THE DAILY CRESCENT.

THURSDAY MORNING, FEBY 2, 1854.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

BATON ROUGE, 20th Jan'y, 1854.

I am about to write you a Sunday letter: a sin, no doubt: but what if I put an unusual quantity of helpful truths into it? It will be a sin no longer. Deeds of charity on a Sabbath-day are permitted; and therefore are men to preach on that day. Now, I am not about to preach: Heaven forbid! But I have certain things to say, which only a vacation from public business can well allow: things which need a certain calm, leisure and space in order to be written as they should be, considerately. There are two topics, of great interest, on which I wish to speak to my constituents. For I have a constituency, just as much as any of these Representatives have: my readers are my constituency; yes, a greatly larger and a far more intelligent one than any of *them* can boast. Do *they* serve their constituents as faithfully as I do mine? Do they perform for them as hearty and as incessant labor? Dare they as frankly unbosom themselves? Do they meet as much all public questions? Are they equally ready to stand up on all occasions, for the right, popular or unpopular? What do they represent? Too often but their own selfish ends, a false popularity got by intrigue and kept by juggling: while I represent, the public intelligence alone, and the popularity of manly and open discussion, in all things. But let me proceed.

I have been looking over the State Library here; and I must say that I was saddened at seeing what a very indifferent, what a very narrow collection it is—how very little worthy of the liberality of this opulent, how little fit for the necessities of this busy State, which requires so much all the aids of a wide and systematic intelligence! Putting out of view the lumber of Congressional journals and documents which make a full half the books and which are a gratuity from the Federal Government, you have really, for your State Library, a collection which I myself—a poor devil of a scholar—would scarcely consent to take in exchange for my own private hoard of volumes. For it is half as large, embraces more that is rare, and in particular subjects—literature, history and politics—is more complete. I say this, of course, only to give a stronger idea of your penury. This wealthy State is poorer in its supply of intellectual tools for all the public purposes of so many men and so many interests, than an individual student, however narrow his fortune, can venture to be, if he expects fitly to prosecute pursuits which demand a regular information.

But, yet further to aggravate what I must plainly call the shamefulness of this state of of things, we live, as a people, in the midst of a general literary destitution: there are no private libraries amongst us, except the merely professional ones of lawyers and doctors. This private booklessness admits little hope of improvement, in a country where the perpetual division of property and the certainty that, if a man accumulated a rich library, it would be broken up at his death, prohibit the formation of any but public collections. Thus it is doubly necessary, in this country, that the public should do what individuals cannot, and doubly to be deplored, if the public fail to do it

Now, please to consider a few plain propositions: There is no art, no science, hardly a pursuit however humble, which has not need to enlighten and perfect itself, by the aid of books. Useful to almost the simplest occupation—since to almost the simplest, intelligence and contrivance can be applied—they are absolutely indispensable aids and guides, in all the more difficult pursuits; many of which, besides, depend entirely upon a knowledge not to be derived at all except from books nor capable of fitly performing its work, except in proportion as it has mastered all the information contained in them. In a day of knowledge, it is from them that we must all draw: for the time is past when mere mother-wit could effect much: mother-wit must now consent to go to school and learn its lessons, or else be an incapable blockhead. In short, it is not now as it was when art had made but few advances, learning no accumulations, and all that was known could be reached by an original insight, a native discrimination: so that Talent itself cannot afford to be less than highly instructed, if it would succeed with any certainty, effect any thing worthy of it or even anything respectable. Now, exactly as, in our state of society, the individual cannot afford to be without the precise knowledge requisite to his vocation; so, just as much, is it a most wretched and false economy for a Government not to supply itself with all the intellectual means of conducting to the greatest advantage its own operations. These operations can, in the present stage of civilization, be, in every instance, carried on with the highest and most invariable skill: shall they perpetually blunder, for want of knowing what every man may now know? Each blunder, it may be safely said, will be certain to cost you more than would a public library rich enough to prevent all blunders whatever. For each blunder is a huge sacrifice in some great and permanent interest. Often, it will be irreparable. For it may involve not merely a heavy loss in some material interest, but a violation of justice that will afflict a whole generation and perhaps grow into all the forms of vested rights; or it may directly corrupt the very people and people and infect their whole public being for centuries. I conclude, then, that a government can still less than a professional man afford to carry on its duties and its business without the books proper to its occupation.

