MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 13, 1854.

MYSTERIOUS RESOLUTIONS.

We have already expressed many doubts as to the real meaning of Mr. Douglas's Nebraska bill, and our strong fear that what could not help might hurt us: that a bill to let slavery in where it could only go in order to be speedily abolished, can surely be no great benefit to those who avail themselves of it and no very valuable boon to those who don't: that unless, therefore, being the unpopular side, on this question, throughout the world, we wish to make ourselves and slavery more unpopular, and, being the weaker, think it our policy to provoke with the stronger party a quarrel, in which all we can promise ourselves is the benefit and the boon already mentioned, the meaning of Mr. Douglas in his bill, is a profound enigma and the favor of President Pierce towards it a riddle of the darkest sort, if these new "Northern men with Southern principles" did not intend (like all preceeding ones) to do themselves good, not us, by their valuable favors.

But we have before us a set of resolutions lately introduced in the Senate by Gen. Cass—another of these gentlemen, whose principles live in one region and their persons in another; and these resolutions, again, offer a political puzzle, which no man in his senses can solve. They are as follows:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the people of this Union have ever viewed with the deepest concern the renewed intervention of powers in the affairs of countries not embraced within their borders, particularly when such intervention had avowedly for its object the repression of generous political sentiments; and that they will never permit such an occurrence upon this continent without physical resistance to it.

Resolved, That while the United States of America are disposed to observe in a spirit of good faith international obligations, they desire a similar observance of such obligations by all the nations of the earth, and that they can never behold with indifference the obliteration of independent States by a third power, because of the political freedom of such States.

Resolved, That the President be, and he is hereby, requested to cause a copy of these resolutions to be communicated to each of the diplomatic agents of foreign nations residing near this Government, and also copies thereof to be transmitted to diplomatic agents in foreign countries, in order that the sentiment and purpose of this Republic may be neither misconceived nor misunderstood in any quarter of the globe.

Now, resolution the first, one would say, means non-intervention, or means nothing; while resolution the second, in like manner, squints entirely the other way; after which most happy establishment of directly contradictory principles, resolution the third directs most discreetly that this assertion of opposite doctrines shall be communicated to "the rest of mankind," in order to clear up the ambiguity of our purposes.

We have never seen a better illustration of the *obscurum per obscurius*, of clearing up the unintelligible by the incomprehensible. The world wanted light on our intentions: General Cass snuffs out the little there was, and then says, "Behold!"

Rubbing its eyes, the bemazed earth will, of course, sit, for awhile, confounded and agape; after which, slowly recovering itself, it will no doubt pronounce a very long, loud and emphatic "eh?"

For, in addition to all the confusion of ideas directly derivable from the bare context, the world, in attempting to cudgel its brains back to some comprehension, will say to itself: "Why, bless our souls! is this General Cass, who, a little while ago, was such a flaming friend of Kossuth and Intervention? Is this the man who brought forward and urged in the Senate a measure for breaking off all diplomatic intercourse with Austria, because she maltreated Hungary, a part of her dominions?" And then will ensue, of course, a second commentary of whistling.

Was Hungary "embraced within our borders?" Have we a right to intervene in Europe, but Europe none to intervene on this continent? If we meddle with the serfs of Russia, why should not people meddle with our serfs? General Cass thinks (and we are sorry to say many others with him) that, *because* we are a free people, we are not bound to the same International Code as other people: while, in fact, the very reverse is true, and free nations should forever be the last to violate any of the obligations which exist between people and people. General Cass likes that other countries should be moral to us: but he is not for being moral to them. He likes morals inwards: but not outwards.

THE RAPPINGS: MRS. BRITT.

The good town of St. Louis, in Missouri, is, it seems, what Larissa was of old in Thessaly—the capital of a land of Magic. Worthy and intelligent people there believe in Spiritual Rappings, and have sent us down, with their personal commendations, the lady and her attendants who are spoken of below. We have ourselves a very limited credulity in such things; for it is our folly or our misfortune to be slow of faith; to be able to believe in nothing preternatural, except the Bible. In a word, we are, in this matter, unbelievers, except in the respectability of the testimonies which we have of the excellent character of the lady, her husband and Mr. Forster. Unbelievers, we say; but open to fair proofs. Indeed, we are in much the condition of our brother, the editor of the Missouri Daily Democrat, a very reputable paper of St. Louis, who speaks of the party (see their advertisement in another column) as follows:

SPIRITUAL LECTURES.—We give in another part of this paper, a series of resolutions adopted on Sunday last by the Spiritual Conference, with reference to a most estimable lady of our city, who is about taking her departure for the South, with the intention of giving lectures upon the subject of spiritualism—the phenomena that has for some years past agitated the world of thought, and now numbers amongst its adherents some of the best minds of the community.

