planks, but all these were unsuccessful and most of them were drowned.

Dreadful cruelties were perpetrated by the captors upon those unfortunates who fell into their hands; and it is estimated that about 1000 were killed—a large proportion of whom were massacred in cold blood. As an act of humanity, the English consul used his influence to stop this butchery, and the commanders of the Hermes (steamer,) and the Bittern (sloop,) considered themselves called upon to interfere, and consequently landed with a body of men, drove off the Imperialists from the wharves, rescued about 400 of their prisoners, 200 of whom were wounded, some of them mortally, and all these were placed under medical treatment.

Two vessels belonging to the Japan Expedition, the Vandalia and the Southampton, have departed for Loo-Choo, and it is thought that the rest of the squadron will soon follow them. The Plymouth was left at Loo-Choo on the return of the vessels last August, and she is daily expected here to take on board provisions and other stores. The Mississippi is again the flag-ship, and is lying off Macao. The Susquehanna and the Macedonia are at this place, the Powhattan is off Whampoa, and the Supply, off Canton. The Saratoga is still at Shangai and is to meet the other ships at Loo-Choo. The Queen, a small steamer of 137 tons, has been chartered by Commodore Perry as a dispatch vessel, and to lie off the factories at Canton whenever it may be deemed necessary during the absence of the squadron. The Lexington (store-ship,) is daily expected from the United States, and none of the Ringgold squadron have yet reached here.

P.S.—By an arrival from Shanghai we have received intelligence of the capture of the whole insurgent fleet by the Imperialist naval forces.

THE DAILY CRESCENT.

THURSDAY MORNING, FEB'Y 16, 1854.

JUDICIAL DEGRADATION.

The great end of all Civil Society is the bringing about the administration of Justice between man and man. Governments are but the machinery for effecting this great function of Society: to assist it within, to defend it without. In proportion as, in a Society, this supreme purpose is accomplished, that society is to be regarded as truly free; and as really the contrary, in proportion as it does not accomplish it.

But to the performance of this function, the first condition is that Justice, the sovereign aim of all, shall be uncontrolled, unbiassed, uninfluenced, by any other power, without or within. Until this is brought about, a society is but an imperfect one; and though ever so nice and fair in its general structure, it is a failure, after all; since, however pretty the mechanism, it produces not that to make or do which it was set up, but does the contrary: that is, becomes itself the hindrance or even the destruction of that Justice, which it was meant to aid in securing.

Now, he who is acquainted with the best Greek writers knows perfectly well that the whole Art of Political Mechanism, of constructing the mere running gear of Governments, was quite as well understood, above two thousand years ago, as it is now; and that it may, indeed, be strictly said that, in all that time, there has been no real discovery made in the science of Social Institutions, except one: that of rendering Judges independent alike of prince or people, and thus securing what Antiquity very imperfectly accomplished—an inflexible administration of Justice between men; security in the enjoyment, under the shield of ever-impartial Law, of all those rights of person and of property which the society itself has, by its laws, promised you.

We had derived from our ancestry this admirable improvement, the chiefest of public goods. Our English fathers had snatched from monarchs all power over Judges, and set them apart from all hope or fear, as to their office. Kings are content, in our mother-country, to have yielded up the pernicious authority which, in despotic times, they held over the persons and the employments of the ministers of the Law. They have been compelled to renounce it, as wicked, foolish and tyrannical.

What then? Shall the opposite sovereign—shall the People, whose dominion should surely less than all others seek to arm itself with an arbitrary prerogative, seize upon what kings themselves have abandoned as against the safety of society and its highest purposes? It should not be. It is monstrous, it is fatal, that the People should do it. Judges are to be made the creatures of nobody's favor, the dependants of nobody's power or passions: as little of the multitude as of the monarch, of King Numbers as of any other king. And yet, over near one-half the States of this Union, this great discovery in Government, this living principle of Justice, has been cancelled, and we are gone or going back to the abrogated methods of exploded despotism! We are reverting to the worst institution of the Dark Ages and readopting into what we call Democracy, the Progress, and Young America the very worst feature of Feudalism.

A judiciary elective by the people will necessarily become, after a little while if not at first, as much the eager slave of all the popular passions as a judiciary dependant on royal pleasure will be a mere minion of the throne. It is impossible it should be independent: It will soon come to be chosen *because* it is known that it will *not* be so. It must soon be constituted out of mere demagogues, whose judgments will be governed by their personal interests alone. He who has voted for them shall get the better, at their tribunal, of any one who has voted against them; and he who can command many votes shall with impunity do what he likes. Nay, the selection of judges shall speedily become a party matter only; the worst man in the stronger party shall be preferred to the best in the weaker; men will be put forward as nominees, not because they know law, but because they are personally popular and perhaps popular for their very vices. At times, an outcry will be gotten up against lawyers themselves, and men will be made judges upon the express ground that they are *not* lawyers. Before such magistrates, what rights can be safe? Where will be the law? There will be none. The very worst that a tyrant can do is to trample on the laws. But what tyrant can be worse than a judge who sets aside all the laws, at his pleasure?

