THE DAILY CRESCENT.

TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 13, 1853.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

We yesterday laid this document before our readers; who, indeed, had already been put in possession of its entire substance, by the synopsis which we last week published. In truth, there are certain things that seemed clear enough in the synopsis which look by no means so transparent in the Message itself. On some subjects, it practices a most studious mystification; to others, it gives, as well as it can, the go-by. Of the first, we have an example, in the care with which Mr. Pierce avoids saying, in so many plain words, whether he is *for* or *against* the great national enterprise of a Railroad to the Pacific. Of the second, he seems to wish to give us instances, wherever he can. The things on which he is most decided are *first* the famous Virginia Resolutions of Ninety-Eight, which nobody understands; *secondly*, the Koszta case, about which we have no longer any controversy with Austria. Mr. Pierce appears, really, either to have few direct opinions, or to think that, as they will carry little public weight, they should be modestly if not timidly stated. Indeed, he is well known for a gentleman who, through life, has been quite content to let his party do his thinking for him; but that party being just now a good deal split up (as it were) in some of its main cogitations, Mr. Pierce's guiding star is gone, and he don't like to be positive. In this state of half-and-halfedness, his Cabinet might have helped him to some conclusion: but, alas! his Cabinet is as ill-agreed as his party, on many questions. In short, Mr. Pierce wishes, clearly, on many matters, for a state of botweenity: but does not just know how to reach it. He would like to please the Filibusters; but dare not speak out: he is in the same predicament as to Internal Improvements, and so falls back upon Gen. Jackson's notions as the safest position—forgetting, perhaps, that the mighty chief's Messages would authorize *any* improvement which was only far-extended. Mr. Pierce does not say he is for the Sub-treasury: we must surmise it. So, again, of Protection to Manufactures, direct or incidental: so of the purchase or seizure of Cuba: so of our difficulties with Mexico; which he thinks are about to end in the tenderest friendship and an everlasting peace. Meantime he evades all such troublesome subjects as that of the Hards and Softs, the California invasion of Sonora, the long-expected reply to Lord John Russel's dispatch about Cuba, his organ's pretended disclosures about the "Africanization" of that island, the annexation of the Sandwiches, the Turco-Russian war and our possible relations to it. About the Garay and Sloo grants, again, he is discreetly silent; while the light which he affords us on the Fishery question and the Japan expedition is dim enough. In the midst of all these reserves, he is quite grandiloquent—especially about the glorious fact that some of us may live to see our population arrive at one hundred millions. Is Mr. Pierce aware that China—one of the worst governed countries in the world—has a population three times as large as that? Does he take numbers as the measure of happiness or greatness?

POLICE OUTRAGE.

We call attention to the facts ending in the death of a highly respectable young gentleman, which were yesterday ascertained before a coroner's jury, and are detailed in our Police Reports, under head of "Melancholy Death."

From the circumstances thus far known, it is apparent that the Police Officers, of whatever grade, who are responsible for what has happened, should at once be proceeded against by indictment.

The testimony shows that this young man, in the midst of a storm and in a condition requiring assistance, came, of his own accord, to a police station-house, to dry and warm himself; that he committed no offence, unless it be one, to our "guardians of the night," for a person to need at their hands a little humane help: that, instead of giving him this, or even taking him home, they locked him up, wet and exhausted as he was, in a place so exposed to the weather, that his death ensued, within a few hours after his release from their pitiless hands.

If, upon further examination, these should prove to be the substantial facts of this case, they ought to be punished with the utmost severity of the law: for those who administer the aids or the terrors of the law should above all others taste its rigors, when they offend.

There are two great purposes for which a police is kept up: the first, for the repression of crime: the second, for humane assistance to the distressed. Our Police, we fear, executes but ill the former class of duties; and the latter class not at all. For if they treat in this brutal way people of condition, how must they treat the poor? If this is the way they handle those who have friends and whose ill-usage will be brought to light, how must they handle the many wretched and unknown, who fall into their clutches and will never be heard of? This matter ought to bring about a searching inquiry into the whole organization and condition of our police.

"A DANIEL COME TO JUDGMENT"

A decision has just been rendered, it appears, in the Sixth District Court of this city, which really carries one back to the days when Judge Dogberry sat upon the bench, or Justice Shallow held his courts, or Sancho Panza laid down the law, in his dry-land island of Barrataria. We have a Louisiana jurist, it is plain, who merits to take his place in renown alongside of those lights of the forum, and perhaps even to outshine them all, as at once a Dogberry in learning, a Shallow in impartiality and a Sancho Panza in discretion.