I have an easy way of ascertaining what knowledge there is in a country: I endeavor to find out what and how many books are in it. By the first, I get at the degree, by the second at the diffusion of learning in it. Measured in this way, I fear that Louisiana cannot rate well, in either sense. But she is wealthy, young, active: let her legislature hasten to amend the defects I have pointed out.

I have much more to say on this subject: for I am full of it, and shall proceed, another day, with some of its practical details. They will prove interesting, even if they shall be other wise fruitless. The second subject which I had proposed to myself—that of the State's having its seat of government here—must be for the present postponed. E. W. J.

BATON ROUGE, Monday, 30th Jan'y, 1854.

To-day has been a somewhat lifeless one; and I fear that if I attempt to write its history at all at large, I should grow exceeding dull. Indeed it has been said, "Happy the nation whose annals are tedious." Happy the nation, no doubt: but Heaven defend me from being its historian!

Could there be any little party-tiff gotten up, or even a small sham fight over the Apportionment bill or the Filibuster Resolutions, it might give a momentary animation, or could some nice little intrigue creep in, it might give a stir of curiosity to the scene. But no: nothing comes to break the monotony of these speechless proceedings!

Little did I ever before, from any thing in my public experience, figure to myself a mute legislature. I shall expect next to meet a silent woman. Unhappy me! who, escaping from Washington, where they almost talked me to death, have fallen here, where they don't debate at all!

Now, I grant that discussion may go to excess: but how the deuce public measures can be duly matured without *some* of it, I can't conceive. Oh for some golden mean between the endless babble of Washington and this tantalizing taciturnity!

Well: to-day I'll be even with them and say—almost as little as themselves. E. W. J.

BATON ROUGE, Tuesday, 31st Jan'y, 1854.

When I find that I have committed an error, I always hasten to confess, at least, if I cannot repair it. I have repeatedly told you, of late, that the proceedings of the day which I was chronicling had been uninteresting. Now, this, no doubt, conveyed to your mind an impression that the morrow's doings would be of a different character: wherein, I was guilty of creating in you a false expectation. When, therefore, for the future, it shall be my hap to have to say, that "to-day our collective wisdom has performed nothing remarkable," understand me, I pray you, as by no means promising that it will be otherwise to-morrow.

Nor, indeed, is this all. When, in the present times, it can be truly recorded of a public body that it has done nothing notable, and therefore no harm, we should get down on our knees and give most hearty thanks. For that omission is much more than can usually be hoped for from them.

Henceforth, then, when I shall negatively let you know that this party legislature, which might do what it pleased, has done, for the ends of its faction, nothing bad, nothing partial, nothing pernicious, conceive, I entreat you, that I speak the fact to their honor, and with a hearty mental thanksgiving, none the less fervent for being left unexpressed.

Another of these white days has just passed over us: our Conscript Fathers have, I believe, hurt nobody: and, meantime, have, perhaps, not merely kept their hands from mischief, but done good in the quieter matters of law-giving. I will proceed to recite what is most mentionable in their acts of to-day.

In the Senate, Mr. Hodge brought in a bill for giving effect to the Constitutional injunction—so shamefully slighted, by the last Legislature—for a registry of voters in New Orleans. It is late to pass such a bill; but better late than never. We will now see whether they who rejected it once will do so again.

Mr. Moore introduced an act in amendment of the existing one for draining the swamps and overflowed lands of the State. On this very important subject, though really felt as such, there seems to be little unity of purpose. This is, of course, because there is yet a great uncertainty as to the means by which the grand end is to be accomplished. I know not; but I should judge that they had gone about it too hurriedly. There were, no doubt, works of pressing necessity, that were to be done at once, independently of a great systematic plan: but, for the latter, it was necessary to begin by what they have not yet set on foot—a thorough and exact scientific survey of the entire surface to which their operations must be applied. Why do they not employ a body of the ablest engineers, and go about it? They will have to do it and the sooner the better.

