THE DAILY CRESCENT.

MONDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 5, 1853.

THE DUTIES OF CITIZENS.

The Delta of yesterday reviews our article of three or four day's previous, in regard to the folly of such adopted citizens, as, because they have been wronged or worsted in their native land, are no sooner safe and happy in this country, than they turn around and want us to enlist in whatever quarrel they have left behind them. The Delta thinks one of our positions very absurd. Now, we are pefectly willing it should appear so, provided it be proved so; we therefore insert, in another place, our friend's reasons, in all their force; and as it is now *our* turn, we proceed to review the Delta's review of us: begging only that our mutual judges, by whose decision we must both ever stand or fall, will, by way of the better understanding us as we go on, cast their eyes on the Delta's article at foot, and then resume what we have to answer.

The Delta considers our paragraph "an obvious truism," except the two concluding sentences; which it looks upon in just the opposite light. It thus does us the honor of representing one part of our propositions as so well known to be true, that it was absurd to utter them, and the other part as so plainly false, that it was ridiculous even to think them. But, let us see.

Now, a truism is by all definitions, either a self-evident truth, or one that nobody can doubt. It would puzzle the Delta to show that these of ours have ever been uttered before: but it is a little uncommon that a proposition in politics should be at once self-evident and new. When one chances to be both, it is considered a great merit, not a reproach. Our truths, then, if self-evident, only became so after we had stated them.

But say, on the other hand, that they had been stated before and had never been doubted by any that had heard them. What then? Are there not many people who have never heard them stated and never thought of them? Self-evident truths are merely such as are seen to be true, as soon as stated. The Delta seems to us to confound them with intuitive or instinctive truths, which every body knows naturally, without having ever heard them. It must be ridiculous to state instinctive truths: but self-evident truths have often need to be stated. The "Declaration of Independence" thought it not idle to set forth a whole series of such; and calls them so. Surely a newspaper may do what an eternal manifesto of the nation does.

Once more, what we said was no truism; because there are multitudes of men in this country who—true as the Delta admits our propositions to be—do not believe them, and are continually acting in opposition to them. This, the Delta and every body else knows.

We turn to what the Delta alleges to be our "illogical conclusion" from these truths. What is the illogicalness of saying that "the good citizen must love only his own country; hate only that which she bids him hate?"

If it be a truism that she adopts none of his passions, must it not be true that he should, to be "a good citizen," repress them in himself, least they should influence and dangerously pervert his conduct on public questions? How can a man indulge privately in violent feelings against a country or government, and be sure that he will be able to act wisely and coolly, in cases where that nation or government is concerned? We did not say as much as this: we only said that, *as a citizen*, it was a man's duty to have no passion that was not for the good of his country; that, *as a citizen*, he must banish such from his bosom: that, *as a citizen*, he cannot indulge them without becoming a bad one. We did *not* say that, in private, for his individual amusement or happiness or philanthropy, he may not solace or delectate himself with these foreign luxuries of hating this people or that, and wanting to shed blood in various countries yonder. But it strikes us he might as well let all such things alone, and try to forget, as fast as he can, every thing that may stand in the way of his becoming, heart and soul, an American, and nothing but an American.

But the Delta, for the very profound reason that "Dr. Johnson loved a good hater," wants our adopted citizens to keep on hating, with all their might. Well: let us see how it will answer, in practice.

An Englishman hates a Frenchman, an Italian a German, a Protestant a Catholic, a Jew a Christian, an Irishman a Saxon: well, shall all continue hating each other, in this country? Or, again; the "Far-downers" hate the "Corkonians," nobody knows for what: but what then? They are "excellent haters," and should be encouraged to go on in their old, laudable and patriotic practice of splitting each other's skulls, whenever they meet. The Delta and the Doctor will approve, applaud.

The whole amount of it is, we suppose, that the Delta wants to keep fair with feelings that are pernicious, not only to the country, but to the foreign-born citizens who are thoughtless enough to indulge these alien passions. These men are numerous, and therefore are flattered. The Delta wishes to please them: we only desire to do them good. We tell them honest and salutary truths, such as they have need to hear, like them or not: the Delta falls, thereon, to criticising us. It is welcome.

