THE DAILY CRESCENT.

THURSDAY MORNING, FEB'Y 23, 1854.

OLD AND YOUNG AMERICA.

The press of news-matter denied us, yesterday, space for treating with due attention the remarks of the Delta of the preceding evening, as to certain questions which are at issue between us. Those remarks are as follows:

The Crescent states its argument on the Cuba question thus:

"Our proposition is, that a nation's right in its dominions cannot be set aside at pleasure, by another, which is bound to it by the faith of treaties, not pretended to have been broken by the nation of the first part. We will argue the matter no further than by thus stating it. The Delta has objected to our logic; well we will use none but that of a clear statement."

Cannot be set aside by another? Who said that it could? But a people who, like those of this republic, maintain that Governments obtain their power from the consent of the governed, may justly disregard the rights of a nation over a people who repudiate its control. Here is international law against national law. Now, the doctrine of filibusterism is, that people who are socially equal should not be made the serfs of others, by force, power, and violence; and that others who may aid them to resist such illegal control, are justified therein by natural law, by philanthropy, and humanity, whose are a higher law than international law.

Thus the Delta not only does not attempt to controvert, but distinctly admits the proposition we had laid down. "Who," says our friend, "has denied it?" Well: we answer that the Delta's own proposition was just opposite; and that, of course, in assenting to ours, it abandoned its own. For the Delta wants us to be logical; and we believe it is an axiom of logic that if, of two opposite principles, either be true, it follows that the other must be false. The Delta has, in this case, accepted, as true, ours: we need not say, then, what becomes of its own.

But the Delta's admission does not hinder it from forthwith re-asserting what it had just given up. It instantly contradicts the very proposition of which it just now asked, "who pretends to dispute it?" It gets rid of its own admission, its own broad conclusion, by falling into the sophism or mistake of setting up a distinction.

Now, if such a distinction is to be made, the Delta's admission should not have been made. It has admitted too much: a general proposition which must be false, if it does not cover the whole ground and exclude all exceptions. For though we say in Grammar and other irregular sciences, that "there is no general rule without an exception," yet this is any thing but true in logic; of which the propositions are absolute truths or nothing: they are false, if they have afterwards to be corrected by a distinction which says "they are true in this case; they are false in that."

Either, then, the Delta should have altogether denied our proposition, or it should have restated it in this, as its true form: "A nation's faith towards another, in treaties not violated by the latter, does not bind, unless this latter holds its existence from the consent of all its citizens, subjects, or even sojourners. For an insurrection, sedition, or any attempt against a government releases all other governments from their faith towards it." This is really the Delta's proposition, plainly put. The Delta cannot deny that it is so. Now, let us examine it a little, in its consequences, and see what must flow from it.

Ireland hates the British yoke; Algeria that of France; Poland that of Russia; Hungary that of Austria; and (not to lengthen a needless enumeration) in every state of the Old World or the New, there is a large body of men who would willingly pull down the Government, either because they disapprove its acts or dislike its form or are ambitious, or are desperate in their fortunes or are dreamers of some new plan. Of course, then, we have no treaty with any body that ought to bind us. There is no denying the consequence. It is the directest application of the Delta's own principles.

But again: the Secessionists want a Southern Republic; their friends, the Ultra-Abolitionists, rave for a Northern one; the Democracy (never wrong) has always asserted that the Federalists designed to change this Government into a monarchy: the Democracy now asserts that the Whigs (about half this nation) are Federalists and have the same design; the Negroes and Indians would like to be rid of all white man's rule: consequently no nation can be bound by any faith to us. Here you have what such notions inevitably bring about. We got, by treaty with an usurper and despot, the very soil on which stands the pleasant office where our friend pens these beautiful doctrines!