Examples of the state of things which is to come about in this manner are fast presenting themselves, on all sides. Every man must have seen such. The following card, however, from a candidate at Palestine, Texas, is the most remarkable specimen that we have seen of such cases.

Fellow-Citizens—With the issuance of this sheet is unfurled to the breeze, whether in tempest or calm, my name before you as a candidate for the office of Chief Justice of Anderson county, at the ensuing August election.

I do it from choice, not from solicitation. I do it, for the office is honorable and profitable. I feel myself competent to discharge the duties of the office. I claim no superior merit or qualification over any one else who may choose to run against me. I would like to run the race solitary and alone, but if any are desirous, let them *pitch in*, it don't *deep*. I stand flat footed, square toed, hump shouldered upon the platform of *free rights* and true republicanism.

In politics, I am opposed to the present Legislature, in favor of Texas and her citizens. Opposed to telegraphs, i. e., on the *time extension* scale—a right up and down all over railroad man, but not at all of the twenty section stripe. Finally, fellow-citizens, if you elect me your chief justice, I will make the very welkin ring in loud huzzas huzza! for the sov'n of Anderson county! If defeated I will retire with dignity and perfect good humor, remembering a most beautiful little song which I sing remarkably well, called, "I'm afloat, I'm afloat," etc. I hope see long to see you face to face. A. G. CANTLEY.

The clerk of the steamer A. L. Shotwell has our thanks for Louisville papers.

Capt. Samuel Ward, one of the most extensive steamboat owners on Lake Erie, died at Newport, Michigan, on the 4th, aged 75 years.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Correspondence of the New Orleans Crescent.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8, 1854.

Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, the Senate was crowded at an early hour in anticipation of a speech from the Massachusetts Senator who now fills the seat of Mr. Webster.

Among the business of the morning hour was the passage of two bills granting lands in aid of railroads; the first, in aid of a railroad in Michigan, was passed by a vote of yeas 82, to nays 14; the second, in aid of the railroad opposite your city to the Sabine, was passed without a count.

Mr. Hamlin, of Maine, called up the French Spoliation bill, and had the same read and assigned for to-morrow.

At this point an amusing episode occurred which could only be appreciated by those present. The Senator from Texas, Mr. Houston, (who has recently cultivated his whiskers with much care and presents a juvenile appearance) rose to a motion, which he submitted with much gravity and pressed with extreme earnestness upon the gallantry of his *confreres*, for the admission of ladies upon the floor of the Senate, a large number of whom, he said, were now anxiously waiting at the door.

Now it must be understood that as this motion involved a change of the rule, of which no previous notice had been given, it required unanimous consent to be entertained—a single objection was fatal.

Mr. Dodge, the elder, hoped that the consent would be given.

Mr. Weller, of Cal., rose, not to oppose the motion, but to express a hope that if the ladies were admitted they would endeavor to keep quiet. [Laughter.]

The Chair was about to put the question, and the attendant ladies were breathless with anxiety, when

Mr. Pettit, of Ia., summoning all his courage, yet with a trembling voice, "solemnly protested against the motion."

The ladies gave vent to their pent-up sighs, and a general movement of Senators and auditors testified to the disappointment that followed. Sam Houston, especially, looked disconsolate, and no doubt felt as wrathful towards Pettit as he ever did towards Santa Anna.

But my readers will no doubt ask how it was that the Indiana Senator alone had the temerity to brave a whole host of dames and damsels duly arrayed with fans and feathers, while all sorts of fires were darting from their piercing eyes.

The truth must be told—even if your correspondent should withhold it, the ladies will blazon it forth. If Vulcan had at all resembled Mr. Pettit, Venus never would have married him. Mr. Pettit is old, round shouldered, squint-eyed and bald-headed, and he knew well, that if an hundred ladies should be admitted to the floor, it would be hopeless for him to think of winning a smile from a single one of them—hence his malice towards his better looking brother Senators, and especially to the hero of San Jacinto.

Mr. Everett then took the floor and spoke for about an hour and a half. His exordium and peroration were truly beautiful, and the whole tenor of his speech, which was kind and conciliatory, was rendered extremely effective by the mild and persuasive tones of his voice. His style of oratory struck me, however, as being better adapted to the pulpit than the Senate. He began by doubting the propriety of any bill at this time, for making Territorial governments in Kansas and Nebraska; but this, he admitted, was only a question of time. He next dwelt with much force upon the magnitude of the work in which they were engaged—in the language of Lord Bacon, they were the *conditores imperiorum*, and to be the founders of States was the greatest of man's labors. These territories would be in the future to this country, what Media and Persia formerly were in Asia, the centre of a vast empire.

