THE DAILY CRESCENT.

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 16, 1858.

QUESTION AND ANSWER.

An unknown correspondent addresses to us the following questions; and we look on the case as one in which we are bound to answer:

A Few Plain Questions.

Messrs. Editors: We are so much in the habit, in all obscure cases, of inquiring of editors—who are of course supposed to investigate every question of art, science, religion, politics, etc., etc.—that I have taken the liberty of propounding to you a few plain questions, which I trust you will answer, with your usual candor and impudence.

1st. Is the person or persons who killed two of the mob that was rushing into the room in which an election was going on, with uplifted clubs and wild cries of "Down with the damned Americans"—I ask, if those who inflicted summary punishment upon the lawless aggressors had been identified, could they have been lawfully punished, or can they be considered murderers in the eye of the law or of public opinion?

In other words, if a mob of armed ruffians were attempting to break into a dwelling-house for robbery or violence to its inhabitants, would we pronounce the man a murderer who, in protecting his family and property, or both, should put two or more of the aggressors to death?

Or, if it be true that the ballot-box is the very ark of our political liberty, and it is the duty of every good citizen to protect it and its sacred rights from violence and desecration; and if, in the struggle to accomplish that sacred duty of every American citizen, these who attempt its violation should be slain, can it justly be denominated murder? Was it not rather an act of fearful but imperative duty, and is it not justly to be considered as an act of noble and devoted patriotism?

Question 2d. What was the object of the *two* ballot-boxes at the Seventh Ward Precinct?

MORE ANON.

On the first question, we answer that, of our own personal knowledge, the attack at the Seventh Ward, in which two of the assailants were slain and the rest routed, was by a body of ruffians headed by the police-man, Mocler, who, to the number of from fifty to seventy-five, brandishing white fresh made clubs, generally with naked arms, rushed suddenly in double file into the large election-hall by its two doors, and with the cry of "down with the Yankees!" fell upon the Reformers. These to the number of about three hundred, then filled nearly every part of the room. They in no manner, however, obstructed any voter's access to the corner where stood the ballot-box and were seated the Commissioners; they offered no violence, no insult, nor even an interruption to any comer, except the legal one of challenging the right of vote of such as were thought to be without the due qualifications. When such met the oath, they were allowed to pass quietly. When they shrank from it, they were laughed at and sometimes shoved along on their way out, but always without roughness, and indeed in a good humored manner. The greatest rudeness that we saw offered by a Reformer, to even these wretches who had come to perjure themselves but fled at the sight of the Holy Cross, was the pushing off from his head of the remarkably bad hat which one of them wore; and this happened long after the attack. Present almost without interruption and watching everything closely, we aver that the whole effort of the Reformers was to enforce fair voting and to do it legally. They resorted to no violence, even when witnessing the most iniquitous conduct of the Commissioners, in refusing to swear challenged men, or swearing them without waiting for their answers, or clapping in their ballots before the oath was ended, etc., etc. For but this, it was attempted to break their heads and drive them off, that there might be no check to fraud, and a sufficient number of false votes folsted in, at that one poll, to overcome all the Reform majorities elsewhere. For (as all thought or knew) this was the great point at which the struggle was to be made, on the one hand to effect, on the other to defeat this object. Hence the crowd of Reformers there and the resolution with which they stood by the polls; hence the bloody attempt to expel them.

We seize the occasion offered by our querist, to relate these facts, which needed to be told at a distance, in order that the true conduct of the Reformers may be understood, as defensive only. We have heard and seen vague allegations of outrage done by them; but no particulars, no specific facts, have reached us; nor do we believe any will.

In a word, the violence against Mocler and his raggamuffin crew was only such as an honest man commits, when he defends himself bravely and successfully, against a murderous and savage assault. Such violence, the law holds perfectly innocent; while morals even applaud it. A magistrate might commit, a grand jury indict, in such a case, if the least doubt were left upon the fact of necessary self-defense; but here there can be no doubt. For it is not and cannot be pretended that Mocler and his band did not attack with clubs a body of citizens, who were not merely doing nothing illegal, but were endeavoring to enforce the laws. Enough of this part of the matter.

