THE DAILY CRESCENT.

MOPDAY MORNING, FEBY 27, 1854.

HOME LEGISLATION vs. *PARTY.*

It is difficult to imagine any thing more indefensible, more contrary to the duty of every public man, than to allow his federal politics to creep into his legislation for his own State and pervert it to the mere ends of party abroad. Yet this is what may now be seen, almost constantly, in nearly every part of the Union. And so general has this betrayal of all domestic interests and duties become that it hardly rouses reproach any longer. All submit to it; and it is plain, therefore, that all have become such blind partisans, that they are willing to see the most serious necessities of legislation at our own doors thus flung as mere make-weights into the balance, to turn the scale of party at a distance. Yet more reprehensible does the fact become, when it is considered that the faction which, it seems to us, is most guilty in this wise, is that one which is ever professing the most vigilant jealousy of State Rights. Where can that jealousy really be, when it is perpetually ready to act in this way?

But not State interests alone are thus needlessly trampled on, at the behest, however idle, of every petty advantage of Federal party: we go abroad and trifle with the interests of the entire South, at the bidding of a Presidential candidate to help his prospects; we come even closer home than to our State Government, and make the most preposterous havoc of our city government, by consenting to make our municipal elections themselves yet another victim upon the senseless altar of Washington politics, four times in five as destitute of every real good to the country itself, as they are, at all events, destitute of any true relation to the management of our city affairs.

When will our people sufficiently return to their senses, to cease proceeding in this insane way? Is there no hellebore that will cure them of such infatuation, no drug, no purge, no sweat, no sousing in cold water, no strait-jacket, no scourging? Are they incurably mad?

Of what real advantage to federal party can it be to have our State-policy thrown under foot, our State Legislation set at nought, the local interests of our city given to the winds, the administration of our police, the care of our local taxes delivered up to utter mismanagement? What does it signify to have the same set of men govern us at Washington and here? And what connection can any man under Heaven discover between General Politics and the streets, the levees, the gutters of New Orleans? Will Federal Politics put out a fire? Will Federal Politics catch a thief or a house breaker? Will Federal Politics cleanse our town and prevent the yellow fever for us?

It is to this last point that we are driving. There is nothing that so deeply and pressingly concerns our city and all the lives and property in it; there is little that more generally regards the whole State, than that, while there is yet time to finish them before the sickly season, a well-devised system of operations should be set on foot for removing, by drains, sewers, and all other efficient means of purification, whatever is fit to engender disease among us. Why do we wait? Is there any time to lose? Is not the space within which we must act already grown alarmingly short? Or is New Orleans to be left to the chances of yet another such awful visitation as that of last year? Who does not know that it is highly to be dreaded? Who needs to be told that, if it comes, the prosperity of no great seat of trade will have ever before received so dreadful and so sudden a blow?

It is time that our town, the State, our municipal government, our legislature, our people, the public press, and every thing else should wake up on this vital matter and bestir themselves in the deepest earnest. Quit your party politics, gentlemen! and go to work, not like factionists, but like men and citizens!

OUR LEGISLATURE.

We remark with regret that, in the Lower House, the Committee on Commerce---to whom was referred Mr. Deacon's bill to create the office of Harbor Master for the Fourth District of our city---have reported back the bill, but stricken out of it the clause requiring that the person appointed to the office be a sailor of at least a year's experience.

Now, we must look upon the removal of this judicious restriction as a perfect legislative solecism. Why do they want to make the post of Harbor Master open to men who don't know a ship's stern from her bows? Why not require that a man, in a special case like this, shall know something of his business? We hope the clause will be restored in the House, or the bill rejected. Better not have the office, if it is to be filled by unqualified men.

We find that, while the committee on sanitary measures are ready to report in favor of re-establishing a regular Quarantine, at the mouth of our river, one of our learned physicians, Dr. Kittredge, brings in a minority report, in which he maintains the following grounds:

That no system of quarantine, however rigorous, could prevent the spread of epidemics: That the only benefit to be derived from any sanitary regulations would be the appointment of a health-officer, to be stationed at the Balize, for the purpose of inspecting vessels having on board of them ship-fever and small-pox: That for all other diseases, he would be useless: That, in the above cases, the ship, its crew and passengers should be thoroughly cleansed, and, as soon as that is done, pass on to the city: That the cleansing should be thorough, but its cost made trifling, and the detention so short as to offer no obstruction injurious to commerce.

A STATE LIBRARY.

We have endeavored, upon late occasions, to make it apparent that it was absolutely indispensable to the successful and even economical conduct of our State interests, to have an ample State library; and that the one which we possess at Baton Rouge is ridiculously scanty; being still—in spite of all the meritorious efforts of Mr. Charles Gayarré while Secretary of State, and of the present deserving librarian—a collection not beyond the liberality or the wants of any private gentleman much addicted to books. In setting forth these things, we added that we would pursue the general subject, by showing in what manner a public collection such as we require is to be gone about, and how its basis is to be composed. We will at present confine ourselves to the former of these two last points, and treat of the two things following: *first*, to whom, personally, the formation of a library must be committed, in order that it may be well managed; *secondly*, in what manner the books themselves must be bought.