Nor is that all: at the moment when we are concluding a treaty with Mexico, there is a Revolution on foot in Sonora, set up by our own people, avowedly upon the Delta's own grounds—that the Sonorans were oppressed and only wanted assistance, in order to throw off the Government of Santa Anna. The pending treaty is made in the face of a fact, then, which (according to the Delta) renders it void *ab initio*: nay, it stipulates our aid to Mexico for putting down the very fact, which of itself makes null and void all compact with those with whom we are contracting! Why does the Delta not denounce those entering into such a lawless engagement? Or does it pass the thing by, as a diplomatic swindle, in which there is no intention to keep the sacred pledges given?

This brings us to the necessary point of considering decisively the question that lies at the bottom of the whole matter: "Is our national faith, knowingly and voluntarily given by solemn treaty to a Government not founded on principles of popular freedom, to be set aside, at our pleasure, on the allegation that it (that Government) mis-uses not us, but some of its subjects?" The Delta's principles must say "yes:" ours must say "no." Which are right?

Is it not ludicrous to say that it is permitted to the honest, the free, the happy, but not to the wicked, the enslaved, the wretched, to break their solemn and voluntary engagements, where no wrong has been done them? Surely, if the good are not to keep faith, the bad cannot be expected to do it; but, by the Delta's plan, the virtuous alone have a right to be rogues; and despots are bound to have public morals; but freemen, none! These are Young America's discoveries in national ethics: and very brilliant ones they certainly are!

If faith is to be evaded at all, it will surely be by the bad; if firmly kept by any, it will be by the good. The Delta's luminous idea is, to release from it the only sort who will observe it. If despots are to act with integrity, but Republicans are not, that is simply a proposal that despots shall be the more respectable of the two. Is a King's word to be sacred, a Republican's not? That won't do; for the American doctrine (the Old—not, it seems, the Young) is that each of us is the equal of Kings: that we, the people, are sovereign: that each one of us is a sovereign: that our rulers are but our servants: that they only act in our places: that, therefore, the treaties which they conclude and we pass upon through our representatives, no more bind the President than they do every individual man of us. They are ours, not his. For we, not our magistrates, are the parties for whose benefit all compacts are made. In despotisms, one man only acts, one only is consulted, the advantage of one only is sought: so that, there, it is one man; here, all.

The Delta talks roundly about our standing released from our faith to Spain, because a part of her people are discontented with her rule. Well: if I enter into a contract with a neighbor, am I absolved from it by his quarreling with one of his children? But if discontents in Cuba set aside our treaties with her mother-country, then what becomes of the treaty by which we got Florida, in 1819–1822? Spain was then more despotic than now, and nearly all her colonies had revolted or were about to revolt.

We are glad of the occasion to discuss these things fairly. The public mind cannot but be the gainer. For though our expositions will not enlighten it, they call out those of our friendly foe; which certainly will.

New Books.

We are under renewed obligations to J. B. Steel, No. 60 Camp street, for a copy of a "new and complete Gazetteer of the United States; giving a full and comprehensive review of the present condition, industry and resources of the American Confederacy. By Thomas J. Baldwin and J. Thomas M. D. Philadelphia: Lippincott, Grambo & Co." This is an invaluable work for every student and public individual whose duties lead him to search for important statistical matter concerning our government. It is the largest, and we are inclined from a hasty perusal to think, the most authentic and correct gazetteer yet published. We would refer our readers to Steel's, where the Gazetteer and almost every other work can be obtained.

Norman, No. 14 Camp street, has sent us "Hot Corn, or Life Scenes in New York" illustrated. By Solon Robinson. We had occasion the other day to allude to this composition, and have been pleased since to see that it has received the universal condemnation of the respectable portion of the press all over the country. Its literary merit is less than nothing, and there is nothing in the plot of the work to save its execution from decided damnation. It is a catch-penny production, occupying a sort of debateable ground between the "Mysteries of Paris" and "Uncle Tom's Cabin"—begotten of assumed philanthropy and unassumed nastiness, and only deserving forthwith to be forgotten and lost sight of.