In the House, Mr. Roberts brought in and carried a resolution requesting Prof. Dimitry to deliver before the Legislature, during its present session, a lecture on Public Education. This is conferring a distinguished honor on that able as well as learned gentleman. I am heartily glad that it has been done him; for, by the general voice, he is the first scholar in the State; and, in my humble opinion, he stands in the foremost class of those of the Union.

Mr. Pearce offered a resolution directing an inquiry and report on the present state of the laws against Gambling and the amendments which they require. Ah, Mr. Pearce! I'll tell you the single amendment which such laws (everywhere abundant) require: the amendment of finding officers and juries that will execute them. But the Resolution was adopted, and betokens an addition of fresh nugatory provisions of law, where there was already a plentiful surplus of inoperative legislation. On this subject, that of Dram-drinking, that of Dueling and some others, we have an admirable state of statutes, one-half of which are made, because none will be enforced.

Some Benthamite bill for abolishing the Usury laws was made the special order for Thursday. The having no such laws is a favorite kink of the logicians of politics. But in spite of the philosophers, I must say that practice leaves me unconvinced that such restraints are not wholesome. I will, however, spare you a dissertation on the subject, and wish you what will be more welcome—a good night.

E. W. J.

MECHANICS' HALL INSTITUTE.—We desire to call special attention to the notice of the lecture which is to be delivered this evening, at the Hall of the Mechanics' Institute, by Professor Broughton, on the "Central Heat and the Subversion of Mountains." We referred to this discourse a day or two since, and feel it unnecessary to repeat our commendations.

GOTTSCHALK'S CONCERT.—The attendance at Gottschalk's Concert last evening was exceedingly large, and his new composition called "Bunker's Hill" was received with long continued applause. The crowded state of our columns precludes saying more to-day.

Tickets for his next and final concert, to be given at the Odd Fellows' Hall, on Friday evening, can be obtained at Hewitt's—see programe in another column.

SONTAG'S CONCERTS.—We are requested to repeat our notice that tickets for Madame Sontag's first Grand Concert in this city can be had at Hewitt's music store.

JULLIEN'S MUSICAL COMPOSITIONS can be procured at Mr. P. P. Werlein's Music and Piano Store, No. 6 Camp street. Mr. W. has kindly laid upon our table a couple of specimens of this renowned author's compositions. "The Target Galop," and "Jullien's American Quadrille," are worthy of their author's high reputation. See his advertisement.

DAN. RICE'S.—Dan made his appearance last evening as a brick clown and carried away the entire house. It is some credit to Dan's wit that he is able to draw better houses than any stars which can be produced.

GO AND SEE THE BEARS DANCE.—The Floating Palace, at the foot of Canal street, is at present voted the place to amuse one's self for an hour or two and to see all sorts of "sights," both bestial and human, from the carnivorous and roaring king of the wilderness to the spindle-legged dandy stirring him up with an effeminate cane. We repeat, go and see the bears dance for their dinners.

EXCITING RACE.—There was yesterday a regular four mile day crowd, on the Metairie Track, to witness the trot between *O'Blenis*, *Lady Monroe* and *Rhode Island*. Much interest was manifested in the result, the trotting being slightly in *O'Blenis's* favor, *Rhode Island* next; their previous performances gave promise of a close thing and the time markers were low down in the thirties, as will be seen by the summary. *O'Blenis* justified the expectations of his friends, beating the party after a hard contest of five heats.

Purse $250, at mile heats, three best in five, to harness.

W. G. Abrams names *O'Blenis*.....	3	1	2	1	1
Chas. Ellis names *Rhode Island*.....	1	3	1	2	2
Sam. McLaughlin names *Lady Monroe*.....	2	2	3	dru	

Time—2:35, 2:34 2:38, 2:35¾, 2:37.

Tom Smiley, *Brimstone* and *Young America* go to-day at mile heats, to harness, best three in five, for a proprietor's purse. *Tom* has gone to the half-mile pole in one minute and the others are all well known on the turf. Who can name the winner?