When, a few years since, the Congressional Library, except a few thousand volumes, was destroyed, we were consulted by the Chairman of the Joint Committee of the Library (Senator Pearce, of Maryland) as to the best means of restoring it. We replied by letter; and as all that we then said is applicable to the present case, except that Louisiana has really a much more competent librarian than Congress has; and as we have a great repugnance to writing twice to but the same effect on the same subject, we will here embody what we then wrote privately:

"To a man of your liberality of mind, one may speak the truth, even though it run counter to your own notions. The fact is, that you are likely to proceed, in this matter, upon false principles. You have been misled into them by the common error of the country; for which, whenever it exists, there is but the remedy which you are applying. The error of which I speak is that of attempting to make great libraries without a librarian. Such is universally the mistake among us. And this leads to the necessity of that false remedy, which I believe you are about to extend from the ordinary state of things to an extraordinary one: the remedy, I mean, of trying to make a Supervisory Committee supply the place of a competent librarian. Now, this is a thing impossible. Even under ordinary circumstances, where you have only to conduct the current additions to a collection already in being, a committee can very ill perform the chief offices of a skillful librarian: but still less can it supply his place, under your actual state of things, when a collection is to be systematically made up *ab initio*. This latter can only be done as the work, the study, the design of a single mind, trained to the pursuit, and occupied with it alone.

"I need scarcely say that, in the modern multiplicity of books, a knowledge of them, of their individual merits, of their several editions, and of the particular body of works necessary to complete in a library the information on each separate subject, has grown to be, of itself, a science apart. One can be a great scholar, and yet be a poor bibliographer; for the art requires a special study, and, indeed, a peculiar faculty; a great facility of recollecting the minute history of books, and a wide acquaintance with literature generally. Now, a committee is not going to furnish these things. There are not half a dozen good bibliographers in the United States; for as yet very few have turned their attention to this special subject. Did a legislative committee chance to embrace *one* of the five or six in America, how could he, engrossed in the more exciting duties of the legislator and politician, dedicate himself to the tasks of the librarian, sufficiently for the accomplishment of that which is the consummate work of a bibliographer—the founding of a great library *ab ovo*? The thing cannot be. To attempt it is a sad error, and would, at the present juncture, be to sacrifice the opportunity that has now occurred for making just that auspicious beginning of a noble collection, which will render its gradual completion easy and certain.

"If you will examine the history of Libraries, you will find that all the great ones have owed their formation to the individual labor of a succession of fit librarians.

"A second great fact to which I must direct your attention is, that it is chiefly by absorbing valuable private collections, and such especially as have completed some special subject, that public libraries must perfect themselves. When you can do this, you not only accomplish in a moment the minute labor of years, but can always do it at as great an economy of money as of time. For fine private collections seldom bring, when sold off, one half of what it cost to collect them, book by book. The new books of the day must unavoidably be purchased in detail; but to complete, in that way, any one branch of learning is the labor of almost a lifetime. A public library cannot afford such a long delay of its usefulness; of which it can have little, until it has begun to offer completed bodies of information. It is the possession of such alone which can render it really valuable.

"You will thus, I think, perceive, that the method upon which you are proceeding is, in its chiefest points, totally erroneous. It is true that, as yet, all the public collections of our country have, for the want of bibliographers, been accumulated at random, and with an expense but little proportioned to their real utility; but it is time that a truer process were set on foot; and I hope to see it now brought about, under the influence of your intelligence. If these views strike you as just, I shall be glad to submit to you in detail, not only all that is necessary to elucidate and confirm them, but the general plan for beginning the formation of your library."

The *Courier des Etats-Unis* is a sharp journal, in more than one sense. Its views of affairs in this country are, for a foreigner, and especially a foreigner tinged with European democracy (which is even worse than our own), generally very sensible, sometimes even instructive; and occasionally, as we have said, it lets fly rather sharp things.

Thus, the other day, it tells the Washington Union that, now-a-days, when it (the Union) has come to be so seldom right in matters of any consequence, it should make all possible noise over every matter of no consequence, in which it chances to be right.

So, again, the *Courrier*, in speaking of the late resignation of Arcularius, the Street Commissioner of New York, says that if he ever performed an act of merit towards the city, he stands the most remarkable instance ever seen of an universal ingratitude: for that the only popular act that he has ever done—the only act of his that everybody approved, admired, and even rejoiced over—was his resignation.