It seems, from the report of the case before us, that the city had sued *Graithe and wife* for (among other arrearages of taxes) the unpaid amount of a railroad levy, laid by our municipal government, in conformity with an act of the Legislature. Upon a previous trial of the validity of this double enactment of the State and the municipal law-makers, that validity had been affirmed in the court below, not then presided over by its present Lord Coke. An appeal was thereupon taken to the Supreme Court; which again affirmed, and therefore settled the legality and constitutionality of the law and ordinance.

Yet another party, however, choosing to be obstinate, in spite of the decisions, the city was again compelled to sue, in the court of Judge Cotton. The matter came to trial a few days since; when that grave pundit solemnly charged the jury that the law was unconstitutional: that, to be sure, the Supreme Court had ruled the other way: that he himself should respect their decision, if there was any doubt left in his mind: but that there was none; and that accordingly he must instruct the jury to find for the defendant, Graithe. They did so.

Now, we should like to know what Judge Cotton thinks Supreme Courts were set up for? To be overruled by every pic-poudré bench below? Why are there appeals given to superior tribunals? What is the purpose for which the power of reviewing and setting aside the decisions of the inferior courts was given them? We really thought the High Court of errors was there to afford a remedy against the mistakes of law elsewhere: but we were mistaken, it seems; and every puny judge can set aside the final judicial power. Nothing can bind anybody: all decisions are at an end: there is no longer any settled law in the State of Louisiana.

In such a proceeding, such an assumption as Judge Cotton's, there is a whole volume of ignorance and of unfitness for his station, the most enormous we ever conceived of. Is he so utterly and profoundly and irredeemably ignorant as not to know that the question before him was no longer an open one to him? That a decision of the Supreme Court binds all else, and can only be set aside by itself, on a re-hearing?

Unconstitutional! Why, who but the Supreme Court is to say what is or is not constitutional? What *is*, upon a case made, says is the law, *stands* the law: what it has ruled to be the Constitution, is the Constitution, in the eye of the law; and though demagogues may pretend to question it, Law cannot. Statutes themselves are nothing, and constitutions a floating opinion or a guess, until brought to the interpretation of the highest judicature. That given, they are ascertained and fixed.

Ah, Dogberry! Dogberry! descend from that bench! Thou hast no business there!

GENERAL HORATIO DAVIS.—We are happy to be able to congratulate the public, the Board of Assistant Aldermen and the Delta in particular, on the appointment of General Horatio Davis to the office of Port Warden, made vacant by the death of Col. Walter Turnbull. General Davis has, for some time past, been the official reporter of the proceedings of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, which have been published by authority in the Delta, and his reports have been marked by a degree of intellectual vigor, raciness and intelligibility decidedly peculiar. We say nothing with regard to the dispatch and promptitude with which these reports have been prepared for publication, inasmuch as the record which should have been made public last Wednesday morning has not appeared even yet. It is fair to suppose that the General will carry the same habit of punctuality and dispatch into his new office, and should he do so, we will again feel called upon to congratulate the Board of Assistant Aldermen on their shrewdness in assisting him to a higher position.

The appointment of General Davis to this new office will perhaps not astonish him, however singular it may appear to persons of his acquaintance. Having been almost uninterruptedly in office for the last thirty or forty years, it is not wonderful that he should think highly of his own abilities, and entertain a belief that the world can not comfortably dispense with his services. And yet we are inclined to the belief that others might have been found with equal capacities, and with recommendations fully as strong. Perhaps not. Troy had but one Hector! Could New Orleans furnish another General Davis?

☞ The steamers St. Louis, H. M. Wright and St. Nicholas have our thanks for late newspapers.

TO THE LADIES.—Mrs. Keegan, No. 110, Canal street, has recently opened a most splendid assortment of Mantillas, Cloaks, Fancy Dry Goods, and Beautiful Fabrics. Good materials, excellent workmanship and low prices are the distinguishing traits of this establishment. Ladies in want of Mantillas or Cloaks, can have them in any style they wish by leaving their orders.

LIST OF INTERMENTS.—The proprietor of the True Delta has just published a pamphlet containing the names of all persons buried in the different cemeteries of the city, from the 1st of May to the 1st of November last. The work possesses an interest that should secure it a rapid sale.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—Last evening Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams appeared in three of their very popular pieces—*Rory O'More, Our Gal, and Barney the Baron.* The audience was, as usual, very large, but by no means so select or critical as during the engagement which has just closed. It was such an audience as would be most likely to appreciate the broad humor of the pieces, and that they did so was sufficiently testified by their laughter and applause.

