THE DAILY CRESCENT.

TUESDAY MORNING, NOV'R 29, 1853

ASPECTS OF THE FOREIGN NEWS.

Our friends of the Country Press, for whose independent good sense, as to American qustions, we cherish the greatest esteem, may have sources of information, as to the Turco-Russian quarrel, which are not accessible to us. So we must suppose, from the easy and assured confidence, with which they write about that which is, we confess, an almost inscrutable mystery to us In our present state of information, or even in any at all likely to come, we despair of understanding it. Possibly, they drink, from New York, Boston, Philadelphia, or Washington papers, an illumination which, to our eyes, is but darkness. Though night-workers, we are not nocturnal in our powers of vision, and cannot look through very complex *matters without* the help of a little direct daylight. In this country, there is none on these subjects. The best informed men among us know exceedingly little about Russian affairs and still less of Turkish. All they can do is, in the midst of whimsical prejudices originally formed without any certain grounds, to adopt at second hand the opinions of France and England, themselves dictated by policy, or by party, and formed with little real knowledge of the politics of the farthest edge of Europe. Thus all we can actually learn of these quarrels in the far East is by their dim reflection to us from the uncertain mirror of English and French opinions and passions We can put no sort of confidence in them. All the world in those countries has taken sides with Turkey: and getting every thing through them we have not got and we shall not get a single fact that favors Russia, as long as it is possible to avoid it. While it was negotiation, the disclosures were as one-sided as possible and yet even then we discover that there are, within the European dominions of Turkey and in her Asian possessions next the Czar's territories, no less than twelve millions of Christians, whom the Turk holds in civil bondage. It is for them that Nicholas professes to interfere. That of course, is not his sole object: but *that* is a legitimate one. Why should not the powers who are interfering take care that *this* object should be accomplished, and thus take away the possibility of his effecting anything further? The real truth is, we suspect, that the freedom of all these Christian populations, held in slavery by half as many Mahomedans, is willingly sacrificed, by Britain and France, to the European "balance of power"—a thing in which we, in the United States have certainly no great concern, or, at any event, not by any means as much as in the freeing of twelve millions of Christians from thraldom to half as many of those barbarian unbelievers, who have now, for 400 years, sat, like a Tartar camp, in the midst of one of the fairest parts of Christendom.

We have never had the least affection for the Russians; nor do we, by any means, wish them particularly well. On the other hand, we have not for got the day when, after the brutal power of the Sultan had been, for ages, trampling upon the poor Greeks, we, in common with all who love the Cross as against the Turcoman horse-tail, and freedom as against the most savage of modern despotisms, gave all our wishes and all our vows against these sons of the lying prophet of Arabia, for whom nearly all Christian countries seem struck with such a sudden love and fellowship. We in no manner share it. If Russia be a country of which the arbitrary principles are adverse to all the ideas of government which we love, Turkey is at least equally so, and is, besides, our foe in religion. In short, we know that we have not the means of deciding on which side lies the justice of the quarrel; and, as to all the rest, we stand in the happy position of him who cared not a whit which got the better, Trojan or Tyrian.

If, however, we be unwilling to make one of the blind guessers or ill-informed sympathisers in the politics of Constantinople, we understand that part of all these questions which concerns the United States. They—let Britain or France play what part they may, and make or not make themselves portions of this matter—have but one plain course to take. If they allow themselves to be led by their "sympathies" into any other, they will commit a folly the most deplorable. That course is the old and sober one, which has heretofore not only kept us safe, but made us so singularly flourishing—non-entanglement, upon any pretence, in European affairs. Woe to the Administration and the President, whoever they may be, who shall, no matter under what instigation, abandon this clear policy and plunge us into war not our own.

Certainly there is about us, unhappily for the country, a large body of ill-advised feeling, that would ask no better than to join in all such contests, and volunteer or borrow European wars, for every body's behoof but our own. We have citizens yet ill enough acquainted with their own new duties towards the land that has adopted them to wish to slake at its expense all the resentments, all the dreams, of that which they have left. That it should still be clear to them is but natural, and, until such an attachment interferes with what is now their supreme obligation, right. But they must, unless they would become citizens as pernicious to us as to themselves, take to their hearts a new and a solemn lesson, and learn that they are, as to every public duty, no longer Europeans, but Americans alone. In admitting them into the great fellowship of our freedom, we have accepted no partnership in their former condition We cannot follow back the wrongs from which they have fled: we have adopted *them*, but neither their loves nor their hates. They have but half-forsworn their foreign allegiance, if they still retain a fealty to Irish or French or German or Italian passions, that they were bound not to bring with them, or to pluck from their bosoms, as soon as they can. A good citizen must renounce all such things. He must love no country but his own: he must hate no country but one that is at war with her.