It is easy, it is profitable, to give into public errors, to fall in with passions that are popular: while to do the opposite, seldom pays. Men are rarely grateful to you for correcting their ignorance; always for flattering their passions. Where we make one friend by telling alien-born citizens their duty to this, their adopted country, and to their own well-being in it, the Delta will make five and much noisier ones, by advocating all their mistakes.

But what would these people have? Would they have us *retrospectively* adopt all their injuries before they had any relation to us? If so, each man should give in, before he is naturalized, a regular schedule of his loves and hates abroad, that we may not only have fair notice of what we assume for him, but have a little time to digest a list of our wars on hand, and make some preparation for them. The Frenchman wants Louis Napoleon pulled down; the Italian, the Pope; the Cuban, Spain; the Hungarian, Austria; the German, the Empire and Prussia; the Pole, Russia; Ireland, Britain; Mexicans, Santa Anna. Now, here's a good deal to undertake: but where shall we begin? For somebody's wars against the government which is the favorite object of his aversion will have to be postponed many years: we can't change all these governments at once: indeed, we might fight sixty-six years, as France has done, without mending any of them. Certainly we should be all the while embroiled in at least as many wars as we could manage; not to speak of those arising in the old way, nor the new claims which would be lodged against us, all the while, by citizens that came and joined us, only that we may take their quarrels in another country, off their hands. In short, we should have to become the universal partners in everybody's fights, and always have either our heads or our hands bloody.

And what would come next? Why, all that makes this country a refuge to the alien would cease. Governments that are always exerting themselves in war soon neglect the arts and the laws of peace. They must oppress and impoverish their citizens. In short, the Government of the United States—plunged, forever, in wide, sanguinary and bootless contests—would soon become the plague of the earth, the scourge of its own inhabitants, and, instead of seeing men flocking, as they now do, from Europe to our happy shores, they would be flying from us to no matter where.

"Duties of Adopted Citizens.—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 without 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 so pinch 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." [Crescent.

The above is an authoritative review of the duties of adopted citizens, from which we beg leave to dissent. The first portion of the paragraph which declares that the United States, by adopting foreigners, does not necessarily adopt their prejudices, is a very obvious truism; but the conclusion illogically deduced from the fact, viz: that a "good citizen must hate no country but one that is at war with them," is well-nigh the most absurd assertion that has been made since Faust invented type.

When America adopts foreigners, and receives them into the brotherhood of freedom, she does so in the full belief she is adopting men. She would be disappointed if they were mere clods, without soul or mind, passions or intellect. But love and hate are invariable characteristics of true manhood, and the absolute value of a human being, socially and politically, may often be estimated by the presence or absence of those passions. The thing which can neither love nor hate would be appropriate enough in an eastern harem, but would scarcely merit the privileges of American citizenship. And yet the Crescent thinks that all foreigners should be mentally emasculated as soon as they are clothed with our nationality.

The foreign citizen must "hate no country but one that is at war with the United States." He may have suffered in an Austrian jail for years; he may have been shot from the sun in a French cannon, or tortured in an English prison-hulk; he may have grown old in the endurance of tyranny, but the instant he touches the soil of the United States, his memory must incontinently desert him his nature become as gentle as a "sucking dove," and all hatred depart from his nature, like a demon "cast out" forever! Fiddle! He would make a good citizen indeed and fit only to twirl a distaff, or be brained with his lady's fan, who is capable of undergoing this emasculating process—this "Baptismetic fire-baptism," (to borrow a sufficiently learned phrase from Thomas Carlyle,) and from all such miserable milk-sops may Heaven keep this gallant country!

Old Sam Johnson liked a "good hater." This country shares his sentiment in that particular. She likes a man who can give blow for blow, as well as love for love, and if the European exile or refugee, does not hate the nation, whether at war or peace with her, which starved him out, or hunted him out of its bounds, she despises him as a mealy-mouth, or shows him to be a slave. It is a strange censorship which seeks to decide upon our likings or dislikings, our loves or hatreds. It might as reasonably interfere with our political prejudices, and prescribe the rules of courtship as well as the laws of national predilections. The Constitution does not prevent Kossuth's loving his wife, or hating Nicholas of Russia, though some commentators strive to place on it this forced interpretation. It permits us to direct our love or hatred as we please.

