THE DAILY CRESCENT.

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 21, 1854

THE COURIER AND OURSELVES.

There has been some little interchange of not exactly civilities between the editor of the Courier and ourself. He committed the first violation of courtesy; we, perhaps, the greater one; but certainly meant only as sarcasm for earnest. Through the good offices of friends, we have come to an understanding that we were both in the wrong, and that henceforth there shall be nothing but personal good will and legitimate discussion between us.

IS IT FIT? IS IT REASONABLE?

Is it fit that a populous and a strong nation should, on its own soil, be governed by a comparative handful of foreigners, ignorant of its laws yet claiming to administer them, and seeing upon its offices while yet hardly speaking its language? Can this be just? Ought it to be borne? Should it be asked?

Not unless the being born abroad confers some right over us: not unless we and our country belong to everybody but ourselves: not unless Americans are altogether inferior to those born elsewhere; unworthy of freedom and incapable of self-government.

Are we inferior to even the most uneducated class of the two nations that chiefly lord it over us—the Irish and Germans? If we are, all this is but right.

But in what respect are we inferior to these people? Are we barbarians, and do they come to enlighten us? Are we rude, and do they come to polish us? Are we pagan, and do they come to christianize us?

Suppose even all this, and that the most unfortunate and "down-trodden" of European populations, who tell us they were slaves at home, ought still, when they come among us, to be our masters, because they stand as high above us as we do above the red-skins of our forests and prairies. Suppose all this; still, we do not treat the Indians as these people are treating us. We leave them to govern themselves by their own laws and their own men: we only exercise over them some general powers, chiefly for the sake of keeping them at peace with each other and of preventing grog-shops among them. We pay them annuities, send the Bible and the school-master among them, furnish them the implements of regular husbandry, and endeavor to teach them their use. We protect and we try to improve them.

But what do our foreign masters do for us? Do they protect us from foreign nations? Quite the contrary: they are always wanting to drag us into aimless quarrels with everybody. Do they keep us at peace among ourselves? By no manner of means. They are always quarreling with us and even with each other, about Heaven knows what—about White Boys and Orangemen, Corkonians and Fardowners; immemorial feuds and fights, that nobody ever understood, and which are only the fiercer for people's not knowing what they mean. The Germans and Italians are quieter, and only raise a riot now and then: but the Irish are forever kicking up rows and breaking heads, getting up mobs, making our elections scenes of violence and fraud, and turning the highest and what should be the sobrest of our institutions, the right of suffrage, into an outrage and a mockery, a hell's holiday of drunkenness and pruriency and bludgeons.

Do they prevent grog-shops? Lo! in this city, the worst dens of debauch are, to please them and to keep away decent men from voting, made almost the sole places for holding the polls! Shall we ask *what* they do, as our lords and masters, to raise us up from our inferiority, to civilize, to moralize, to christianize, to instruct us? Nothing. We repeat that they treat us even less humanely than we do the barbarous and generally irreclaimable Indian.

Those Indians are a conquered people. But when did these foreigners conquer us? Long since, as a young and weak but high-spirited nation, we threw off the light fetters of British dominion. And have we done so, in the nonage of our strength, only to become, in its bold and stalwart manhood, the vassals of all Europe, vile bondmen to all the world, slaves that have not even the poor privilege of belonging to any one in particular, but are a common property of which anybody abroad has only to come over here and take possession? Did we shake off Kings and Lords only that we might be kinged over and lorded over by those who say they were slaves to kings and vassals to lords? Better bow our necks once more to the British yoke. For that servitude was less low, less galling. It was a tyranny softened by old benefits and natural affections: a tyranny of our own race:

for
Our masters then
Were still at least our countrymen.

We speak warmly. How can we forbear? Who does not know that the abuses we are now complaining of have become intolerable? Who does not feel that none can bear it, except those dishonorable and disloyal truckers for office, who willingly, for their own dishonest ends, barter away, to the worst and foolishest of foreigners, the rights and the well-being of all good citizens, and even the true interests of the naturalized foreigner himself?

Himself usually poor and less able than others to make his way, in a strange land, through the public disorders which foreigners, stirred up by wicked demagogues, excite, and the general prejudice which their conduct is fast producing, the alien, in his own person, pays more severely than all others the mischief which he does or which political jugglers do, to play upon his ignorance and his passions. It is the poor who, more than all, have need that the law, ever vigorous and impartial, shall protect all men, all the while. Wealth and power can protect themselves. It is, more than all, the poor who have need that the country where they are should flourish: for a bad and foolish government grinds, starves, oppresses chiefly the poor: the rich it favors; or they can buy it off; or they can fly from it. Bad government can take much from the rich: but from the poor it takes all. So, again, it is the poor who have the truest and strongest interest in keeping up a genuine republican free Government. The rich are free enough, almost anywhere: it is generally but the poor who are enslaved. What the Bible is, in the moral world, good and sober Republican Government is in the civil: both are the salvation of the poor. As, then, the poor are, far beyond all others, the sufferers by bad government, so the foreign-born poor must be, of all the poor, the sort of person who most needs good laws, a good government, and the greatest public prosperity to assist him; for, in a strange country, all the rest of the poor have the advantage over him.