Let our adopted citizens learn, above all things, this salutary lesson. Let them, instead of banding themselves, against their duty, in foreign associations, earnestly apply themselves to understanding how to aid us here, in preserving a good government, instead of running about after every body's hates and hopes, for which we can really do nothing. And while they are studying all this, as worthy and sensible men should, let them shut their ears to those false and pernicious natives—the country's worst enemies and theirs—who, merely to steal their votes and get into power, play upon the mistaken passions we have described, and affect all sorts of foreign sympathies, when their whole real aim is only *votes*.

DOMICILIATION.—The doctrine in this matter, so ably laid down by Secretary Marcy, continues still to perplex our imagination, with doubts which we fear we shall never be able to solve, without the assistance of that great expert of National Law. Another of these has today suggested itself to us; and, seeing not, ourselves, any entirely clear solution for it, we must again entreat the learned Secretary to ease our mind and clear up the point for us.

The duties of citizen and the State are reciprocal. Now, Political Protection—that is protection against foreign power—has, for its unquestionable correlative, Allegiance. So Mr. Marcy himself asserts. For he says, that, as Austria had banished Koszta and thus put him out of her protection, he no longer owed her any allegiance. Well, then: if, in consequence of his having resided among us, been domiciliated here, he attained, not merely the right of municipal and domestic protection, but the right of political protection, then how was he not to owe us, in return, Allegiance? We cannot see, for our lives, how the consequence can be avoided. And thus, does it not inevitably follow that no man can reside, can have got a domicil amongst us, without contracting towards our Government the obligation of Allegiance?

But again: the same great principle of reciprocal rights and reciprocal obligations applies between nation and nation, as between government and citizen. If, then, you have a right against another nation of protecting a man, that nation has, necessarily, against you, the right of holding you responsible for all his acts: from which flows again the inevitable consequence, that we become answerable for all the acts of every man who has at any time resided in the United States. Thus we should be responsible for King Louis Philippe, Emperor Louis Napoleon, and every body that has ever lived on our shores. Now will Mr. Marcy not elucidate for us these weighty difficulties?

THE NEW HEALTH ORDINANCE.

As the Board of Assistant Aldermen meet tonight, we think the occasion a fit one to resume our remarks in regard to the new Health Ordinance, only slightly touched upon a few days ago.

The printed ordinance is one of the most remarkable documents that has ever issued from that remarkable body which gave it birth. The Board of Assistant Aldermen has heretofore been singularly conspicuous for many vagaries, but in this instance they have excelled themselves. In framing this ordinance they have succeeded in producing one of those strange medlies that has the peculiarity of possessing not a single feature that will bear commendation We will mention some of the provisions of this peculiar ordinance.

It provides that there shall be a Health Officer with a salary of six thousand dollars a year, an Assistant Health Officer with a salary of two thousand dollars, and a Clerk at twelve hundred dollars. The entire sum paid these *fungi* of the Council is to be nine thousand two hundred dollars a year. Other employees are to be appointed whose pay shall be such as the Health officer shall fix, subject to the approval of the Council. The amount paid them may reach in the aggregate to whatever sum the city may be enabled to pay.

The Health Officer is to be appointed by the Common Council, and the Assistant Clerk and employees by the Health Officer. He is to be the creature of the Council, subject to its dismissal, and the employees the creatures of the Health Officer, subject to be appointed and dismissed by him. A salary greater than that of any officer under the State Government, except that of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and equal to that of the functionary named, is to be given to the Health Officer, as well as a patronage exceeding that of the Governor himself. An officer of such transcendent power is unknown to the State Government.