"The Old Brewery at the Five Points. By the Ladies of the Mission"—is the title of another New York philanthropical publication which we have received from Stringer & Townsend of that city, through the hand of Norman of this city. The book is published for the benefit of the Ladies' Mission at the Five Points, and if its sale will be of any service to the starving and degraded wretches festering there like Egyptian snakes in a pitcher, we trust hundreds of thousands of copies will be sold. We cannot speak, however, of its literary merits in any very high terms, nor of the somewhat suspicious circumstances which have attended its publication—the statements of the New York papers being credible.

"The Insurrection in China: George Routledge & Co., London." A very cheap and readable résumé of what is known concerning the insurrection in the Chinese Empire, published by the largest English publisher of American works.

"The Life of Henriette Sontag, Countess de Rossi." New York: Stringer & Townsend.

"Lecture on the Chinese Empire." By Rev. Dr. Scott. New Orleans: Daily Delta office.

We have received the foregoing publications from B. M. Norman, No. 14 Camp street, whose large and extensive stock of books it will be well for our readers to examine.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Correspondence of the New Orleans Crescent.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16, 1854.

The Intelligencer publishes the Gadsden Treaty *in extenso* this morning, which it credits to the Philadelphia North American, and does not doubt its authenticity, but remarks, with amusing *naiveté*, that "it was not aware the injunction of secrecy had been removed." The Senate is probably unadvised of this fact also, but the publication may serve to show what a farce the "secrecy" is. I doubt it, upon this occasion, any effort will be made to ascertain the manner in which the open sesame was applied. The treaty is said to have been in your possession before we had it, and that we should get it from New Orleans, but as it is presented with the proposed amendments, of course the parties in your city will not be called on in case of any resolution to "send for persons and papers." Your readers will, no doubt, be anxious to learn what is to be the fate of the various railroad applications for land grants in which Louisiana is interested. I am happy to be able to say that, in my opinion, and I have had considerable experience in Congressional legislation, the very best feeling exists in reference to all this class of applications; it is believed by most of those coming from the new States, and by many representing States where there is no public land, that the grants for railroad projects present the most desirable method of disposing of the public lands, enhancing the value of what will remain, encouraging enterprise and population, and doing no harm to the Treasury, because the proceeds are not needed by the Federal Government. If it were not for Mr. Douglas's Nebraska-slavery-presidential-agitation bill, a large number of these grants would already have been definitely made.

Mr. Badger addressed the Senate to-day in favor of the Nebraska bill as reported, and made a long and able speech. This movement settles the doubt that for a while rested upon the course of a few Southern Senators, and, indeed, goes far towards relieving the Administration of the labor which it has been supposed they would encounter in making the bill certain in the House. There is scarcely any doubt of its ultimate passage, but meanwhile it is to be discussed for weeks, if not months, to the great hindrance of all useful legislation.

Mr. Seward, of New York, will speak to-morrow on the subject. We have quite a number of ex-Congressmen here at present, and among them, ex-Secretary Walker, George Ashmun, J. M. Botts, etc. Messrs. Walker and Ashmun are interested in one of the schemes for a Pacific railroad, but no project of this sort is at present in favor.

In the House to-day, Mike Walsh caused some merriment, by calling attention to the fact that spirit-rapping had been resorted to in one of the committee rooms, to ascertain how some of the softs would vote on the Nebraska bill. Some persons in New York have sent on a memorial touching Mike's right to his seat, alleging that he has never been naturalized—he *does* look rather wild withal. CHRONICLER.

The steamship Perseverance, Capt. Lawless, from Galveston and Indianola, arrived last evening. The following is a list of her passengers:

Gen. Hancock and lady, Mr Hay and lady, Mrs Means, Dr. Petine and lady, Mrs Mason and child, Mrs Dowdy, Miss Hagen, Brooks and lady, Orison and lady, Fulgam and lady, G W Adams, S Riddell, B Dell, Anderson, Hilman, S Wiswell, Judge Dunlay, Trueheart, J C Wilson, Lockridge, Cranford, J R Hawes, E E Fairchild, A Haskill. Twenty on deck and six negroes.