The Spiritual Conference of St. Louis is a large and respectable body of our citizens, which has been organized for more than a year; and during that time has been addressed weekly by Mrs. Britt, the lady named in the resolutions while, as is assumed, under spiritual influence and direction. Most of these lectures, we are assured by competent judges, have been upon scientific and philosophic subjects, and have exhibited most conclusive evidences of research and erudition, although the lady, while in the normal state, lays no claim to anything more than an ordinary education; and independent of her medium-ship, is remarkably modest and retiring in her disposition and deportment; and prior to her becoming subject to this mysterious influence, was peculiarly domestic in all her habits and tastes—and is so still, except when called by what she believes to be the spirits of the departed, to act in a public capacity for the benefit of humanity.

We are not prepared to give in our adherence, either to the abstract fact of spirit intercourse, or to profess a faith in the philosophy assumed to be indicated. Nevertheless, we can cheerfully accord to the lady the possession of those estimable virtues that so elegantly adorn the pathway of social life, and add to the felicities of the domestic circle. As such we can cordially recommend her to any and all, along the route of her contemplated tour.

The lady is accompanied by her husband, L. P. Britt, M. D., who commands the respect of all who know him, both as a gentleman and a physician—also by Maj Thomas Gales Forster, for some time connected with the press of this city, and secretary of the conference. The latter gentleman we beg particularly to recommend to every community whom the party will visit—and we ask for him especially, the favorable attentions of our confreres of the press, which, during the time we have resided in this place, and in his capacity of reporter to the leading newspapers in this city, and by his general and very excellent information, no less than his quick and apt intelligence, has won unusual marks of esteem and appreciation from his associates. Aside from his theory of spiritualism, with which we can have no sympathy, we will endorse his correctness of judgment on most questions that may arise. Hoping that he may find as many warm friends abroad as he leaves behind him at home, we give the resolutions referred to above, in another column.

Thanks to the clerk of the steamer Gem for St. Louis papers.

The steamer Eclipse has our thanks for Louisville papers, and the Geo. Collier for Memphis papers.

Mr. M. B. Hunt, Purser of the steamship Daniel Webster, and Mr. John Hume, Purser of the El Dorado, have our thanks for their kind attention in furnishing us California and Panama papers, together with valuable memoranda.

MEDICAL BOOKS.—Thomas L. White, 105 Canal street, has a very large assortment of medical works, to which the attention of physicians and students can be profitably turned. All works needed either for law, medicine or miscellaneous study, can be procured at White's.

NEW BOOKS.—The catalogue of books to be found at Morgan's Bookstore, adjoining the Post-office, is so large and varied that no enumeration can be made even of its departments in a daily paper, but some few of the late and more prominent works are noticed elsewhere. We recommend all lovers of literature to an examination of what can be found on Morgan's shelves, feeling confident that much will be discovered worthy of purchase.

BIENVILLE STREET ROAD.—We have been requested to call the attention of the Commissary to the condition of this road. Being the only outlet from the city to the Lake, Metairie Course, and Grave Yards, the utmost vigilance is required to keep so constant a thoroughfare in the necessary repair. The piles of shells now on hand should be at once distributed over the road.

ORLEANS THEATRE.—The French Theatre is repaired, renovated, renewed. Its supports have been strengthened, and its ornaments increased, and the whole strength of the company appears this evening in Rossini's grand opera of "Moses." Those who recollect the cast with which "Moses" is performed at the French Theatre, and the magnificent scenery with which it is gotten up, will, of course, desire to attend its representation once more; especially under the peculiar circumstances which attend its presentation. It need not be repeated that the beauty of the city and country are to be seen at the Orleans Theatre beyond any other place in this section, nor that the music there is much more complete and artistical than what can be heard in any concerts that are given. These things are public and apparent, and we sincerely trust they will be of avail to fill the Orleans as it was wont to be filled in days "lang syne."