He alluded to the Indians in Nebraska, most of whom had already been removed once and some of them twice, and he hoped if their solemnly promised permanent home was to be again invaded under the tyrant plea of necessity, the Government would strive to deal liberally with these children of sorrow and oppression.

He criticised with great force and discrimination the last amendment of Mr. Douglas, which declares the "compromise of 1820 inconsistent with that of 1850 and therefore inoperative and void."

He quoted from Mr. Webster's speech of 1850 and read a letter written from here in 1820 by Mr. Chas. Pinkney of S. C., in which the writer spoke of the passage of the Missouri compromise as a great triumph for the South. In concluding, he expressed his conviction that although what he regarded as an evil, which was the growth of centuries, might not be cured in a few or many years, yet that Providence would in the end vindicate its highest prerogative, "out of seeming evil still educing good."

Mr. Everett was listened to with much attention; several of the foreign ministers were present, Mr. Crampton occupying a seat on the floor.

The House is still on the Deficiency Bill.

CHRONICLER.

Louisiana Legislature.

Correspondence of the Crescent.

BATON ROUGE, Feb. 13, 1854.

Mr. Hatch to-day introduced a resolution for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the expediency of establishing Normal schools, and to report at the next meeting of the Legislature.

Mr. Gardner presented a memorial from the citizens of St. Landry, requesting a grant of Franklin College in said parish for the purpose of establishing a female school. Mr. Roberts, from the Committee on Elections, to whom was referred the resolution of Mr. Wailes, directing them to inquire whether Messrs. Corcoran and Washeimer were not employed in the Customhouse at New Orleans at the time of their election to seats in this house, reported in the affirmative.

Mr. Wailes then moved, that Messrs. Nixon, Corcoran and Washeimer be declared ineligible as members of the House, which was made the order of the day for Wednesday next.

The Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred the bill for the purchase of the Luzenburg Hospital in New Orleans, reported favorably.

Mr. Phelps, from the Judiciary Committee, called up the bill to provide for the registry of legal and tacit mortgages. The bill, on account of its importance, elicited more talent and discussion than any other during the whole session. The friends of the bill contended that it did not impair the rights of minors and married women, but rendered them more secure by requiring recorded evidence of their claim—while it afforded protection to the auditor, by guarding him against the impositions which have been heretofore practiced upon him.

It will no doubt be a great advantage to the commercial interests as well as the planters, by removing the restrictions upon this species of security, and will afford increased facilities for capital; under the present system, persons are unwilling to loan upon mortgages, on account of the tacit liens which exist upon the property, and the great difficulty in ascertaining the amount of those incumbrances.

This bill removes that objection by requiring that the mortgage as well as the bond of the tutor, curator, etc., shall be inscribed.

Mr. Heard moved to amend the first section of the bill, by inserting after the word "debtor" in the sixth line, "and in the differens parishes in which he may be the owner of real estate." This gave rise to a long and animated discussion, pending which the House adjourned. The debate will be resumed to-morrow, and will probably occupy several days.

There was nothing done in the Senate to-day.

BATON ROUGE, Feb. 14, 1854.

In the House, after the calling of the roll and reading of the journal, Mr. Jordan submitted the following resolution which was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations, and may be considered as an offset to Mr. Roberts's resolutions upon the same subject.

Resolved, That the late news from Havana gives evidence of the intention of Spain to Africanize the Island of Cuba by the emancipation of the slaves of Cuba, and believing that the State of Louisiana has a deep interest in preventing it, we, as representatives coming directly from the people, express our disapprobation of the tolerance shown to this subject by the present federal administration, and its indifference towards the movements of Spain so detrimental to and prospectively destructive of the rights and tenure by which a great portion of the property of Louisiana is held.

Mr. Roberts introduced a bill to reduce the costs of litigation.

Mr. Morrison, a resolution authorizing certain parishes on the Ouachita to subscribe to the Vicksburg and Shreveport Railroad.

The same gentleman gave notice that he would introduce a bill to abolish the office of assessor in all the parishes of the State except that of Orleans.

The orders of the day were then taken up, which was the bill to provide for the registry of tacit and legal mortgages.

Mr. Baker stated that as he was unaccustomed to speaking extemporaneously he would deliver his views in writing. He advocated the passage of the bill in a speech which was forcible and argumentative, and was listened to with much attention by the House.

He denied the position assumed by the opponents of the bill—that our present system was derived from our distinguished Jurisconsults of Rome, to whom we are indebted for our jurisprudence, and that it had been consecrated, by the experience of ages. He said it was of Spanish origin, and, like the stiletto, was a concealed weapon, calculated to destroy the honest and confiding creditor.

Mr. Baker is a young member; but if he fulfills the promise of his youth, will be an ornament to the State as well as the parish which he so ably represents.