The aspect of European affairs is certainly most threatening: threatening enough to shake all our confidence in our own original persuasion that Louis Napoleon and especially the English Government were too wise to let a general European war be kindled up. In spite of all appearances, we still doubt their intentions, still disbelieve the sincerity of all their warlike demonstrations. So, evidently, does that able and resolute politician, the Czar. Are they not playing a very bold game of brag against him? If they are, it is a very foolish business; and, indeed, a foolish business at best. For the hazard of a general war is one which must be incurred; and it cannot be incurred without madness.

We are under obligations to the George Collier and the Empire for late river favors.

We are indebted to the gentlemanly clerk of the H. D. Bacon for late St. Louis papers.

We are under obligations to the officers of the Prairie City for a late St. Louis paper.

LECTURE ON LANGUAGE.—Dr. Macaulay will deliver a lecture this evening, in the Mechanics' Institute, on the subject of Language; its origin, progress, importance, etc. We trust there will be a full attendance.

MR. ANDERSON'S BENEFIT.—Mr. Jas. Anderson takes his benefit this evening at the St. Charles Theatre, in the tragedy of "King Lear." Though we do not like Mr. Anderson as an actor, nor think his conduct while in England to those who had befriended him in America was such as to call for any great generosity of expression or patronage now, nevertheless, we trust there will be a larger attendance than on nights passed; so that, thereby, other actors of our own country may hereafter meet with more favorable judgment than is generally awarded them. The play, at all events, is a good one.

MORGAN'S BOOKS.—J. C. Morgan, Exchange Alley, near the Post-office, has received still other new books—all of which are desirable and readable. We can do no better than refer to the brief catalogue in another column, and the entire assortment which can be found at the store.

LAW BOOKS.---The attention of the legal fraternity can be profitably directed to the advertisement of law books, in another column of this paper. J. B. Steel, No. 60 Camp street, has the best and latest editions of all legal as well as of medical and miscellaneous works, and sells as cheap as other booksellers.

PHILADELPHIA INSURANCE CO.---The third annual report of the United States Life Insurance, Annuity and Trust Company, of Philadelphia, published in another column, is a very interesting document and highly creditable to the managers of the Company. We refer our readers to it.

SHIRTS AND HANDKERCHIEFS.---The reputation of Moody's shirts and furnishing goods needs no enhancing. He has just received a fresh stock at the corner of Canal street and Exchange Place.

Two men, while attempting to cross the Mississippi on the ice, near Dabagal, Iowa, on the 7th, fell through the ice and were drowned.

AMUSEMENTS.

Macbeth and The Tempest.

The last week was notable in this city by reason of the production at our theatres, in a very fine and elaborate manner, of two of Shakspeare's plays — "Macbeth" and the "Tempest." Both had been for a long time in course of preparation, and both were finally produced with entirely new scenery and properties, and with the best casts of which the two houses were capable.

The tragedy of "Macbeth" was brought out at the St. Charles Theatre on Tuesday evening, with Mr. Anderson as *Macbeth*, Mr. Jamison as *Macduff*, Maddocks as *Banquo*, Mrs. Potter, as *Lady Macbeth*, Mark Smith, DeBar, W. P. Smith, Mrs. Bernard and Booth as the witches.

There has been no piece produced at the St. Charles for a long time with so much new and appropriate scenery, with such carefully prepared properties, with so well considered effects, with so exact and commendable attention throughout to the wants of the piece and the reputation of the house. For all of these reasons we are inclined to commend the production of "Macbeth." It shows the spirit of the manager and evinces his determination to build up, out of the rags and refuse of what the theatre was when it came into his hands, a house worthy of its old reputation and a place of amusement corresponding to the size and wants of the city.

But though a manager may, by his liberality, be able to procure good scenery and put a play fittingly upon the stage, he cannot by any effort of his own cause it to be well played by poor players; and the more notable the piece, and the more brilliant the manner in which it is produced, so much the more bald and undeserving seems the representation of those who are in no respect qualified to undertake its performance. The first apparent thing in the playing of "Macbeth" was Mr. Anderson's absolute unfitness to play in it—his utter non-comprehension of what was wanted, and his entire inability to do it any sort of justice. Perhaps this, as much as any other reason, caused it to be withdrawn after a run of only four nights, during which the dress circle dwindled from a state of plethora to a state of atrophy---from having every seat taken to having only sixty or seventy persons scattered through it. Every one has some taste and idea of what is good acting, at least of what is bearable. The public taste has doubtless been greatly vitiated and depraved by bad acting, but never so utterly ruined as to mistake the absolutely bad for the positively good; and unless such were the case we do not see how any individual could soberly sit through all the imperfections of Mr. Anderson's *Macbeth*. Most bad things are saved by something in the nature of compensation---but there was nothing good to compensate the badness of this character. All the combined wretchedness and rant of second and third-rate English and American actors seemed to have been collected on this occasion and poured forth for the benefit of the audience. In the first place, the monotonous mannerism of speech---perhaps we should call it Macready-ism---which Mr. Anderson affects, was put on to an increased degree, and if he did not speak as if he were engaged in psalm-singing he spoke very differently from any white man whom we ever heard out of a conventicle or asylum. He pronounced with the tone of a child reading poetry, but without the clearness of a child's enunciation. In passages not emphatic but common and conversational he was more slovenly inarticulate and indistinct than any supernumerary would dare be: and when engaged upon the great points of the play he tore passion to tatters--raved, roared and ranted like a bedlamite. It has been our fortune to see some considerable acting, of which a portion was bad enough in all conscience, but it is our deliberate opinion that we never saw any thing worse in its line than Mr. Anderson's *Macbeth*.

