THE DAILY CRESCENT.

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 10, 1854.

The List of Letters will appear in this paper to-morrow.

MR. CALHOUN ON THE COMPROMISES.

The Calhounites are, perhaps, to be regarded as rather a religious than a political sect. As such, they are, too, a somewhat fanatical one, and contrive to believe in a prophet, whose revelations utterly contradict each other. Do they believe in his sweeping Consolidation or in his extreme State Rights opinions? In both, he went the utmost lengths. Do they believe in his clear and strong doctrines of the protective policy, or in his opposite ones of Free Trade? In his plans of a vast scheme of Internal Improvements, or in his denial and denunciation of any such power in the General Government?—In his U. States Bankism, or his anti-Bankism?—In his assertion of Nullification as the rightful and peaceful remedy, and that Secession was neither, or his assertion that Secession was both rightful and peaceful? Do they uphold his opinion that the Sub-treasury was, without the specie clause, a mere cheat, or his subsequent adhesion to it, without that clause? Do they admire his famous declaration that the Locofocos were "a party only handed together by the cohesive power of the public plunder," or his speedy falling, after that discovery, into the ranks of that same party? In fine, upon what great question of his day can his authority not be quoted, on either side?

Every time Mahomet had occasion to effect some new scheme of power, he sat down and wrote a new bit of a gospel for the conjuncture. Of course, these additions to the Koran often agreed very ill with it and with each other. But no such contradiction ever was seen to perplex the illuminated consciences of the Faithful: like the Calhoun men, they had an unlimited facility of believing, at one and the same time, opposite propositions.

At present we perceive that the good people of Mr. Calhoun's State are in high debate upon the great and indeed agitating question of "What did Mr. Calhoun think of the Compromise of 1820?" Now, it is, perhaps, fully as important to know "What does Mrs. Grundy think of the Compromise?" Is it not likely that Mr. Calhoun was, according to his custom, on both sides of the matter? Certainly, he was on both sides, in that of 1850; having at first taken the ground that all new States must be allowed to decide the Slavery question for themselves; and then shifted to just the opposite side, as soon as he found that neither California nor New Mexico would admit slavery within their limits.

THE COAT AND BREECHES QUESTION.

This mighty question seems to be taking, day by day, a vaster magnitude. The firm and high patriotism of Mr. Buchanan; the republican intrepidity with which he has resolved to stand by our national costume, and go to Court, if he likes, in his shirt-sleeves, are apparently rousing up, as they ought to do, the dormant spirit of Columbia. The cry of the entire land is no doubt about to be raised, in one vast shout, of defiance to the whole universe, upon this tremendous issue of the loftiest and most solid principle, that ever Fate and Fame called men to battle for or to record. What though the Soules have succumbed and not only gone into fancy-dresses but had to fight about their toggery? Or what if Mr. Mason, that degenerate son of the "ancient and unterrified dominion," hath lost his pith, vailed the uncontaminated honors of that brown linen roundabout in which he used to go about the streets of Richmond, disguised himself in a clean shirt, and (oh shameful surrender!) actually consented to "put on pantaloons and coat," such as every body wears at such places? No matter: the heroic daring of Mr. Buchanan, in scorning all the soft solicitations of the sex that he loves and in dauntlessly refusing to don pretty much such a dress as he used to wear all the while, with the addition of a black cockade, in those days when he had not yet whipped off his federalist coat and slipt into the much more profitable one of democracy, redeems the honor of the nation and will place forever aloft, on the topmost peg of that old clothes-press where Fame hangs away her seedy suite, the coat of Mr. Buchanan along side the breeches of Mr. Marcy!

Never, surely, since the day of those tailor-kings that are said once to have reigned in Brentford, were a great people and their affairs made the mockery of such a set of mountebanks. Mr. Mason alone has acted, in this business, like a gentleman and a man of sense who knows that the Embassadors of a sensible country are not sent abroad to raise disputes with the habits and manners of all countries, and instead of attending to diplomacy, trade and the interests of their people, to go to quarreling about the way in which their broadcloth shall be cut and worn and how their small clothes shall be shaped! One would think that Snip the tailor had come to the sceptre and ruled us with his scissors!