But this is not all. He has the entire Police force at his command, and he may by an order in writing, directed to the Chief of Police, require the attendance and services of a Police force in number to be fixed by him, and the Chief of Police is required to place at his disposal the force required, and the officer in charge must obey all his orders and commands. This makes the Health Officer the Autocrat of the Police, and it is clear that with entire command over such a force, he may exercise an influence in the highest degree detrimental to the public interest.

At general elections, the Health Officer will be all-powerful. He will have at his command and subject to his will a body of police mustering some five or six hundred men. If they will not vote to suit him he can issue an order to the Chief, and detail them on special duty—to do scavengers work at some remote locality. Besides, he will have all the night-scavengers and their understrappers, numbering several hundred more, and a host of street-cleaners and keepers of nuisance-boats and nuisance-tugs and superintendants of nuisance-wharves, all of whom will number near a thousand men, and constitute the special body-guard of this prince of scavengers, the Health Officer! As they are all subject to be dismissed by him at pleasure, they will of course be obedient to his commands, doing all the dirty work, political or of other kind, that may be marked out for them.

The Health Officer supercedes the Street Commissioner in all his most important duties, so that under its operation the city will have two individuals drawing salaries for performing the same duties.

The 9th article of the ordinance prohibits any occupant of a dwelling house from removing a nuisance from a back yard, except on the license of the Health Officer. This functionary is to be the sole judge of whether a nuisance in the yard of a dwelling house has arrived at a state of putrefaction sufficient to demand its removal. His official nose is constituted a public barometer of smells, and what does not offend his nostrils, common people have no right to turn up their noses at. The principal business of the Health Officer is to inspect back yards, and indeed it would be wonderful if in the course of time he did not become so accustomed to poisonous fumes as to lose the sense of smell altogether, and thus become incompetent to perform the duties of his office.

Article 10 provides that the Health Officer shall, from time to time, report to the Common Council "all yards, alleys sinks," etc., which require cleansing—thus compelling the City Fathers to turn their attention from ordinance framing to Scavangerie—a business by-the-by in which some of them would be much better calculated to shine than in that of making laws for a great commercial city.

By article 11, whenever the Health Officer shall think it neccessary to destroy any old or dilapidated building which he may think injurious to the public health, he "shall summons the Mayor, the four Recorders and the Surveyor who, together with the Health Officer," shall constitute a commission, or jury of inquest, to sit on the rotten frames of all such tenaments and to decide whether or not they shall be demolished. This is a duty made incumbent on the Recorders which is certainly as little consonant with their usual routine of business as well could be. A Recorder may be a very good judge of the laws respecting vagrancy or breach of the peace, but he may have very little knowledge of building.

Putting the Mayor under the orders of the Health Officers is a novelty, and a feature of the ordinance which ought certainly to ensure its being vetoed by our worthy Chief Magistrate. That the Common Council, which is the creature of the people, should presume to institute an office which is surperior to that of the Mayor, and to place the incumbent of a subordinate office over him who is the acknowledged head of the City Government, is surely a stretch of presumption which none but our present "City Fathers" would dare to attempt!

Article 13 provides that the Health Officer shall from time to time *cause handbills to be posted and circulated* containing the substance of all ordinances for the removal of nuisances. This, we presume, is intended to operate by way of advertisement for the medical gentleman who holds the office. It will make a very fine feature in the contract of the city printer, yet we can not see what other good it will do. It might be thought that the printing of such ordinance s in books and in the official journal would be ample notification. Such notification is considered sufficient for the laws of the State, involving much more important matters; but the decrees of the Captain of Scavengers are paramount and require additional publicity!

By the terms of article 18 the Health Officer "may enter into any premises at any time between sunrise and sunset" for the purpose of making examination of them. The privacy of private houses is to be invaded by this universal inspector of filth, and no domicil is to be free from his intrusion! Families are to be awakened at sunrise by the rank atmosphere that encircles his person, and sensitive aristocrats must endure his contaminating presence even to the sun's setting. Such an office would not be enviable, nor would it be safe to insure the wearer of its honors from rough handling by some of the warm bloods of these low latitudes! The infraction of such a law would be equally as certain as its enforcement.

Article 16 empowers the Health Officer to designate the place to which any unwholesome matter shall be removed. Such a power in the hands of a judicious officer might be productive of much good, as for instance, should the members of the City Council be refractory in passing any wholesome measure, he might gather all the filth of the city and, by dumping it under their windows, fume them into compliance!