Mr. Jamison played the part of *Macduff* strongly and forcibly, with far better taste and judgment than Mr. Anderson did *Macbeth*. Maddocks rendered *Banquo* with that correct appreciation of the character which marks all of his playing, but with some of the faults which we have before criticized—rendering it superdramatic and more tragical than the tragedy itself. Mrs. Potter's *Lady Macbeth* was earnest and impassioned; the minutiæ and making up of the part corresponded with the part itself, and the delivery was excellently good.

The piece was revived last evening, on the occasion of Mrs. Potter's benefit, and by means of the beneficiary's popularity, drew a fair house, though not equal to the usual attendance on Sunday nights.

The play of the "Tempest," taken uncorrupted from the text of Shakspeare, with but slight omissions in parts unessential to the interest of the representation—was produced at Placide's Varieties on Thursday evening more completely, elaborately and admirably in every respect than any standard play we have ever seen. In the course of the performance there are fourteen different scenes, painted expressly for this piece by Hillyard—probably the best scenic painter in the country—and C. J. Smith. The curtain rises on a ship, constructed after the fashion of early Mediterranean naval architecture, laboring in a heavy storm: and there is such perfection in all the accessories of the scene that it almost appears to be real. The interest of the spectator is at once awakened and never relaxes to the close of the play. One scene of great beauty and elaboration follows another so rapidly, and the story runs in such an easy and comprehensible current, as to illustrate one another in a manner very rarely seen. If any fault whatever can be discovered in this grand picture-play, it is that the scenery is too gorgeous for a lonely and haunted isle: and yet that objection may be deemed fairly set aside by the peculiar character and circumstances of the piece, wherein spirits and monsters and divinities mingle like old acquaintances.

The part of *Prospero* was excellently well played by Mr. Lynne, who seemed to have a just and accurate conception of what is required in that very difficult character. Mrs. Howard managed *Ariel* with much tact and judgment; bringing out the existence of the imaginary spirit in a manner calculated to encourage a belief in his actual being, and yet not so sharply defining any points as to take away a shadowy and indistinct air of supernaturalness—which constitutes half of *Ariel's* attractiveness. Holland played *Trinculo* and Bass *Stephano*—as two such actors would be expected to play such parts. It was a judicious thought that cast Mr. Howard in the part of *Caliban*, which he makes very effective. The remaining personations were well done on the first night and have steadily improved since. The houses have been crowded on each occasion of the performance of the "Tempest," despite rain and mud, thereby showing the great appreciation it has met with here, and auguring the great run it is sure to have. It will be played every night until further notice.

DAN RICE'S.—The Tourniare troope, worked in with Dan's own, have once more drawn the city, and seem capable of continuing to draw them nightly. Madame Tourniare is a remarkably well formed woman, and the best rider we have ever seen. The remainder of the company are superlative in their different parts, and taken as a whole the show is fully worthy of the great patronage it receives. Dan himself, and little Jimmy Reynolds, do up the fun in the ring. There is a brilliant bill out for to-night, and one which ought to fill the house.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

TO THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

By the Southern Line.

EASTERN MAIL.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., Feb. 26.—The Eastern Mail, due in New Orleans on Monday morning, failed beyond Baltimore; and that due on Tuesday, has failed beyond Charleston, S. C.

ACCIDENT AT THE ORLEANS THEATRE!

A NUMBER OF LIVES LOST!!!

A very sad accident occurred last evening at the Orleans Theatre, resulting in the loss of a number of lives and the injury of a great many spectators. The full particulars we are not able to give, owing to the lateness of the hour and the distraction and confusion consequent upon such a scene as is rarely seen. But the general features of the occurrence, and a list of the greater portion of those injured, we are able to append.

The construction of the Orleans Theatre, as it was, is familiar to people in almost every section of this country. During the last winter, however, it was remodeled and enlarged, and rendered much more airy and beautiful. Under its new arrangement the parquette remained as before, but the dress-circle was carried forward so as to wholly over-arch the latticed boxes beneath, and extend nearly twice as far front as the galleries above. Directly over the dress-circle, on both sides of the building, was a second tier, and above that still another gallery reserved for colored people. The dress-circle was sustained by pillars from the parquette, but they did not rise so as in any way to support the second and third tiers. These were sustained only by beams placed in the walls and iron rods running between the two, without yielding material strength to either.

