas O Foster, Mrs R Harris, F Hermings and lady, Mrs G Motsch, Mrs Orkurs and daughter, A Orkurs, Mr Wood, G Power, A Winkleman, J M Brown, J W Williams, M Hansell, J A Kurley, Jacob K Kurley, Mr Myers, W Bradley, M Fishman, Miss E Page, Miss M Walker, Richard Crosier, James O'Reilly, E D Thurell, L Lewsy, Wm Keating, Theo Roche, James Havlburn, George Torry, F Ruh, C Harris, F Birch, Gercke, William Cotter, J McGomb, Mr Cravein, H Smith, J Thompson, Miss E McTabe, D Young, C Alling J Crotinilly, Mrs Rooney, P Rooney, L Doyle, P Hoey, Miss J Rooney, Mrs P Rooney, Mrs Doyle and child, L Roecke and lady, J Groreler and lady, M Swift, John Duck, Wm Gilmore, A J Gilmore and lady, C Wolf and lady, L B Tarpley, W S Grire, G W Robinson, J Cerle, J Spiel, Mr Vielair, M Tiebolet, M Baugh, and 282 in steerage.

FOR KEY WEST AND FLORIDA PORTS.—The U. S. mail steamship James L. Day leaves to-morrow at nine o'clock, A. M., for the above ports, from steamship landing, foot Julia street. Agents, Green, Harding & Co., 66 Poydras street.

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Two choice building lots on Race street, between Magazine and Constance, will be sold by Beard & May at 12 o'clock to-day at Banks Arcade.

The exhibition of fire works for the benefit of the Third District Male Orphan Asylum, it is now stated, will positively take place on the 4th prox.

NEW SONGS AND MUSIC.—We are indebted to H. D. HEWITT, No. 30 Camp street, for a number of new and popular songs, set to music. Among the number we may enumerate "Christian Songs," composed by T. Bissell; the "Song of the Katydid," composed by T. Street; the ballad "I cannot Live Without Thee;" "Union Square Mazurka," and numerous other popular airs. The very latest publications of the kind can at all times be found at Hewitt's.

BREIDE AND RODER'S NEW HOTEL.—The new hotel at the Lake-end of the Jefferson and Lake Pontchartrain Railroad, under the management of Messrs. Breide and Roder, is fast growing into public favor. The house, as most of our readers are aware, is well arranged and elegantly furnished, and we can attest that it is most admirably managed. Their bar is furnished with the choicest liquors and cigars, and their larder supplied with every delicacy in season. Epicures who wish a dinner gotten up in *recherché* style, families in quest of recreation, and public generally, will find the new House at the Jefferson Railroad, Lake end, *au fait* in all its departments.

Local Intelligence.

APPOINTMENTS BY S. W. DOWNS, Esq., COLLECTOR.—*Weighers*—S. H. Page; Samuel B. Davis, Assistant.

Measurer—Emile Harland; E. Jas. Jenkins, Assistant.

Gangers—N. C. Snethen.

Deputy Storekeeper—Jas. H. Porter.

Inspectors—C. M. Duly, J. N. Noble, D. Martin, T. V. Davis, A. D. Guesnon, Eugene Lacoste, H. F. Howell, O. H. Polk, F. O. Claiborne, Jos. W. Burke, E. F. Labranche, Alex. Brettain, Jos. O'Hara, Jno. Scully, Jas. M. Cass, E. W. Guthier, Jas. Jennis, jr., Geo. Palmer, M. Weisheimer, Jas. McEnery, L. Castera, jr., Thos. Watson, Rosilus Framontana, Ewins Livingston, Alex. Lusley, A. W. Scott, Alphonso Pilegaski, Julius Fulda, Wm. J. C. Guinan, Chas. H. Forman, Jno. B. Dawson, Thos. J. Burke, J. C. G. Keys, J. M. Vandegriff, F. Roddington, Gustan Marigny, E. Rocky, Higgins of Iberville, M. Wilder, Augt. H. Gilland, Louis Venot.

Night Inspectors—Thos. Preston, Marino Sparicio, John Lawler, J. J. Lellwick, E. O'Sullivan, Prosper Barrouzee, J. S. Lamotte, J. B. Ross, Jas. Fallon, Jno. Brown.

Inspectors Returned—J. Burmudez, W. F. Duff, Jno. G. Fallon, P. F. Darcu, L. P. LeBlanc, B. F. Brown, John Reid, W. P. Mortee, C. Maseleu, J. C. Parker, O. Riand, G. Rivardo, S. S. Sollock, Jules Toledano, Wm. Wikoff, Jas. Wabray, Robt. Spedden, O. M. Bowditch, W. R. Knight, W. Foster, Jno Judin, J. E. Jolly, H. Peters, R. S. Upsher, A. Rousseau.

Storekeeper—F. Dweayet.

Gangers—N. D. Rind, F. Mallard.

N. B. All persons mentioned in the above list are desired to be at the Custom-house this morning at 9 o'clock and be sworn in.

ACCIDENT AND LOSS OF LIFE.—Yesterday morning, about ten o'clock, the iron lintels of the new building on Camp street, opposite St. Patrick's Church, fell, burying under the ruins a negro woman, named Elizabeth Jones, who was killed outright, an Irish woman and a man (name unknown) who was employed on the building. The Deputy Coroner, Mr. Wm. C. Terrell, being called to the spot, held an inquest on the dead woman and returned a verdict as follows: "Came to her death from concussion of the brain, caused by the falling of an iron lintel attached to the new building on Camp street, above Girod—said accident having occurred in consequence of the negligence of the foreman (one William Thompson) in the employ of Newton Richards, builder." The woman belonged to Mr. W. W. Peyton. One of the sufferers, named Mary McCoy, an Irish girl, residing at the corner of Victory and Morgan streets, was taken to the Charity Hospital, where she now lies in a critical condition. She has a severe cut on the back of the head, reaching to the bone, and about six inches long. Her breast-bone is also fractured, and she is otherwise seriously injured. But little hopes are entertained of her recovery. The man spoken of above had his ancle badly crushed.