He was followed by Messrs. Davidson and Roberts, in favor of the bill, and Messrs. Cullom, Miller and Jordan in opposition. Mr. Heard withdrew the amendment offered by him on yesterday, and the vote was taken on the adoption of the first section of the bill and decided in the negative by yeas 27, nays 57.

A motion was then made to lay the whole bill upon the table, which was carried.

A bill reported by the Judiciary Committee, increasing the salary of the Clerk of the First District Court of New Orleans to $1500, to be paid out of the fines and forfeitures incurred in said Court, was then taken up and passed.

The resolutions introduced by Mr. Lawrence a few days ago, requesting the residuary legatee of the late Judah Touro to appropriate the fund left to him to the erection of a State-House in New Orleans, were then taken up and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings, after which the House adjourned.

The Senate, after sitting a few minutes, adjourned for the want of a quorum.

Congressional.

SENATE—*Washington*, Feb. 8, 1854.—The bill granting land to Michigan for railroad purposes was taken up and passed.

The Senate then proceeded to consider the bill granting to the State of Louisiana the right of way and a donation of public land for the purpose of locating and constructing a railroad from Algiers, on the Mississipi river, to the Sabine river, in said State, as amended by the Committe on Public Lands; and the amendment having been concurred in, the bill was read the third time and passed, the title having been amended so as to read "An act making a grant of land to the State of Louisiana to aid in the construction of a certain railroad in said State."

The French Spoliation bill was taken up, amended and then postponed.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the Nebraska bill, and Mr. Everett addressed the Senate for an hour and a half in opposition to the bill.

Mr. Smith got the floor, and after an executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Several executive communications were laid before the House and ordered to be printed.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and resumed the consideration of the deficiency appropriation bill.

Mr. Houston offered an amendment appropriating $6962 to pay the compensation and expenses of the mixed commission of civilians and military officers, authorized to determine matters connected with the management of the national armories. This was further amended by a proviso that the army officers shall receive no compensation beyond their regular pay.

During the debate, it was said that two-thirds of the members of the commission have reported in favor of restoring the civil for the military superintendency at the armories. Mr. Ingersoll remarked that this would gladden the hearts of the mechanics of the country, for too long had the workmen been under the command of epaulleted officers, who had made the mechanics their sport.

After agreeing to other amendments, the committee rose, and the bill was reported to the House. The main question was ordered to be put, pending which the House adjourned.

Louisiana.

SAD ACCIDENT.—The St. Francisville Chronicle of the 11th says: "A son of Mr. Turberville accidentally shot himself on Saturday evening last, at the plantation of Messrs. W. H. & J. B. Stirling, in this parish. He was out gunning, and whilst in pursuit of a squirrel, got the gun entangled in some vines. The gun was accidentally discharged, and the contents entered his body. He survived some three or four hours.

The Pointe Coupee Echo says a disease resembling the Asiatic cholera has broken out among the laborers on the Grand Levee in that parish, and that owing to a few deaths which had occurred, numbers of them were leaving.

Later from Havana.

The steamship Isabel arrived at Charleston on the 10th, from Havana the 6th. The correspondent of the Courier furnishes that paper with the following intelligence:

Since my last letter, nothing of moment has transpired. A slight shock of earthquake was felt at St. Jago de Cuba, on the 22d ult.

At Puerto Principe, the news of the removing of the audiencia from that city was received with much disgust, and bills were stuck up at the corners of the streets, containing language not complimentary to our Governor and the Spanish Government.

The Congress, steamer of war, has just left for Puerto Rico.

The Matanzas Railroad, which in 1844 produced $12,223, in 1851 yielded $376,021; and the Colisco Railroad in 1848 gave $60,057, and in 1851, $141,898.

The Custom-house in the same city received for duties $1,306,208.

There is same talk of the Government intending to close the ports of Cardenas, Sagua la Grande and Cienfuegos, as it is alleged that they do not produce enough to pay the expenses of the Customs. The exports from these ports are very considerable, and it would inflict a great hardship on the planters in those parts, to cause them to send their produce to this market, as the expense is very great.

After all the noise and disputing about the Italian Opera, Marty has angled so successfully that he has obtained it for the Tacon Theatre. The Government had a hand in the business, and Roncali, who is at the head of the company, got into prison for publishing a circular, in which he stated that with the permission of the Captain-General, the performances would be given in Marty's theatre. It appears that he published the circular upon the strength of the Captain-General's having said that they might perform in the Tacon Theatre, should the subscribers to seats be willing.

Not a word is said about the apprentice scheme, and I suppose that all will be quiet until there is another explosion in the form of a Government order upon the subject.

The weather is cool and pleasant, and the season of balls and masquerades is in full blast; but even in these great attractions to a frivolous people, I find less enthusiasm and more advertisements of them.

A new secret police has been organized, consisting of one hundred individuals, who of course will have to earn their wages, so we may expect discoveries and denouements in abundance.