As to the second question, we have only to say that it seems certain that there were two ballot boxes. As to the why, we can, at present, only suggest that it might be quite convenient to have more than one box. The juggler who had not several would be but a poor juggler. The quantity of votes wanted was indefinite: a provision of boxes to hold them was, therefore, but prudent. When a manufacturer has an unlimited order for goods, he should surely secure boxes enough to pack them in.

FICTION AND HISTORY.

One of our native authors has written, cleverly enough, the Romance of Louisiana History. He did well. It is the poetical part of History which renders it attractive and fastens upon the general imagination those livelier lessons which alone make history useful to the commoner sort of readers.

Nearly every quarter of our country has, for its earlier period, four pages of romance to one of history. The very first vague idea of a region beyond those Pillars which Hercules had set as the earth's end, is a romance, caught out of Homer, and repeated and amplified by Plato, who pretends to have derived the tale from Egyptian priests; wherein master Plato probably romances himself. Then comes the Norwegian story of having found us, in the tenth century; which, if not a romance, certainly is close kin to one. For our part, we can't help looking on the tales in the Edda, about Thor and his hammer, and the eternal boar which was every day re-roasted for the dinner of the Scandinavian deities, and the celestial goat that always lent them her dugs for milk, as little less authentic than the Northmen's discoveries on Rhode Island. Next comes the Welsh fiction of their Prince Madoc who found us out but got lost himself and became the procreator of any number of Indian tribes that are, from time to time, discovered among us, speaking quite as good Welsh as the Irish do Carthaginian. Then comes he who found us for good and all, Columbus; before whom all sorts of folks had been discovering us, but in vain: for we wouldn't stay discovered. What can be more novel-like than poor Colon's whole career? Well, that of Cortez is equally fable-like. Then follows he that found Florida and us, in looking for the Fountain of Youth: a visionary well, first heard of by Herodotus, in Ethiopia; then, in later times, transferred to Lybia; and thence, by fresh migrations, traveling west, until, a little after Columbus, it crossed to our continent, with many other lies, and took up its abode, just where Ponce de Leon couldn't light upon it. In its place, he never, he found quite a pretty brook, the Mississippi. Next we descend to the bright, the gallant, but most unfortunate Raleigh—one of the true ornaments of England, in both Letters and Arms, though 'twas the day when Sydney shone in the one and Shakspeare and Spenser in the other. His life is one of the saddest of romances. Little less strange is that of the adventurous Captain John Smith, who for a second time discovered Virginia. If you want to feel how like a dream Smith and Pocahontas are, go to Jamestown and sit, as we have done, amidst the cornfields, where the half-fallen walls of an old church are all that is left to witness that the whole thing is not a mere legend. We might go on and glance at the Pilgrim Fathers—the earliest of Puritan romances, and a rather rough and dismal one: but as we have just at this point, written exactly as many stickfulls as the printer says he wants, we will knock off, and advise our readers to do likewise.

The Clerk of the steamer Lexington has our thanks for Louisville papers.

We are indebted to the courtesy of Erastus Everett, A. M., for a copy of the charter and regulations of the college of New Orleans.

PUBLIC MEETING.—A public meeting was held on Wednesday evening at the Merchants' Exchange, to take into consideration the evils resulting to the commerce of the city by the outrages of the runners from the sailors' boarding houses. Speeches were made by several gentlemen, and resolutions adopted requesting the Mayor to detail a special police force for the levees of each District, for the protection of the masters and crews of ships and steamboats.

Amusements.

At the St. Charles to-night the equestrian spectacle of "Mazeppa" is to be performed, in which Mr. Nagle, Mr. Maddocks and Mr DeBar appear. The comedy of "Who Speaks First," is also to be performed.

At Placide's the performances will consist of the comedy of "Sink or Swim," the drama of "Lost and Won," and the roaring farce of "The Toodles." Messrs. Bass, Holland, Browne, Allen, Mrs. Stuart and Miss Somers will appear during the evening.

Le Place d'Armes.