Did the sage Franklin or the bold old John Adams, or Cotesworth Pinckney who said to France when she hectored us, "Millions for defence! Not a cent for tribute!" or James Munroe or John Quincy Adams, in any of their frequent embassies, or either of the Livingstons, or William Pinkney or Martin Van Buren, or even Mr. Buchanan himself, in his mission to Russia, raise any such silly questions abroad, merely for Buncombe at home? Our revolutionary patriots could "do at Rome as Romans do!" are the spoilsmen and turncoats of the day loftier and higher, and truer to what becomes us?

But what is this pitiful doctrine? That there shall be an Equality of clothes? Then be consistent, and dress your Army and Navy all, of whatever grade, in the same yeoman's attire. Or, indeed, be philosophical: reject all the finery of dress, as unworthy of an enlightened and unconstrained nation; and let the costless President and his shirtless Secretaries, in all the dignity of Nature, walk about their departments, and Congress and the Supreme Court sit, in breech-cloths!

The fact is that Mr. Marcy, like the fox of old that had lost his tail, wants to bring us down to his level, and to make our coats as odious abroad as his pantaloons are ridiculous at home.

NEW ORLEANS MEDICAL AND SURGICAL JOURNAL.—We acknowledge the receipt of the March number of this valuable periodical. Dr. Bennet Dowler has taken the editorial charge of it, and Mr. W. P. Johnston, at the Picayune Office, is the Business Agent and Manager. The present number is got out with all its usual beauty, and contains nearly a hundred pages concerning the history and character of our last summer's epidemic.

FRENCH GOODS.—D. P. Scanlan & Co., No. 12 Chartres street, advertise, in to-day's Crescent, a select and complete assortment of Paris Nouveautes for summer, which they design opening on Saturday. The ladies would do well to bear this in mind and pay them a visit.

JULLIEN'S LAST CONCERT.—The last concert of M. Jullien in this city will take place to-night at the Odd Fellows' Hall. It is for the benefit of Herr Koenig, the cornet-a-piston player. This is the only opportunity which will be afforded those who wish to see Jullien's company, in this city, and should be improved accordingly.

Later from Havana.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP CRESCENT CITY.

The steamship Crescent City, Captain H. Wendle, from New York the 27th ult., and Havana the 6th inst., arrived at this port last evening, bringing one hundred and three passengers. The following is a correct list:

Mrs Wm R Baker, child and servant, Miss Runnels, Mr Mehl, Mrs Floyd two children and servant, Mr Morris and lady, J Salvin, John H Stevens lady son and daughter, F A Weed lady and two children, Mrs Pearcey child and nurse, G Francisco, F Ferrera, Thomas Conway, H N Small, Mrs E L Durand, F de Bary and lady, W Reichman, Mrs Ferrer and daughter, F Madaria, Y Gonzales, D Gonzales, W Howard lady child and nurse, P Chevalieux, E Alfonso, E Elliot, S C Isaac and lady, J H Rinzle lady and son, D B Wheeler and lady, Miss M R Hayton, Richard Rousen, Rudolph Rousen, Dr E Jap, H Kola (Spanish Consul to Philadelphia,) W Reinhaw lady child and servant, Van Wagenen, C H Johns, W H Osgood, Dexter Follet and lady, W J Curtis, F H Brandon, Miss Brandon, F N Adams, F H Harwood, O Harwood, F Musey and lady, Y Richeux, Dr Marshall Hall lady and son, L Scott lady and child, J S Gillot, John E Stafford and lady, A B Shaw and lady, H Tremont, Francis Sullivan, L E Batchelier and lady, and 14 in steerage.

We find in our Havana papers nothing relative to the Black Warrior affair, but learn from the officers of the Crescent City that the Black Warrior was still in the hands of the Spanish authorities, who had entirely discharged her cargo, and secured her to the wharf on the Casa Blanca side. The officers and crew were on board the United States men of war steamer Falton. The brig John S. Gittings had also been seized by the Spanish authorities.

Several assassinations occurred during the Carnival.