PLACIDES' VARIETIES.—Last evening the Bateman Children made their first appearance for the season in this city—Kate playing in "Hamlet," and both Kate and Ellen in the "Young Couple." We were not so well pleased with Kate's *Hamlet* as with most of the other personations in which we have seen her. It was undoubtedly a good reading, but it was, nevertheless, a rendering attended by many faults and deficiencies: by less of the ease and freedom which she usually displays, and by more stage mannerisms. The "Young Couple" went off capitally, and was very warmly applauded. This little piece in which they have won their greatest success, is, after all, the best in which they appear. The one act comedy, called "My Beauty Boss," and "The Toodles," were also performed—Mr. Logan playing very well in the former, and our old friend Holland and Mrs. Warwick very well in the latter piece.

Owing to a press of other matter we were unable yesterday morning to express our very high admiration of Mr. J. S. Browne's acting in "Simpson & Co" on the evening previous. It was as perfect a specimen of correct, appropriate and gentlemanly playing as we have ever seen, and won the highest commendations from every one present. We are happy to see that Mr. Browne preserves in such vigor his unequalled powers, and trust he will flourish many a year yet to adorn the stage, please the public and set a proper model before younger actors. Mrs. Kate Warwick in the part of *Mrs. Bromley*, also played very well, and will undoubtedly be a great favorite here.

Mr. Placide has an unusually fine company and possesses the power of drawing to his theatre a most desirable amount and character of patronage during the coming season. We trust he will do so.

WELCH'S HIPPODROME.—The performances of Welch's Hippodrome in this city have thus far been remarkably and deservedly successful. The audiences for each evening past have amounted to between two and three thousand people, and they have evinced in the strongest manner their approbation of the performance, and their astonishment at the magnificence with which they are gotten up. We were present during a portion of the last evening, and witnessed the astonishing feats and the novel exhibitions then and there presented, and very readily record our assent to the opinion that no exhibition of similiar value, interest and extent has ever visited us before. Owing to some inconveniences of location the Hippodrome will be removed to-day from its present position to the square on the corner of Poydras and Baronne streets, but will be opened as usual this evening. None of our citizens will regret paying it a visit and beholding a spectacle they are not likely to behold soon again.

THANKS.—One of our city contemporaries in noticing, a few days since, the receipt of an unusually large lemon found occasion to quote seven lines of Milton's Paradise lost, as somehow pertinent to its sense of gratification. Had the good fortune which has this day befallen us, been allotted to our neighbor, we suppose that the gift would have been acknowledged by nothing less than a republication of Paradise Regained.

We have before us the pleasant duty of returning our thanks to the provident proprietor of Flanagan's Saloon 95 St. Charles street, for a saddle of the finest and fattest venison, and for a jug full—or nearly so—of the best quality of Irish whisky! Although we have not any apt Miltonic quotations at hand, with which to return thanks for venison and whisky, nor indeed quotations of any kind, we nevertheless feel an inward confidence that our appreciation is truly epic, both in its extent and vigor. We congratulate ourselves afresh on the comforts of editorial life and feel perfectly capable of sustaining any number of similar burdens.

It may be gratifying for those who are fond of the delicacies of the market to be apprised of the fact that Flanagan has always on hand the best of everything edible and potable that can be found.

New Orleans and San Francisco Mails.

The following letters were received by the agent of the associated press of this city, by the steamer Texas. It would seem from this that the people on the Pacific are considerably more favored than we are in the matter of the mails between this city and San Francisco.

OFFICE OF THE MEXICAN OCEAN MAIL AND INLAND CO.,
MEXICO, Dec. 2, 1853.

TO EUGENE FULLER, ESQ., AGENT OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, NEW ORLEANS.—*Dear Sir:* I learn from Acapulco that the steamer from Panama for San Francisco, touched at Acapulco on the 5th of the month, consequently, whatever you send forward on the 1st, by the Texas, reaches Acapulco on 6th or 7th, in time to go forward on the 9th to California.

The non-connection of the steamers at Acapulco with our mail has been a serious loss to us, as we could now easily make the whole distance between New Orleans and San Francisco in twelve days. We are now running between Vera Cruz and Acapulco in 54 hours, and can easily reduce it to 48 hours.

Respectfully, etc.,
ALBERT C. RAMSEY, V. President and Agent.

OFFICE OF THE MEXICAN OCEAN MAIL AND INLAND CO.,
MEXICO, Dec. 3, 1853.

EUGENE FULLER, ESQ.—*Dear Sir:* In my note of yesterday to you, I am afraid that I was not sufficiently explicit about the days on which the steamers from Panama and San Francisco touched at Acapulco. I learn that they meet in that port on the 9th and 24th of each month—consequently the news taken from New Orleans on the 1st and 14th of the month, on the Texas, will reach Acapulco on the 6th or 7th and 19th or 20th, so as always to go forward ahead of any other line to California. But unfortunately these days (the 9th and 24th) are bad for return news from California. This can only be remedied by a change of days, which the Post-Master General could do in an instant if he wished to favor the commercial community.