"TWELFTH NIGHT."—On Saturday evening Shakspeare's comedy of the "Twelfth Night" was performed at the Varieties. The cast was very good, but the performance was very bad. Hardly one of the company knew what they had to do or say, and it was a pain rather than a pleasure to watch the progress of the play. It is very rarely that anything like this occurs at the Varieties—where, generally, the greatest attention is paid to the production of such fine comedies as those that have been renewed on the stage this season—and it is one, we doubt not, will be speedily amended. Placide is capable of putting "Twelfth Night" on the stage in a most excellent manner, and we trust he will yet do it.

There was a very good audience at the Varieties both on Saturday and Sunday evenings.

SONTAG'S CONCERT.—Much of the musical deluge which has been with us during the season has now flowed off, and left behind only Sontag and the legitimate melodies of the city; of which we think far more highly than before we were able to contrast them with importations and celebrities from abroad. Madame Sontag gives a concert this evening, at the Odd Fellows' Hall, assisted by the same individuals who appear in opera at the St. Charles Theatre. It is unfortunate for Madame Sontag that the grand opera of "Moses," by Rossini, is to be produced at the Orleans Theatre to-night, which will doubtless draw the more fashionable portion of our citizens. Nevertheless, it is probable that Sontag and Devries together will be honored by a full house. The tickets are placed at $2 for secured seats, as before.

"DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT."—To-morrow evening Madame Sontag appears as *Maria* in Donizetti's beautiful opera, the "Daughter of the Regiment." She will be sustained by the same talent as on previous evenings, and will doubtless be greeted with a full house.

"UNCLE TOM'S CABIN."—The play by this name which has been gotten up for Dan Rice and been produced by him, is having a remarkably successful run and drawing all classes of people. Dan has a great deal more histrionic merit than we had given him credit for, and is even better as a low comedian than as a clown—on the stage than in the ring. His "Uncle Tom" is a very rich, racy and natural affair, and deserves to be seen by all who wish to enjoy a half hour's good laughter.

JULLIEN.—Jullien has finally left us, taken wing with all his company for Mobile and the cities that lie along the Eastern seashore. The merit of his company we have not heard questioned, but for some reason or reasons he has not been as successful here as elsewhere—has, indeed, been little better than a failure. One or two of his Concerts drew full houses, but the majority exhibited many unoccupied seats and empty benches. Something of this may be attributable to the musical deluge which has flowed in upon us the whole of this season and just begun to exhibit an ebb.

Our friends of the "Phœnix," who had already reached our affections through that short road, the throat, which some say conducts more directly to the heart than even to the stomach, have last night overpaid whatever we had said of their merits as compounders of Juleps, by sending us a fresh batch. And more to mark their fitness to be praised, have favored us with Juleps still more perfect than those, "the earliest of the year," which they had before compounded for us. If they go on improving at the same rate, they will speedily become fit to be cup-bearers to Jove himself, and presently be snatched away like Ganymede of old, to brew nectar for the gods. We have only to add, in King Lear's words:

"Pour on; we will endure."

METAIRIE COURSE.—The two pacing races yesterday over this track drew a large attendance. The first race was won by Mr. Slavin's horse, *Black Boy*, in two straight heats. For the $100 purse *Tecumseh* and *Silver Tail* had it turn and turn about. The former was declared the winner, however, after a contest of five heats, the last being in the dark and no time kept.

N. O. March 12, 1854. Metairie Course. Purse $100, mile heats. 3 in 5 to harness.

J. L. E-ff names s. h. *Tecumseh* 2 2 1 1 1
Sam. Rice names r. h. *Silver Tail* 1 1 2 2 2
Time 2:34¼—2:28—2:33½—2:33¼—2:37; last heat not taken.

TO THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT:

By the Southern Star.

Three Days Later from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA AT HALIFAX.

Cotton and Breadstuffs Depressed.

INTERESTING GENERAL NEWS.

ACTIVE PREPARATIONS—NO BATTLES.

Insurrection in Greece.

SMITH O'BRIEN PARDONED.

NEW YORK, March 9.—The Cunard steamer Asia arrived at Halifax last evening, bringing dates from Liverpool to the 25th February, three days later than the accounts brought by the Atlantic. The following is a summary of her news:

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 25.—There has been only a moderate demand for Cotton since the departure of the Alps on the 18th inst., and the sales of the week reach barely 40,000 bales, of which 6000 have been taken for speculation, and 3000 for export. Prices have been in favor of buyers, the greatest depression being on the middling qualities. The quotations close as follow: Fair Orleans 6¾d.; Middling Orleans 5¾; Fair Upland 6¼ to 6⅜, and Middling Upland 5¾d. per lb.