Instead of considering all this, and how little they were in a condition, by taking an active part in our Government, to benefit it or even themselves, the great body of these men, and especially of our headlong friends the Irish, have rushed into politics, as fast as they landed, and not only have aided all disorder, all tumult, and everything illegal and mischievous, but are doing this, more and more, every day, with a domineering violence and arrogance, which have now roused the general indignation of the sons of the soil. They are not accustomed to be lorded over; and will least of all bear it from man admitted, by a boon, to a participation in our freedom, not to a right of hectoring and ruining us.

All the sober and just part of them—and we rejoice to say they are many—feel as strongly as we do the folly, the mischief, the criminality of these courses, and the probability that the country must at last, if these men thus make themselves a plague to the land and the people who have received them and dealt with them in a spirit so brotherly, treat them as aliens, if they will persist in not being Americans, nothing but Americans, and entitled to no more than all other Americans, even after being honestly naturalized.

Professor Alexander Dimitry lectures on the Dramatic Literature of Ancient Greece this evening, at Lyceum Hall, at half-past seven o'clock.

FRENCH OPERA.—*The Prophet.*—To-night we are to have at the Orleans Theatre that splendid spectacle and masterpiece of Meyerbeer's genius, the opera of the "Prophet." It has not been performed for some time, and we advise the numerous strangers in the city to make it a point to witness its representation now. To describe it briefly would be to call it a vivid and brilliant realization of some of Walter Scott's gorgeous pages of the days of chivalry.

Mmes. Bertini and Borghese, those charming artists, have the principal female parts, and Genibrel, Lacroix, Laplerre, Bélout and Bechere the chief male roles.

DON GIOVANNI.—At the St. Charles Theatre to-morrow night this grand opera will be presented for the first time this season, in which the whole strength of the admirable company, which is now at the St. Charles, will be brought out. Mesdames Sontag and Devries, either of them of sufficient merit to draw crowded houses wherever true ability is respected, will appear. Mmlle. Seidenburg, who seems to be a great favorite here, together with Sigs. Tagliaenlli, Pozzolini and Rocco, who are all artists of a world-wide reputation, will also appear. The season of Italian Opera will conclude in a few days, as Madame Sontag, accompanied by Rocco and Pozzolini, will leave for Mexico on the 1st of April.

MR. DUFFIELD'S BENEFIT.—This industrious and able actor, and estimable gentleman, takes a benefit at the St. Charles Theatre to-night, on which occasion an array of talent will appear such as is rarely seen at this establishment. The "King of the Commons," which was so well received here a few weeks since, will be performed, with Mr. James Anderson, Mr. George Jamison, Mr. Maddocks, Mr. Nagle, Mr. Mark Smith, and other leading members of the St. Charles company, in the cast. After this, Mr. Silsbee will appear in the "Celestial Empire, or Yankee in China." He will also be assisted by Mmlle. Cmailla Urso and Sig. Rocco, of Mmme. Sontag's troupe. Mr. Duffield will likewise sing several pieces in his characteristic fine style. We shall be greatly disappointed if there is not a crowded house at the St. Charles this evening. So much varied ability, together with the popularity of the gentleman who is the object of the benefit, can scarcely fail to ensure it.

SHIRLEY COLLEGE, SHELBYVILLE, KY.—We are requested to state that Dr. Guentz, the President of this flourishing institution, is now at the St. Charles Hotel, where he may be seen daily, from 10 to 12, A. M., and from 3 to 5 o'clock, P. M. All young gentlemen who wish to enter the new course, either in the *Preparatory* or in the *Collegiate Department*, or in the *Scientific School*, will do well to inform Dr. Guentz of their intention, and to prepare for departure without delay, as he will return to Kentucky within a few days, and will personally accompany all such as are ready to start with him.

We understand that Rossiter's great painting of the "Captive Israelites" is now on the way to this city and will shortly be on exhibition here.

The State Legislature adjourned *sine die* on Friday night last.

Miss Julia Dean is playing an engagement at Cincinnati, where she is a great favorite.

FIRE IN MOBILE.—Masterson's crockery warehouse, situated in Water street, Mobile, has been destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at $11,500. The property was insured in that city.

"KNOW-NOTHINGS."—A secret society of this name was formed in this city on Monday night, with over a hundred members. There are thousands of persons banded together in the North in this cause whatever it is. [Washington Sentinel.

Mr. Joseph Warnock, a young man aged 19, of Warren county, Miss., on his return home from Oakland College, on the steamer Princess, fell from the cabin deck to the lower deck and fractured his skull, from the effects of which he died at Vicksburg.