A. C. RAMSEY.

The following is a translation from *El Orden* of the City of Mexico.

From Acapulco to Vera Cruz.

Under this heading the *Diario* publishes officially the following:

"The improvements recently accomplished are surprising in the new postal line established by Mr. Albert C. Ramsey between Acapulco and Vera Cruz, and extended by sea to San Francisco and New Orleans.

The distance from Acapulco to Vera Cruz, by way of Orizaba, crossing the river Mezcala at Tlalcozitlan, and passing through Tixtla de Guerero, is 162 leagues. This distance is made by the couriers in less than three days (from 60 to 70 hours). The couriers that relieve each other are not more than five through between Vera Cruz and Puebla, and three from Puebla to Acapulco. A mail from New Orleans recently arrived by this route at San Francisco in 12½ days.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

TO THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

By the Southern Line.

ROW IN A BALL ROOM.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—A letter received here from Madrid states that young Soulé, the son of the American Minister in Spain, and an attache of the Legation, while at a ball given by the French Ambassador at that court, made an assault on the Duke of Alba, the brother-in-law of the Empress of France. The attack was provoked by some disparaging remarks made by the Duke with regard to the dress of Mrs. Soulé, the mother of the young man. The elder Soulé interfered and separated the parties. Great excitement prevailed for some time in the ball room. Young Soulé subsequently challenged the Duke of Alba, but the latter declined to fight.

THE STEAMER HUMBOLDT.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—It appears from the representations of the officers and passengers of the steamer Humboldt that the loss of that ship was caused by a stupid fisherman who falsely represented himself to be a pilot.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—The cotton market yesterday was active with sales of 3250 bales at firm prices. Sales of Flour at $6 83¾@$6 87½ per bbl. Corn was easier. Pork was heavy, and mess was selling at $13 50 per bbl. Sales of lard in bbls. at 9¼@10c. per lb. Coffee was active and firm.

THE NIAGARA'S ACCOUNTS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—The Niagara's accounts were forwarded from here for the associated press certainly seven, and probably ten hours, before they were sent to any other paper or person South. It could only have been procured or published by other parties by gross carelessness or base dishonesty.

[It may be remembered that the Niagara's accounts were published on Saturday morning by one of the papers of this city, while the telegraph did not deliver a copy for the associated press until about noon of that day. We are yet without an explanation of this strange transaction. Ed.]

By the National Line.

Further by the Arctic.

EASTERN AFFAIRS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—The conduct of Omer Pacha on the Danube has met the full approbation of the Ottoman Porte, and the Sultan has sent him a valuable charger as a present.

At the last accounts the combined fleets were lying at Beyess [?], and the Turkish naval forces were in the Black Sea watching the Circassian coast. It had been reported that the Turks and Servians had met in battle but the report was not credited.

THE NEW TREATY.—The treaty between England and France left it at the option of Austria and Prussia to become parties to it. Prussia claims the right to act as may best suit her interests.

TROUBLE IN GERMANY.—It is stated that considerable trouble has arisen in the Grand Duichy of Baden, between the Government and the clergy.

BRITISH FLEET.—Admiral Lyon has been appointed to the command of the British fleet on the Turkish coast.

APPOINTMENTS CONFIRMED.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The Senate has confirmed the appointment of Messrs. Mason, Seymore and McLane, as ministers to France, Russia and China.

CALIFORNIA STEAMER.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—The steamer George Law has arrived from Aspinwall, with $880,000 worth of gold.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—In the Senate to-day, Mr. Seward gave notice of a bill granting aid to New York in the construction of a ship canal around the Falls of Niagara.

Petitions were presented, praying for cheap Ocean postage.

THE NEW YORK TROUBLES.

A resolution was presented embracing the proceedings of public meetings held in New York protesting against the conduct of the administration with regard to the removal of Judge Bronson from the Collectorship of that port.

PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Mr. Wentworth offered a resolution affirming the power of Congress to construct a railroad over the territories of the United States for the safe and more expeditious transportation of the public moneys and mails from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean. The resolution was laid on the table.

OHIO RIVER—STEAMBOATS.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 12.—The river here is falling with 3 feet 9 inches water in the channel.

CINCINNATI, December 12.—The river here is now stationary.