We are under obligation to the gentlemanly clerk of the steamer Columbus for St. Louis papers of the 15th.

The clerks of the steamboats W. B. Clifton and Mary Hunt have our thanks for late Ohio River papers.

We are under obligations to W. A. Bagles, the polite clerk of the Memphis and New Orleans packet Mary Agnes, for late Memphis papers.

The last number of the Pointe Coupée Echo announces the death of its editor and proprietor, Mr. Joseph Jewell, which occurred on the 15th inst.

The Buffalo Commercial, the reputed organ of ex-President Fillmore, opposes the Nebraska bill.

The St. Louis Republican of the 15th inst. says: The L. M. Kennett arrived from New Orleans last evening, nearly two months out. She had on board over 300 emigrants, mostly Germans. Among them there was seven or eight deaths. Almost every boat that has been lying in the river at and above Cairo, has lost a larger or smaller number of their deck passengers from disease. The Henry Chouteau lost twenty-one, the Aleck Scott about thirty, and the H. D. Bacon ten or fifteen. The second clerk of the L. M. Kennett died at Cape Girardeau about two weeks ago.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

TO THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

By the Southern Line.

GREAT SNOW STORM.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—A tremendous snow-storm, with high wind, prevailed all yesterday and last night all along the Atlantic coast. At this place, at Philadelphia and Baltimore, the snow lies two feet deep on a level, while it has drifted in many parts of the country to a depth of five to ten feet. The railroads in this State, in Pennsylvania and in Maryland are generally choked up and all the trains between this city and Baltimore are stopped. It is feared that much damage has been done at sea.

THE STEAMER AFRICA.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—The steamer Africa has succeeded in getting off the Shoals on which she grounded the other day, the tide being very high.

CALIFORNIA STEAMERS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—The steamers Star of the West, North Star, and George Law, sailed to day from this port.

By the National Line.

Further from Europe.

THE EASTERN QUESTION IN PARLIAMENT.

BOSTON, Feb. 18.—The steamer Canada arrived at her wharf this afternoon.

Her papers contain the following report of a recent debate in Parliament on Eastern affairs:

In the House of Lords, the Marquis of Clanricarde complained that the Queen's speech gave no indications of the intention of the Government with regard to the war movements in Europe. He charged that the Emperor of Russia had been deceived into this war by the want of energy exhibited by the British Cabinet. Lord Clarendon defended the Government and the Emperor of Russia.

The Earl of Derby said that there was no allusion in the speech to other foreign relations, and particularly referred to the message of the Presidents of the United States, of which no notice had been taken, although it embraced important matters in which England was concerned.

The Earl of Aberdeen replied in defence of the policy of the government, but gave no explanation of affairs relative to Turkey. He also went into the defence of Prince Albert, the recent imputations thrown upon him having given rise to the debate. Other members of the government party also spoke in vindication of Prince Albert.

THE MAIL STEAMERS.—The Government engineers had reported that the mail steamers are unfit for war purposes.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—The Flour market here is without further change. Sales of Ohio at $8 87½ per bbl. Corn is selling at 92 to 95 c per bushel.

ST. LOUIS MARKETS—RIVER.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 21.—The markets here are without variation. Sales of Flour at $6 50 per bbl. Corn is held at 52 to 55c per bushel. Mess Pork is offered at $12 50 per bbl. Lard in barrels is quoted at 8½c per lb. Green meats dull at 6½c for Hams, and 4½c per lb for Shoulders. Lead is firm at $6 50 per 100 lbs. The river is rising slowly, with 6½ feet water out to Cairo.

OHIO RIVER—MARKETS.—*Pittsburgh*, Feb. 21. The river here is now falling, with 6 feet 3 inches water in the channel.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 21.—The river here has fallen 10 inches since last evening. Flour is quoted at $6 50 per bbl. with no sales of any moment to-day. Whisky 22½c. per gallon. Mess Pork offering freely at $12 50 per bbl. Lard in bbls. 8½c. per lb.