ARRIVAL OF THE LOUISIANA.—The steamship Louisiana, Capt. Smith, from Indianola via Galveston, arrived here yesterday. The Louisiana left Indianola on Monday the 23th inst. at 1:30, P. M., and made the run from dock to dock in 36 hours and 15 minutes. She brings the following passengers:

Mrs. Acusted, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Nobles, Mrs. Terrell, Mrs. Massie, Mrs. Wyson, Mrs. Balken, Miss Runnels, W. H. Smart and lady, Hanchet and lady, Messrs. Green Hill, N. N. Harris, Childress, J. W. Gordon, Avery, Peebles, Rosenberg, Thos. Benton, Fry, Wenston Mobie, Alexander, Farquart, 23 on deck.

GREAT BRIDAL FEE.—A clergyman in Cincinnati recently performed the marriage ceremony, receiving therefor $50 from the bridegroom, and from the bride a deed of a city lot worth $2500.

Henry W. Longfellow has resigned the Professorship of French and Spanish Languages and Literatures, and of Belles-Lettres, at Harvard University.

Mrs. Mowatt's Autobiography, and Grace Greenwood's Haps and Mishaps, have both passed to a third edition in two weeks.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

TO THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

By the National Line.

STATE LEGISLATURE

BATON ROUGE, Wednesday, Feb. 1.—Senate.—Mr. McMurdo submitted a preamble and resolutions, memorializing Congress for a donation of land, for the New Orleans and Mobile Railroad.

House.—An act was passed giving to the Third, Fifth and Sixth District Courts jurisdiction of appeals from Justices' Courts.

A resolution was introduced, and laid on the table, requiring a Special Committee to investigate the validity of the election by which the city members hold their seats.

After considerable debate, the House rejected, by a test vote, the special acts for the emancipation of slaves.

A bill has been introduced to repeal the article of the Convention, establishing a Board of Public Works.

John Pemberton, F. Hurd, A. W. Adams, T. O. Starke, R. A. Benford, A. Mercier and D. W. Pitcher were confirmed by the Senate as Administrators of the Charity Hospital. About sixty Notaries for the country parishes, were confirmed.

Further by the Asia.

EASTERN AFFAIRS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—The battle near Kalafat, before referred to, was at Citluk, where the Russians had an entrenched camp; the position having been selected as a favorable point, near which the army expected to cross the Danube.

The Turkish force engaged in this battle amounted to 15,000 men, and fifteen pieces of artillery. It was admitted that Omer Pasha brilliantly outmaneuvered the Russian commander.

General Guion had gone to join the army in Asia with full powers from the Ottoman Porte. The Turkish troops with regard to Asia are much strengthened.

The note of the Sultan has been published, approving of the action of the Grand Council in opening negotiations on the footing proposed by the Four Powers and the report is confirmed that Turkish Representatives will attend the Conference to be held in a neutral city.

OHIO RIVER—MARKETS.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 30.—The river here is falling slowly, with seven feet six inches water in the channel.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 31.—The river here has fallen twelve inches during the last twenty-four hours.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 30.—The river here is rising. Weather very pleasant. The steamboats Indiana, Yorktown and Glendale have arrived, and the Argyle and Mediator have departed for New Orleans.

The markets are active and buoyant. Sales of 700 bbls mess pork at $12 50 per bbl; 500 bbls lard at 8½c per lb; 200 bbls bacon shoulders at 8½ to 8¾c, and some large lots of bulk meats on private terms.

SUICIDE OF A MERCHANT.

CLARKSVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 30.—Mr. Edward Howard, a well known and highly respected merchant of this place, committed suicide last night by cutting his throat.

THE NEBRASKA BILL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Mr. Douglas to-day introduced in the Senate his bill for the establishment of the Nebraska territory. He made an eloquent speech on the subject, to hear which a great number of persons attended and the hall was crowded.

By the Southern Line.

LATER FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—By an arrival at this port, advices have been received from Pernambuco to the 19th December. They state that fresh disturbances have broken out in Uruguay between Blanco's party and the Government. The authorities of Colombo were compelled to take refuge at Buenos Ayres.

MORE RIOTS AT ERIE.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 31.—The connection of the two railroads to-day was the signal for another riot, and the track was torn up for a considerable distance. The police made only a feeble attempt to suppress the outrages of the rioters.