LOUISVILLE, December 12.—The river here is now falling slowly, with 4 feet water in the canal. The steamboats Reindeer and Mary Hunt have arrived, and the Ohio, Stockwell, Mediator and Ceres have departed for New Orleans.

THE JAPAN EXPEDITION.

NEW YORK, December 12.—The Arctic brings advices that the steamer Susquehanna and the frigate Macedonia were lying at Shanghai on the 27th of September.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

THE NEW EMPEROR—INVASION OF SONORA.

By the arrival of the Texas on Sunday we have received files of Vera Cruz papers to the 8th, and papers from the City of Mexico to the 3d instant. Down to the 3d the City of Mexico seems to have been occupied chiefly with the subjects—the supposed approach of the assumption of the imperial dignity by Santa Anna and the piratical invasion, as they style it, of the Americans in Sonora. These benighted Mexicans do not seem to understand the doctrine of manifest destiny, nor the polite terms in which its exploits should be mentioned.

Upon the first of these subjects, we do not perceive that there is any distinct ground on which is expected the usurpation of Santa Anna. Yet the very title under which he is to reign, has been settled for him either by himself or others. The matter seems to rest on general rumor; but each rumor is probably correct in the main, since it does not appear to proceed from his enemies alone.

The new relations which will be produced between our Government and the Emperor, that is to be, will receive a certain degree of unavoidable complication from this rather extraordinary event, for Santa Anna is already regarded with any thing but popular favor in this country; and as we have a Government that is guided by the popular feeling, we are likely enough to be embroiled in our diplomatic relations with Mexico by this unpopular proceeding of Santa Anna, which, nevertheless, does not appear to be against the public wish of Mexico.

A courier from Ures had brought dispatches to the Government, conveying the intelligence that the schooner Arrow and the bark Caroline had sailed from San Francisco on the night of the 16th of October, for Guaymas under Mexican colors, with about two hundred patriotic adventurers bent on the annexation of Sonora. These two vessels were seen off the harbor of Guaymas on the 11th of November. It seems from San Francisco papers that the Arrow had been proceeded against by the authorities of San Francisco, but had been released.

The Mexican papers complain that the police had been for twenty-four hours in possession of the proof that she was about to sail with arms and munitions, but that they waited until her departure before they proceeded to a second arrest. They say, however, that all this is precisely after the good faith of the North Americans—that this was just the manner in which they acted in Texas. Great excitement reigned in the city of Mexico in consequence of these dispatches. Great preparations were being made in Sonora to repel the invaders, and the Governor of that province had issued the following proclamation:

1. All foreigners embarking without permission of the authorities, and forming themselves in armed bodies, will be considered and treated as pirates.

2. That captains of ships transporting armed adventurers, the owners of such convicted of complicity, persons who shall hold relations with the invaders, who shall protect them, serve them, or come to their aid, shall conceal or try to save any of them, shall act as guides to them, or shall give them news or advice, shall also be treated as pirates.

3. That all inhabitants who shall retire from the centres of population, in order to avoid taking arms, and those who shall prove recalcitrant in fulfilling the obligations which are imposed on them by their country, shall be considered suspicious and be tried by martial law, and the least penalty to which they shall be liable shall be that of incorporation in the corps of veterans.

A sad accident, of which we gather the particulars from the *Eco Del Commercio* of Vera Cruz, occurred on the 19th ult., at Nopaluca, on the road between Puebla and Perote. One of the trains of wagons laded with powder, under the care of a company of soldiers, by some unaccountable agency became ignited, producing a terrible explosion, resulting in the death of ten persons: a sergeant, six soldiers, and three peasants. Many others were badly injured.

The *Eco del Commercio* states that the Consul General of Mexico in the United States will hereafter be stationed at New Orleans.

The plan of Guadalajara, proposing the prolongation of the power conferred on Santa Anna, had been ratified by many of the most distinguished men of the nation. The municipal government of the city of Mexico having resolved to abide by it, the Governor of the Federal District has issued the following proclamation:

Government of the District of Mexico:

The will of the nation having manifested itself in an unequivocal manner, through the petitions which, originating in the department of Jalisco, were afterwards gotten up in the most important States of the Republic, inviting the illustrious Gen. Santa Anna to continue in the exercise of the supreme power delegated to him by the people for their own safety. I have thought proper to fulfill a patriotic duty, and which is commanded by the office which I fill, in requesting the ardent and spontaneous wishes which animates every class of our population, as well as the garrison of the Capital.

Having called together this day the Governor, Council and a large number of citizens of this city, we resolved to adhere to the vote of Jalisco, and state that the capital did the same.