The Cincinnati Columbian, alluding to the gossip which has been going the rounds of the press relative to the marriage of Ex-President Fillmore, states that Miss Porter left Cincinnati the next evening after the departure of Mr. Fillmore, *en route* for the South. The Columbian suggests that they may arrive in New Orleans together.

Both branches of the Virginia Legislature have passed the bill for the suppression of small notes in that State, and it is, therefore, now a law.

The law does not go into effect until the 1st of June, 1858.

Charles Minot, for many years Superintendent of the New York and Erie Railroad, it is said, has been appointed by the Emperor of Russia to superintend the Great Russian Railroad from St Petersburg to Moscow. He has accepted the appointment, and will soon leave for Russia.

A dispatch from Cincinnati, dated the 16th, states that the Ohio river was falling at all points. A dispatch from St. Louis, dated the 18th, says the river there is falling slowly, but the Upper Mississippi is rising. The Illinois river is falling.

The keepers of sailors' boarding houses in New York have resolved to charge $4 per week for board, and to use their influence to prevent the shipment of seamen for less wages than $18 per month, for voyages west of the Cape of Good Hope and east of Cape Horn. For voyages to the east of Good Hope and west of Horn, wages must be $15.

OUTRAGE AND MURDER BY A SLAVE.—A man named Mitchel, living in Ashe county, N. C., a short time since, having gone to Greyson Court-house to lecture on temperance, his own negro during his absence committed a rape on his mistress, after which he murdered her, put the body in a bed in her house and then ran to a neighbor's house and informed them his mistress was dying; he then went to another house and informed persons there that she was dead. The negro was arrested and confessed the hellish deed, and it was reported was whipped and then hung.

A BLACK-HEARTED VILLAIN.—The Huntsville (Texas) Item says: "A man named John M. Dowling came here a few weeks ago, to work as a tailor, with B. M. Clopton, of our town. He is a native of Brooklyn, N. Y., and went to Murfreesboro', Tenn., some years ago, where he married a young lady of wealthy connections, named Miss Mary Smith. The lady acquired some property from her relations, in the way of negroes, and as the two concluded to come to Texas, the slaves were sold, and Dowling retained the money. They have had one child, since dead, and the wife is now *enceinte*. A week ago, Dowling gathered all the money and other valuables of his wife, and STOLE, leaving her perfectly destitute. He went to New Orleans, and it is thought will go back to New York. He is about five feet nine inches high, sallow complexion, and the point of his proboscis looks towards the heavens, as if it scorned connection with his mouth. How the lady ever came to marry him, is a mystery to us, for she is a very handsome woman. But there is no accounting for taste. What effects he had left her were sold a few days ago, and a fund was raised by Messrs. Binford and Clopton, enough to send her back to her friends. She left in the stage on Wednesday, a broken-hearted, deserted, plundered woman. We trust that some of our New York cotemporaries will notice this matter. We know they will not tolerate such a crime."

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

TO THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

By the Southern Line.

Further from Europe.

ARABIA ARRIVED AT BOSTON.

DETAILS OF HER NEWS.

BOSTON, March 17.—The Cunard steamer Arabia has arrived here in 30 hours from Halifax. The following is the principal additional items of her general news.

EASTERN AFFAIRS—FRANCE AND ENGLAND. The *Moniteur* publishes a decree, ordering the officers of the French Naval Squadron to act with the English as if the two were of one nation. Lord Ellenborough, in making a motion in Parliament for militia returns, insisted strongly that the troops of the allies should have been sent to the Baltic instead of to Turkey. The Duke of Newcastle in reply, stated that England had plenty of troops and ships for both the Mediterranean and the Baltic. The Earl of Winchester recommends the establishment of an independent empire at Constantinople. [We cannot imagine the meaning of this, but give it literally. EDS.]

FURTHER FROM SPAIN.

Later intelligence from Spain reports the further progress of the insurrection in the Province of Arragon. The Majorca Regiment had left Madrid for Saragossa, and another was to follow. The insurrectionary movement was said to be extensive.

RUSSIAN EXPEDITION TO JAPAN.

The Russian squadron left Shanghai on the 24th December for Japan.

The squadron of Commodore Perry would also sail for Jeddo in a short time.

NEW HAMPSHIRE POLITICS.

BOSTON, March 16.—Reports to-day state that the democrats give it up that the whigs and freesoilers have carried the House. One hundred and fifty-nine opposition members are already known to be elected. The democratic candidate for Governor has lost three thousand three hundred in one hundred and twenty towns. The vote will be very close and great excitement exists. It is considered very certain that no man who is in favor of the Nebraska bill can be elected United States Senator.

By the National Line.

Further by the Arabia.

THE INSURRECTION IN SPAIN.

NEW YORK, March 16.—The insurrection in Saragossa commenced in a cavalry regiment which revolted and seized the castle. They were finally defeated and fled from the city, which was declared in a state of siege, and martial law proclaimed. Beside Gen. Concha, the famous chieftains and ministers, Narvez and Espartero are implicated in the insurrection. A general revolt was greatly feared by the Government.