The stock of Cotton on hand last evening amounted to 600,000 bales, of which 300,000 were of American descriptions.

The market for Breadstuffs has been dull, and prices generally in favor of buyers, but without any material decline. The closing rates are 41 to 41s 6d. for Western Canal, and 41s 6d per bbl for Ohio.

Corn has been in moderate request, and is quoted at 57s to 48s for Yellow, and 48s 6d per quarter for White.

There has been a good demand for Beef and prices have advanced. Pork has been dull. The demand for Bacon has been active without any change of moment in the rates. Rice has been active, without change in prices.

The Lard market has been dull, and prices are rather lower.

MONEY AND TRADE.

The Money market at London has been less stringent and Consols are steady.

There has been no change of any moment in the Manchester trade.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.

The Havre Cotton market has undergone no change of consequence. The sales of the week ending the 22d inst. embraced 5000 bales, prices closing steady.

GENERAL NEWS.

EASTERN AFFAIRS.—No further battles by sea or land between the Russians and the Turks are yet reported.

England and France continue extraordinary preparations for the war. It is stated that these two powers will shortly issue a joint manifesto equivalent to a declaration of war.

Austria has been sending considerable reinforcements of troops to the Southeastern frontier.

GREECE.—The insurrection in Greece is growing more and more formidable, and great excitement prevails among the population.

PARDON OF SMITH O'BRIEN.—Lord Palmerston has announced that the Queen has granted a pardon to Smith O'Brien, the Irish exile.

Further by the Atlantic.

EASTERN AFFAIRS—MORE FIGHTING.

NEW YORK, March 8.—The very latest intelligence brought by the Atlantic was forwarded from London on the morning of her departure. Advices had just been received from the East stating that the Emperor of Russia had issued another ukase directing a new military levee of nine men per one thousand of the population; the conscription to continue until the 15th of April.

The Russian fleet bombarded the town of Batum, on the Black Sea, and Rustschuk on the Danube, the latter on the 10th of February. The Turks were taken by surprise, and had one steamer wrecked and six small vessels damaged.

FRANCE—*Excitement on the Bourse.*—The Paris Bourse on the 20th ult was exceedingly crowded, and much excitement prevailed. The funds gave way 2f. 45 centimes.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 22.—The Cotton market has been very heavy to-day, with a large supply on the market. The sales are estimated at 7000 bales.

ACCIDENT TO THE CHARLES MORGAN.

CHARLESTON, March 8.—The steamer Charles Morgan, bound from New York to New Orleans, put into Savannah to repair her air pump which had been broken.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, March 8.—There is only a limited demand in the Cotton market here, prices remaining without any change of consequence.

The Flour Market has been active to-day, and prices have advanced 12½c per bbl. Corn is also advancing, with sales to-day at 85c to 87c per bushel. Lard has been in good demand at firmer prices, but without any quotable change. The Coffee Market has been buoyant, with sales of Rio at full prices.

Further by the Asia.

ENGLISH OFFICERS FOR THE SEAT OF WAR.

BOSTON, March 10.—The steamer Asia arrived here this morning at 9 o'clock, last from Halifax. Her papers contain very little of interest not already received by telegraph.

It was stated at Paris that Lord Ragland, Prince George of Cambridge and other distinguished officers of the British army, would soon pass through that city on their way to Marseilles, where they were to embark for Malta.

INCREASE OF ENGLISH FORCE.

The English troops to form the expedition to Turkey had been increased from 12,000 to 20,000 men.

GREECE.—Intense excitement prevailed at Athens. Large bodies of the students and other classes of the population had called upon King Otho, and demanded to be led against the Turks.

CONSOLIDATION OF PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, March 10.—A grand celebration came off to-day in this city in honor of the consolidation of all the districts, etc., into one city, which has now gone into effect.

The Governor of the State and the members of the Legislature came down from Harrisburg to attend the celebration.

CONGRESS.—BLACK WARRIOR.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—A resolution was introduced in the House of Representatives today, and adopted, calling on the President of the United States for information relative to the recent seizure of the steamer Black Warrior by the authorities at Havana.