Fellow citizens, the flattering hopes which the people entertained when they entrusted to one of their most illustrious sons all the powers necessary to re-organize the country, would soon vanish away if the term of those powers was not extended. It is, therefore, necessary to extend it, and by the will of God and of the people, the independence and future prosperity of our country will forever be established.

ANTONIO DIEZ DE BONILLA.

Mexico, 1st December, 1853.

It was generally thought that Santa Anna would be proclaimed Emperor on the 11th of December.

NEWS OF THE CITY.

MELANCHOLY DEATH.—It is seldom we have met with a case that can compare with the following, in either thoughtless and criminal negligence, or else, perhaps, unscrupulous barbarity. We are not yet entirely satisfied upon whom should rest the greater share of blame, the heavy responsibility of human life, lost through reckless, carelessness, but "where the offense lies let the great axe fall." The simple facts of the case are known to many: that on last Thursday night Mr. Francis Duncan was locked up in a cell of the Third District station-house—without even having been arrested, without any charge resting against him, other than the fact of his having entered the police office at a late hour while under the influence of liquor. At the request of Mr. Greer B. Duncan, a relative of deceased, Deputy Coroner Terrell yesterday assembled a jury of inquest, and summoning the proper witnesses, proceeded to an investigation of the matter. Several witnesses were examined, whose testimony went to establish the fact that deceased entered the station-house of his own accord, and was locked up for no other reason than that stated above, while his clothes were emphatically wet, and himself in no condition to endure, unprotected, the extreme cold prevailing that night. It was shown that the window, or grating of the cell in which he was confined, looked towards the North, and was open on the night in question; that there was nothing in the cell, not even a blanket, to afford the prisoner protection against the freezing night wind; and two physicians testified that when examined by them, the next day, he was lying in a torpid condition, his nervous system entirely prostrated, and that he died some hours afterward from the effects, as they believed, of exposure to cold.

The verdict of the Coroner's jury was in accordance with this opinion, and as the affair is expected to undergo a judicial investigation we forbear comment.

INQUEST.—An inquest was held yesterday on the body of an unknown white man, found floating in the river at the foot of St. Peter street, in the second district, verdict, "drowning." Deceased appeared to be about 30 years of age, was of medium stature, and plainly dressed, was marked on the left arm with a star, crucifix, and the figures 1838.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—JUDGE LARUE.—The case of John Dyke and Henry Miller, charged with passing a counterfeit twenty dollar bank note to Louis Laborde as genuine, in May last, came up for trial before this court yesterday. Dyke was found guilty on the second count as charged, but Miller did not appear for trial, and forfeited his bond of $1,000.

RECORDER WINTER'S COURT—FIRST DISTRICT.—Michael Rooney, or Maroney, was arraigned before this Court yesterday for assaulting and attempting to slice up with a knife one Peter Hammond. Michael was arrested in a very threatening attitude, with the knife in his hand, and he was required to give $500 bond for his appearance on the 15th inst.

HOMICIDE RECORDER.—Recorder Winter yesterday sent John Davis, James Murrow and Wallace Vinton before the First District Court, without bail, to answer a charge of robbery preferred by James Collins, who testified that on the night of the 9th of December, accosted seized him on Gravier street, searched his pockets, and took from his finger a gold ring.

A LIGHT-FINGERED VAGRANT.—A nice young man, named Charles Brown, was arrested a day or two since as a vagrant, and an affidavit was made against him yesterday by Sarah Reynolds, charging him with having stolen from her, at her boarding house, on Tchoupitoulas street, a silver watch worth $25. He was sent before the First District Court under bonds of $500.

FIXED.—Sam Henry, arrested for being idle, worthless, and a vagrant, and for drawing a knife upon an officer, was fined $20 for carrying a concealed weapon, required to furnish bond for his appearance before the First District Court for attempting to use it, and sent to the workhouse for a period of sixty days for being a dangerous and suspicious character.

DISHONEST DARKEY.—Isaac Williams was sent before the First District Court for unlawfully detaining a five dollar gold piece, given to him through a mistake, by a man who had employed him to carry a trunk.

A VIOLENT THIEF.—Margaret Purcell deposed that Peter Duffy entered her house at 11 o'clock, picked up a stick of wood from the fire-place, and then drove her out of the room, afterwards plundering the house and carrying away whatever happened to strike his fancy. Peter was sent before the first District Court under bond.

STEALING FLOUR.—Bryan Gaunen was sent before the First District Court under bond for stealing a barrel of flour from a bakery on Magazine street.

STOLEN PROPERTY.—Recorder Ramos issued a search warrant yesterday, for the recovery of a quantity of stolen property, which is suspected of being concealed in a house in the town of Algiers.