OHIO RIVER—STEAMBOATS.

LOUISVILLE, March 20.—The river continues to recede, but there is yet sufficient water on the falls for the largest class of boats. Arrived from New Orleans, the steamers Sultana, Southerner, A. L. Shotwell and Glendy Burke. Departed for that port on Saturday, the R. J. Ward.

MR. FILLMORE.

LOUISVILLE, March 20.—Mr. Fillmore left this city for New Orleans on the Robert J. Ward on Saturday, the 18th.

Telegraphic.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

New York, March 16.—The New York and Havre steamer Franklin has arrived with Havre dates to the 28th ult. (?) Her advices state that the ice in the Baltic had been broken up.

The Russian fleet had completed its preparations and was quite ready to sail. It was reported that the Emperor of Russia had laid an embargo on the British shipping which remained in Russian ports. Nothing further of importance had been heard from Asia.

Austria had threatened to occupy Bassua and Servia. A panic had taken place at the Vienna Bourse, upon the receipt of the Czar's reply to Louis Napoleon. In the letter, as published, he concludes by saying that the conferences at Vienna have afforded the sole basis upon which he will consent to treat.

Austria had finally decided to join with the Western powers in summoning Russia to evacuate the Principalities by the 30th of April; and, if necessary, to use force to compel such evacuation.

Russia was still engaged in intrigue with Sweden.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Correspondence of the New Orleans Crescent.

WASHINGTON, March 14, 1854.

We have had a sort of supplemental discussion upon the Nebraska bill in the Senate today, which grew out of a petition presented by Mr. Everett, of Massachusetts; and as it was an occasion of some excitement, for the moment, perhaps it may amuse and edify your readers if I give them a brief synopsis of it.

Mr. Everett briefly called attention to the petition which was lying on the Clerk's desk (a huge roll of manuscript tied with a large cord) which he had been requested to present to the Senate, and which was signed by three thousand and fifty of the clergymen of New England. He hoped that a remonstrance from so intelligent a body of men would be allowed its proper weight with the Senate.

Mr. Pratt, of Maryland, presented a petition from the Baltimore Board of Trade relative to the improvement of their harbor, etc.

[While others were presenting petitions, Senator Douglas was at the Clerk's desk inspecting the huge petition from the Puritans.]

Mr. Douglas, having returned to his seat, rose with a good deal of feeling in his manner and denounced the New England protest as libelous, calumnious, etc.

Sam Houston took the floor in defense of the petitioners, whose right to be heard was as good as that of Senators themselves. They used no language stronger than he had applied to the measure when it was under discussion. He had said that the bill was a violation of treaties solemnly entered into with the Indians; that it was a violation of plighted faith in the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and he told Senators at the time that it would awaken a storm of agitation at the North. This was then denied, but now look on the table—there was a protest signed by more than three thousand ministers of the living God. [Laughter.]

Mr. Mason, of Virginia, was for treating all petitions respectfully, but these men were here in a character unknown to the Constitution; they had laid aside their character as citizens, and were here as ministers of the gospel. As a body, these men were encroaching and arrogant. He moved that the petition be not received.

Mr Butler, of South Carolina, had great respect for ministers of the gospel; could almost be passive under their rebuke. But these men had left the pulpit and entered the political arena. They assumed, as God's organs, to be foreman of the jury which was to pronounce a verdict against us. The Senate should not submit to their rebuke.

Mr. Adams, of Mississippi, had great respect for clergymen while they kept themselves to the purity of their office, but when they descended from this to mix in the dirty pool of politics, etc.

Sam Houston said the Senator from Virginia had represented these petitioners as invoking God's vengeance on us, but this was not so. They were denounced as agitators; but where did agitation begin? This Senate was the laboratory where it was first manufactured.

Mr. Everett, of Massachusetts, here ventured a gentle defence of himself and the protestants. He was sorry that the presentation of this petition had awakened so much feeling. He thought the language of the memorial had been misconstrued. It was represented as a protest upon the action already done by this body, but on examining it he found that it bore date the 1st of March, and the bill was passed on the 4th; he had no doubt it was signed while the bill was under discussion. He believed, too, that clergymen of all political parties had joined in this remonstrance, and that nowhere in the world could there be found a like number of men of more worth and intelligence. He had considered it strictly his duty to present this petition, for though the bill had passed the Senate it might yet come back for amendment, and meanwhile he had moved to lay this petition on the table.

Mr. Pettit said the Senator from Mississippi had expressed great respect for clergymen while they kept out of the turbid pool of politics. Now he (Pettit) did not think the political waters any muddier than the streams which run through the contradictory systems of theology. These men had made this an ecclesiastical question, and denounced us as violators of God's law. We have chosen an officer to expound the divine will to us, and he should move to refer this petition to the Chaplain, Rev. Henry Slicer, that he might consider it and report upon it officially. [Laughter.]