The Deputy Coroner, in view of all the facts, and considering that the accident was the result of culpable negligence on the part of the contractor and his employees, caused warrants to be issued for their arrest. The foreman (Wm. Thompson) has been arrested.

ATTEMPT TO BREAK JAIL.—Yesterday a prisoner confined in the City Prison, and named Samuel R. Mayo, confined there for some kind of rough swindling, made an attempt to break out. He carved a hole in the door of his cell and placed a tub over it to hide it. But Casey, the watchful guardian of that department, caught him in the act and attempted to put handcuffs on him. It was then that Mayo grew furious and attempted to escape. But Casey dealt him a blow that floored him and rendered it necessary that he should be sent to the Charity Hospital. When we saw him, he was lying there complaining bitterly, but evidently playing 'possum.

BOARD OF HEALTH.—Interments in the City of New Orleans for the week ending May 21, 1853.

Anemia	1	Gastro-Enteritis	1
Ascites	1	Gangrene-Hospital	1
Arachnitis	1	Marasmus	1
Bronchitis	4	Measles	17
Brain, Congestion of	3	Hydrocephalus	1
Consumption	16	Heart, Disease of	1
Convulsions	4	Hooping Cough	1
Children Infantom	5	Old Age	1
Cholera	1	Pneumonia	1
Drowned	2	Peritonitis	2
Debility	5	Pleuro-Pneumonia	1
Diarrhœa	10	Rickets	1
Dysentery	7	Still Born	6
Destition	10	Small Pox	1
Delirium-tremens	1	Scarlatina	1
Dropsy	2	Scrofula	1
Enteritis	2	Throat, Abscess of	1
Fever, Intermittent	2	Tismus	1
Fever, Cerebral	1	Tabes	3
Fever, Congestive	1	Tetanus	1
Fever, Typhoid	6	Uncertain	5
Fever, Puerperal	1	Wound, (gun shot)	1
Fever, Scarlet	1		
Fever, Putrid	1	Total	145
Fever, Bilious	2		

Of these, 85 were under ten years of age and 18 colored.

A. HOSTER.

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels—May 24.

ST CHARLES.—R Dunn, S M Cunningham, N C; J Walsen, T Keaton, L G Galloway, Wilerton, N O; Coleman, Mass; A Marshall, Ala; E W Sweet, R Brown and lady, Ala; F W Campbell, Ark; J F Campbell Jr, Ky; J B Britton, J W Breedlove, N O; G N Gordon and lady, Havana; W Harding, lady and child, Miss; Dr Gaston, Miss; Dr Fleming, Miss; S Harding, Jos Louis, La; Mr Gilbert, Cons Surgeon.

VERANDA.—R S Peters, Texas; A Marsh and family, N O; James Brown, J Brown, Ala; Mrs Dean and family, Miss; J Dunn, C Bergadon, G W Smith, R S Whitehead, L H Simmons, Rev C C Copeland, Ga; and child, Ala; R Sandiman, Jr, N O; C Sandiman, N Y; L M Montgomery, Tenn; Jos Reid, Alabama; Jas Reid, St LOUIS.—A W King, Miss; E L King, Chas Russell, J H Moore, Miss; L Spring, N O; A F Wallace, Mobile.

CITY.—C K Bryan, Memphis; Mrs Bryan, do; W Grady, J Gibbon, do; W R Bailey, P Turner, F N Thrner, N O; W M Akin, Carlton; H A Kimbrough, Texas; W R Green, lady and nurse, Miss; J S Rosers, C W Nelson, do.

ARCADE.—John Parker, J N Baker, S C Thompson, T B Buford, Texas; J Cooper, V Dubinow, N O; R Sequenck, A H Mercer, A A Lopin, F F Hickman, N O; R Smith, Memphis.

NEW MUSIC—
Just received and for sale by
H. D. HEWITT,
No. 30 Camp street.

SONGS
At Sea; Home, the Long Sun Shines; Colored Carpenter; Humility—Mother's Grave—We miss thee at Home—The Cigarette—Life has no Joys Sad; Rainbow; Never Part Love and Life; Lay Down Thy Head; Love Wakes at Dawn; Farewell to Love—Who cannot be deceived; Polish Mazurka; Sing, Sing, Sing Minstrels.

GUITAR SONGS.
Answer to Walk for the Water—Old Times to be Buried in the Bank of Here—There's Naught Here Below But Aching—From the Time of Earliest Childhood—I wish I had a Little Bird—Oil Jendie.

POLKAS
Southern Nightingale—Lucy's Favorites—Comin Frank's—Lina—Bessie—Stone Bridge Schottish—Union Square Mazurka.

Instrumental Ensemble—Rhapsodie in A, Op. 76, arranged by Henry Ashley; Easy variations—Scenes of Love, six melodies, for Th. Oesten. may24-3t

BOY LOST.—Strayed or stolen from A. Baillot's shop on Good street, between Camp and Magazine street, on Sunday morning the 22d, inst. a black and white spaniel MULATTO BOY named JOHN BULL, belonging to John Cottle, but years of age. Clothing, one checked coat, small blue plaid pants, white cotton