It is one of the pleasantest sights in the city, one of the most amusing sights; and a sight with a free list for every one, and no benefits; is the the Place d'Armes on an afternoon, between five and seven. Crowds of children, like flowers springing out of the grass; niggers, like black berries, (berry black) playing with their young masters and mistresses. Here is one little boy, pale and delicate, hopping about, unconscious of all around him, apparently deriving the greatest satisfaction, in a mild way, from the simple exertion of fancying himself a spirited horse. There scampers a jolly little chap, with hair flying and mouth open, pursued by a negro girl, with her scanty dress clinging to her still scantier figure. They remind me of sunset, with night coming on. Babies are sprawling about on the grass, with their round blue eyes staring up in a supplicating manner, as if they would say to their nurses, don't you see our helpless position, why don't you come and pick us up; but not succeeding in attracting any attention, they, perhaps, endeavored to find consolation in trying to swallow a shell, or tear up the grass. A party of children near the pump are playing at firemen, and using superhuman efforts to put out the gate and preserve the distracted inmates from the raging elements. Four or five sturdy fellows are vigorously working, up and down, an old broom-stick, which is attached to the pump by a piece of string, an old garter represents the hose, and when the order is given by the captain, one of the firemen turns on the water, and two or three fellows clamber up the gate, look over the other side for a few seconds, and then the fire is supposed to be extinguished and every one saved, and the weary firemen drag the garter home; the engine being immovable, they leave it behind.

OPENING OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.—The first section of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, to connect Cincinnati with St. Louis, was opened on the 4th inst., to Aurora, Ind., twenty eight miles from Cincinnati. About one thousand invited guests were present on the occasion, which was celebrated by an excursion to Aurora, a dinner, speeches, etc. The length of the road, when completed, will be 326 miles, this being within twenty-six miles of an air line, as the distance direct is 300 miles. The work on the road is progressing rapidly, and a great part of the road will be opened by the first of March next.

The frosts have been so severe in Georgia, South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi and some parts of Louisiana, as to materially damage the fruit crops and cut down the corn so that it will have to be again planted. The damage to most kinds of vegetables is severe.

Mr. John Stephens, of Basil, Ohio, on the 1st., sent out his two sons, aged eleven and nine years, into the field to attend upon the burning of some logs. The fire communicated to a large beach tree, which falling, killed the boys instantly.

The Brownsville Flag states that General Parodi has been appointed to Military Commandant Governor of Tamaulipas, in place of General Woll, who has been appointed Secretary of War by Santa Anna.

A terrible explosion took place in a percussion cap factory, in New York, on the 6th, injuring three or four persons employed about the establishment badly, though it is thought no one will die from the injuries.

James Quinn was executed in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, on the 7th.

James Colton, was also hung the same day in Yazoo county, Mississippi, for the murder of John Smith.

Freeman Dexter, just returned from California with four or five thousand dollars, committed suicide a few days since, while visiting his friends in Sheffield, Mass.; cause temporary insanity.

The receipts of the New York and Erie Railroad for March amounted to $476,316; being an increase of $104,815 over the same month last year.

Talfourd left a manuscript play behind him which is in the hands of the publisher Moxon, and will probably be shortly given to the public.

A new palace has been uncovered in the ruins of Nineveh—a palace whose beauty excels any yet found in Assyria.

Senator Douglas has written a long letter in reply to the attack made by the clergy upon the Nebraska bill and himself.

Wm. F. Short, an old printer, in Providence, R. I., was choked to death, while eating a piece of beefsteak, on the 25th ult.

The story that Hobbs's American Bank Lock had been picked in London is said to be without foundation.

Mrs. Catherine Hawkins, of Calloway county, Missouri, recently killed nine wild turkeys at one shot!

Mrs. Elizabeth Phillips, of Augusta county, Va., drowned herself and infant in the creek near her husband's residence, on the 29th ult.

The recent marriage of Mr. Day and Miss Field presents this singular anomaly, that although *he* won the *field*, she *gained the day*.

Joseph Mayo, the whig candidate, has been re-elected Mayor of the city of Richmond.

Dr. Abram Claude, whig, has been elected Mayor of Anapolis, Md.

England exported last year over four hundred thousand barrels of ale.

Gen. Joseph Low, democrat, has been elected Mayor of Concord, N. H.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Correspondence of the New Orleans Crescent.

WASHINGTON, April 7, 1858.

This was Private Bill day in the Senate and the body refused to forego this business for the purpose of continuing the consideration of the Gadsden treaty. I think the Gadsden treaty will be rejected, but no vote has yet been taken on it from which this result can be fairly inferred.