Later from Texas.

The steamship Perseverance arrived last evening, bringing Galveston papers of the 19th.

The Legislature was to adjourn on Monday the 13th inst. The general impression was that there would be a called session. The Austin correspondent of the Galveston News, writing the 11th, says: A bill has passed the Senate, donating ninety-four sections, of six hundred acres each of land, to the Brazos and Galveston Canal Company.

The general appropriation bill passed to-day, also the bill prohibiting the sale of spirituous liquors, without the consent of the people residing within the several counties of the State.

An act has passed authorizing the Governor with the consent of the Senate, to appoint three competent commissioners to modify the laws of the State of Texas. They are to receive fifteen hundred dollars per annum, each, and report the result of their labors to the next Legislature.

The Galveston News, of the 17th, in its commercial article, says:

We have still to report a continuation of a very quiet appearance of business here and at Houston. The movements of merchandise as well as produce have been exceedingly light, and by the advice now before us from high points of all rivers, the prospects for navigation appear as remote and doubtful as ever. In 1852 rivers opened at this time, being then considered unusually late. The present delay must be considered even more unfortunate, because according to the present prospects, the delay of shipment will lead the bulk of crops into a depressed and unpromising condition of the markets.

Planting time having come near, the unusual dryness begins to cause apprehensions of interference with preparations for the coming crop.

A DREADFUL OCCURRENCE.—About a week since the dwelling of Mr. James Harvey, of Bulloch county, was consumed by fire, together with his wife and infant, only three weeks old. Mr. H. had gone out to work in one of his fields after breakfast, leaving his wife and child in bed, and after he had been gone for some time, looking in the direction of his house he saw it enveloped in flames. Hurrying to the rescue of his little family, he discovered neither sign nor sound of them. A few charred bones of the wife were the only sad evidence of the melancholy fate of herself and child. It is supposed that after Mr. H. left the house, a log or stick rolled from the fire to the floor, thus setting fire to the house, and that Mrs. H., being asleep, become suffocated with the smoke, and was thus unable to escape her dreadful death. [Savanah News, 17th.

At West Columbia, Va., on the 8th, a man who had been in the habit of whipping his wife, was taken from his house by the representatives of Judge Lynch, and placed on a pole, and in this manner they rode him down to the Ohio river, where they ducked him under the water, and after taking him out for the purpose of restoring the abstracted heat of his body, they gave him a severe castigation.

The Whig Convention of Connecticut met on the 16th, and nominated Henry Dutton for Governor, and Alexander Holly for Lieutenant-Governor. Resolutions in favor of a protective tariff, and against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, were adopted.

Major Daniel Hughes, an aged and respectable citizen of Frederick, Md., died at that place on the 12th. He served at the battle of New Orleans as one of Gen. Jackson's staff. He was subsequently appointed Indian agent to the Cherokee Nation in Georgia.

DISTRESSING SUICIDE.—A lady named Maclimon committed suicide on the 14th inst. in Baltimore, by cutting her throat, while laboring under mental derangement, occasioned by the death of her babe, about ten days old, which died a few hours previous.

Great excitement prevails at Albany, N. Y., on account of the death of Ann Lynch, who was killed by a female abortionist at Troy, named Mary J. Bork. The murdered girl was an orphan and but 20 years of age.

A fire occurred at Cardenas, Cuba, recently, which destroyed a ship chandlery store belonging to an American named Pierce, valued at about ten thousand dollars.

Another Woman's Rights Convention met at Albany on the 14th. Most of the strong-minded women who figure upon such occasions were present.

Count Bruno Bronski, a Pole, has discovered the art of crossing silk-worms, a process through which he obtains silk of a splendid whiteness.

Miss Emeline Wyman, of Cavendish, Vt., committed suicide by hanging herself, during the absence of the rest of the family, on the 11th. Cause, disappointment in love.