If it was his (the Chaplain's) opinion that the bill we have passed is likely to subject us to divine wrath, he (Pettit) should beg his colleagues in the House for God's sake to send back the bill to us.

The discussion was further continued by Messrs. Douglas, Houston, Seward and Badger, and finally the petition was laid on the table.

The House spent the whole day upon another railroad bill, which had passed the Senate, for a grant of land to Wisconsin in aid of a road from Milwaukee to Lake Winnebago. This bill has met a strong opposition by parties from the locality, who already have a road under way with which this one would conflict. At one time the measure was near being ordered to its engrossment, the vote being 91 yeas to 90 nays, but Speaker Boyd came in and voted no; so there was tie, and the vote lost. Subsequently, the bill was laid on the table, or as Senator Benton would say, "killed stone dead."

The Senate had a long Executive session today, but the Gadsden Treaty was not taken up. Those who say this Treaty will be passed know no more about it than he who reads.

CHRONICLER.

A great and disastrous land-slide occurred on the 10th, on the Canada Great Western Railroad, near Dundas, causing the stoppage of trains for a week.

Gordon & Co.'s grist mill, at Rochester, N. Y., was burnt on the morning of the 13th, involving a loss of $20,000, one-half of which is covered by insurance.

The passage by railroad from Philadelphia to Cincinnati is now made in 27 hours at a cost of only $15.

The cod and mackerel fishery in the district of Barnstable, Mass., in 1853, amounted to $386,800.

Captain Rodbird, of the bark Orline, died at Boston on the 13th, from suffering at sea after the wreck of his vessel.

NEWS OF THE CITY.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—*Judge Robertson.*—*Trial for Murder.*—The trial of James Patton for the murder of Col. Walker Turnbull, on the 3d of December last, took place in this court yesterday. The Attorney General and District Attorney conducted the prosecution, and Messrs. John R. Grymes, Seth Barton and Judge Dunlap appeared for the defense. No material testimony was adduced besides what appeared upon the primary examination, and has been already published, to the effect that white Mr. Turnbull and Mr. Andrew Miller were walking together near St. Mary's Market, on the day of the occurrence, the former hailed a passing omnibus, in which accused was seated, and approached it for the purpose of entering; he was accosted by Patton, who warned him to keep away, and declared that if he attempted to enter the omnibus he would shoot him. Turnbull paid no attention to this threat, and accused immediately drew a revolver and fired two shots, both taking effect in Turnbull's breast, and producing mortal wounds. The Colonel staggered back a few paces, placing his hands upon his breast as if in pain, and Patton, stepping from the omnibus, fired again upon his victim, who made a few steps and fell down dead with scarcely a groan or struggle. Accused then surrendered himself and his pistol into the hands of Mr. Miller and requested to be taken to the police office. These facts were established by several witnesses, and the prosecution occupied but a short time.

Mr. Grymes opened the defense by putting forth the plea of insanity on the part of his client, but he was interrupted by the latter, who solemnly declared that he was in the full possession of his reason, and that if he was mad at the time of the occurrence, there was "method in his madness." He protested against any such plea being used in his behalf. He stated that he had received ample provocation for the deed he had committed, and if a jury of his countrymen could pronounce him guilty of murder, he was willing to atone for the act with his life. He declared that his counsel were in possession of the circumstances which brought about the affair, and that he had instructed them to ground his defense thereon, and he accused them of having betrayed for the purpose of ruining his cause. He concluded by informing the court that he did not wish his counsel to act for him further in the matter, and the case was submitted to the jury, who returned a verdict of "Guilty, without capital punishment."

THE RECORDERS' COURTS.—The several Police Courts of the city presented a most uninteresting array of petty cases yesterday, nothing more important than trifling assaults and picayune larcenies appearing on their dockets; and the number of arrests last night was wonderfully small, considering that the "Stove-pipe Club," which claims to know everything, in contradistinction to the "Know-Nothings," met and had a jollification.

BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.—This Board met last evening, Dr. Dalton in the Chair and a quorum present. On motion the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting was dispensed with, and a communication was read from the Mayor, informing the Board that ex-President Fillmore had left Louisville for New Orleans, and would probably arrive here sometime during this week, and recommending that the hospitalities of the city be tendered him by the Common Council; resolutions to that effect were adopted and a Committee appointed to arrange the matter. His Honor also transmitted a memorial from the trustees of the Seamen's Home, complaining of the opposition experienced in the discharge of their duties from the runners of sailor landlords; a number of affidavits, from sailors and others, accompanied this document, to the effect that deponents on landing at this port had been abused, assaulted and in some instances cruelly beaten for taking lodgings at the Seamen's Home, and for even expressing intentions of doing so. The memorial further sets forth that applications have frequently been made to the Recorders of the city and to the officers of the police, but that protection had invariably been withheld, and it thus became necessary to seek justice from the City Council.