THE NEBRASKA QUESTION.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—A great meeting was held last night in the Tabernacle in this city, to protest against Mr. Douglas's Nebraska bill. Sheppard Knapp presided over the meeting, and was assisted by ex-Mayor Havemeyer, Moses H. Grinnell, Luther Bradish and others, and speeches denouncing the measure were made by Judge Emmett, Mr. Girard and other leading men. Resolutions against the bill were adopted.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—There has been an active demand in the Cotton Market here to-day, and prices are firm

Sales of Ohio Flour at $9 to $9 25 per bbl. Corn has further declined, with sales at 98 cents per bushel.

ALABAMA JUDGES.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., Feb. 1.—The Legislature of Alabama, by a joint vote of the two houses, have elected the following named Judges of the Supreme Court of the State: Hon. Wm. P. Chilton, of Tuskegee, (re-elected;) George Goldthwaite, of Montgomery, (re-elected,) and Sam. F. Rice.

CHARLESTON RACES.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 1.—The annual races of the South Carolina Jockey Club commenced to-day. The Jockey Club Purse of one thousand dollars, for four mile heats, was taken by *Nina*, who walked over the Course. *Highlander* having been sold, report says for $10,000, to Judge Hunter, of Alabama.

The Hutchinson Stakes, for three year olds, two mile heats, were won by John Harrison's *Griff Edmundson*, beating Singleton's *Hero*—filly, and Campbell's altered colt. Time, 3:42½ and 3:45.

Washington Letters.

Correspondence of the Crescent.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24, 1854.

Both Houses of Congress have adjourned over until Thursday with a view to let those who desire attend the funeral of the late Russian Embassador. I said that Mr. Bodisco was upwards of eighty, but although my statement was based upon a personal knowledge of his appearance nearly twenty years since, I find that the question of his age is much mooted. The papers are silent upon this point, and the deceased was somewhat sensitive herein, having married a lady very much his junior, whom in first knew as a school girl. Mr. Bodisco is represented as having amassed a large fortune by judicious investments of his salary in stocks, etc. This statement will find its way to the Czar and be apt to work mischief to his widow and children, as the Autocrat does not allow his subjects to lay up for themselves treasures abroad. There is no fear, however, from the habits of thrift and economy which characterized Mr. Bodisco, that his family here will be at all dependent upon the caprice of his quondam master. If our Government deals as liberally with its functionaries we should not be pained with frequent applications to Congress in behalf of the widows of those who have perished in its service.

Mr. Cass called up to-day a bill for the relief of the widow of Capt. J. W. Gunnison, whom your readers will remember was lately murdered by the Indians. The bill was passed allowing her the poor pittance of five years half-pay. A bill was also passed by the Senate giving a pension to the widow of Major Geo. Brown.

Mr. Douglas endeavored to get up the Nebraska territorial bill, but after some conversation among Senators it was agreed to make this subject the special order for Monday next.

In the course of the desultory remarks about the bill and its provisions, Mr. Dixon, of Kentucky, took occasion to set himself right with regard to his amendment, which had been charged, he said, by a leading paper in this city (the Union) as having been made by a whig Senator with a view to embarrass the administration. Mr. Dixon's amendment goes to relieve the territory from the operation of the Missouri Compromise, excluding slavery north of 36:30. On this subject Mr. Dixon declared that he knew nothing but the rights of slaveholders, regardless of party divisions. He had always looked upon this compromise as an expedient rendered necessary by the circumstances of the occasion, but as unconstitutional. He was persuaded, he said, that with this view it had been resorted to by Mr. Clay, and that it really had not the sanction either of the head or the heart of that great statesman.

I have already given you my prediction that the slavery agitation would not be seriously renewed at this session, but the papers are full of foreboding on this point, and certainly the question is fully opened in Mr. Douglas' bill.

Mr. Hamlin, of Maine, called up the French Spoliation bill, and had it specially assigned for Monday week, when he would ask for a vote upon its passage being fully carried, that it was so well understood as to need no speech from him or any one else. This is very sensitive of Mr. Hamlin, and if the bill is to be passed at all by this Congress it will be wise to get it early before the House, so that it cannot be talked to death there.