Miss Mary Noggle, daughter of Samuel Noggle, of Loudoun county, Va., was killed on the 9th by the falling of a tree.

Quite Strong Enough!

We were somewhat amused by a "tale of the river" that reached us the other day. It may not be so fresh everywhere as here, but the salt of its composition ought to be strong enough to keep it readable in at least half-a-dozen different versions.

During the late prolonged stages of low water, when for a number of days there had been nothing larger than a dug-out between Louisville and Cairo, a little stern-wheel boat, built to run where there was a slight moisture, advertised her departure for the metropolis of old Egypt, received her passengers, got up steam and put out. The first ten miles were safely though not speedily accomplished. The second ten were less fortunate, for at their very commencement the venturous little craft got aground. According to the rule in such cases, made and established, the passengers were all landed to lighten the craft—which when loaded only drew about an inch and a half—and the pilots waded down stream to buoy out the channel. That having been accomplished and a full head of steam got on, all hands were summoned to the spars and with a good deal of pulling and hauling, some cursing and swearing, and the best efforts of the engine, the cock boat was backed into "deep water" and headed down on her way. Both Scylla and Charybdis were this time successfully avoided, and the weary and famished passengers picked up from their Arcadian revels and wanderings. But scarcely had the boat got again under headway and the company set down to supper before all was brought up standing on a second bar. The approach of night prevented the crossing of this obstacle until morning, and the night was accordingly spent at euchre, poker and hard drinking. In the morning the bar was crossed and every thing went merry as a whole chime of marriage bells for nearly two hours, when the progress of the stern-wheeler was once more retarded.

This time she had run up high and nice. The previous operations were renewed, and after twenty-five hours hard work at the spars, she was once more in condition to proceed. And it was well she was, for in these last, long lingering and seemingly interminable moments, the milk had given out and then the whiskey, the fresh meat and spring chickens had followed, and nothing eatable was left, save a very incurable old hen, a barrel of flour, and a keg of butter, strong enough to stand alone.

The Captain had high hopes, however, of reaching his port without additional expense, and accordingly, stood on with courage and resolution, dodging some bars, and jumping over others. At one rather snaky passage which he was threading with infinite care and circumspection, the Captain met a flat-boat aground beyond the salvation of poles and paddles. As he was passing, the owner of the flat jumped up and shouted:

"Give you a hundred dollars to pull me off."

"Can't do it. Haint got anything strong enough," was the reply.

Just at that instant, a demure old lady, who had been walking the hurricane-deck and watching the proceedings, walked gently up to the Captain and laying her hand upon his shoulder very solemnly remarked: "I dislike to contradict you, Captain, but *haven't you forgotten the butter?*"

NEWS OF THE CITY.

The Courts.—Most of the public offices and courts were closed yesterday, in honor of the anniversary of Washington's birthday.

The Recorder's Court of the First District was in session for a short time yesterday morning, and a few unimportant cases were disposed of, when the court adjourned.

Fire—Charge of Arson.—A fire occurred at about 2 o'clock yesterday morning, in a grocery store at the corner of Jackson and Franklin streets, First District. Although several fire companies were promptly on the spot, the building was entirely destroyed and an adjoining dwelling-house suffered considerably from the flames. The grocery store belonged to Mr. W. E. Roberts, who was shortly after arrested on the charge of having set it on fire. He had effected an insurance of $4000 upon the building and its contents, and the policy thereof was found in his pocket after his arrest. He is in the First District lock-up, and will probably undergo examination this morning.

Violent Colored Lady.—An affidavit was made before Recorder Winter, by Bridget Mahony against a free colored woman called Charlotte, charging her with forcibly entering deponent's room and committing an assault and battery upon her, and afterwards smashing up the furniture and pitching it through the window into a back yard; accused is also charged with carrying away a portion of said furniture and appropriating it to her own use. Charlotte was arrested and her examination fixed for the 25th inst.