Mr. Purvis offered a resolution authorizing the Mayor to furnish vessels arriving here a sufficient police force to protect sailors and others from violence in the exercise of their rights. This resolution was opposed by Messrs. Wright and O'Sullivan, the former having misunderstood its import, and the latter stating that he believed the sailors were able to protect themselves.

Mr. Purris rose to an explanation. He stated that the resolution was only meant for the protection of the class of persons referred to, and that he was astonished to see it meet with opposition. Was it possible that an appeal of this kind could be disregarded, when it was distinctly asserted by numerous respectable citizens that the ordinary methods of obtaining justice had entirely failed in accomplishing that end? Did the Board wish to make itself a laughing-stock and incur the condemnation and scorn of all sensible and right-thinking men. Would they, the members, for a paltry political consideration, forego all sense of justice, and close their eyes to a most abominable outrage upon personal rights and the laws of the land?

Several other members spoke warmly upon the subject, and the resolution was afterwards amended so as to develve the duty of furnishing policemen upon the Recorders of the several Districts instead of the Mayor, and after many attempts to lay it on the table, refer it to a special committee, and to defeat it altogether—principally made by Messrs. Ker, O'Sullivan and Latour—the resolution as amended was adopted. A resolution was then adopted requesting the Police Committee to report whether an increase of the police force would be necessary in order to carry out the arrangement resolved upon.

A second message was read from the Mayor, alluding to the great fire which occurred some days ago, and suggesting the propriety of the Council taking some steps for the erection of a suitable monument to the memory of Daniel S. Woodruff and William McLeod, who lost their lives at said fire. A resolution appropriating the sum of $2000 to that purpose was, after much discussion, adopted.

A communication from the Comptroller was read, informing the Board of the adjudication of a contract for the construction of an iron railing around Annunciation Square, for the sum of $19,700. The communication was referred to the Committee on Streets and Landings.

A message was received from the Upper Board in regard to their action upon sundry resolutions from this Board. The resolution requiring the removal of a wooden building at the corner of St. Charles and Poydras streets within 30 days was taken up and the time extended to 90 days.

The Board soon after adjourned.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.—The following is stated to be a prophecy taken from an old volume of predictions, written in the 15th century:

In twice two hundred years, the Bear
The Crescent will assail:
But if the Cock and the Bull unite,
The Bear shall not prevail.

In twice two hundred years again
Let Israel know and fear,
The Cross shall stand, the Crescent wane,
Dissolve and disappear.

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels.....March 20.

ST. CHARLES....S Oxley, J R Anderson, London; T Almes, T Winter, R W Withers, G Goode, T W Covington, L F Summers, Ala; J A Gillespie, D S Bestland and lady, R A Downs, miss M S Gladden, S B Baldwin, T Blackieford, W H Allen, J L Pierce, W T Foster, J R Burrows and lady, M Loughborough, W E Yancal, miss J Randolph, J H Davis and lady, Miss; J C Butler, Ga; B S Hawes, N Y; D J Fluker, R E Mellattoo, La; mr and mrs Vanbibber, Va; W H Ivy and lady, N C; C E Bachelier and lady, Miss; J Bonnell, Milwaukie; T Bulgien, Constantinople.

VERANDAH....W Mason, — Davidson, A Hagan, A Drayer, E D Woods, La; L Warlas, C Vanderpool, W B Shields, mrs E Verdon and svt, miss G B Ives, miss M L Carver, Miss; H S Williams and family, Tenn; J C Whitaln, J T Puckett, W Martin, O S Carter, N O; H Eastman, Ala.

CITY....D F Miller, W S Cary, J S Staples, W P Smith, H H Waltis, Rev J Burks, La; H H Gordes, J C Hilyard, Coast Survey; J P Chandler, G W Gibbs, G P Neill, J N Vernum, W Hatsmith, G W Kounts, J E Sellers, J Crumbie, O Chartet, Miss; J W Wilson, Cincinnati; C L Wight, Boston; Wash King, St Louis; R T Haws, N Y; A B Davis, Ga; Maj Hayaie, J S Thoker, R Rosbelle, Ark.

ST. LOUIS....W Randolph, J R Akin, J Tuppar, F Fain, D Akin, N O; J A S Lowery, Texas; Geo Tarr, J R Quin, S S Catchings, Dr Williams, A R Drake, G W Gibbs, Miss; J Fleming, L Fleming, R Heaven, Ala; W G Hamilton, Jas Gilpin, L Desobry, O Desobry, La.

ARCADE....E Sawyer, P D Sawyer, A M Mathers, R Little, A McMillan, Jesse Warren, S Kline, G W Martin and svt, Wm Boyle, G F Ruykendall, Miss; W Walt, R W Dillmond, Tenn; S W Johnson, S L Bosworth, R Gibson, mrs Grimes, S A Lenken, N Keyes, A Miller, W G Miller, J W Hanson, W M Sasser, La; A H Jones, Texas; J M Ashby, J A Westerfold, O B Alston, J Horner, S A Harris, Ark.