John Mitchel, at San Francisco, said he had commenced his novitiate of American citizenship and while declaring his intention to be a true American in heart and soul, stated his belief that this country would not blame him if he seized the first opportunity offered to wipe out the stains and staunch the wounds of the old mother-land. He said further, that he had been sustained in the dungeons of Bermuda, the Cape, and Van Diemen's Land, by—what? By the "divine thirst of vengeance!" It is evident that *he* will not subscribe to the despotic opinion of the Crescent, as to the duties of adopted citizens! [Delta.

Opening of the Great Pacific Railroad!

On Saturday last a gallant company assembled at Algiers, in compliance with an invitation from the Superintendent, to participate in the festivities attending the opening of the NewOrleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad. The guests, numbering about two hundred comprised members of the city press, presidents of the different railroads, members of the Legislature and of the City Council, citizens generally and distinguished strangers. Among the number we observed the commanding figure of the Mexican General Robles, of ex-Chief Justice George Rustin, General John L. Lewis, and that Nestor of the bar, Col. John R. Grymes, together with other notable *habitues* not less distinguished for their talents than for their important public services.

At a few minutes after 11 o'clock the company left the foot of Canal street on a ferry boat provided for the occasion, serenaded by a brass band, and arrived at the depot at Algiers. There a few minutes leisure was offered to examine the extensive buildings of the Company, which are laid out on a grand scale. The depot is a spacious building and is laid off with a view to a very large business. It was apparent from the aspect of things around that the prospect of the completion of the road had already had its effects, and this was evident from the numerous new buildings completed or in process of construction, and from the bustle and activity that pervaded the locality. The locomotive upon the road is one of the finest ever constructed, and capable of a speed of something like sixty miles to the hour. The track is laid with T rail of heavy iron, on cross-ties of cedar, and in point of firmness and durability is second to no other work of the kind in the States. A gauge 5½ of feet is given to the track, thus ensuring it against vibration and imparting greater security, with a capacity for extraordinary speed. Several fine cars were provided for the occasion, and open seats on freight trucks for those who wished to enjoy the luxuries of the open air and unobstructed vision.

At a few minutes after 12 o'clock the order of "all aboard" was given and the train moved off. The national flag was hoisted, and the band struck up "The Star-spangled Banner," to the great delight of the Algerines. As the locomotive was placed on the track reversed, and was only guided by its *flanges*, the engineer did not think it advisable to move at a very rapid rate. The distance, however, of seventeen miles was accomplished in about forty-five minutes, including stoppages. On the way the train stopped at the little town of Gretna, where there is a depot established. Along the first two miles of the road, and a half mile back from the river, the land is low and marshy. Beyond Gretna the region of plantations commences, and immense sugar fields spread out to the right and left, with here and there vegetable gardens, the products of which daily supply the city markets. The green and luxurant appearance of the cane fields, stretching away to magnificent distances, afforded a pleasant relief to the eye of the long pent up denizen of the town. Spacious and commodious dwelling houses dot the river shore in front of all the plantations, and these are flanked with the white cottages of the black laborers, and surrounded with orange groves, covered with a profusion of ripe and delicious fruit. To the right of the road and some ten miles above the city is the Destrahan plantation, with its magnificent mansion, constructed in the Gothic style, with towers and turrets, resembling those strange structures of feudal times we read of in black letter volumes, and conjuring up old fancies of mailed warriors, ladies on white palfries, troubadours jingling love fancies to sentimental misses, of cross-bows twanging from the castle keep, and of blood and wounds. From these scenes of culture the thundering train passed rapidly to the region of swamps, where the cypress hangs its solemn drapery of moss; and then again into broad patches of marsh, tenanted by flocks of wild-fowl that sprang from their concealment in terrified haste, and sped away on whistling wings. These passed, sugar estates again intervened, that stretched away to the horizon's edge. In the midst of one of these the train stopped, having arrived at the present terminus of the road.

For a brief hour the company had leisure to amuse themselves in the very undignified recreation of sprawling on the grass, after which the music summoned them to a cold spread of various luxuries, flanked with a formidable array of bottles of wine. The dinner was prepared in fine style, and the guests, having their appetites whetted by air and exercise, partook of it with a relish in the highest degree flattering to the character of the *cuisine*. After the viands had been disposed of, a speech was made by Mr. Gibbs, the Engineer of the road. He was followed by General Henderson, Mr. Buckner H. Payne the Superintendant of the road, by Alexander Walker, of the Delta, and Mr. E. W. Johnston, of the Crescent. Each of the gentlemen were happy in their several efforts, and received the flattering applause of the company.