PENSACOLA AND GEORGIA RAILROAD.—The Tallahassee Journal of the 4th notes the arrival in that city of the State Engineer, Gen Dowey, who will engage at once, under orders from the late Executive, in making a reconnoissance for the contemplated Pensacola and Georgia Railroad.

We learn from the Tallahassee Journal that a Board of Port Wardens and Captains of vessels at St. Marks, have, after careful examination, pronounced the steamer J. L. Day entirely unseaworthy, and have recommended her to be sold for the benefit of all concerned.

Shakspeare's "Midsummer Night Dream" has recently been produced at two theatres in New York, the Broadway and Barton's. It has never been represented in any American theatre but once before. This occasion was the Park theatre, New York, in 1842.

A Mr. Thomas Rainey who was recently appointed Consul to Bolivia, has been removed by the President it is said, it having been shown that he edited, in the Fall of 1852, a Scott campaign paper at Cincinnati.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

TO THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

By the Southern Line.

Three Days Later from Europe.

Arrival of the Africa.

COTTON DROPPING—MONEY MARKET UNCHANGED.

INTERESTING GENERAL NEWS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—The Cunard steamer Africa has arrived at the entrance of the harbor and is at anchor outside the bar. Her news has been received by the Sandy Hook telegraph line. The following is a summary of her advices, which are three days later than the accounts received by the Pacific.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, January 28.—There has been a moderate demand for cotton since the departure of the Arabia, and the sales of the week embrace about 37,000 bales, of which 3000 were taken for speculation and 4000 for export. Prices have given way for nearly all descriptions, the decline on some grades being ½ to ¾d. The quotations at the close, as given by Milligan, Evans & Co., are as follows: Fair Orleans 6¾d., Middling Orleans 5¾, Fair Uplands 6¼ and Middling Uplands 5¼d. per lb. Flour has been in good request without any material change in prices: Western Canal closed at 41s. and good Ohio at 45s. per bbl. Corn has been active and the rates have advanced 1s. 6d. per quarter. Western white is quoted at 52s. per quarter. Lard has been firm, and closes at 56s. per cwt. Sales of Rice at 25s 6d.

MONEY MARKET.

The money market at London continues stringent, with no further change in consols or interest.

HAVRE MARKET.

There has been a fair demand in the cotton market at Havre, without any alteration in prices. The sales for the week ending last evening embraced 6000 bales.

GENERAL NEWS—EASTERN AFFAIRS.

The Emperor of Russia is still temporizing. His reply definitely to the last note is not expected before the middle of February. He has appointed Count Orloff to visit the Courts of the Four Powers, to explain confidentially the terms on which he will treat with Turkey.

In the meantime, active war arrangements are going forward, and the Russians on the Danube are making preparations for an attack on Kalefat. Several skirmishes have taken place between the troops of Omar Pacha and the Russians, but there have been no further important battles.

At the last accounts, the allied fleets were on their way to Varna, and the Russian fleets were off the coast of Asof.

AUSTRIA.—The Austrian Government has ordered 40,000 troops to Hungary.

CAPTAIN INGRAHAM.—The inhabitants of Genoa intend to welcome Captain Ingraham, of the sloop of war St. Louis, with a public reception.

JAPAN SQUADRON.—The Russian Japan squadron, at the last accounts, had arrived at Hong Kong.

STEAMER ALPS.—The Africa reports that the steam propeller Alps arrived at Liverpool on Thursday, the 26th ult.

THE WEATHER.—There is a heavy fog on the bay, which has detained the Africa below. She will probably arrive at her wharf in the course of the morning.

Amusements.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL.—The grand Fancy Dress and Masked Soiree given by the proprietors of the St. Charles Hotel last evening was largely attended, as we had supposed it would be. The dresses were various and beautiful, and there were many beautiful faces visible. We shall be able to give it more mention to-morrow than we can to-night. It was one of the events of the season.

MASSIO SOIREE.—The second of the series of Masked Soirees now being given at the Odd Fellows' Hall will come off to-morrow evening. They are conducted by well-known gentlemen and are in every respect equal to any that have ever been given in New Orleans. The *clite* of the city are sure to be present.

SONTAG—Madame Sontag's third concert in this city will be given at the Odd Fellows' Hall this evening. She will be assisted by the same eminent talent as before and the programme is one of peculiar merit and attractiveness.

We learn from Mr. Uhlerman, the manager of Madame Sontag's concerts, that she will give a fourth and last concert on Friday evening at Armory Hall. The programme of this evening's concert will be found in another column, and seats can be secured at the office of the Hall after 8½ o'clock this morning.

VICTOR GRAMER.—The programme for the first concert of this distinguished young creole artist will be found in another column. It presents numerous very attractive features, not least of which is the entire orchestra of the Orleans Theatre in a number of choice selections. Gerber's concert comes off to-morrow evening at the Mechanics' Institute Hall. Seats can be secured at Hewitt's music store.