On the 23d of February, the Governor issued the following order:

"There having to organize itself a battallion of eight hundred civil guards, that may discharge the duty for which they are formed in the principal parts of the Island all individuals of discharged troops that may desire to enlist in it in their respective classes of soldier, corporal or sergeant, will present themselves to the principal chief of Police, Don Cristobal Sedurita, in order to be enrolled in the same body with the understanding that the first named will receive the monthly pay of $16 00, the second that of $18 00 or $20 00, and the third that of $24 00 and $30 00, according to their class; having the chance beside of the rewards established by the military rules."

The *Diario de la Marina*, referring to the doubts which are entertained of the possibility of drawing from China a sufficient supply of laborers for the present necessities of Cuba, takes up the examination of the facts. It goes on to say that the best information upon this subject leaves little doubt of such possibility. The extreme excess of population in China, the immense emigration which is constantly going on, so as to fill with the Chinese race all the Archipelago of the East Indies, and to overflow upon California and the West Indies, leave no doubt of the fact. Nor can the new demand in Cuba use to such an extent as to affect sensibly the supply from such migration; the more especially as the existing revolution in China, and the present wretchedness there, will increase the migration.

It proceeds to state that it has been found that the cost of bringing over these laborers, apprenticed for four years, does not amount to more than a hundred and fifty dollars, that is to say, a rate of thirty-seven and a half dollars a year or three dollars a month. Adding to this their wages of four dollars a month and interest on the cost of their importation, the monthly cost of their labor will be but eight dollars.

Mr. M. L Pulitz, Purser of the steamship Crescent City has, our thanks for memoranda and Havana papers.

ROSE DEVRIES AS NORMA.—An old favorite of the New Orleans public appears for the first time in a number of years absence, this evening, at the St. Charles Theatre. Madam Devries, who was formerly popular at the Orleans, is to appear in the part of *Norma*, with Mmlle Siedenberg as *Adalgisa* and Arnoldi as *Pollio*, and for this night only. We feel confident that she will be welcomed with much enthusiasm and a crowded house. Seats can be secured through the day at the box-office of the theatre.

On Monday evening Sontag's great concert at the Odd Fellows' Hall is to come off, when she will be assisted by Devries and the entire Opera Company.

A WINDY DAY.—The day was warm enough, and the sky bright enough, during the greater portion of yesterday, to suit the probable wishes of an Esquimaux; but the wind was more powerful than was pleasant, and in playing the part of street-sweeper caused much inconvenience, besides cutting up some antics which were very decidedly improper. It was not agreeable to be a fixture in any of the streets of the city yesterday, so far as personal comfort or dignity were concerned. The great clouds of dust that rolled with a rapidity only to be likened to those of Sahara, and wrapt all whom they overtook in temporary darkness and discomfort, were far from being looked upon in the light of blessings, or sought after with avidity.

The scurrity of signs, sign-boards and shutters, awnings, and all other movable articles of street furniture, was tried and pretty thoroughly tested during the day. Some of them were not ready for examination, and went down most disgracefully quick. Some were old and insecure, and had not the needful strength. Others clattered and clacked, and momentarily promised to go—but didn't, and a few of the awnings parted their cables, and sailed away as gracefully as witches on a broom-stick. Small boys, with big hats and little heads, suffered severely during the storm—especially if they happened to have a bundle or package in their hands. A few were sagacious enough to close-reef their hat-bands before the coming of the blow, but the majority bethought themselves of the remedy only when the disease had appeared and taken off—not them, but their tiles—which said tiles, contrary to all known principles of gravity and projectile motion, went pirouetting up towards the stars, or waltzed away with the dust and wind into unknown and unmapped localities, leaving the losers to cry with Adrian:

"Hospes comesque corporis
Quo nunc abiisti in locis?"

But neither the boys nor the street awnings suffered so severely from "the frolic wind that breathes the Spring!" as did—we regret to say it—the ladies! all proprietes of time, person and place were forgotten, and Zephyr, in his free wantonings, his liberty and license were truly Miltonic. Such sights, scenes and revelations as were had in our streets yesterday through his instrumentality, are not of every day occurrence, and must have been exceedingly distasteful and shocking to all those little ladies whose understanding was large. To disinterested spectators it was somewhat amusing to see a couple of corpulent old dowagers sailing resolutely up in the very eye of the wind, while the silks and fancy goods in which they were enveloped snapped like a loose sail in a gale at sea. Nor was it hardly less amusing to behold a square, Dutch-built little craft scudding down the street with the wind right aft, and everything propitious to a real clipper trip. We must ourselves confess to a bachelor's admiration for several and sundry pretty little feet which no longer "peeped like little mice" from their concealment, but braved full daylight and a strong blow. Nor was this all—for the beauty and graces of many in the street like that of many at the balls, were not left solely to imagination and the eye of faith. The wind blew in every direction and caused some accidents and some adventures, and pleased and annoyed and irritated and amused and finally having exhausted itself, has departed for other regions.