Mr. Chase called up his resolution to do away with secret sessions of the Senate, excepting cases of confidential communications from the President, and certain others to be specified by the rules of the Senate. This proposition was rejected by a mixed vote of ayes 11, noes 23.

The House, after a goodly number of calls on private bills and nays no quorum voting, motions to adjourn, etc., finally transacted a little small business, to wit, the franking privilege was granted to the Superintendent of the Coast Survey and the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institute, which latter is sometimes not inaptly styled the "Destitute of science for the confusion of knowledge among men."

The Senate resolution conferring upon General Scott the title of Lieutenant General was consigned to the Committee of the Whole by nearly a two-thirds vote! From this receptacle it will never be drawn forth. But it may yet be, far stranger things have happened, that the people will rescue General Scott from the hands of their illbred agents and confer upon him a still higher title than this conceded by the Senate and refused by the House.

CHRONICLER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25, 1854.

Neither House sits to-day; but there is one quiet corner of the capitol where business, in term time, is seldom avoided and where holidays are never taken upon pre-

[illegible] The Supreme Court is just now engaged in the Madonogh case, and quite a body of ladies, attracted no doubt by the fame of your modest Senator Benjamin, have graced this hall with their presence to-day. It seems an odd place in which to gather a fashionable audience, but although too much contracted in space for public accommodation it has this advantage over the galleries of the legislative halls, that the ladies can hear what is said, whether they understand it or not. Mr. Beverly Johnson followed Mr. Benjamin to-day, and the case will probably occupy one or two days more. Among the audience I noticed Col. Hunt, who seems always attentive to the interests of his constituents.

The New York Herald, which is now as bitter and malignant in assailing the President as it was a little while ago unscrupulous in urging his election, has set forth an allegation of Mr. Pierce's having written a letter favorable to Mr. Van Buren's position in the Buffalo movement. This charge has certainly disturbed the President's equanimity. Whether it be true or not may be of little consequence to the public, but one thing is certain, and this is that the President acts like a man fully versed in all the intrigues of politics. I question very much whether the answer he was reported to have made when first congratulated upon his nomination, viz: "You could not have congratulated a more surprised man"—was altogether ingenuous. If he was taken by surprise then, he is seldom or never off his guard now, but neglects no opportunity to strengthen his hands, personally and politically. If he hears of opposition in any quarter, he is "sure there must be some mistake," and generally contrives to get an interview with the aggrieved party. Such persevering industry may meet with its reward in securing a re-nomination, although Mike Walsh insists that this is impossible, because "lightning never strikes twice in the same spot."

The warfare among the papers here which are scrambling for the spoils is quite amusing. The Globe tries hard to eclipse the Star, and the Sentinel keeps strict watch over the Union. The Star is a new paper, which, perhaps is hardly yet visible in your horizon, although it publishes advertisements for carrying the mail even in California. The editor of the Star, familiarly known as "Dog Wallack," is indefatigable in procuring the earliest intelligence of whatever acts or decisions are made by the different Bureaus and Departments; and being serviceable to the administration in hunting down its pretended friends, is looked upon with much favor. The editor is so exceedingly busy that he has not time to be discreet. He has the sympathies and encouragement of a large circle of friends who are glad to see his industry rewarded. Rives, of the Globe, gets a fat job from Congress by reporting the proceedings, and looks upon Wallack as an interloper—a poacher upon his manor. The Union is edited with very moderate ability, and gets some hard knocks from the Sentinel. The old and staid Intelligencer holds on its quiet, conservative way, turning neither to the right hand or left. I am not an admirer of its general tone, but this I will say, that in his influence for the welfare of the Republic, Jo. Gales has been quite as potent as were Webster and Clay in their day, and when he leaves this scene of earthly toil, it will be as difficult to supply his place in the world of newspapers as it is impossible to fill theirs in that of statesmanship. CHRONICLER.

NEWS OF THE CITY.