Article 22 authorizes the Health Officer to remove from office any sexton neglecting to comply with his orders Besides these objectionable features of the ordinance, there are others which space will not permit us to particularize, all of which together stamp it as one of the most ill-advised measures ever proposed to the consideration of an intelligent body of men. The Common Council has not yet taken it under advisement, and it is to be hoped that there is good sense enough in the city government to reject it altogether. Let an ordinance be framed that may be feasible in its details, and we will be the first to advocate it.

A NEW JUPITER TONANS.—One of our New York cotemporaries, referring to Mr. Pierce's impending Message, says it is like to be "a thunderer." If so, it will probably be of the mustard-bowl order. The bolts of such Joves as Mr. Pierce don't much shake the world; or are found, when their rumbling is over, to be a *brutum fulmen sine ictu*. He should (to judge by the Bronson case) see that, when he lets off his presidential blunderbuss, it does not kick him over.

It is with great regret that we perform the duty of commemorating the death of our predecessor in the editorship of this paper, Mr. Edward J. Carrell. Though personally almost a stranger to him, yet we are not so to his talents as a public writer nor to the esteem and regrets which he leaves behind him, in private life.

Mr. Carrell was born at Louisville, Ky., the son of a respectable and then successful merchant. His early promises as a writer attracted the attention and encouragement of that admirable journalist, George D. Prentice. He afterwards conducted, with much success, that well known paper, the Memphis Eagle. The natural aspiration of legal and editorial talent led him, however, to this greater theatre; where he found at once reputation and an early grave.

☞ Thanks to Mr. J. C. Dowty, clerk of the steamer Piota, for late Red River papers.

☞ The steamer Bulletin has furnished us with late Memphis papers, for which our thanks.

☞ The clerk of the steamer Grand Tower has our thanks for copies of the St. Louis Republican of late date.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—In all the catalogue of popular dramatic pieces—those which are represented often enough to be kept alive in the minds of the public, and are well patronised when represented—there is no one of modern authorship better entitled to the honors of the legitimate drama than Sergeant Talfourd's play of "Ion." It is a classic in all the best significations of the word. It is classic in its conception and its working out; classic in its plot and classic in its style. The plan springs out of Grecian soil, is adorned with Grecian characters, and illustrated by Grecian spirit and history. While, however, the main features and more striking incidents of the play hinge upon a period so old as the times of Hellas, the attendant and supporting portions are as fresh to-day as they were then. The passions, the emotions, the causes and the conduct are strictly natural, and therefore peculiar to no age nor no country. Men are represented in the character of men, living by means of the same breath, and moved by means of the same feelings, then as now. Therefore, while "Ion" is a favorite in the library it is also a favorite upon the stage, and never fails to draw a discriminating and highly intelligent audience. It is alike free from the rant and folly of the Harmodeus and Aristogiton dramas which have been so profusely produced in France, and the stilted and unnatural nonsense of similar plays published in England and Germany. It unites, to an unusual degree, the merits of a reading piece and an acting one—is full as good in composition as Byron's "Sardanapalus," and infinitely better in scene than Knowles' "Virginius."

Miss Logan exhibited a great deal of correct judgment in selecting "Ion" for the night of her benefit, and we were gratified to see that notwithstanding the unpleasantness of the weather, the house was filled with one of the largest audiences of the season. Miss Logan's *Ion* was admirable in every respect It is a character peculiarly adapted to her talent, and is one in which we do not know that she has any superior. There is no particular portion we feel inclined to select for special commendation, for that every portion was beautifully, powerfully, and correctly played. She depicted the various passions as they rose, without giving undue prominence to any, or leaving any in the back-ground, and her enunciation would be the delight of a rhetorician.

Mr. Jamison's *Adrastus* was exceedingly good and in good keeping with the demands of the character. *Adrastus* is by no means an easy personation, which any third-rate actor may undertake. The King is a compound of strange and complicate feeling, entwined by circumstances of an unusual nature, and it requires much study and much tact fittingly to portray him. We rejoiced in Mr. Jamison's success and only regretted the hoarseness against which he labored.

Cleophon was not so well played by Mr. Nagle as it might have been. The piece is so severely classic that a light fault is readily perceptible, and the fault of stage-eloquence and stilted oratory very painful. In at least one scene Mr. Nagle was guilty of this error.