JULLIEN.—Jullien's first grand concert here will be given at the Odd Fellows' Hall on Saturday evening. The programme is already published and contains at least two pieces which will excite the whole audience. We refer to the "American Quadrille" and the "Sleigh Ride." They are of popular as well as artistic merit and will repay a week's travel in a very few moments. Those who wish to see and hear Jullien had better secure seats at once.

PLACIDE'S VARIETIES.—The comedy of the "Country Squire" was played last evening to a very good house at the Varieties. The comedy is one of sterling merit and rich comic conceptions. Mr. Brown's *Homer* and Bass's *Beaudoux* were exceedingly good. Mrs. Howard played in the "Unprotected Female" and the amusements concluded with the farce of the "Alpine Maid."

Mrs. Charles Howard has her first benefit, for the present season, at the Varieties this evening. Sheridan's comedy "The School for Scandal," cast to the whole strength of the company, will be performed; and a new musical drama called the "Pot of the Public" will also be produced. We trust the house will be commensurate with the merits of the fair beneficiary.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—We congratulate the public on the return of Miss Julia Dean, who has been engaged for four nights at the St. Charles Theatre. The tragedy of "Romeo and Juliet" was performed last evening, with Miss Dean as *Juliet*, Mr. Anderson as *Romeo*, and Mr. Jamison as *Mercutio*. There was a very good attendance, and that portion of the play which we saw was well performed.

Miss Dean and Mr. Anderson will appear together again this evening. The great tragedy of "Macbeth" is in active preparation, and will shortly be produced with new scenery and properties.

ORLEANS THEATRE.—Rossini's grand opera of "Semiramis" will be performed at the French Theatre this evening for the benefit of M. Flot, the popular and capable stage manager of the Orleans. Borghese Bertini and Gentbrel sustain the principal personnages and there will undoubtedly be a very large house. We trust it may be a crowded one.

DAN RICE'S.—"Uncle Tom's Cabin" was the loadstone which drew an overflowing house for Dan Rice last evening. The scenes were well set and the piece mounted in an exceedingly appropriate and artistic manner. It is one of the funniest sketches we have ever seen and will be re-produced this evening.

NEWS OF THE CITY.

RECORDER WINTER'S COURT—*First District.*—FINES.—Richard Walton was arraigned before this court yesterday for having in his possession a sort of iron gauge, constructed for the purpose of breaking heads with the greatest ease and facility. He was fined $20.

A number of other small fines were imposed for drunkenness and breaches of the peace.

OUTRAGE OR HOSPITALITY.—A deposition was made yesterday against one Michael Hogan charging him with having, while being kindly and hospitably entertained by a lady named Mary Harrington, stolen from her the sum of fifty-five dollars. He was sent before the First District Court for trial.

RIOTING.—Michael Hurley and Henry Buren were arrested yesterday morning at the New India for having a rough and tumble set-to and knock-down, in which they thumped and banged each other about in a manner not at all consonant with bodily comfort. They were permitted to depart, after giving bonds for future good behavior.

Wm. Spencer, for a similar offence, was disposed of in a similar manner.

ASSAULT WITH INTENT TO KILL.—T. Brown and Mary A. Crutson were arraigned, charged on the affidavit of John Dolan with having attacked his wife in her house on New Levee street, knocked her down and cut her severely with an ax with the intention of taking her life; deponent states that his wife has since been confined to her bed by the injuries received at the hands of accused. They were required to give security in the sum of $500 each, to appear on the 23d inst. for examination.

CHARGE OF ASSAULT.—It may be remembered that a slave named Jack, belonging to Mr. Sherman, was arrested a day or two since, on a charge of having set fire to a house belonging to Mr. Gaspier, on St. Charles street. He was yesterday brought before Recorder Winter for examination, and discharged, no evidence being produced to sustain the charge.

SAVAGE AND UNGALLANT.—Peter Milldish was arraigned on a charge preferred by John Appolonia, who states that he was attacked by accused at the corner of third and Circus streets, who, not content with thrashing and "mauling" him in a style that should have satisfied a professor of the pugilistic science, fell upon deponent's wife with blows and kicks—probably upon the principle that "what's sass for the gander is sass for the goose." Peter had to give $500 bond for his further appearance.

RECORDER RAMOS'S COURT—*Second District.*—Jean Mateau filed an affidavit in this Court yesterday against one J. Cunningham to the following effect: That about six months ago a negro slave named William, belonging to deponent, ran away from him and has been missing ever since until Tuesday last, when he was arrested in Royal street driving a cart; deponent states that at the time his slave absconded he had an iron collar around his neck, but when arrested that ornament had been removed; the cart was ascertained to belong to Cunningham, and a warrant was issued for that individual's arrest.