The Senate disposed of quite a large number of private claims, and as some of them may be of interest to your readers, I subjoin the list.

The following were bills which had already passed the House, to-wit: For the relief of Lyman Cook; Emilie Hooe, widow of Capt. Hooe; Hezekiah Johnson; Mary Deany, widow of the late Lieut. J. A. Deany, U. S. A; Aaron Stafford; Silas Champion; Wm. B. Edwards; Executors of late Lieut. J. E. Bispham; Alton Nelson; Lemuel Hudson; Jas. F. Green; Madison Parton.

The following were Senate bills, to wit: For the relief of Thomas Butler; Mrs. Sally T. B. Cochrane, widow of Lieut. R. E. Cochrane U. S. A; Thomas B. Parsons; Amos Knapp; George Morell; Mary Carton; Commander G. J. Pendergrast; Jas. Wormsley; E. J. McLane, Authorizing Antoine, Hypolite and Joseph Vasquez and J. Colligan to enter certain lands in Missouri. For the relief of Alexander Lea; Gideon Hotchkiss; Robert Jamison and Benjamin Williamson; Almanzon Huston; Mark Bean and R. H. Bean of Arkansas; Levi Pierce and Andrew Hodge, jr. Andrew J. Dickerhoff; Mrs. Ann W. Angus; Theresa Dardenne; Henry La Reintrie; Hezekiah Miller; William Miller; Heirs of Brigadier Gen. B. Mason; Manuel Hernandez; Sylvanus Culver; Jean Baptiste Beaubien; Thomas Rhodes; Robt. Joyner; James Erwin of Arkansas; A. G. Bennet. To confirm the claim of Dusuan de la Croix to a tract of land.

All the foregoing bills were passed, comprising the entire calender with the exception of such as were objected to, and laid aside for further examination. A bill was also passed to change the name of the Bark Aleons, of New Orleans, to Mount Vernon—success to her patriotic owners. As in most of these claims the accompanying report was read, you can judge that the sitting was tedious. Mr Badger moved that, having accomplished so good a day's work, the Senate should adjourn until Monday, which was agreed to.

The House spent the day upon the Nebraska bill.

A good story is told of Col. Benton's reply to some one who remarked to him that this subject appeared to be losing its interest—that members vacated their seats when the debate was going on. "Nebraska, Sir," was the Colonel's reply, "Nebraska is a dead dog on the common; at first everybody goes to see what it is lying there, but by-and-by the animal begins to stink, and then everybody knows it by his nose."

The House also, despite the opposition of Geo. W. Jones, of Tennessee, adjourned until Monday.

The weather has become suddenly warm and brings with it the lassitude peculiar to a change from cold to warm.

The Committee of Ways and Means of the House have reported against some of the prominent amendments of the Senate to the Deficiency bill, so that this bill may again be defeated.

CHRONICLER.

The Free Colored People of Louisiana.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE CRESCENT: In the course of the conversation with my old friend, already alluded to in a paper published in the Crescent of the 22d February, I cursorily referred to the social condition of the free colored people of Louisiana. It elicited the following remarks:

"With our interior polity, these are delicate grounds to be trodden upon. Nevertheless, such is the invariable correct deportment and, I must add, the wonted good sense of these people (bear in mind that I am speaking exclusively of the *native* colored population of Louisiana,) that this question loses much of the political importance one would naturally suppose was attached to it. The mooting of it, however, requires all the forbearance, toleration and calm reason which such a subject imperiously calls for, and we should especially endeavor to free it from prejudices which time has made respectable, if prejudices can ever be made so.

A perfect knowledge of the character of this people is also requisite, and I know no better mode of reaching this end than by relating what, with few intervening absences, a residence of over fifty years in Louisiana, has made me an eye witness to.

In the hour of need we have invariably found them as devotedly attached to our country as any of us. I remember well that in 1811 or '12, (the precise period slips my memory,) upon the rising of the slaves of the Parish of St. John the Baptist, which cost the lives of some of our worthiest citizens, no one did better service or was more useful in quelling the insurrection than F——R——, a native colored man, a planter of that parish.