Washington, March 4.—Doctor Gardiner died, protesting his innocence. He wrote a letter just before his death, which was placed in the hands of his brother, who cannot be found, and the contents are unknown.

A *post mortem* examination has been held over his remains, and physicians pronounce the cause of his death to have been strychine.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

TO THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

By the National Line.

Arrival of the Nashville.

PREPARATIONS FOR WAR—ASSEMBLING OF THE FLEETS.

CHARTERING OF THE CUNARD STEAMERS.

NEW YORK, March 5.—The steamer Nashville has arrived, having left Havra on the 14th and Cowes on the 16th ult. She brings dates from London to the 15th ult.

In coming out of Cowes, the Nashville passed through the English fleet concentrated at that port, and about to sail for the seat of war. Preparations of immense magnitude are being made by the English Government for the great Eastern contest. It is stated that all the Cunard steamers will be chartered, and many East India sailing vessels also employed to transport troops and stores to the Baltic. A fleet of thirty-six vessels, chiefly ships of the line and screw frigates was to assemble in the Downs on the 6th inst., where it was to be joined by ten French ships of war, the whole destined to operate against Russia.

RUMORED NEGOTIATIONS.

Rumors were in circulation to the effect that steps had been taken for a renewal of peaceful negotiations, but they were generally discredited.

PARIS MONEY MARKET.

At the Paris Bourse on the 14th ult., the funds were greatly depressed in consequence of the reception of unfavorable news from St. Petersburg.

THE NASHVILLE ASHORE.

In making the port of New York, the Nashville got ashore off Egg Harbor.

THE WASHINGTON.

The steamer Washington arrived off Cowes on the 14th ult.

By the Southern Line.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

New York, March 5.—Flour is in moderate demand, but there has been no material change in prices for the last day or two. Ohio is quoted at $8 12½ per bbl. Corn ranges from 87 to 92c per bushel. The Pork Market is dull; with no quotable change in prices. In Lard, but little is doing. Prices are easier, but not quotably lower. In barrels, it is quoted at 10½c. per lb.

STEAMERS' MOVEMENTS.

NEW YORK, March 5.—The steamer Empire City has arrived from Aspinwall, and the Northern Light has sailed for San Juan. The Charles Morgan has sailed for New Orleans.

GREAT FIRE IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 5.—A fire broke out at an early hour this morning in Spruce street, and before the flames could be subdued, five large buildings were destroyed. Among the occupants of the buildings were Seth Benedict, printer, Reade & Roberts, printers of the Independent newspaper, and the printing office of Thompson's Bank Note Reporter, Benedict's paper warehouse was destroyed, and the loss falls heavy, also, on several others.

THE EASTERN MAILS.

MOBILE, March 9.—The New York mails of the 1st and 2d inst. have arrived, by the way of Charleston. Four mails are still behind.

ARRIVAL FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, March 5.—The steamer Glasgow has arrived here from Glasgow with dates to the 14th February. [This is evidently the steamer to which the news from Liverpool, received at noon yesterday, must be referred.—EDS.]

By the National Line.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

BATON ROUGE, March 9.—*Senate.*—The Senate passed the following acts: An act to amend the charter of the town of Carrollton; an act to exempt the clerks and employees of the Branch Mint in New Orleans from jury duties; an act relative to judgments from Justices of the Peace in New Orleans; an act to repeal the act of 1853, granting pensions; an act to amend the charter of the New Orleans Gas Light Company; and an act to establish a permanent school fund for the support of free public schools.

The Judicial Sales bill was discussed until the hour of adjournment, and lies over until to-morrow, when Mr. Kenner will close his speech. The original bill has been indefinitely postponed, and there are now two substitutes, one giving the Judge the power to select the salesmen, and the other giving to the Sheriff absentees and interdicted persons. It is pretty well ascertained that neither will pass.