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, to St. Charles street, and inquire for Dr. Sherman. For further particulars, see advertisement on third page, or apply in the store for a descriptive pamphlet. 6feb 1y

Married:

On Sunday, the 19th inst., JOSEPH KELLY, Esq., and Miss CATHARINE BOYLE, both of this city.

Died:

On Monday, March 20, at 10 o'clock, M., MARY LOUISA, youngest daughter of Edward A. and Julia A. Tyler, aged nine years and three months.

☞ The friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral THIS AFTERNOON, at four o'clock, from the residence of her parents, corner of Napoleon and Olivier streets.

☞ Boston and Wheeling papers please copy.

REFORM TICKET.

IRRESPECTIVE OF PARTY.

For Mayor.....J. W. BREEDLOVE.
For Comptroller.....W. RUYS.
For Treasurer.....WM. H. GARLAND.
For Surveyor.....L. H. PILIE.
For Street Commissioner.....A. S. PHELPS.

FOR RECORDERS.

First District.....H. M. SUMMERS.
Second District.....FRANCIS MOUNY.
Third District.....WILLIAM PILES.
Fourth District.....H. D. KERNE.

FOR ALDERMEN.

First District.....CHAS. PRIDE.
N. E. BAILEY.
JAS. PRAGUE.
Second District.....E. H. DERELL.
SEM. CLARK.
Third District.....P. H. GOODWIN.
Fourth District.....JESSE GILMORE.

FOR ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.

First District, First Ward.....J. L. LEVY.
COL. CAMPBELL.
F. W. DELSOKORNIER.
First District, Second Ward.....WM. BLOOMFIELD, Sr.
A. W. COOPER.
CHAS. G. BARKLEY.
HENRY LATHROP.
First District, Third Ward.....S. T. E. DENNETT.
L. H. PLACE.
W. E. SEYMOUR.
F. A. CONANT.
Second District, Fourth Ward.....Geo. R. L. TRACY.
GERARD SMITH.
W. A. GORDON.
Second District, Fifth Ward.....W. S. HOWELL.
A. BOUDOUSQUIE.
HENRY 927-HAUD.
LOUIS GAGNEY.
Second District, Sixth Ward.....O. LAUVE.
A. BONNEVAL.
Third District, Seventh Ward.....CHAS. W. WHITALL.
F. C. WRIGHT.
Third District, Eighth Ward.....JNO. McLEAN.
Third District, Ninth Ward.....MILES TAYLOR.
Fourth District, Tenth Ward.....WM. REED.
ISAAC THAYER.
Fourth District, Eleventh Ward.....WM. H. REEKE. mh20

Complimentary Testimonial to George Jamison.

In accordance with the following correspondence, a Complimentary Benefit will be given to Mr. George Jamison, at the St. Charles Theatre, on the evening of Thursday, the 23d inst.

Particulars in future advertisements.

CORRESPONDENCE.

George Jamison, Esq.:

DEAR SIR—Many of your numerous friends in this city, desirous of paying you the deserved compliment of a Benefit, before the present theatrical season terminates, have appointed us a committee to consult you on the subject, to ascertain your wishes therupon, and to request you, if you accept their proffer, to appoint some night when the proposed testimonial may take place.

An early answer will oblige yours, with much regard,

H. J. RANNEY,
GEO. W. SHAW,
AMOS W. DANA,
JAMES F. OTIS,
Committee.

New Orleans, March 17, 1854.

Messrs. Ranney, Shaw, Dana and Otis, Committee:

GENTLEMEN—Your favor of yesterday has been received, and I hope I need not tell you the contents were perused with the deepest sensibility on my part. Though unconscious of deserving so signal a testimony of consideration and honor at the hands of my friends in New Orleans, I accept it as a mark of their too partial regard, with sentiments of the most sincere and heartfelt gratitude.

If agreeable to the committee and those whom they represent, I would name Thursday, the 23d inst., and the St. Charles Theatre, the time and place for the proposed benefit, and remain, gentlemen, ever most gratefully, your obliged friend and servant,

GEORGE JAMISON.

New Orleans, March 18, 1854.

G. DeBar, Esq.:

SIR—The friends of Mr. George Jamison, in New Orleans, proposing to pay him the compliment of a testimonial benefit, are desirous of ascertaining if it consists with your arrangements to assign a night when the theatre under your management may be had for that purpose.

With much respect,

We are your obedient servants,

H. J. RANNEY,
G. W. SHAW,
JAMES F. OTIS,
A. W. DANA,
Committee.

New Orleans, March 17, 1854.