Subsequently, when the English invaded Louisiana—unlike some of the foreigners who were then here and who, no doubt from a distaste for the smell of gunpowder, entrenched themselves behind their nationality, to avoid military duty—these people, to a man, simultaneously rose and together with the portion of the colored people of St. Domingo who, with the whites, had emigrated to the Island of Cuba and who, upon the invasion of Spain by Napoleon were, as Frenchmen, expelled from thence and found refuge in New Orleans, as freely bled as ourselves in defense of our invaded country.

We now see among them men whose wealth would enable them to live in princely style in Europe clinging with devotion to their native soil. Chance has sometimes led me into the interior of their families, and I must confess that for education, good breeding and high sentiments of honor, few, very few indeed, are their superiors.

We find among them merchants and brokers of no mean standing on 'change, planters of extensive means, builders and first rate mechanics They have also furnished their full quota to the sciences, to medicine, to literature, to the fine arts.

But whilst these men have on every occasion shown their devotion to the country, and are now adding lustre to the name of Louisiana, what have we done for them beyond counteninancing them in the ordinary pursuits of life, and showing that respect for them which their correct deportment entitles them to? True they ask for nothing, but this very reason ought, I think, to add to existing reasons for extending to them such *honorable distinction* for past services and actual worth as may not too glaringly clash with the exigencies of our social organization.

As unwilling as I may be to make invidious comparisons, I cannot, however, refrain from remarking that we see every day men who have come here without a dollar in their pocket, and who, after fifteen or twenty years of toil and sordid economy, have managed to scrape up a fortune, abandon the country with their earnings; whilst, on the other hand, we see some of these colored men, whose wealth would secure to them an enviable position elsewhere, cling with strong attachment to the place of their birth.

Now, eschewing all predilection or feeling in the matter, and reducing it to a plain question of political economy, I would ask who of the two is, to us, the most desirable, he who leaves the country with his acquired wealth, and diminishes, *pro tanto*, our active means, or he who remains and spends among us the income which his fortune yields him? If you should have any doubt on the subject, just turn to ill-fated Ireland and see the state to which she has been reduced by the absence of her great landed proprietors, who spend their income abroad, and then decide. You know that as regards Ireland, the British Court is, to all intents and purposes, as much of a foreign one as those of France, Naples, etc.

The sentiments which I have just uttered are, I am sure, participated in by the mass of our old sober-thinking residents, the reputed "ruthless oppressors" of the African race.

The expression of such opinions, if it ever reaches them, will no doubt astonish our "very good friends," the Abolitionists. If there should be any among them, and of this I can hardly doubt, who are not "agitating" for the sole purpose of creating "political capital," and are honestly of the opinion which they profess, it will enlighten them as to the vast difference which exists between the social condition of the free colored people *here* in the "hot bed of slavery," and their position in the free States amongst their "so-disant" friends. The striking difference which also exists between *our* feelings as respects this class of people and *theirs*, will also come out in bold relief, for they must see, that whilst they, the "Abolitionists," the "pseudo good friends" of these people, are straining every nerve to ship every one of them off to the lingering life and premature death which the ungenial climate of Liberia has in store for them, we, the "unprincipled slaveholders," besides the respect which we have at all times shown to those whose worth has prepared for them the precious boon of liberty, are also disposed to go as far as our interior polity will permit us, in order to retain among us what we look upon as a valuable portion of our population.

But it is getting late, I must leave you. If you desire it, we will resume the topic on a future day.

A LOUISIANIAN.

The Late Election in the Seventh Ward.

EDITORS OF THE CRESCENT: I have been thinking about the possibility of polling 1419 votes in the Seventh Precinct at the last election. The polls were opened at eight o'clock, and closed a few minutes before six. That is ten hours. It would require one vote to be polled every twenty-four seconds, or two and a-half votes a minute, to put 1419 votes into the box in ten hours. This would not allow any time for challenging and swearing, for it would be about as fast as the names could be recorded. Now, it is well known that many votes were challenged, and that for three hours before the polls were closed, not twenty-five votes were cast during the whole time. This would reduce the time of voting to about six or seven hours, which would require one vote to be cast every twelve seconds, or four votes a minute. It strikes me very forcibly that so many votes could not have been cast singly in so short a space of time, taking into consideration the confusion and interruption experienced.

ARITHMETIC.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

TO THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

By the National Line.

OHIO RIVER—STEAMBOATS.