At three o'clock the train started for Algiers, and this time with the locomotive going head foremost, the carr rattled along at a most astonishing pace, going a part of the time at the rate of fifty-five miles an hour. The run home was made in about twenty-five minutes, being at an average speed of over forty miles an hour. The company were all delighted with the trip and with the officers of the road, and returned home in high glee.

Thus passed off the opening day of perhaps the greatest enterprise of the age, and thus were made the first revolutions of the iron wheels that are one day to rumble upon the distant shores of the Pacific Ocean. The great Pacific Railroad has commenced—its beginning is a reality, and the friends of the enterprise can work on, with a high hope that at no distant day they may be enabled to rejoice over its completion. There is to be no flagging in the good work, and its course is onward!

A Wonderful Animal.—Captain Dan Hickok has now at the City Hotel the most wonderful quadruped "bestial" that the world ever saw. It is an animal raised in Texas and produced by a cross between the Mexican *Peleo*, or naked dog, and a female goat. He possesses to a great degree the remarkable qualities of the species from which he sprung on the maternal side, together with the enduring perseverance of his paternal ancestor. His physical endowments are such as to render him extremely rapid in the execution of his peculiar movements. He is a fine sample of superfluous stock-raising on the Rio Grande, and owes his present visit to this city to the fact that Indians wouldn't steal him. We understand that it is the intention of Captain Dan to ship him to the World's Fair, where bets will be made that in the exhibition of his peculiar parts he can be beat by no animal that goes on four legs.

The animal is a present to Captain Hickok from H. C. Davis—a gentleman well known in this community for his excellent parts, and who is now sojourning in Texas.

The Campbell Minstrels continue their attractions at the Amphitheatre. It is a capital place for the *blues*. [Mobile Tribune.

What does our cotemporary mean—that it is a capital place to get the *blues*, or that it is a place where the "Blues" must do congregate?

☞ The officers of the J. L. Day have laid us under obligations to them for Pensacola papers.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

TO THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

By the Southern Line.

EXPEDITION TO LOWER CALIFORNIA.

New York, Dec. 3.—A private dispatch from Washington to the Tribune of this city, confirms the report that 200 armed men from San Francisco had landed at La Paz, Lower California, taken possession of the town, put the commanding general in prison, and declared Lower California independent. The flag carried by these invaders bears two stars. The dispatch states that the Government at Washington has received official notice of the invasion and the facts above stated. Great excitement is said to prevail in Mexico.

The Government has also received dispatches with information that induces the belief that Santa Anna will soon declare himself Emperor of Mexico.

THE FISHERY QUESTION.

Washington, Dec. 3.—It is understood that dispatches have been received by the State Department from Mr. Buchanan, with the information that the latter has had an interview with Lord Aberdeen on the subject of the Fishery question. It is believed that a treaty will soon be made, on a reciprocal basis, embracing the settlement of the Fishery question.

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.

Washington, Dec. 3.—The Government of the United States has information from Europe that leads to the belief that England will soon declare war against Russia.

POLITICS—JOHN B. WELLER.

New York, Dec. 3.—Senator Weller has published another letter in which he announces his determination to support the Administration. At the same time, however, declaring that his sympathies are with the "hards."

THE DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

Washington, Dec. 4. 10 a. m.—The Chairman of the Democratic Caucus last night, was Edson B. Olds, of Ohio.

Mr. Stanton, of Tennessee, offered a series of resolutions, affirming the principles of the Baltimore Convention, approving of the Inaugural Speech of President Pierce, and declaring against the interference by the General Government in State politics.

The Chair ruled these resolutions out of order, and an appeal being taken, his decision was sustained by the Caucus.

KOSZTA IN WASHINGTON.

Washington, Dec. 4.—Martin Kosta arrived in this city yesterday.

FAILURES IN BOSTON.

Boston, Dec. 4.—It is reported here that two or three heavy failures have occurred of houses engaged in the California trade.

NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Dec. 4.—The Cotton Market was heavy yesterday, buyers generally demanding concessions, and the market closing with much irregularity in prices, though there was no quotable change. The sales of the day embraced 1,300 bales, of which 850 were taken for export.

The Flour Market was steady, with sales of Ohio at $6 93¾ to $7 06¼ per bbl. Corn firm. Coffee was in fair demand and at very full prices.

The Money Market was unchanged.

By the National Line.

GREAT MATCH RACE.

Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 3.—The great match race for $10,000 came off to-day between *Cordelia Reed* and *Compromise*, and was won by *Compromise* in two heats.

OHIO RIVER—STEAMBOATS—MARKETS.

Cincinnati, Dec. 3.—The river here is yet falling slowly. The pork market is quiet but firm, and $4 25 per 100 lbs. has been refused to-day for hogs. A lot of 5000 salted hams has been sold at 6¾c. per lb.

Louisville, Dec. 3.—The steamboats R. J. Ward, John Strader and McRea have departed for NewOrleans.

New Books.—J. C. Morgan, of Exchange Place, has sent us several new books, of which we regret we can make only brief mention, owing to the crowded condition of our columns this morning, arising from the pressure, at once, of the mails due since Wednesday. We shall hereafter indulge in comment. We have received the following:

"Home Life in Germany," by Charles L. Brace. Chas. Scribner, New York.

"Louis XVII. His Life, His Suffering, His Death." De Beaunchesne, 2 vols., Harpers, New York.

"The Heroes of the New World;" Miss Bremer, 2 vols., Harpers.

"History of the Insurrection in China," by John Oxenford. New York, Harpers.

"The Czar and the Sultan," by Francis Bouvet. New York, Harpers.

We have also received from Mr. Morgan copies of "Household Words," "Gleason's Pictorial, and "Godey's Magazine," which are replete with interesting matter.

The following are from Messrs. Gould & Lincoln, Boston, and are for sale by Thos. L. White, 105 Canal street:

"The Preacher and the King;" Rev. Geo. Potts, D.D.; Boston; Gould & Lincoln

"Daniel Webster, the American Statesman," by Joseph Banvard. Boston; Gould & Lincoln.

Silver Tail vs. Franklin Pierce.—The fact that these celebrated mage were to come together on yesterday, at the favorite race of mile heats, three best in five to harness, caused expectation to be on tip-toe, and during the morning among sporting circles, "the race" was the topic. *Silver* had gone over the Metairie last spring a fourth heat in 2:26 when the track was slow, and *Franklin Pierce* had made a good second in 2:27 over the St. Louis course, when our old favorite *Joe Wilson* was there. We never remember to have seen the Bienville Road present as lively an appearance as on yesterday afternoon; every thing, from donkeys to the two-forties, was at an early hour placed in requisition, and the quarter stretch of the Metairie was crowded to repletion. Among the crowd *Silver* had the call, and the event justified their expectations, he winning the race with ease in three straight heats. Time, 2:30½, 2:31, 2:36½. Mr. Rice handled *Silver* and Mr. Eoff *Franklin Pierce*. In our opinion *Silver* has the call against "the world." *Joe Wilson, Pet* or *Tecumseh* notwithstanding. Come on, one or all, and if *Silver* does not get his nose at the stand first we are mistaken. We understand that *Compromise*, a five year old has just beaten *Cornelia Reed*, a three year old, at Nashville, for ten thousand dollars, the particulars will be given in a day or two.

Eclipse.—This fine steamer arrived from Louisville yesterday on her first trip for the season. The Eclipse laid up the summer and fall at St. Louis, during which time she has been thoroughly repainted. Capt. Sturgeon, who is her commander, enjoys a popularity for his ability as an officer and invariable courtesy second to none other upon the Western rivers.

☞ We are obliged to the clerk of the Oregon for Mobile papers.

☞ The officers of the steamers Eclipse and A. L. Shotwell have our thanks for late Louisville and St. Louis papers. The latter leaves to-morrow at 5 p. m.

New Banking House.—It will be seen by advertisement in this morning's paper that the Bank of New Orleans will hereafter be open from 4½ to 6 o'clock p. m.

Drugs.—J. Wright & Co., 151 Chartres street, advertise this morning a variety of drugs and chemicals, fresh from the laboratories of foreign dealers.