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

BALTIMORE, March 10.—Sales of Flour today, in this market, at $7 50 per bbl. Corn and Wheat are in fair request, at unchanged prices.

VERDICT OF THE GARDINER JURY.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The Coroner's Jury on the inquest held over the body of Dr. Gardiner, have brought in a verdict in accordance with the opinions of the physicians, viz.: That he came to his death by poisoning himself with Strychnine.

PROBABLE SHIPWRECK AND LOSS OF LIFE

BALTIMORE, March 12.—The ship Robert Walsh, from this port bound for New Orleans, is believed to have been lost at sea, and all her crew, consisting of thirteen persons, to have perished.

OHIO RIVER.

BALTIMORE, March 12.—A dispatch from Cincinnati states that the Ohio river has been greatly swollen by recent heavy rains, and much damage has been done by the floods.

STEAMER PHILADELPHIA.

NEW YORK, March 12.—The steamer Philadelphia has arrived here from Havana, with dates to the 6th inst.

By the Red River Raft.

STEAMBOAT LOST.

NATCHITOCHES, March 11.—The steamer Caspian, bound for New Orleans down the Red River, with several hundred bales of cotton on board, has been sunk and is a total loss. The greater part of her cargo will be saved.

GOLD IN ARKANSAS.—The Shreveport Southwestern says gold has been discovered in Hempstead county, Arkansas, which is equal to the best California dust in fineness of quality.

The Shreveport Gazette says that on the last trip of the steamer Caspian, a Mr. Thomas Chapman was killed by the falling of a spar when near that place.

WASHINGTON, March 3, 1854.

The Senate having sat last night until a late hour and ordered the engrossment of the Nebraska bill, met this morning with the determination of taking the final vote to-day. The speakers to-day, up to the time of mailing this, were Messrs. Bell of Tennessee, Dawson of Georgia, and Norris of New Hampshire. Mr. Bell's speech was, like that of Mr. Clayton, an able exposition of the gross impolicy of the bill. He dwelt forcibly upon the facts of the meagre sum of white population, and the immense area of territory over which it was proposed to give them legislative control. The Senator from Illinois seemed to have a sort of mania for making territorial governments, and if our people, like those of Greece and Rome, rewarded great achievements with titles and crowns, his ought to be *Clarissimus conditor imperiorum*, and with it ought to be bestowed not one but ten civic crowns. [Mr. Douglas smiled affably at the suggestion.] Mr. Bell was very confident that the repeal of the Missouri Compromise would have no such soothing tendency in quelling slavery agitation as its supporters claimed for it.

The vote will no doubt be taken to-night, and the bill will pass by nearly three to one. So far as the discussion is concerned in the Senate, we may rejoice that it has come to an end. After I closed my letter last evening, some of the Senators got quite excited in debate and used harsh language, but Chase and Sumner (who sit together) have borne the lashing which has been from time to time administered to them with a degree of patience which would astonish a raw Southern audience, and which would be characterized by them as pusillanimous—indeed, if their profession is to agitate, they seem to feel the necessity of preserving themselves for this purpose, and therefore take good care of their own persons while they strive to hound on the multitude.

The House has not yet got through with the Homestead bill.

The Gardiner case has come to an unexpected end, perhaps, tragical close. The jury have found a verdict of guilty and the judge has passed sentence of ten years in the penitentiary; but just as I close this there is a rumor in the city that Gardiner has taken strychnine and cheated the law of its victim. Poor fellow! what alternatives of joy and sorrow, hope and fear, have been his—a splendid fortune in his grasp turned to dross and the forfeit of his life paid for the venture! The verdict was most unexpected by the public, yet it accords with the general sentiment. The evidence was so voluminous and conflicting that it had been supposed no agreement could be come to in the premises. Perhaps the public sentiment operated as powerfully for the conviction of Gardiner as any of the testimony taken. This same public sentiment does not stop with Gardiner, but implicates others in the guilt for which he has been, thus far, the only sufferer.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28, 1854.

Messrs. Toucey, Everett, Fish and others presented remonstrances against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise.

Bills giving land for the Indiana and Illinois Central Railroad, and also for some railroad in Alabama, were introduced on leave and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

A bill for the relief of purchasers and locaters of swamp and overflowed lands was passed.