SMALL PICKINGS.—Two thieves were arrested in the Second District yesterday, one for stealing a pair of pantaloons, and the other for stealing a lady's dress.

BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.—This Board met last evening in pursuance of adjournment, Dr. Dalton in the Chair.

A communication was read from the Mayor, recommending appropriations for cleaning and putting in order Annunciation Square and Tivoli Circle, and also directing the attention of the Board to the propriety of designating places for holding the polls of the coming election for Judge of the First District Court, in place of J. J. Larue, resigned; also, presenting a claim from Mr. Beebe, of $4000 for damages resulting from an overflow. The message was referred to appropriate committees by paragraphs.

A letter was read from the Attorneys of the official journal, demanding payment in the sum of $18,704 90 for printing, and informing the Board that unless prompt payment was made legal steps would be taken to recover the same. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

A message was received form the Upper Board, reporting action upon certain resolutions previously submitted by this Board, and also asking concurrence in a number of resolutions among others, one calling upon the Recorders of the city to account for moneys collected from fines, etc., and directing the impeachment of those who failed to do so after ten days' notice. The resolution was slightly amended and unanimously adopted.

The notice of the petitions of the evening were referred to a special committee for disposition to their appropriate committees.

The amended ordinance for the establishment of a Health Department was then taken up, being the order of the day. The ordinance was taken up by paragraphs, and Mr. Samuel Boyer Davis made the first speech. After a great deal of striking out, inserting and amending generally, the whole subject was postponed and made the special order of the day for the next regular meeting.

The roll was then called, and it was ascertained that a quorum was not present, many of the members having sneaked quietly out during the heat of debate, and the Board accordingly adjourned.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.—*Eli Whitney appellee, vs. W. H. Bunnell, appellant.* Appeal from the Fourth District Court of New Orleans—Buchanan Judge. Judgment of the District Court affirmed with costs.

John W. Rollins appellee vs. Jerome Watson, et al appellant Jos. Elliott, Intervenor. Appeal from the Second District Court of New Orleans—Campbell Judge. Judgment affirmed.

Ellen Harris, appellant, vs. Jerome B. Hays, appellee. Appeal from the Second District Court of New Orleans—Campbell Judge. Appeal dismissed at cost of appellant.

L. A. Pelleria, appellant, vs. J. C. Lewis, appellee. Appeal from Second District Court of New Orleans—Shidell Judge. Judgment affirmed.

John Winthrop, appellee, vs. Stephen Jarvis, appellant. Appeal from Fifth District Court of New Orleans—Shidell Judge. Judgment affirmed with costs.

James M. Martin, appellee, vs. S. H. Place, appellant. Appeal from the Second District Court of New Orleans—Ogden Judge. Judgment of the Court below reversed.

John Corbett, appellee, vs. J. M. Castello, et al appellants, Appeal from the Fourth District Court of New Orleans—Voorhies Judge. Judgment of District Court affirmed with costs.

C. Myers, appellant, vs. D. Myers, John L. Henley, 3d appellant and appellee. Appeal from Fourth District Court of New Orleans—Ogden Judge. Judgment affirmed with costs.

T. F. Gandle, appellee, vs. T. R. McClintock, appellant Appeal from Fourth District Court of New Orleans—Buchanan Judge. Judgment affirmed.

M. Levy and A. Seasers, appellants, vs. Eliz'th Weber and J. Journée, appellee. Appeal from Third District Court of Jefferson—Voorhies Judge. Judgment affirmed with costs.

D. Kennedy, appellee, vs. Thos. Hynes, Appellant. Appeal from Fifth District Court of New Orleans—Voorhies Judge. Judgment affirmed.

Laboide and Xiques, appellants, vs. J. D. Kemper, Mary Jacobs, wife of J. D. Kemper, 3d opponent and appellant Appeal from Third District Court of Jefferson—Buchanan Judge. Decreed that the judgment of Court below be reversed, and appellees pay costs of both Courts.

Succession of Nathan Morris—S. Jarvis executor, appellant, vs. Dra. Stone, Bein and Kennedy, appellees. Appeal from Fourth District Court of New Orleans—Voorhies Judge. Judgment of the District Court reversed.

John Foster, appellant, vs. B. Shortridge, appellee. Appeal from Second District Court of New Orleans—Buchanan Judge. Judgment reversed.

THE TURF.—The race on Sunday last but added another to the list of *Silver's* victories. All his opponents will find it a "hard road to travel" by the time they get through with him. *Franklin Pierce* amused him a little in the last heat, coming to the score clapped on in 2.20¾. Mr. Rice drove *Silver* the three heats without a break. After the race was over, "The Count," in the name of his owner, bantered any horse in the State of Louisiana, or that could be here in twenty days, at mile heats, three best in five, to harness, for $500. The Race has been closed, we understand, by Mr. Eoff with *Joe Wilson* to come off after the running races are over, when we think *Silver* will carry him to the stand at a more lively gait than he is used to.