Furnishing Goods.—S. N. Moody, corner of Canal street and Exchange Place, has just received a choice supply of gentlemen's furnishing goods, which he offers at inviting prices. See advertisement.

Fresh Fall Goods.—P. & E. Reilly, at the corner of Canal and Royal streets, are in receipt of a new invoice of fall goods, which they advertise in this morning's paper.

Books and Stationery.—J. B. Steel, No. 60 Camp street, J. C. Morgan, Exchange Place, and Thomas L. White, 105 Canal street, advertise this morning additional supplies of all articles in their line.

Consumption Curable.—We call attention to the advertisement in this morning's paper of "Beach's Breast Liniment," said to be a remedy for consumption.

Carpet Warehouse.—A. Brousseau & Co. have just received some new and choice patterns of English and French carpetings, and other articles in their line. See their advertisement.

Carpets and Tapestries.—P Mallard & Co., 67 Royal street, advertise in this morning's paper, a choice selection of carpets and tapestries, comprising the finest Brussels, Venitian and Three-Ply carpets; damask, brocatelle and Indian silk curtains; fancy articles; statuettes, vases, clocks, papier mache articles; rosewood mahogany and oak furniture—all of which have been selected with a view to sell in this market.

Mrs. Roper.—This lady has just received a new and splendid stock of fancy fall millinery, comprising all the varieties usually found in our city. Her establishment is fitted up with a taste and skill that does infinite credit to her tact in such matters. To the ladies we would say, give her a call and inspect her late Parisian and London fashions. Remember the number, 165 Poydras.

New Clothing Store.—We would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement in another column, of a new clothing store just opened by Messrs. Steinfeldt & Neville, under Rice's Amphitheatre. Their stock of goods is very large and choice, and is well adapted to the climate and season. We have no doubt they will be able to give full satisfaction to their patrons.

Drugs and Chemicals.—It will be seen by reference to the advertisement of Dr Syme, corner of Canal and Carondelet streets, that he has for sale one of the largest stocks of drugs and chemicals in the Southern market. The Doctor's reputation is sufficient guarantee of the value of the articles sold by him. Our friends up the river as well as those in the city would do well to call on him.

The ship New World, from Liverpool, and the ship George Hulbert, from Havre, arrived at New York on the 28th. Each had lost 75 passengers on the voyage from cholera.

Awful Tragedy in Havana—*Murder of an Actress by her Husband.*—We learn from the captain of the Spanish brig Isabel, which arrived at this port, six days from Havana, on Saturday, that a most bloody tragedy was enacted in Havana on the 22d. Matilda Dominguez, a beautiful and talented actress, of considerable ability, attached to the Tacon theatre, was suspected by her husband of infidelity, and acting upon the promptings of jealousy followed her to the play-house, and noticing her in conversation with his supposed injurer, rushed up to her and inflicted upon his unfortunate victim, with a dagger, a number of wounds, from the effects of which she died instantly. He then turned upon the man in conversation with her, who, however, eluded his vengeance. He then returned to the spot where his dead wife lay and stabbed himself in fifteen places and fell dead upon her corpse. The victim of this bloody tragedy is said to have been a lady of spotless character, and on legal investigation no foundation whatever was found to have existed for his suspicions. Her remains were interred on the 26th with great ceremony. The affair had created universal mourning in Havana and her obsequies were attended by several thousand of the most respectable people of the city.

Yellow Fever at Newport, Fla.—We learn from the Newport Times that the yellow fever continues to rage in that town without abatement. Four more of the residents of that town had died during the week ending the 23d ult.

A Murderer Escaped.—Argusé McClaren who was sentenced to be hung on the 19th inst., was rescued on the night of the 25th ult, from the jail of Monroe county, Ky., by a band of between sixty and a hundred persons dressed in disguise, and he is now at large.

Professor Henry De Marsan.—The method and abilities of this gentleman, so highly spoken of in this city, are in great favor among the ladies and gentlemen who study the French language. Combining the oral system with the use of but one simple and admirable book—it is a reasonable and true method, capable of producing the most satisfactory and incontestible results, and requires a great deal less time than any other system, ridiculously termed "the only successful, the only infallible one." Professor DeMarsan has formed Day Classes for Ladies, and Evening Classes for Gentlemen. He gives Private Lessons as usual, at the residence of the Pupil, or at his own rooms, No. 9 Camp street, opposite the City Hotel.