FATAL FALL.—George Murdoch, a Scotchman, was found at an early hour yesterday morning on the lower floor of house No 17 Royal street, having fallen, it is supposed, over the bannister of a winding stairway from the height of two or three stories. His skull was crushed and he must have been instantly killed; it is supposed he met with the fall while ascending to his room. An inquest was held on the body and an appropriate verdict rendered. Deceased was about 28 years of age.

FOURTH DISTRICT COURT—*Judge Reynolds*—*Suit for Damages.*—Edmund M. Gould vs. Gardner Lagel & Co.... This suit was instituted in 1850 to recover damages in the sum of $20,000 for false imprisonment, plaintiff setting forth in his petition that he had been on three different occasions deprived of his liberty without just cause, through the malice and at the instigation of defendants; and experienced all the evils and expenses attendant thereon. The jury rendered a verdict for plaintiff, awarding $10,000 damages. The case will probably be appealed to the Supreme Court, as it has been once already.

Counsel for plaintiffs, Hecton and Bradford—for defendants, Grymes and Rosellas.

SUIT FOR SLANDER—*George Pandely* vs. *Victor White*.—The public will not soon forget the strange state of things which existed in the Board of Assistant Aldermen some months since, when its proceedings were so frequently interrupted by bitter animosities finding vent in fiery and personal invective, all originating in the question of a member's status—the plaintiff in this cause. In short, this suit is brought to recover damages for words uttered and documents published, and the amount is fixed at $20,000. The trial commenced yesterday, and it is expected to occupy the Court for several days.

For prosecution, John R. Grymes, Christian Rosellas and John C. Larue; for the defense, C. Dufour and W. C. Micou.

LEVEE THIEF.—Jacob Swan was arrested on the levee for stealing sugar, and was yesterday brought before acting Recorder Ker and ordered to give security in the sum of $600 for his future good behavior or go to the Workhouse for the space of thirty days.

RECORDER RAMOS'S COURT.—*Second District*—Sophia, a servant girl, yesterday made affidavit in this court against another servant girl, charging her with having stolen a lot of wearing apparel. A warrant was issued for the recovery of the articles and the arrest of the thief.

ONE OF THE BURGLARS CAUGHT.—Our readers will remember the amusing little affair which occurred last Sunday morning at the store of J. Syme & Co., 91 Royal street, in which a couple of burglars made a desperate attempt to carry away almost the entire stock of the establishment, but being detected in the midst of their plans were forced to make a precipitate retreat, with no part of their plunder except a valuable gold watch and a little loose change. On Tuesday night Captain Baldwin, of the Second District police, arrested a man named Pantaleon Montenegro, who was yesterday identified by Mr. James Syme as one of the individuals surprised in his store, and as the one who had caught him by the throat and thrown him violently against the counter before he took to his heels. Mr. Syme testified that the watch carried away by the thieves was valued at $250. Montenegro was held to bail in the sum of $1500.

LARCENY.—George Nicholas was yesterday sent before the First District Court under bond of $500 to answer a charge of having stolen a pistol from a house in St. Philip street.

SWINDLING.—Joseph Gallibardy charges two policemen, one of the Second and one of the Third District, with having victimized him to a considerable extent by giving orders upon the City Treasurer for their salaries, when no money was due them from that functionary. The case will undergo examination.

BRUTAL POLICEMEN.—Mr. A. E. Piedfort, who keeps a grocery store on the corner of Rampart and Bienville streets, deposed yesterday in this court that two watchmen of the Second District, named Henry Dorsilia and Michael Carey, forcibly entered his grocery store aforesaid on the evening of the 24th January, and without provocation beat him in the most unmerciful manner, with the intention, as he believes, of killing, which they were restrained from doing, however, by persons who had been attracted to the spot by his cries and the screams of his wife. Accused were required to give security in the sum of $1000 each for their appearance on a future day

ROOMS AND BOARDING.—Several Single Gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant Rooms and Board, or Board only, by application at 115 Gravier street. feb2 2tp

FOR SALE.—A two-story Frame House on Basin street, between Annunciation and Coliseum, suitable for a moderate sized family. For terms, apply to J. G. PIERSON, Real Estate Broker, feb 1 tf No. 142 Gravier street.

IONS'

FIFTH BALL.

FEBRUARY 11, 1854.