BREACH OF TRUST.—An individual named Joseph Christian was arrested and required to give security for his appearance to answer a charge preferred by Maria Sauberschwarz, who states that sometime ago she entrusted certain property, worth about $90, to Mr. C., with instructions to sell the same; he did so, but now, in anything else than a Christian spirit, refuses or neglects to pay over the sum obtained. The affair awaits examination.

JOHN P. COLLINS AGAIN.—It seems this worthy has lately had a "free fight" with a free black person named Aug. Williams, in which the latter proved himself the better man of the two. Jack has made an affidavit against the black rascal, charging him with having applied to deponent the most gross and injurious epithets and with having finally assaulted and choked him until they were both of a color. Security in the sum of $500 was required of Mr. Williams for his appearance to answer.

LARCENY.—A warrant was issued by Recorder Ramos yesterday for the arrest of James Welsh, at the instance of Perry Totten, who charges him with having stolen a coat from on board the Rosa, lying opposite Conti street. Accused has been arrested and locked up.

ASTRAY.—At a late hour of night before last a mule, a dray and a hogshead of sugar were captured by the police of the Second District, the driver being unaccountably absent. Probably the sugar had been stolen and the driver had taken a stampede at sight of the police.

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels.....February 15.

ST. CHARLES.—R C Morse, Mrs T A Marshall and lady, Miss D J Orth, N Orleans; R S Rayson, Miss O McDonald, Ky; H J McKnight, H G Craig, Miss L H Hodges, J M Townsend, N O; J R Morris, L A J McJoe, Miss L Hunter, Ohio; F Ford, Ky, Mrs A Berger, N Y; J Mellevin, Pa; V N Smith, T A Bisley, S Carter, Ky; Miss Henderson, Miss; Mrs Stibbet, R Richards, A T Lane, Ohio; H L Parham, New Mexico; W W Andrews, N C; I Moncrief, Ala; R F Williams, N C; Miss S Harris, Miss M Harris, Miss McCarther, Miss; D Corie, T M Gilmer, Ala; Miss Kimball, Tenn; Miss Harris, Ky; J Howland, Texas; Miss T Wyl Kinsie, Va; J Wilkinson, U S A; J T Whitmore, J M Temple, J T Bryant, J K Rayment, Va; J P Wall, Ala; H H Wall, do; T F Gray, Miss; H Robinson, N Y; D L Sohn, La; R R Summers, Ky; Mr and Mrs S Anderson, Mrs Yorgue, Miss; M Kenner, La.

ARCADE.—W H Cheatham, La; F L Penna, Ga; L P Scott, C H Arda, La; C G Thurwood, J A Anderson, J D Colburn, W H Elington, G B Greer, Henry Phillips, La; Jos H Hackett, George Lewis, N O; D Bidwell, Boston; W A Simmons, Trenton; R W Prayer, Memphis; Simmons, Ky; C Cordes, King, Memphis; J M Temple, J C T Whitmore, Va; G W West, Miss; C Naven, New Orleans; B Weld, Stillwater; T J King, Mobile; Wm Barkins, Bayou Sara.

VERANDA.—M Hanks, Tenn; J H Forney, U S A; J O Pickens, A F Smith, Miss; J T Mallee; F Heard and lady, Mo; A W Rogers, Mr J Jones, Dr D Wilkins, D B Chaney, Miss A Wilkins, C Colgrove, Mas Cazenove, Mrs Cazenove, servt; Dr C McKernan and lady, W Elam, Mrs A Elam, R Johnson, J Dickson, J N Nelson, H M Gray, T Parker, N M Campbell, H D Donnahue, R Stokers, Ga; G Velasco, Texas; Sam J Camp, steamer Ida Sandis; G Rabertson, S C Tatum, Ala; Mrs McBeth, E F Dove, J J Trueheart, Ky; S P Hendrickx, Texas; Mrs Wanton, Mrs Wanton, Misses; R Caldell, Arkansas.

CITY.—Thomas W Watts, Lt James Beaver, Miss; J M Moore, Savannah; Mr Spear, Pa; Alfred H Davidson, N C; S Cook, Balto; Judge A M Harrington, Texas; J F Simon, La; C C Bolton, Mobile; W T Gowan, Lake Providence; Miss Bevain, Paris; F C Owens, Mobile; J S Gilbert, St Louis; Henry F Fisher, Texas; Simon Allen, Centreville; T G Nichols; Thos H Jones, C A Thornton, La; Thos H Poole, Balto; R Campbell, N O; Geo E Brown, Texas; R Keyworth, Washington, D C; H Marson, Irvis Brown, La; A W Dodge, R C Gunnison, Ky; C H Brown, Ky; G H Rosey, F Noble, Baton Rouge; W L McNeely; R C Foler, La; C L Wayman, P Morris, Miss; Mrs C O Bolles, Mobile; H A Hanis, R Carpenter, Ind.