Sam. Rice, names *Silver Tail*.....111
J. L. Eoff, names *Franklin Pierce*.....222
Time: 2.27¼—2.28¾—2.30¾.

A BOOK BY HENRY WARD BEECHER.—If W. Beecher is about to publish three volumes entitled "Star Papers"—the contributions he has furnished to the New York Independent for the last three or four years.

A RACE.—A foot race for one thousand dollars is to come off at Florence, Alabama, on the 19th inst., between Wash Morgan of East Tennessee, and a Mr. Cram of the former place. Distance—seventy yards.

110 Canal Street. 110

Shirt Velvet, U'ch and Merino CLOAKS and Silk Embroidered MANTILLAS, of the newest style and latest fashion, for Ladies and Misses—prices to suit all customers—at the NEW ORLEANS MANTILLA FACTORY, No. 110 CANAL STREET.

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In addition to our splendid and large stock of Cloaks and Mantillas, Ladies can see here every article in the FANCY DRY GOODS TRADE, SILK in all styles for Dresses; French Silk and Fancy Straw BONNETS and RIBBONS; a large stock of EMBROIDERIES to be sold here on commission at the manufacturer's prices; Lace and Muslin SACKS and MANTILLAS, CAPES, CHEMISETTES, SLEEVES and COLLARS; Jon Embroidered Linen HANDKERCHIEFS in the same lot, to be sold without reserve; new style BLOOMER TRIMMINGS, and other Trimmings for Ladies' Dresses, that cannot be had at any other store.

A splendid lot of rich CRAPE SHAWLS; embroidered ROBES for Wedding Dresses; BARBES LONG CLOAKS and ROBES, FRINGES and VELVETS of the richest styles and different shades; SILK VELVET to the piece for making Mantillas.

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Arrivals at the Principal Hotels.....December 13.

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ST. LOUIS.....Mr Dowsie, N Y; M Mager, W H Parks, Ala; Mr and Mrs Johnson, Miss Tappan, Geo Wilkinson, C A Mount, N J Newman, N O; G Demarest, Mexico; H Howard, Ky; J M Pleland, C Pleland, Miss C Morrison, Miss.

YAZOO.....Capt Dale, N Saunders, J B Dick Mr Stewart, N O; S J Kershaw, J C Shannon, N O; A McFeelers, Miss; C McCoy, W Crutcher, A J Sexton, D Winsty and family, J McDowell and family, G H Gibb, Miss; Thos W Rockwell, La; W L Hayne, Ga; O R Smith, Ga.

CITY.....A C Cole, N O; J E Hunster, Michigan; R F Bartlett, J Stevens, S N Randolph, J E Carson, Capt Howard, J J Mager, J W Shelton, J W Gardner, La; J Lewis, J E Mix, Ala; John Y Pickins, A J Lambertin, Miss, W B Marshall, Ky.

ARCADE.....James Bond, Va; S W Hoover, S Sewardt, R Hunter, Miss; E Stallings, R O Robinson, O W Haines, J Wilder, John S Shepherd, J Halsey, M A Belcher, Texas; S J Harrell, M S Blakely, W B Gill, J F Leak, Ga; S McD Tate, S A Bettis, W P Robinson, D M Rimson, N Y; W A Williams, T Walker, S G Hale H B Campbell, Ala; V B Walker, Tenn; H G Warner, St Louis; J H Easely, E Taylor, R B Easely, W James Dr George W Montgomery, Miss; D F Dickson, N O Fainlero, J K Walker, Ky

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PLAIN AND FANCY CASSIMERE SACS	$7 00 to $10 00
OLIVE, BROWN, BLUE and BLK. CLOTH FROCKS	$10 00 to $18 00
do. do. do. do. SACS	$8 50 to $12 00
BLUE and BLACK CLOTH DRESS COATS	$12 00 to $18 00
FANCY CASSIMERE PANTS—all styles	$3 00 to $6 00
BLACK CASSIMERE PANTS	$4 00 to $6 00
BLACK DOESKIN PANTS	$4 00 to $6 00
BLACK and FANCY SILK VELVET VESTS	$3 50 to $5 00
BLACK and FANCY SILK and SATIN VESTS	$3 00 to $5 00
LINEN BOSOM COTTON SHIRTS.....Per Dozen	$12 00 to $18 00
ALL LINEN SHIRTS	$1 50 to $2 00
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