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels.....December 4.

ST CHARLES.....O J Lawrence, Mat Turner, Ala; M C Smith, S H Buckner, G M Powell, S A Kennedy, G A Kennedy, G M Burrows, J R Mance, A H Lambkin, Miss; H M Smyth, J Rasstrick, NY; A H Reid, Md; M J M Chew, J Polk, Ky; Dr R S Utch, Mexico; L R Preston, lady and child, J S Pugh, J A Tucker, Mrs Richardson, 4 children and 2 servts, La; J M Marshall, Miss; E N Turner, Mr McCarty, U S Marine, Gen L Cooper, R P Harrison, Ky; C R Cresswell, Pa; Count S Bernard and servt, Count Wilpody Bernard, H Wint, Prussian Legation; Dr Richards, Ky; E A Cummins, U S R; Dr Griffin, U S N; J K Bedford and lady, Ill; W A Patterson and lady, Iowa; S M Murphy, W A Wilkes, NY; Daniel H Sessions, Miss E D Holmes, Ark.

VERANDA.....G H Millard, J Hitchner, Pa; Chas Tate, H Tate, J R Caswell, T Brown, A V Worsterson, Miss; W C Foumbine, S C Lowell, Mobile; H Higbton, F R Earl, NC; M O Barton, H S Percival, A W Thompson, Texas.

ARCADE.....R Laws, L T Murdock, La; W H Nicholson, Texas; M M Mulhollen, Tenn; J R Walker, Ark; J D Myers, G W Shields, NO; W Grary, Miss.

CITY.....R Parmale, Texas; T D Jackson, NO; D Marin, Dr A Dupeau, Capt G Raine, E Berard, A Meslayer, G Meslayer, La; T Wayne, Tex; H W Smith, Ga.

ST LOUIS.....E Mathews, G Whitman, NO; C Monroe and lady, La; J Clayton, G M Randolph, Ala; T G Hesse, Mrs Kneesi, J H Mellon and lady, NO; Dr Ferry and lady; Mrs A V Fisher, Texas; J S Mosby, Ky; V Aubert, Paris.

Died:

On Sunday morning, December 4, at 6 o'clock, of consumption, JNO. MARSHALL BURNS, aged 27 years, native of England.

☞ His friends are respectfully requested to attend his funeral THIS MORNING, at 10 o'clock, from his late residence on Polymnia street, between Nayades and Apollo.

The New Year—1854.

☞ On the first of January next, "GLEASON'S PICTORIAL" will commence its SIXTH VOLUME, and will appear vastly improved in all respects, with a superb new heading, new type and dress throughout, and will be printed upon the finest paper. As the proprietor of the "Pictorial" has purchased the entire good will of Barnum's New York "Illustrated News," and has merged that journal in the "Pictorial," the public will reap the advantage of this concentration of the two papers upon one, both in the artistic and literary departments. The same brilliant host of contributors and artists will be engaged on "Gleason's Pictorial" as heretofore, and a large addition is also made to the corps, both in talent and number. The most liberal arrangements have been completed, and such as will enable the proprietor to produce by far the finest illustrated journal yet published, and much superior to the present state of the paper. The columns of the "Pictorial" will consistently be beautified by all that can please and instruct in art and nature, and its literary department will fully sustain the high reputation it has so long enjoyed.

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BANK OF NEW ORLEANS, December 3, 1853.—This Bank will be open to-day from half past 4 to 6 o'clock, p. m. WM. P. GRAYSON, Cashier.
[d5 2t]

NOTICE.—The Stockholders of the Pontchartrain Railroad Company are notified to meet TO-DAY, December 5, at the Office of the Company, corner of Victory and Marigny streets, between the hours of 3 and 15 o'clock, when the Annual Statement of the Officers of the said Company will be submitted

P. H. GOODWYN, Secretary.
New Orleans, December 3, 1853. d5 1t

TO THE PUBLIC.—I, the undersigned, do hereby declare that it was through envy, and through a misunderstanding that I made an affidavit against Mr. JOHN WELLS, before Recorder Ramos, of the Second District, for perjury.

New Orleans, December 3, 1853. [d5 1t] J. SEPH PRADOS.

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