Mrs. Dix's bill, granting ten million acres of land to the States for the indigent insane, would have been passed, but for the interposition of Mr. Gwin, of California, who raised what appeared to me a singular objection. But first let me explain the provisions of the bill as now drawn—100,000 acres are allotted to each of the States, and the remainder, nearly 7,000,000 are to be divided among them according to territorial area and population. The lands are to be located within any State which has them subject to private entry by such State. And Mr. Gwin declared that California would have no lands subject to private entry for twenty years to come! This seemed a most extraordinary statement, but he explained it by asserting that the Government surveys were first to be made of lands already located, and these were so extensive that for twenty years there would be no land for sale. I rather opine that the California Senator had an eye to the mineral lands, and was anxious to secure these from the public market. Dr. Gwin is a good Representative for California.

The House has been all day upon a railroad bill, and five minute speeches upon the Homestead bill.

To-morrow an election of Printer to the House takes place, and quite a number of candidates are on hand, to wit: Messrs. Wendell, Forney, (the Clerk of the House,) Nicholson, Curran, Johnson and others. There will be a caucus to-night to try and fix the matter, but a caucus may not do—caucuses are losing their old power. My conjecture is that Mr. Nicholson, of Tennessee, who has recently become associated with the Union, will be the fortunate man.

The printing is not worth so much as it has been heretofore. General Armstrong has made large outlays but realized no great profit up to the present time.

Your townsman, Randell Hunt, Esq., has not only been successful in the McDonough suit, but he has also, I learn, won a much more important suit for himself in the person of a lady (a niece of Judge McLean, of Ohio,) with whom he will return to New Orleans as his bride.

The far-famed Gardiner trial is drawing to a close; the jury will get the case to-morrow or next day, and I presume will complicate it still further by disagreeing to a verdict.

WASHINGTON, Feb 27, 1854.

In accordance with what I stated some time since, the Senate passed a large number of bills to-day, granting lands in aid of railroads, several of which were of immediate interest to Louisiana. It remains to be seen how the House will act upon this point; but there are not a few members of the latter branch of Congress who are directly and personally interested in one or more of those railroads, and although this fact ought to disqualify them for voting, yet I have no doubt it will operate to make this mode of disposing of the public lands a settled policy. If any of your readers know of good openings for railroads, where the track can be made to pass through the public domain, let them make haste to secure charters and organize companies.

After the Senate had disposed of a batch of these bills Mr. Dawson, of Ga., suggested that it was a favorable moment to take up Mrs. Dix's bill for land to the States; but some one had an amendment to propose, so the relief for the indigent insane must wait. The madness which finds favor with our legislators is that sort which has method in it.

Mr. Cass delivered himself upon the Nebraska bill. There are probably few who care to know by what process of reasoning the ex-candidate fixes himself to any new position on the slavery question. He always veers with the popular wind. Mr. Cass played an old card of his by giving out some oracular warnings of the design of England and France to curb the progress of this country in the acquisition of territory, but his vaticinations have ceased to attract much attention. Mr. Cass had no doubt that the President would be found ready to discharge his duty, etc. Now upon this hint I have something to say. There is not, in the entire Senate of these United States a single gentleman who enjoys the confidence of the President. This may seem strange, and indeed it may seem incredible, but I assert the fact from the most conclusive authority, and I add that, in Executive session, when various nominations have been under consideration, there has been no one Senator to respond for the President.

The House has set Wednesday next to go into an election of Printer in place of the deceased Gen. Armstrong. There are several candidates in the field, but the present probability is that Mr. Nicholson, of Tennessee, will be elected.

The snow is breaking up with less damage by freshets than was apprehended, still there will be not a little.

CHRONICLE.

THE MCDONOGH WILL CASE.—The opinion of the Supreme Court in the great McDonogh will case was delivered by Judge Campbell. It consisted of thirty-two manuscript pages, was drawn with great ability, and concurred in by the whole Court. The points decided in the case are, that the citizens of New Orleans and Baltimore are the legatees of McDonogh, and that the legacy is valid; that the destination of the legacy for the education of the poor is obligatory, and that the courts of the State can enforce the application; that there are no substitutions included in the legacy, and that the illegal restraints upon the alienation or division of the property, and for the appointment of special agents for its management, do not avoid it; that the heirs have no interest in the validity of the annuities, for if they fail they will go to the cities. The Court does not decide upon the validity of them. The Court further decides that the States of Louisiana and Maryland could have excluded the heirs.

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 3tdp

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