The 20th of these Balls will be given at the UNION HALL, on Jackson street, Fourth District, on SATURDAY EVENING, February 11, 1854.

GRAND FANCY DRESS AND MASQUERADE BALL, UNDER THE DIRECTION AND MANAGEMENT OF THE IONS.

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GENTLEMEN—Aided by the Parish and County Court Clerks, and many competent agents, we have in the last five months made an enumeration for our SOUTHERN BUSINESS DIRECTORY AND GENERAL COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER, with success truly gratifying. The first part of the work will give the Firm, business and post-office address of every class of merchants, manufacturers, banks, insurance, railroad, steamboat and ship companies in the Southern States, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, embracing also the principal towns and cities on the Mississippi and Ohio rivers.

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The liberal subscriptions in the interior, as well as in the cities of the North and South, will give us a circulation of from 10,000 to 20,000 copies, to be distributed by Messrs. Wilkes & Jones, in the city of Charleston, S. C., and to be out in May or first of June next.

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Arrivals at the Principal Hotels.....February 1, 1854.

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PROFESSOR HENRY DE MARSAN.—The method and abilities of this gentleman, so highly spoken of in the city, are in great force among the ladies as a gentleman 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 important results, and requires a great deal less time than any other system, ridiculously termed "the only successful, the only infallible one." Professor DE MARSAN 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 known rooms, No. 9 Camp street, opposite the City Hotel.

Died:

On Tuesday evening, January 31, MENDELSOHN, aged 1 year, youngest son of Theodore and Emilia Von La Hache.

Complimentary Correspondence.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE, New Orleans, Jan. 30, 1854.

To C. W. Waterman, Esq., Chairman of Committee on Balls and Benefits of Firemen's Charitable Association:

DEAR SIR—Allow me, through you, as Chairman of the Firemen's Charitable Association, to tender the use of the St. Charles Theatre generally on the 6th February, (so long as I am lessee,) for a benefit in your estimable Association, with a private donation of $50 on my own account.

On which occasion I will endeavor to present an entertainment worthy of so good an object, and which I trust will meet with the approval of the public.

An early answer will oblige your humble servant, S. DEBAR.

NEW ORLEANS, JANUARY 30, 1854.

To S. DeBar, Esq., Lessee of the St. Charles Theatre, New Orleans:

DEAR SIR—We have the honor, in behalf of the Firemen's Charitable Association of New Orleans, to acknowledge the receipt of your communication, under date of the 30th inst., tendering to our institution an Annual Benefit at your Theatre on the 6th of February, so long as you remain Lessee of same.

In accepting your kind offer, we can but express the feeling of gratitude of those we represent, and also tender to you our thanks for the liberal private donation you propose making as on that occasion.

Yours, respectfully, CHAS. M. WATERMAN, Chairman, JOHN C. MCKELLAN, JAMES H. WINGFIELD, JAMES BEGGS.

jan31 1t

ST. CHARLES THEATRE, New Orleans, Feb. 1, 1854.

C. M. Waterman, Esq., Chairman of Committee on Balls and Benefits of Firemen's Charitable Association:

Enclosed you will find a communication from Mr. Gabriel Revel, tendering the valuable services of himself and troupe for the Firemen's Benefit, on Monday Evening, the 6th, which I have accepted.

Yours, etc., S. DEBAR.

R. DeBar, Esq.—Esteemed Sir: Observing that you have tendered to the Firemen's Charitable Association an Annual Benefit, to take place on Monday, February 6th, at the St. Charles Theatre, I can only say I feel it an incumbent duty to assist with my mite the benefit of charity. Permit me to offer the services of self and troupe, on that occasion, entirely at the disposition of yourself and the gallant firemen of the Crescent City. I subscribe myself, yours, etc.,

GABRIEL RAVEL.

feb 1 tf

The Great Jullien IS COMING.

THE ONLY AUTHORIZED and CORRECT EDITION of JULLIEN'S WONDERFUL COMPOSITIONS, written expressly for his Grand Musical Tour throughout the Union, has been received at the GENERAL MUSIC DEPOT of P. P. WERLEIN, 6 and 8 Camp st.

feb 2 6tip

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R. R. R.

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