House.—Railroad bills for benefit of city were passed. The Swamp Land bill was again debated all day and defeated. Both Houses hold evening sessions on local private bills. A resolution of the House excludes any more bills from being introduced after Saturday.

Telegraphic.

Washington, March 6.—The Nebraska Bill finally passed the Senate at 4 o'clock this morning, after a debate which continued all night.

Charleston, March 5.—The steamer Corwin has arrived here from Havana, with dispatches for the Government at Washington, containing the particulars of the outrage committed by the Havana authorities on the steamer Black Warrior. She also reports the seizure, by the Havana officers, of the brig John S. Gettings.

FURTHER FROM EUROPE.—*New York*, March 5.—The latest accounts from Liverpool received by the Nashville, quote flour dull, at a decline of 1s per barrel. Corn has declined 2s per quarter. Wheat unchanged.

The Cotton Market was firm, but without any actual advance, with sales of 10,000 bales. (?) Trade at Manchester has improved. Consols closed at 91½ to 91¾.

In the London market, sugar had declined 6d per cwt.

LATER FROM RIO DE JANEIRO.—*Baltimore*, March 5.—The bark Cora has arrived from Rio de Janeiro, with dates to the 11th of January. Coffee was dull, and the rates were rather lower. Good Firsts to Superior were quoted at 4|600 to 4|800.

THE SILK DUTIES.—Duties on raw materials which a country cannot itself produce are about as advantageous as tying a man's legs together in order that he may run a race. We are glad to see that Mr. Guthrie's eyes are open to that fact, and that he has recommended the abolition of several of the duties on raw materials; amongst the most important is that on unmanufactured silk. There is no material which is at the same time so beautiful and useful, and few which enter more largely into the dress of civilized people; and in no country is it so much sought after as in the United States, and at the same time there is no country where such impediments are thrown in the way of its manufacture. Some years ago, owing to a mistaken notion that silk would be grown in this country, it was deemed advisable to place a duty of fifteen per cent. on raw silk. The experiment of producing silk in the United States has long since proved to be a failure, but nevertheless the duty has remained, and our manufacturers have been prevented from competing with foreigners on that account, other countries having the advantage of getting their raw silk free. As it is we are only able to manufacture sewing silk with which the American manufacturer almost entirely supplies the American market. Once, however, let the manufacturer have his raw material on the same terms that other nations have it and he will be able to drive many foreign silk manufactures from the market, by producing better and cheaper goods than can be imported. Of this there can be but little doubt, and it is to be devoutly hoped that we shall not be debarred much longer from having our neck handkerchiefs and vests at a moderate price.

POST OFFICE ROBBERIES.—The Augusta (Ga.) Constitutionalist of the 5th inst. says: "Large sums of money forwarded at different times by mail, on the routes between Charleston and Montgomery, having been missed, suspicion fell upon Wm. C. Beman, a young man employed until a few months back in the Augusta post-office, and he was a few days ago arrested. Money to the amount of $800 was found in his possession when arrested, and proof of the expenditure of about $1300 more was brought against him, for which he could not satisfactorily account. He was then held to bail in $5000, to answer before the Circuit Court at Savannah."

NEWS OF THE CITY.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—A special meeting of this Board was held last evening, Mr. Lugenbuhl in the chair and a bare quorum present.

A communication from the Mayor was read, acquainting the Board with the fact that the Supreme Court at Washington had decided the McDonogh Will case in favor of the cities of New Orleans and Baltimore. His Honor recommends that the counsel who conducted the case be suitably compensated. The matter was referred to the Finance Committee.

A petition was received from Fire Company No. 14, asking for a new engine; also one from No. 10, asking for a hose carriage. Referred to Fire Committee.