ST. LOUIS.—J B Rudisill, F Baker, Geo Hall, J F Ludwig; M Court-ney, La; W H Hinsdale, Chicago.

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 single 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. His great Private Lessons are equal, at the residence of the Pupil, or at his own rooms, No. 9 Camp street, opposite the City Hotel.

FOR CITY SURVEYOR.

LOUIS H. PILIE, the present incumbent, is a Candidate for Re-Election. Election March 27, 1854. febl5 td

February 16, 1851.

WINTER CLOTHING, AT COST, FOR CASH.

From this date we will offer our Entire Stock of WINTER CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS AT THE ACTUAL COST PRICE.

Every Article will be marked in plain figures, from which no deviation will be made.

Gentlemen contemplating their Wardrobe will find this an unusual opportunity to do so.

SUPERIOR GOODS AT A VERY SMALL COST.

Dealers are invited to give us a call, as we have some articles that we will job off even UNDER COST.

THOMPSON, NIXON & CO.,
feb15 5pd No. 19 Camp street, opposite City Hotel.

Beware of Strangulated HERNIA,

WITH ALL ITS HORRORS!

SHERMAN'S PATENT CURATIVE TRUSS AND RUPTURE REMEDY!

SHERMAN'S NEW PATENT CURATIVE TRUSS is the only instrument in use that affords perfectly easy STRANGULATED HERNIA, as it retains the worst of all cases and causes, it is light, elastic, and durable, is in no way cumbersome or annoying, and is entirely free from the objections found in every other, being arranged in accordance with Anatomy and the true Principles of Surgery. When applied by the proprietor, it is guaranteed to answer the purpose, and is all, in all politic of the body, not under the greatest exertion, perfectly retains the rupture by bearing upon and closing the Hernial Ring, thus speedily effecting its cure in the worst forms of Hernia, a radical cure. febl5d18p

Norris & Way,

CLOTHIERS,

Corner CAMP and COMMON STS., (under the City Hotel.)

Have just received, and are now opening their usual NEW AND SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT OF CLOTHING. Their stock of GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS being very large and complete, they are prepared to furnish their friends and the public generally with every

ARTICLE OF APPAREL

PERTAINING TO A GENTLEMAN'S WARDROBE.

Being constantly in receipt of the latest NOVELTIES in every article from the North, they will maintain their select the season a COMPLETE ASSORTMENT.

NORRIS & WAY,
febl5 3dsF under the CITY HOTEL.

Spring Mantillas.

We will open to morrow, THURSDAY, a splendid assortment of all the New Styles

SPRING MANTILLAS,

Amongst them some GREAT NOVELTIES in EMBROIDERED SILK GARMENTS.

P. & E. REILLY & CO.,
febl5 3td3p Canal street, corner Royal street.

Shirting Linens.

We will open to-morrow, THURSDAY, our Entire Stock of SHIRTING and other LINENS. It is the most complete we ever had and all of the manufacture of the best makes.

CELEBRATED ESTABLISHMENTS IN IRELAND.

P. & E. REILLY & CO.,
febl5 3td3p Canal street, corner Royal street.

20,000 Dollars Worth OF DRESS SILK GOODS!!!

We will this week, commencing to-morrow, Thursday, close out our ENTIRE STOCK OF SILKS, at prices that will make it an inducement to EVERY LADY to secure a pattern.

Also, 60 the same street, two cases rich WHITE EMBROIDERED CRAPE SHAWLS.

P. & E. REILLY & CO.,
febl3 3td3p Canal street, corner Royal street.

Stock Offered at very Low Prices,

TO CLOSE THE SEASON'S BUSINESS.

CARPETING, FURNITURE, Etc.

67 ROYAL STREET. 67

The unassigned lots in store a complete stock of Carpeting, consisting of

AXMINSTER, SAXONY, VELVET, BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY, THREE-PLY, INGRAIN AND VENETIAN, MOSAIC, SAXONY, AXMINSTER AND CHENILLE RUGS, ADELAIDE, CHAIN, BRUSH, SHEEPSKIN AND COCOA MATS, TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS, TABLE AND PIANO COVERS, WOOLEN AND LINEN CRUMB CLOTHS, LAMPACETTE, BROCATELLE, DAMASK, LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS, FRINGES, GIMPS, CORDS, TASSELS, etc., CORNICES AND CURTAIN PINS.

A full assortment of Fancy Articles, comprising SEVRES CHINA, BISCUIT and BRONZE STATUETTES and MANTEL ORNAMENTS, LAMPS, VASES, CLOCKS, etc., CHINA, GLASS, CUTLERY, SILVER and PAPER MACHE WARE.

FURNITURE.

ROSEWOOD, MAHOGANY and OAK PARLOR, BED-ROOM and DINING-ROOM FURNITURE, WRITING DESKS, WORK TABLES, FANCY