The performances last evening were for the benefit of M. Carrier and the new vaudeville entitled *La Petite Fille de la Grande Armee*, in two acts, together with the single act vaudeville of *Une Service a Blanchard*, were presented. The house was crowded for the occasion, particularly in the second tier and colored gallery. There were very few ladies present, except in the latticed boxes in the rear of the house or beneath the dress circle, but a great many gentlemen were in the parquette and dress circle. The performances had progressed as far as the second act in the first vaudeville when the beams supporting the colored gallery on the left of the stage gave way, and within five minutes afterward the whole of that side of the theatre was a perfect wreck and ruin, some six or seven individuals were killed outright and probably thirty-five or forty others more or less severely injured.

Fortunately for those who were below, as well as for those in the galleries, the gallery did not fall at once but gradually---the upper part forcing down the latter until all the supports were sundered, when both parts gave way with a crash, and amid screams and yells from all parts of the house, fell into the dress circle and over into the parquette. We shall not undertake to describe the confusion that ensued: some struggling amid the ruins—others dying: some hastening for friends known to be there, and others hastening to break the sad news. It is only marvellous that any escaped where escape seemed to be almost impossible and death almost certain. The whole force of the company immediately came to the rescue, and put forth every exertion to relieve and succour the injured.

A list of the injured, so far as we were able to procure it, is as follows. It is not possible that it can be full. Many were conveyed away by friends, and some were taken to private residences. The number, in full, of those killed and wounded must amount to between forty and fifty:

Florian Malus, Notary, aged about 27 years, living on Royal street—killed.
Fergus Toledano, aged 14, living across the river—killed.
Salvador Pratts, Bourbon street—not expected to live.
Mr. Delery—very badly hurt.
An American, name unknown, residing on St. Philip street—slightly hurt.
Wm. Barbarin, tailor, residing on St. Philip street—slightly hurt.
A son of Alphonse Mitenberger—slightly hurt.
Charles Roman, of the firm of Roman and Kernion, and son of the late Governor Roman—severely injured.
Recorder Ramos—slightly injured.
Mrs. Lafont—slightly injured.
Henry Bouligny, aged about 25—severely injured on the breast.
E. A. Michel, Sargeant-at-Arms of the old City Council—severely injured.
A small child found nearly dead, with a scantling across its neck.
Two negroes known to be killed.
Several negroes known to be badly injured.

NEWS OF THE CITY.

The following is the report of the interments in all the Cemeteries of the City for the week ending at 6 o'clock A. M. on Sunday, the 26th inst.: Odd Fellows' Rest, 9; Cypress Grove No. 1, 4; Cypress Grove No. 2, 17; Charity Hospital, 16; St. Patrick's, 21; Catholic No. 1, Second District, 0; Catholic No. 2, Second District, 15; St. Vincent de Paul, Third District, 14; Lafayette, Fourth District, 25; Hebrew, Metairie Ridge, 1; Protestant, Girod street, 5. Total, 116.

The Murder Case.—On Saturday last Frank Smith was examined before Recorder Winter, charged with having murdered his wife on the night of the 19th inst. Deceased and her husband, as we have previously mentioned, lived in a shanty on Common street, far out towards the swamp, and on the night in question some persons in the neighborhood heard cries and shrieks of distress, and soon after Mrs. Smith was found outside the house in a most awfully bruised and mangled condition, speechless and apparently dying. Officers were sent for, and when they arrived, Smith was found lying in bed; he was not apparently drunk, yet he looked with brutal indifference upon the mutilated body of his wife; avowed himself the author of the deed, and declared that he was willing to be hanged for it. He has not, so far as we can learn, yet assigned any reason or cause for his crime. The woman was conveyed to the Charity Hospital and died in a few hours. A *post mortem* examination was held by Dr. Bayles, who testified that her skull was completely crushed and broken in on the back part and left side, which must have been produced by blows with some heavy, blunt instrument. The brain was so much injured as to render recovery impossible. Both arms were broken, and several contusions and cuts found upon the body. Smith was sent before the First District Court for trial on the charge of murder.

Arson Case.—It will be remembered that a few days ago Manuel Latino, who kept a grocery store near the New Basin, and Manuel Bosque, his clerk, were arrested on a charge of having set fire to said grocery store, the lower story of which was almost entirely consumed before it could be extinguished. The examination of these two promising Castilian gentlemen came off before Recorder Winter last Saturday, and resulted in Latino proving an *alibi*, by hook or crook, and he was accordingly discharged. Matters not appearing quite so clear for Bosque, however, he was retained for a further examination of the case. He made, yesterday, to the officers at the lock-up, a statement which, if true, amounts to a confession of his own and his master's guilt in the affair. He declared that on the day previous to the fire Latino informed him that he intended to burn down the building and recover the insurance, and warned him not to sleep in the store as he had previously done; that after the store had been closed, Latino collected a large quantity of combustible material, brooms, barrel staves, etc. and sprinkled whisky over the pile; he (Bosque) then made his way out through a back door, and the fire soon after broke out. Upon this statement Latino was immediately re-arrested and locked up to await a second examination. We are informed by persons who reached the scene of the fire immediately after its discovery, that there was every indication of its having been the work of an incendiary.