Proposals for the sale of city bonds was then opened and read. They ranged from par down to 62½ per cent. Several of the offers were worded in terms so obscure as to quite obfuscate our sagacious City Fathers. After considerable deliberation the following resolution was offered and referred to the Finance Committee:

Resolved, That the bids for the sale of the consolidated bonds of the city, as per advertisement under the direction of the City Council, to the extent of $120,000, be accepted as follows:

Perchier & Forstall	47,000 at 96½
H. W. Palfrey	10,000 at 97
H. W. Palfrey	10,000 at 97¼
H. W. Palfrey	6,000 at 98
Charles Laville	1,000 at 97½
Thomas Layton	43,000 at 98
F. A. Thayer	3,000 at 98

It being understood that the above bids include all interest that has matured since the 1st of January, 1854. The Board then adjourned.

FALL OF BRICK.—The wind blew in sudden and powerful gusts yesterday morning, sweeping along the broader streets with great force, occasionally swaying the trees and bushes in public squares, whistling through narrow alleyways, raising whirlwinds and clouds of dust at every corner and crossing, and rudely exposing the snowy skirts and stockings of many a fair pedestrian. And the wind had heavier work in hand than all this. On Girod street, between Tchoupitoulas and Magazine, it overturned several feet of a gable wall w ich extended above the roof of an old machine shop, belonging to a Mr. Jones, and no longer used except for the stowing away of rubbish and empty barrels. The heavy mass of bricks fell directly down upon the low roof of a wooden shanty adjoining, crushing through the roof and a portion of the chamber floor, and falling into the room below. A man sleeping in a cot in the chamber was almost entirely covered by the ruins, but received only a few contusions and made his escape through the roof. A man named Timothy Sullivan and a woman, who were standing immediately under the spot where the bricks broke through the chamber floor, were badly injured, and one or two others slightly. The owner of the ricketty property should be held accountable.

UNNECESSARY VIOLENCE.—We saw an affair in the street yesterday which resulted in blows being exchanged between two gentlemen and blood drawn. Lieut. Petrie and police officer Burns very properly interfered and arrested the parties, but the manner in which the latter performed this duty was considered by every one who saw it reprehensible in the extreme. We are of opinion that a policeman, when arresting a man who does not resist, should not seize him in a savage and brutal manner, as if about to tear him in pieces. The officers of the city are not employed for the purpose of committing assaults upon citizens who happen to be placed within the scope of their "little brief authority."

FIFTH DISTRICT COURT.—*Judge Augustine.* A petition was filed in this court yesterday by Mr. Robert Emmett Johnson, setting forth that on the 25th of last month he was united in the bonds of matrimony with one Johanna Serk, who, on the morning succeeding the marriage, deserted the connubial couch and declared that she would no longer occupy it; that she has not since returned to her marital duties, nor is there any prospect of her soon doing so. Petitioner further avers that this singular abandonment was altogether without provocation or just cause, and upon this grounds his petition for a divorce from his eccentric spouse. We don't know what he means by "cause," and "provocation," but it is probable she has certain private reasons for her conduct.

RECORDER WINTER'S COURT.—*First District.*—A complaint was made at the police-office night before last, by Mrs. Bradford, against one John Lyons, charging him with having abused and insulted her, and that fiery individual, officer Facias, was dispatched to arrest the offender. The latter, however, didn't wish to be arrested, and resisted the writ by putting out a "feeler," which caught Mr. Facias cleverly between the eyes and brought his official back in contact with the pavement. Lyons was finally captured and caged, and brought before this Court yesterday morning. His case was fixed for future examination.

Larcenies.—Timothy Curn and John Madden were arrayed on separate charges of larceny, the former for stealing a quantity of wood from the New Basin and the latter for walking away with somebody's barrel of molasses. Both cases fixed for the morrow.

John Ryan, charged with having stolen a cap belonging to E. Kursheedt from a house in St. Joseph street, was sent before the Criminal Court under bond for trial.

Batteries.—Jas. McGinness and John Peatt were sent before the Criminal Court to answer separate charges of assault and battery.

RECORDER RAMOS'S COURT.—*Second District. Stabbing.*—O. Flasha was arraigned before this court yesterday charged with having severely stabbed a man named William Gilkinson with a dirk knife. He was required to give security for his appearance when notified.

Charles Hidevert a slave, and Toby, a free man of color, are under arrest in this district for having been found with a horse in their possession, which it was supposed had been stolen. The horse was sent to the Pound.

Pickpocket.—James Murphy, who some time ago was detected in the act of picking a lady's pocket in the Post-office, was yesterday sent before the Criminal Court for trial. Bond $500.