LOUISVILLE, April 16.—The river is falling slowly, and there is now six feet five inches water in the canal. The weather is warm.

The steamer Glendy Burke has arrived from New Orleans, and the Sultana has departed for that port.

NEWS OF THE CITY.

CONTESTED ELECTION.—Robert J. Ker, late candidate for Comptroller, and Patrick Cummings, petitioned the Fourth District Court for writs of *quo warranto*, to require Messrs. DeBuys and Pille to show what authority they claim and hold the offices, and to answer all the averments and allegations made in the petition; and that after due proceedings had, judgment may be rendered, decreeing that they are not entitled to fill said offices; and forbidding them to perform the duties thereof any longer. It is also prayed that the costs of these proceedings be taxed against said persons, and that the Corporation of the city be directed to proceed to a new election, to fill said offices of Comptroller and Street Commissioner.

The ground upon which the petition for *quo warranto* is based, is the destruction of the ballot-box of the Seventh Precinct polls. The Court ordered that the writs be issued as prayed for. Christian Roselius and Miles Taylor appear as counsel for petitioners.

A NEGRO WOMAN KILLED BY A BOY.—A boy named Henry Lumas, about fourteen years of age, surrendered himself at the police-office of the First District yesterday under the following circumstances: He lives at the residence of his uncle, on Felicity Road, between Nayades and Apollo streets, and yesterday morning, while lying in bed sick with chills and fever, a free negro woman named Ann, employed in his uncle's family, entered his room in a condition of either insanity or intoxication; Henry bade her leave the room, but she refused, and after some words seized him by the throat and commenced choking him; she dragged him from the bed, and in the struggle he managed to grasp a loaded pistol which was lying in an open trunk near the bed. While her grasp was still upon his throat, he cocked the pistol and fired, with the muzzle almost against her left breast, the ball entering her vitals and producing a mortal wound. The boy then fled from the room with the negro woman in pursuit; he, however, evaded her, and she ran across the street and attempted to enter a yard, but the door was closed before her and she fell dead upon the pavement. This is the statement made by the boy, and the appearance of his throat at the time we saw him indicated that he had suffered violence at the hands of some person. He related the particulars of the affair to some persons on the spot, and was advised to surrender himself to the authorities immediately, which he did, as above stated. As the matter took place in the Fourth District, the boy was sent thither by Recorder Summers for examination.

RECORDER'S COURT OF THE FIRST DISTRICT.—*A Chevalier d'Industrie.*—A man called Joseph Chevalier, alias Cavalier, was arraigned before this court yesterday on a charge of having taken forcible possession of the barge Caroline, belonging to Mr. W. A. Wood and carried away a portion of her cargo. His examination is fixed for the 18th inst. Edward Johnson and Peter Ford, accused of having been concerned in the affair were discharged.

Collateral Security.—Henry Pinardmade affidavit yesterday against John Middleton, charging him with having attempted to pawn a watch belonging to deponent, which accused had by some means obtained possession of. Middleton is in the lock-up awaiting examination.

Assaults and Batteries.—B F Marseilles was yesterday sent before the First District Court, under a bond of $1000, on a charge of having assaulted Thomas Dromen with a colt and attempted to kill him. Samuel Banks and John Graves, charged with having participated in the affair, were arraigned and their examination fixed for the 20th

Patrick Smith and John Kelly were sent before the same tribunal for knocking down and beating Daniel McGowan.

More Insanity.— Mrs Mary Jackson, the mother of several children, was yesterday sent to the Insane Asylum, having lost her reason.

Robbing a Drunken Man.—Patrick Carlin was yesterday sent to the Work-house for sixty days, charged particular with having robbed a drunken man and generally with being a dangerous and suspicious character. We believe the charge of robbery was not very well sustained against him.

Felonious Fishing.—An affidavit was made against Austin Gebbon, charging him with having stolen a bunch of fish from on board the steamboat Magnolia. He was sent for thirty days to the Work-house.

A boy named Robert Guinn was sent to the Work-house for sixty days as a vagrant.

RECORDER'S COURT OF THE SECOND DISTRICT. *A swindler.*— Nicholas Beck, who keeps a bakery at the corner of Hospital and Miro st., made affidavit in this court yesterday against one Nicholas Brown, charging him with fraudulently retaining certain moneys collected by him on account of deponent. He also charges him with having collected and appropriated sums from other persons without any authority whatever. A warrant was issued for the arrest of accused.