A Bad Swap.—B. Swap was arrested in the Second District, yesterday, for passing a counterfeit twenty-dollar note upon one C. Bertrand. He was required to give $500 security for his appearance.

Suspicious Characters.—George Jones and Chas. Warner were arrested for getting up a row in Barrack street yesterday afternoon. Jones had concealed upon his person an enormous knife and a small cannon. They were locked up.

Colored Audacity.—A slave man named Arthur made use of certain insolent expressions yesterday towards an officer of the Second District, who, thereupon, laid hold of him for the purpose of walking him off to the calaboose; but the black rascal, not having the fear of the law nor of its functionaries before his eyes, administered to the policeman's astonished pate a tremendous thwack with his audacious Ethiopian fist, and ducking his kinky head released his collar from the grasp of his captor and started at full speed up the street, his bow legs and jay-bird heels beating the "Devil's own Tattoo" along the sidewalk. He would, no doubt, have succeeded in making his escape, but as he approached a corner at a headlong, reckless rate, he must needs look back to see what sort of time his pursuer was making, when bang went his luckless head against an awning post with the force of a battering ram, and the darkey was stretched upon his back on the sidewalk, with no part of his face visible except the grinning ivory and the whites of his eyes. He was taken to the calaboose and locked up.

The following is a list of Passengers per steamship Daniel Webster, Captain Wamack, which sailed yesterday morning for San Juan:

J P Young, lady, child and nurse; J L Hobbs, H C Hutchison and lady; F Everts, lady, sister and servant; Dr Geo Jones, A Anderson, lady and 2 children, N J Ross, sister and servant; Mr Hicks, lady, child and servant; Mr Stardey and servant, Mrs Hunton, children and servant; S Wood and 3 servants; J Stewart, Col Wheat & lead, J King, W W Dunn, G H Kennett, child and servant, H O Kerr, W H St John, E W Berry, M J Rise, mrs S Stranahan, E Open Armist, mr Porterfield, E S Farnier, E S Payne, C Mardis, mrs Monsiar, 3 children and servant; mrs Dwyn, J Mccoy, M Jackkuson, H Wiley, mr Manning, L J Pearce, J L Hobbs, A Henri, P Muller and lady, Alex Muller, Bridget Oden, M Bellmann, M Lafkin, mr Palettepeie and 3 children, miss C Filino, miss R McCormac, S S Hughes, G W Berry, L Sprague lady and 2 children; J Sprague, M Maroney, M Maroney, E Farat, C Kearns, J Rind and lady, mr Darney, J O'Brien and lady, mrs D Halloran and child, miss M Leddy, J Helan, mrs E Nirth, mrs B Dolan and 2 children, mrs Hay and 2 children, D Magher, H Magher, J Bigle, J Bell and lady, mrs Avery T Williams, J Ireland, Chas Mooney and lady, O W Henderson, J R Dillon and lady, G R Dillon, miss A Roony, miss H Flynn, D Bien, lady and 2 children, A Quesore, P Quinn, wife and child, J Holt, J McMahan, J Connelly, M Donahue, mrs E McGale and 2 children, S J Caspra and lady, B Pomrie, J McCormick, D Henerie, G W Lowly A Pood, H Connel, R Barrir, C Rose and lady, A Miller and sister, T N Jones, lady and srvt; A W Stowell, J B Bartholomew, A B Forbes, D A Sutcyneau, B Mahony, A S Wickersham, A N Dick, S H Harriman, L H Burnytsid, S W Tunnott, A L Mooney and lady, A J McLaughlin, T F Walker, J J Rorke, J N Noccomb, A B Seatcem, T T Thompson, S D McDonald, miss M J McDonald, D C Norccoss, A McNabb, J D Cadwell, F Shaffer and lady, J M Madison, L T Cair, H R Hooder, W E Elder, H F Nall and sister, J P Hoy, lady and srvt; A Delano and lady, A Smith, J J Lowsaind, miss M Donnelly, J Achison, Sami Atchison and son, H M McKinzie, C J Dixon, M Nason, J Willey, L Calvert, C P Lay, W Vandyke, W N Powell, T W Lowery, A C Monier, G W Moss, C Quinz, mrs E Adkens and child, D Tanting, mrs Glenn, T McMunnera, Chas Humphries, mrs C Lee, J M Joy, J Croonugh, J Quiles, W Hooper, J Ford, mrs Filery and 2 children, M Mrrilo, R Gregg, M Willey, R Wilson, J Henas, P Corregan, J Crane, P Fallon, L J Roman, G W Graham, J Gragyn, mrs Kinney, O J Lucas, P Nefra, J Banna and lady, J Dumas, J W Cotowick, miss M Dunman, C Dobell, S Cullen, B Allwell, L O Amren, J F Kinney, J Thomas, J Fisher, M Mercer, J Townsend, L R Cassidy, E Kennerly, D Bensinger, F Leadman, M Soba, J Hill and lady, J Welch, J Gurrey, miss Noonan, P Mitchell, C Tansey, M McCortney, M Bailey, Ann Redington, miss K Mitchell, J Carey, L O'Niel and lady, miss J Griffin, L Biiger and lady, P Doyle and lady, miss M Doyle, miss A Collins, miss C Carey, J Rolls, Jas Mythewson, miss B Laure, F F Porter—and 205 in the steerage.