Mr. Davis looked well in *Clemanthe* but did not come up to the requirements of the character in a number of particulars.

The ever-popular and admirable comedy of the "Honey Moon," strongly cast and quite well performed, concluded the evening's amusements. We think the success of the bill would warrant the manager in putting it forth for some other evening

THE CAMPBELL MINSTRELS.—This company of Ethiopean singers continues to draw good houses at Armory Hall. The delineations of negro character by West and Peel are certainly most mirth-provoking performances, and will repay a visit.

NEW CLOTHING STORE.—We direct attention to the advertisement in to-day's paper of the new clothing store just opened at No. 40 Camp street. The stock advertised is rich and varied.

CARPETINGS.—Messrs. Todd & Co., No. 120 Canal street, have just received a very large and beautiful assortment of American and European carpetings, curtains, oil cloths, and paper hangings. There is no establishment in the city which keeps on hand a more varied stock of different styles and patterns than Todd & Co., and all those who have occasion to purchase should call and make examination there.

ARRIVAL OF THE PERSEVERANCE.—The steamship Perseverance, Capt. John Y. Lawless, from Galveston and Indianola, arrived yesterday morning. She brings the following passengers:

Lieut Wilkins, family and servant; Mrs Turner, Major Howard and family, Messrs Johnson, Hart, Nicholson-Morton, Braunt, Scottgoe, Sherer, Canterbury, Geddings, J D Bright, lady and family; J Repson, J B Alascude, A D Beaty, Newman. Ten on deck.

We are indebted to the purser for Texas papers and memoranda.

PRESENT TO CAPT. MCKAY.—The New England Mutual Marine Insurance Company have presented to Capt. L. McKay, of the new ship Great Republic, a massive silver pitcher, for his noble conduct while commander of the ship Sovereign of the Seas.

EMIGRATION TO TEXAS.—Large numbers of emigrants to Texas have left the States of Alabama, Mississippi and Georgia this fall and many more are preparing to leave during the winter.

GENEROSITY.—The merchants of New York and Philadelphia, with their characteristic liberality, have, during the ravages of the yellow fever in the town of Jackson, Miss., sent to the aid of the sufferers in this town alone the sum of $745.

THE COLLEGE OF ARKANSAS.—The number of students now in attendance at the Arkansas College at Fayetteville, Ark., is 132. This ranks among the best conducted Institutes in the Southwest.

River Intelligence.

From the St. Louis Republican of the 20th, we copy the items of river news:

The Rivers.—The river opposite this city is slowly receding. During the past twenty-four hours, at dusk last evening, it had fallen near two inches. The last boats up report five and a half feet in the channel to Cairo, and seven thence to Memphis. The Illinois is again swelling, as we learn from a private dispatch, received yesterday by a steamboat Captain. The dispatch states that the river at LaSalle had risen fifteen inches up to Friday evening, and was still coming up. We have no later news from the Missouri river. The last boat down reported the water falling at the upper end and about at a stand at the lower. The Upper Mississippi is receding slowly, with twenty-four inches on the Lower Rapids.

PORK ARRIVING.—Small lots of pork of the old crop continues to arrive almost daily, from various points on the upper Mississippi. The larger part of that received during the past week has been shipped from Quincy. Boats down yesterday brought 1800 barrels for reshipment South.

HEMP.—Two boats from the Missouri, day before yesterday, bringing about 125 bales. The Fashion left last evening with 150 bales, for a house in Louisville. We also noticed several lots going on board New Orleans boats yesterday. The Belcher, Grand Tower and one or two other boats, took on board between 700 and 1000 bales for the Southern market.

LEAD.—The two boats down from the Upper Mississippi, bring 3,180 pigs. The receipts for the week ending on Saturday night, foot up 12,708 pigs.

THE ARKANSAS.—The steamboat Ray, Captain Jno. D. Adams, left Napoleon a few days since, having on board a large number of passengers for this place and further up the river. On arriving at Embree's bar, she was compelled, for want of a sufficient quantity of water in the channel, to lay up. We are informed that she is still there awaiting a rise in the river. The passengers will probably have to avail themselves of some other mode of conveyance to get to their destination.