To Messrs. H. J. Ranney, G. W. Shaw, James F. Otis and A. W. Dana, Committee:

GENTLEMEN—Your note, relative to a complimentary benefit to Mr. George W. Jamison, is received. In reply, I would state that nothing will give me greater pleasure than to comply with your request, both on account of respect due to you, and my friendship for Mr. Jamison. I would most respectfully name Thursday evening, March 23.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. DeBAR.

St. Charles Theatre, New Orleans, March 18. mh19 3t

Removal.

☞ We have removed to No. 81 GRAVIER STREET, where our business will be attended to, as usual.

mh18 1w4dp BURROWS & ORTHON.

A New Musical Work.

THE OPERA MADE EASY.

SIXTY PAGES OF MUSIC FOR ONE DOLLAR.

SELECTIONS FROM TEN POPULAR OPERAS, ARRANGED SIMPLY FOR THE PIANO.

☞ For sale at the MUSIC AND BOOK STORES, and at the Agents, SHERMAN & WHARTON, Printers, 68 Camp street. mh18 2t6p

A. P. FIELD and ROBERT WOOLDRIDGE, Attorneys at Law, No. 16 Commercial Place, N. O. mh21 1y

WANTED TO HIRE—A Colored Woman, who can come recommended as a good Cook. To such a liberal and permanent employment would be given. Apply at 84 Carondelet street. E. J. HART & CO., 79 Tchoupitoulas st. mh21 1t

THE ORIGINAL STOVE-PIPE CLUB.—The Members of the above Club will meet at the House, on SATURDAY EVENING, the 25th inst., at 7 o'clock. By order of the mh21 1t FIRST LOAFER.

LOUISIANA STATE MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this Society will take place on TUESDAY, the 28th inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Medical College. The Medical Profession is respectfully requested to attend. By order,

mh21 1t G. T. BEAUMONT, Cor. Secretary.

SUPERIOR TO ANY IN USE, says a Physician of N. Y. FAHNESTOCK'S VERMIFUGE, after having tried other remedies.

FROM DR. JOHN G. CHAMBERS.

DANVILLE, Ky., Feb. 28, 1853.

Messrs. H. J. Fahnestock & Co.:

Gentlemen—I have been doing a regular practice as a Physician in this county for the last twelve years, and have often had occasion to use nine-tenths of your Vermifuge—find, from experience, in the absence of Pink Root, etc., but during the last seven or eight years, from disease, I am forced to use a Substitute to serve you; that is but poison in my hands a remedy superior to any I have ever used.

Yours, respectfully, JOHN G. CHAMBERS.

☞ Sold, Wholesale and Retail, by all the principal Druggists and Country Merchants throughout the United States. mh17 dawlm

CONSTABLE'S SALE.

FIRST JUSTICE'S COURT, PARISH OF ORLEANS. J. C. LABAT vs. H. MITCHELL, No. 18,481.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the Hon. L. U. Grimale, First Justice of the Peace for the Parish of Orleans, I will expose at public auction, on MONDAY, April 3, 1854, at the hour of 12 o'clock, M., in Warehouse, No. 90½ Chaplines street—

31 SLATE SLABS, FOR TOMBS,

Seized in the above suit. Terms cash.

J. J. HOPPE, Constable.

mh21

MERCHANDISE.—

MACKEREL—200 packages, a full assortment;
SALMON—250 packages, kegs, quarters and kits;
CODFISH—875 box and 25 drums, New;
ONIONS AND SQUASHES—30 pkgs, kits, qrs, halves;
HERRING—500 boxes and 250 half, New;
RAUC GINGER—26 cags, New;
COD SLABS—1 hogshead;
TEAS—50 chests, Pouchong, Imperial and Gunpowder;
LEMON SYRUP—200 boxes, various brands;
SPERM CANDLES—300 boxes, Lewis';
SALERATUS—400 pkgs, bbls, halves, kegs and box;
CHAMBERKINS—15 pkgs, Wood, Pail;
PEARL BARLEY—25 pkgs, halves and kegs;
YEAST POWDERS—595 boxes, various brands;
PICKLES—175 boxes, halves and kegs;
PRESERVES AND PIE-FRUITS—300 cases Lewis';
PICLLES AND JAMS—150 cases Lewis';
LARD OIL—150 bbls, Winter Strained;
WHALE OIL—75 bbls, Winter Bleached; for sale by

mh21 1w3p J. M. CARTER & CO., 12 and 13 Common st.

SUNDRIES.—

200 bbls. Old Cooper's Extra WHISKY;
300 bbls. Raw High Proof WHISKY;
800 boxes Proctor & Gamble's STAR CANDLES;
500 boxes Wilcox's STAR CANDLES;
40 bbls. Prime LARD OIL;
52 tierces Sugar-cured HAMS; for sale by

mh21 JOSEPH LANDIS & CO., 83 Tchoupitoulas st.

BEEF—300 barrels Mess and Extra Mess. For sale by

mh19 S. H. KENNEDY & CO., 18 Tchoupitoulas st.

60 Camp Street. 60

LATE PUBLICATIONS, JU