Charles Boucallo, who, on a rainy day in February last, stole a hat and two umbrellas from the house of Mr Dolbear, in Canal street, was also sent before the Criminal Court yesterday. Bond $600.

SALARIES OF ENGLISH EMBASSADORS.—An embassador at Paris receives £10,000; at Vienna, £9000; at Constantinople, £7000; at St. Petersburg, £6000; at Madrid, £6000; at Berlin, £5000; at Washington, £4500; at Naples, £4000; at Lisbon, £4000; at Rio Janeiro, £4000; at the Hague, £3600, at Brussels, £3900; at Turin, £3600; at Munich, £3600; at Copenhagen, £3600; at Stockholm, £3000; at Hanover, £3000; at Frankfort, £2500; at Athens, £2500; at Wurtemburg, £2000; in Saxony, £2000; in Tuscany, £2000; in Switzerland, £2000; at Mexico, £3500; and at Buenos Ayres, £3000.

ORIGIN OF PHRASES.—*Hie Betty Martin.*—Many of our most popular vulgarisms have their origin in some whimsical perversion of language or fact. St. Martin is one of the worthiest of the Roman Calendar, and a form of prayer commences with the words, "*O mihi beate Martin*," which was corrupted to "My eye and Betty Martin," and still further to "Hie! Betty Martin." *Roland for an Oliver.*—Although no phrase is in more common use, yet few are acquainted with its origin. The impression signifies the giving of an equivalent. Roland and Oliver were two knights famous in Romance. The wonderful achievements of the one can only be equalled by those of the other. Hence the phrase, "Roland for an Oliver." *Mind your P's and Q's.*—The origin of this phrase is said to have been a call of attention; in the old English ale-house, *pints and quarts* being scored down to the unconscious or reckless beer bibber.

FOR RECORDER.

MR. EDITOR—If Old Capt. WM. BLOOMFIELD will allow himself announced as a Candidate for the Office of RECORDER for the First District, he will be supported by

mch 10 1t THE PEOPLE.

STRAYED AWAY, LAST EVENING, at about 8 o'clock, from the Poydras Market, a SORREL HOUND, branded U. S. on the left shoulder. Has a Bridle and Bridle. A liberal reward shall be paid to the finder, by delivering the same at Beard's Stable, St. Andrew street, Fourth District. mch 10 1t

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CHAMPAGNE—150 baskets of various selected brands, for sale by

mch 10 1t F. W. COELER, 319 Common st.

GENOA CITRON—40 boxes fresh Genoa Citron, just received, for sale by

mch 10 A. F. COCHRAN & HALL, 56 Gravier street.

COAL—275 tons Screened Cumberland Coal, of superior quality, landing ex ship Thos. Perkins, from Baltimore. For terms, apply to J. P. WHITNEY & CO.,

mch 10 61 Camp street.

LOST—On Monday evening, between the St. Charles Hotel and the St. Charles Theatre, a Brown Hair BRACELET with a Gold Clasp, on which are the initials H. S. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at the office of

mch 10 1t S. WOLFF, 93 Camp street.

Died:

On Tuesday Evening, March 7, WILLIAM HUMBERT, aged about 22 years.

RUPTURES CURED.—Sherman's Curative Patent Trusses and Rupture Remedy is a relief and comfort and certain remedy in the cure of all Ruptures. To secure a perfect fit, apply to the proprietor's establishment, 93 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. feb28 1y

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Arrivals at the Principal Hotels.....March 9

ST. CHARLES.....Capt J McBaker, U S schr Taney; O P Pell, G M Dougherty, S S Wright, G A Cox Miss; J M Taylor U S A; L Dashields, T Ellis, J Perkins lady and daughter, L O Strobling, M Harris, R W Nott, S Haynes, Miss F Hudson Miss H Payne Ia; Mrs W Goodman Oo; F Coyle, W J Hanlon, Miss S P Houston Va; B L Debard, W Henry, Mrs S Morton, J H Freeman, J J Duval Tenn; N O Green, lady and servt, Mrs Woods Tex; W H Stuart, lady, servant and child, Mrs and Miss Newman Pa; A Kuhol Irs; D Faulds and lady, J K Fisher, S Cather, lady and daughter; Miss Belle Sheridan, L P Holliday, W A Carlyle, G Brand, lady, M Garner Ky; W Truman, J N McIntyre N Y; E D Mead, Mrs W A Manly Miss; T Niles and lady, R Porter and daughter Mass; A Harrington, H Skipwith, lady and two sons N O; A Gamput, J H Bibb, Ala.