Murder.---Two men named Jean Bodard and Valere Monin got into a quarrel night before last on St. Claude street, in the Second District, when the former stabbed the latter in several places, cutting open his intestines and inflicting such severe injuries that it was thought by the physicians who attended him he could survive but a short time. He was conveyed to the Charity Hospital, and was still alive when we last heard from him. Bodard was arrested and locked up, denying, however, that he had cut the man, although he admitted that a quarrel had taken place between them, and stated that Monin had knocked him down. A large pocket-knife, with a hook-shaped blade, was found open in his hand when the officers seized him, just after the commission of the crime.

Stabbing.---Two stabbing cases occurred last Saturday. A fight occurred at the corner of Suzette and Tchoupitoulas streets, in which a sailor named Jackson was dangerously cut in the right arm, the wound severing a large artery and placing his life in imminent danger from the loss of blood.

Later in the day an Irishman named Burke was stabbed in an affray on St. Thomas street. The wounded men are at present in the Charity Hospital in a critical condition.

Accident.---A man named Wm. Boyle, a native of Donnegal, Ireland, stumbled and fell between a ship and steamboat on Saturday last, at the wharf opposite Mandeville street; the vessels were approaching each other at the time, and the unfortunate man was crushed so dreadfully that it was thought impossible for him to recover. He was taken to the Charity Hospital.

Chizzled.---A complaint was made at a late hour of the night before last, at the police-office of the First District, by Maria Sheridan, against one Chas. Courtney, charging him with having cut her sister over the eye with a chisel, and attempted her life with the same instrument. He was arrested and locked up.

Larceny.---John Ryan was arrested, night before last, for taking away from a house at the corner of St. Joseph and Camp streets a cap belonging to one E. Kursheedt. He was locked up for examination.

Female Pickpocket.---Elizabeth Thomas is under arrest in the Second District for picking the pocket of one Michael Reilly, abstracting therefrom, as Michael avers, the sum of $15.

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels.....February 26.

ST. CHARLES.....John H Hanna, Ky; D C Smiley, Ala; Jas L Day, Ga; S Q Cockran and lady, Boston; S R Shaver, Miss Shaver, Mrs Moore, Dr H Moore, W C Moore, Mrs Ledbetter, Ala; Mrs M A Robb, Mrs H C Thurber and servant, R R Hecox, C J Morris, Ala; Capt John Grant, stanley Florida; Jas Simms, lady and servant, W S Hutchinson, Miss E A Gibbon, J J Mitchel, Miss; F B Cooper, ham, St Louis; R Shotwell, L Milne, Dr J S Kennon, Miss L Kennon, Dr H J Holmes, Miss L Holmes, W L Brey, Miss; Dr S W Gilley, Miss Gilley and servant, Ala; Mr and Mrs C T Tupper, C G Armstrong and lady, N C Snider and lady, G A Spiker, G L Bowen, Bowen, Miss; B A Powell, G W Powell, Tenn; John Thatcher, W P Graves, Miss; Dan Kinzie, Ark; Dr Schlosser, Dr Dougnes, N O; S F Merrick, La; E S Worsen, N Y; E A Nabinas, Ky; G W Bishop, Ohio; E F Fuller, Ky; A R Horton, Miss; Wm Williams, Miss; Murphy, Judge Hawley, Tenn.

VERANDA.....N B Bradford, J W Wilder, Jas Sims, lady and servant, Miss J Johnson, Otto; J McMenis, Davenport; N S Smith and lady, W C Dugers, A J Elder, S C Bates, Miss; Mrs D Peoples and son, Ia; W B Lucas, J N Hardman, Miss; E Armour and servant, Ky; B Seiger, Miss; J Myers, Ala; Mrs Dewees, Miss Elder, G H Nelson, Texas; W A Smith, manager Sam Gaty; L D Brewer, Ia; E Coolgrist, N Y; J L Wilson, Tenn; E C Merrick, W P Griffin and lady, E J Beaumont, D C Harris, J Smith, J McVea, La; J S Frankin, John Dixon, Texas.

ARCADE.....J Sullivan, Bos; Rosel, Paker Gee, Miss; W McFee, R H Boyle, N Potts, J Hendricks, W A Lucas, Ia.