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 incontestable results, and requires a great deal less time than any other system, ridiculously termed "the only successful, the only infallible one." Professor DeMarsan has formed Day Classes for Ladies, and Evening Classes for Gentlemen. He gives Private Lessons in vocal, at the residence of the Pupil, or at his own rooms, No. 5 Camp street, opposite the City Hotel.

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ST. LOUIS.... Sam Hastingter, N Y; L G Sterling, N Y; Victor Parduh M D, Monroe; A A Sterling, La; S J Portland, Texas; J S Polsler and lady, Ore; J S Palmer and lady.

CITY.... D Welsh, W H Gray, Miss; John W Tabor, S C; W Hatt lady; J K Gilmer, La; Col H C Lockett, Texas; J Forbes, Miss; W J Hunt, Ill; J S Campbell, N J; R W S Hedekoe, Ken; Mrs Mathis and children, Texas; J S Simonson, N S A; M O Canson, Indiana; E Dumont, N Y; E Kasker, La; J E Tracey, N Y; E Lacey, do; Jesse Williams, N Y; A R Blackmar, La; G H Nelson, San Antonio; E B Talbot, Texas; L T Barr, Ohio.

ARCADE.... Mrs Robinson, J W Kasy, S O; B Sellman, Ohio; W J Dearson, Ky; J B Sillie, Ohio; W F Kemper, Texas; T C Kelsam, La; S Biddle, Pa; J W Pottenger, Ohio; W A T King, Texas; John John T Hill, Ky; J R Longmyre, Texas; J B Gallagher, Va; W W Wall, Ky; E S Godsey, Texas; Wm Iler, S P Rodgers, La; S Wall, Albert Stuart, do; John Odan, L Scathi, Ala; J T Worrell, Miss; S D McLelland.

VERANDA.... H M Joy, W D Bond, Miss S Ivy, Miss M Wallis, Mr Taylor and lady, Miss Hodges, Miss K T Hard, D D Cummings, J W Ledbetter, H Ledbetter, A Walker, Miss; F M Mourn, J K Robinson, R Mackey, C Morgan, Mr Goodloch and servant, La; G C Hunter and lady, Mobile; J L Dunn and lady, Ala; J J Johnson and servant, Ala; W Bewar, do; W A Royar and lady, Miss M T Royer, do; W H Malcotte, J M Cox, do; Parkman, Ala; Dupree Sim, Steamer Watchman; T S Trenkert, Texas; W H Tinlop, Texas; S Cecil, do; Mrs B F Scott, do; Mr and Mrs W Dow, S H F Brigham, N Y; W J Shaw, Columbus.

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