VERANDA....Mrs Drum, daughter and servant, J Buhler, lady and servt, Miss Ashburnes, H S Perkins, G S Perkins, T A Prudhomme, T W Gray, J W Tucker and family, J Piper, J H Jones, R S Karnes, D E Montean, La; C Shutt and land, S Cassaday, Dc Harrison, Mrs Lyons, Ky; mrs Dyson, J T Hoyus, R H Hicks, G W Hyd, J J Lowe, W Campbell, A H Jackson, H C Langden, W Woodall, Ala; Mrs Woods, Texas; W J Houston, Miss J P Houston, Va; N W Gurgeny, N Y; F A Donoho, N C; S E Gruman, F H Cross, La; S E Wowes, Mass; James Hogan, Ire'd.

ARCADE....J D Sherwood, A Tennoch, La; T H Board, Coter J W Curtis, Jas G Cooper, Texas; T J Durham, J Jordan, La; R J Ward, Miss; P T Mask, Ark; M Marshall, C D Hudge, John Rhodes, Wm Reid, Wm Rhodes, Ga; Wm Mc Fry, La; T W Birdwell, Wm Fred law, J M McCurdy, W C Reddit, M Frank, W Sadler, A Worms, A Myer, Maj Whittred, La; Jos Lecey, N Y.

ST. LOUIS....R Hooper, Tenn; R H Gayle, Ala; A W Gregory, Mrs H A Adams and servant, Miss F Adams, Mr R W Adams, Wm A Bend, B H Barrow and family, Miss Barrow, Dr Henry, La; Wm Reinhaw jr and lady, Mo; D Follett and lady, Mass; J B Stafford and lady, Ill; Mrs Durant, N Y; A B Shaw and lady, Tenn.

CITY....J Sparkes N O; A B Holman, J T Keat, J Dunklin Mo; D B Carson Tex; R J Ward Miss; J B Johnson T H Holles, W B Frazier, T A Sojourn Tex; J Royden R Percy La; J Adam Oo; J L Avery steamer Duke; C Collier steamer Hungarian; J L Scott, M Harrison, Railroad; D J Wood N O; G B Parcell Ia; Mr Dunks Ala; Stoltenewick, C Rates N Y; N Spurlock, J M Lea, H C Campbell, R R Campbell, F R Frazier Ala, J C Jacobi N Y; A G Carter, Jas W Bipes, David Pipes, R Doherty, La.

Louisiana State Medical Society.

The Fifth Annual Session of the above Society will be held in the Medical College, on MONDAY, the 13th instant, at 12 o'clock, noon.

A full attendance of Members, and the Profession generally, is requested.

E. D. FENNER, M. D., President.
D. MACGIBBON, M. D., Recording Secretary. mh10 3t2p

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MINER'S DOMESTIC POULTRY BOOK—A Treatise on the History, Breeding, and General Management of Foreign and Domestic Fowls. By C. B. Miner, Author of the American Bookkeeper's Manual, and Editor of the Northern Farmer—Illustrated by numerous portraits from life.

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mh 8 6t2p&1W

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mh6 6t2p TES 4w3W

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This frightful symptom of approaching Consumption is speedily checked and prevented by the use of Dr. Davis's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry and Tar, which heals the affected membranes, and restores those vital organs, the Lungs, to a sound and healthy condition.

REMEMBER THIS.

Spitting of Blood always arises from a tendency to tuberculous disease; and, if not checked at the outset, will sooner or later terminate in death.

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This distressing symptom of Consumption arises from inflammation of the Lungs, or the membrane called the Pleura, or from bronchial affection of the Air Passages; in either case, it is always a dangerous indication of disease. The cause of this symptom should be removed at once; and nothing can possibly effect this object so speedily and happily as Dr. Davis's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry and Tar.

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