CITY.....J D Clarke, steamer H M Wright; A H Woodruff, N York; N S Rosson, Tenn; S W Cu e, Ky; G W Harlow, R Evans, J R Coffee, Miss; R Trone, L Jones, Geo Lewis, E C Johnson, J F Frotenson, Ala; P Fuller, T G Sea ch, La.

ST. LOUIS.....R Chenowith, Ohio; M Phelps, N O; W Beaty and lady, A Hamilton, Jr, Mrs Hamilton, A Fell, Mrs Fell, N Y; J M Kane, Louisiana.

PROFESSOR HENRY DE MARSAN.—The method and abilities of this gentleman, as high professor 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 as usual, at the residence of the Pupil, or at his own rooms, No. 9 Camp street, opposite the City Hotel.

RUPTURES CURED.—Sherman's Curative Patent Truss and Rupture Remedy is a relief and comfort and certain guarantee in the cure of all Ruptures. To secure a good fit, apply to the proprietor's establishment, 76 St. Charles street, and inquire for Dr. Sherman. For further particulars, see advertisement on third page, or apply to the store for a descriptive pamphlet. febl8 1y

Chagres Fever & Chills and Fever.
BEACH'S FERRUGINOUS TONIC,
is a Certain and Infallible Remedy for
CHILLS and FEVER, CHAGRES FEVER
And all FEVERS of an Intermittent Type.
NEVER KNOWN TO FAIL!
For sale by E. D. BEACH, M. D., Chemist and Apothecary, Corner of Chartres and Conti streets; also by THOMAS RANKIN, Corner of Camp and Poydras streets; and by J. SYMES, corner of Canal and Carondelet streets. febl7 6t&p&1&W

Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs
AND SHIRTS,
AT S. N. MOODY'S.
LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, AT TWENTY-FIVE CENTS, READY HEMMED. Another large invoice, just received, equal to the last lot.
.... LIKEWISE, SOME OF THE ....
HALF DOZEN EXCELLENT SHIRTS
FOR NINE DOLLARS.
S. N. MOODY,
CORNER CANAL STREET,
febl7 tp1f and Exchange Place.

60 *J. B. Steel,* 60
BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,
CAMP ST., NEW ORLEANS.
Among miscellaneous and well selected stock of LAW BOOKS will be found the following, which he offers at very low prices:

ABBOTT ON SHIPPING;	GORDON'S DIGEST LAWS U. S;
AMERICAN CRIMINAL LAW;	GOW ON PARTNERSHIP;
ANGELL'S LAW OF CARRIERS;	GREENLEAF'S EVIDENCE, 3 volumes;
ANGELL ON WATER COURSES, etc.;	GREENLEAF'S OVER-RULED CASES;
ANGELL ON CORPORATIONS;	HOWARD'S C. S. SUPERIOR COURT REPORTS, 34 vols;
ARNOULD ON INSURANCE;	KENT'S COMMENTARIES, 4 volumes;
BETTS' ADMIRALTY PRACTICE;	PHILLIPS ON EVIDENCE;
BLACKSTONE'S COMMENTARIES;	POTHIER ON SALES;
BURRILL'S NEW LAW DICTIONARY;	ROSCOE'S CRIMINAL EVIDENCE;
BARLAMAQUI'S NAT. AND POLITICAL LAW;	ALL THE WORKS OF JUDGE STORY;
BURGON ON SURETYSHIP;	U. S. DIGEST TO 1853, INCLUSIVE.
CHITTY ON BILLS OF EXCHANGE;	*FRENCH LAW BOOKS.*
CIVIL CODE LOUISIANA, 1808;	CIVIL LAW.
CIVIL CODE do. do 1825;	ROGRON, CODE CIVIL, EXPL;
COOKE'S REPORTS, Ken. 1825;	TROPLONG, MARRIAGE, 4 vols;
CODE OF PRACTICE, do, 1833;	POTHIER, OEUVRES COMPL.
CODE NAPOLEON;	DEZOLOMBE, DROIT CIVIL, 9 volumes;
COLLYER ON PARTNERSHIP;	DURANTON DROIT CIVIL;
CONKLING'S U. S. ADMIRALTY;	LEDRU ROLLIN, JOURNAL DU PALAIS, complete set;
COOPER'S TREATISE;	MARCADE, COURS DE DROIT CIVIL;
COOPER'S JUSTINIAN;	MERLIN, REPERTOIRE AND QUESTIONS DE DROIT;
DIGEST OF N. Y. REPORTS;	MACKELDEY, DROIT ROMAIN.
DOMAT'S CIVIL LAW, ENGLISH;	TOULLIER, DROIT CIVIL;
DUER ON INSURANCE;	ZACHARIE, DROIT CIVIL
DUNLAP'S ADMIRALTY PRACTICE;	TROPLONG, DROIT CIVIL.
EMERIGON ON INSURANCE;	