We regret to learn that on this trip a returned Australian (name unknown), fell overboard from the Ray, and was drowned. He struggled some time, but was weighed down by his gold and a revolver, which he had belted around his person, and drowned before the assistance was which was promptly attempted by Capt. Adams, could be made available. [Little Rock Democrat 18th.

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels....November 28

TS CHARLES.....W Velly and servt, G P Richardson, Jas M Gowan, Ky; W P Sanders, Geo R M Lowe, W H Crafts and lady, J P Merriman, NO; G T Howard and family, Dr L Jones, H Jenkins, T S Hawdon, Texas; J M Hoodsman, Ga; J Scarsla, A J Johns, Miss Henderson, M R Andel, J Hannah, Miss C S Scott, W Griswold, Ia; J W Mason, D W Shanks, Tenn; Mrs S Hornsby, Miss M A Hawesmore, S S Doyle, Mobile, D Merrow, Pa; T Balch, Ala; J S Hoffman, A Bissell, Miss; W Montgomery, NY; John H Pebbles, Pittsburgh.

VERANDA.....W Taylor, NY; C A DeFrance and lady, Mrs Loneley and servt, R M Lowe, R M Lowe, jr, J C McKorgie, NO; E L Morgan, H B Reilly, J Smith, W A Kola, La; Dr J H Means and lady; Dr M Rowland, Miss.

ST LOUIS.....J Livingston, J Ross and lady, C Huntington, NO; J C Taylor, Dr M Posner, La; J McMullen, Pa; M S Johnson, Mobile; J H Johnson D R Mansell, A Ward, Miss; J J McNamee, F Master, NY.

CITY.....F White, E Stanner, J B Tock, Texas; D Sullivan, Wm D Barnard, B B Wheat, M Sobyson, B W Lee, A A Sullivan, E M Pryor, E H Cotton, R McRae, T A Vincent, T W Clayton; NO; A J Peck, Mobile; E M Saunders, Mo; E B Brown, H P Mellen, Ky; S Knowles, Mass; A McAlpin, O; W B Maddock, NY; T Miller, La J Mayhew, Ala; Rufus Swann, Geo M Barnard, Ia; Saml Knowles, Mississippi.

ARCADE.....W T Reesler, G B Miller, G Barton, La; L F Chapman, S Otis, N Rosenberg, G Walker, W Simpson, J F Hill, W M Carr, A J Hoover, W G Ross, J M Deering, W F Hill, J M Bennett, E P Dickinson, J H Dills, O A D Beaty, S H Edding, M H Nicholson, E D Meaion, Texas; G H Dobyns, O; M A Clark, W J Clark, S P Clark, NO; M Hurly, G A Hampsond, W S E Levy, Mo; A Marschalls, La.

Married:

On the evening of the 25th inst, by the Rev. Dr. Scott, Mr. G. W STODDARD and Miss MATILDA A. MILLIGAN, all of this city.

The above announcement conveys the intelligence of the departure from amongst a gay brotherhood, of one of our worthiest and liveliest coadjutors! The impression of his pen is familiar to the readers of the Crescent. Many a boon companion will mourn, and many a soft-eyed lass will sigh over this his early "taking off," but we congratulate ourselves that though his hands are subjected to the manacles of matrimony, his pen has the easy sweep and his wit the same ready flow as of old! As one of the brotherhood of the quill, we tender him our congratulations!

On Saturday, November 26, by the Rev. Father Monahan, Miss ANN REILY and HENRY McGUINN, both of this city.

On Saturday, November 19, at St. George's Church, New York, by the Rev. Dr. Tyng, SAMUEL WOLFF, Esq., of this city, and REBECCA W., youngest daughter of the late Major Uriah Blun, of Alabama.

On October 25, in Franklin, Tenn., by the Rev. A. N. Cunningham CHARLES A. DuFRANCH, Esq., of New Orleans, and Miss SALLIE, daughter of the late Col. Thomas Hardeman.

Correspondence.

NEW ORLEANS, November 23, 1853.

DEAR SIR—The many warm and ardent friends you have made during your sojourn in our midst, feel desirous of manifesting to you, in a suitable manner, their appreciation of your many inestimable qualities as a man—your talent as a vocalist.