febl7 tp1w

Miscellaneous Books
AT
J. C. MORGAN'S,
Exchange Place,
Adjoining the Post-office.
LOTUS EATING, by Curtis, Author of Nile Notes, Howadji in Syria, etc., etc.
GREENWOOD LEAVES, by Grace Greenwood.
ACTON, OR THE CIRCLE OF LIFE.
MATHEW ON POPULAR EDUCATION.
THE OLD RED SANDSTONE, by Hugh Miller.
FIRST IMPRESSIONS OF ENGLAND AND ITS PEOPLE, by Hugh Miller.
NIGHT SIDE OF NATURE, by Mrs. Crow.
LAURIE TODD—life and Writings of Grant Thorburn.
SILLS'S VILLAGE DIALOGUES.
HOME AND SOCIAL PHILOSOPHY.
ROUGHING IT IN THE BUSH.
TUPPER'S WORKS; AN AUTHOR'S MIND; ESSAYS, etc.
KNICK KNACKS, by L. Gaylord Clark.
LADY WILLOUGHBY'S DIARY.
ST. LUDLER, OR THE THREADS OF LIFE.
WESLEY AND METHODISM, by Isaac Taylor.
COLEMAN'S "EUROPEAN LIFE AND MANNERS."
SKETCHES OF WESTERN ADVENTURE, by McClung.
THE SOLITARY OF JUAN FERNANDEZ.
SORCERY AND MAGIC.
LANMAN'S LETTERS FROM THE ALLEGANY MOUNTAINS.
ROMANCE OF A STUDENT'S LIFE, by Kimball.
LETTERS OF MRS. ADAMS, Wife of John Adams.
MONTAGUE'S SELECTIONS.
WILD WESTERN SCENES.
HISTORY OF ITALIAN REPUBLICS, etc., etc.
febl7 tp MWSW J. C. MORGAN.

Third Annual Report of the United
STATES LIFE INSURANCE, ANNUITY AND TRUST
COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Home Office, Southeast Corner Third and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia.
Statement of the Affairs of the UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE, ANNUITY AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, JANUARY 1, 1854:

RECEIPTS.

Balance for 1853, and Premiums, Interest and Policies received in 1853	$313,334 81

DISBURSEMENTS.

Amount paid for Losses	$35,818 53
Amount paid for Re-Insurance	4,616 63
Amount of Premiums returned	102 25
Present Value of Bonus of 1841 and 1850, paid in cash, or credited	1,549 95
Amount paid for Office Rent, Salaries, Stationery, Commissions, Postage, Advertising, State Taxes, Examiner's Fees, Printing, etc.	12,420 01—54,587 77
ASSETS LIABLE FOR LOSSES.	
United States Five and Six per cent. Loans, Bonds, Bills and Mortgages on Real Estate	$71,409 00
Present Assessment Value of all the Annual Premiums receivable by the Company, at 4 per cent. interest, and Certificate Rate of Mortality	245,632 40
Amount Loaned at New Orleans Branch Office on Collateral, well secured, bearing 8 per cent. interest	12,216 09
Value of furniture at Home Office and Branches	2,754 74
Amount due from Agents	15,795 42
Premium Notes, Estimated Value of Re-Insurance	749 40
Semi-Annual and Quarterly Premium Payments	3,438 87
Cash	4,008 23
Premiums due in November and December, on Policies included in estimate	1,374 86
Total	$1,083,584 66

The amount insured by Policies outstanding January 1, 1854, including the Bonus of 24 per cent. declared for the past year, is $3,450,000. The Company ascertained value of which, at 4 per cent. interest, and Carlisle rate of mortality, is $1,083,584 66.

A Saving or surplus has been reached on the year's business, sufficient to admit of a bonus of TWENTY per cent. being declared upon the premium of all Policies entitled thereto, policy holders may have the same added to the amount for which they are insured, or take the present value in money will be paid to them at their option.

The Directors of the United States Life Insurance Annuity and Trust Company of Philadelphia, in presenting to their friends and constituents, the foregoing exhibit of the affairs of the Company for the past year, trust it will be found satisfactory, and at the same time have the pleasure to congratulate the older policy holders who have participated in the 40 per cent savings divided among them during the past three years by this Company. febl7 1m

Ladies' Auction.
B. PHILLIPS will day.....call the attention of the Ladies of the city, and the country, that he has THIS DAY opened, at the corner of St. Louis and Royal streets, a LADIES' AUCTION, and will offer a well selected assortment of FRENCH FANCY GOODS, which he will sell invariably to the highest bidder.
The stock consists in part of RICH BROCADE SILK MUSLINS, FLOUNCED BAREGES and FLOUNCED JACONETS; a variety of other styles of Dress Goods, with a large assortment of FINE EMBROIDERIES.
Also, FINE FANS, SILK PARASOLS, PORTE MONNAIES, Extra SHELL COMBS, a large variety, too numerous to mention.
.... ALSO ....
A large assortment of direct imported FANCY GOODS, owed