Anticipating that you will shortly leave us, and prompted by a disposition to give you renewed assurance of our esteem and regard, we beg most respectfully, in consideration of the many pleasant memories that associate you with us for the past ten years, to tender to you a COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT, to take place at such time and occasion as may best accord with your arrangements. Respectfully,

R. B. LUSK,	JAMES McGAWLEY,
HENRY FORNO,	WM. DUERSON,
H. M. ISAACSON,	H. H. STANLEY,
JOHN MEALY,	D. T. DONOVAN,
D. O. HOGAN,	J. C. TAYLOR,
R. S. MORSE,	S. M. TODD,
JOSEPH KELLY,	CHAS. M. WATERMAN,
JAMES SIDDONS,	W. E. UNACKE,
THOS. C. POOLE,	WM. LYND,
GERARD SMITH,	W. W. WHITE,
JAMES HEGGS,	JOHN DOUGLAS,
SAMUEL MYERS,	J. A. BEARD,
T. McBRIEN,	JOHN A. WATKINS,
R. W. ADAMS,	P. OLDHAM.

To JOHN FARRENBERG, Esq., with Murphy, West and Peel's Original Campbell Minstrels.

NEW ORLEANS, November 25, 1853.

GENTLEMEN—Your very courteous communication, tendering to me in such flattering terms the expression of your favor and esteem, fills me with feelings of indescribable pleasure, at the reflection that in my association with you, you have been pleased to endow my feeble efforts, and while I accept this token of your regard, allow me to add, that I shall ever cherish with feelings of the liveliest gratitude. In conclusion, I feel proud of the honor, and in accepting this signal mark of your feelings in my behalf, take pleasure in informing you that through the kindness and courtesy of Messrs. Murphy, West and Peel, Original Campbell Minstrels, I have selected WEDNESDAY EVENING, November 30, at Armory Hall. Yours, with every assurance of esteem and research,

JOHN FARRENBERG.

To Messrs. John A. Watkins, P. Oldham, T. C. Poole, J. Douglas, J. McGawley and others. n28 2t*

☞ Messrs. Editors: Please announce that if WILLIAM HALL, Esq., will consent to be a Candidate before the Democratic Nominating Convention for the JUDGESHIP of the FIRST DISTRICT COURT, vacant by the resignation of the Hon. John C. Larue, he will be supported by numerous FRIENDS. n15

☞ Messrs. Editors: Please announce Col. A. P. FIELD for JUDGE of the FIRST DISTRICT COURT, and oblige his MANY FRIENDS. n24 td30

New Clothing Store,
No. 40 CAMP STREET.
IRWIN & FORNO
☞ Have just received, and are now opening, a new and fine stock of
CLOTHING and GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
.... CONSISTING OF ....
BLACK FRENCH CLOTH FROCK and DRESS COATS, of a superior article, and of the neatest cut and finish;
BLUE CLOTH FROCK and DRESS COATS, with Plain and Gilt Buttons;
BROWN and OLIVE FROCK and DRESS COATS;
A superior article of FRENCH BEAVER and ENGLISH KERSEY OVERCOATS, CLOAKS, PALETOTS and SAC COATS, of all colors and styles;
BLACK DORSKIN and CASSIMERE PANTS;
100 different styles and patterns of FRENCH CASSIMERE PANTS;
Fancy SILK and PLUSH VELVET VESTS;
Plain and Figured SILK and SATIN VESTS;
WHITE SILK and MARSEILLES VESTS;
Plain and Embroidered MARSEILLES VESTS;
LINEN and LINEN BOSOM COTTON SHIRTS;
FRENCH SHIRTS, of Mechanical Worked Bosoms;
Plain, Fancy and WHITE SILK CRAVATS;
Fine Heavy CASSIMERE UNDERSHIRTS and DRAWERS;
SUSPENDERS;
HOSIERY;
HANDKERCHIEFS;
GLOVES;
UMBRELLAS;
TRUNKS;
VALUSES;
CARPET BAGS, etc.
☞ We will receive new additions to our stock by the arrival of every steamship from New York, and invite our friends and the public generally to examine our stock, which will be sold on reasonable terms. n29 2p1f

Carpetings.
NEW IMPORTATIONS.
☞ Now receiving on consignment DIRECT from the Manufacturers, of
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