Slung-Shot.—Recorder Ramos yesterday issued a warrant for the arrest of the mate of the steamboat R. M. Jones, for attacking and beating John Keith with a slung-shot.

Larceny.—Thomas Blanco yesterday detected a man named Henry Kasey in the act of stealing and carrying away a silver watch from his house on Villere street, and immediately seized him: whereupon the thief gave his precious plunder a fling, and Mr Blanco saw his time-piece, with its long gold chain, flying away through the air as if on wings, making most excellent time and appearing much like a very small kite with a tinsel tail. He made sure of his prisoner, however, and did not leave him until he saw him safely lodged in the Second District police jail. The watch, or a portion thereof, was afterwards found in a distant yard, it having struck against a wall and fallen among some weeds, in a condition of utter dislocation and demolition.

Picked his Pocket.— Andrew Bronigan, a sailor, deposed that he had yesterday morning taken a pistol from one of his shipmates while that individual was drunk, and shortly after, while in coffee house on Barrack street, said pistol was stolen from his pocket by some person whom he promises to point out to the police.

A maniac named Chittenden, in Rootstown Portage Co., Ohio, entered the house of Mr. Horace Ensign, who, hearing a noise rose, up and opening a door received a blow on the head with an axe in the hands of Chittenden, inflicting a frightful wound, and paring off a portion of the scalp and skull some two or three inches in diameter. A scuffle ensued between the two, when a blow, aimed at Mr. Ensign, struck his little daughter. A frightful wound was inflicted and the skull desperately fractured, leaving no hopes of her recovery. The madman was at length secured.

CANCER CURED.—Dr. Fraser has the honor to inform the public that he is prepared to cure cancers of all kinds; and he will GUARANTEE A CURE IN EVERY CASE, except where some vital organ may be seriously affected. Even then, the sufferer may obtain much relief. Those afflicted with Cancerous affections are invited to visit Dr. F. C. for full and advice free. As an evidence of his sincerity and his confidence in the system of treatment, Dr. F. will undertake to cure every case of Cancer presented, and make no charge until the patient is cured. Patients cured without pain or the use of the knife. Twenty Dollars sent by mail will secure a package of the CANCER SPECIFIC, with full directions for use. Address DR. FRASER,
Office, 88 St. Charles street.
apl1 daily

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, 10 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. fm13 ly

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels.....April 13

ST. CHARLES....J R Larkland and lady, miss L R Brown and servant, Mo; J A Cotton, D Barrow, lady and servant, John Hagan, lady and servant, A S Newton, A M Young, R Walters, Dr Peck, La; R Geddes N O; J A Williams, lady and servant, Fla; J B McGinnis, Ky; H C Sides, Miss.

ARCADE....J Merritt, S P Rusti, V Goldsmyx, La; Thos L Penn, K M Vern, W A Vern, J R Heard, John Howard, A Robertson, A B Finley, R L Askew, W S Robertson, Wm Hart, P Sactuse, La; Dr Cochran, W F Purcell, Miss; T B Goyne, R S King, J M Dodshill, W D Perry, Texas; C Moulton, Ala; D A West, Tenn; M B Thompson, J W Simmons, S B Allen, R Clokey, W T Ingraham, W Hatch, J Nelson, J H Gibbons; J M Perry, Sandwich Islands.

VERANDA....W T Wells, N S Ragan, S L Wooldridge, miss Washington, F A Whiting, Miss; R C Martin, miss S Harbour, W A Harbour, J D Jewell, Miss; W W Johnson, Ind; J Swanson, Tenn; T A Nelson and lady, Ala.

ST. LOUIS....John M Burrows, G W Segur, J M Shepherd, W H Dean, W D Gummisom, mbr Roam; mrs W Markham, J M Blam, C B Peroux, La.

CITY....J F McKneely, E Adams; T J Newton, La; J W Underhill, D Craighead, C H Ducry, Md; H G Wade, L H Bond, F W Martin, Ark; G W Turner, N Y; J L Elliott, G Wilkinson, J M Frith H B Dans, Texas; J T Shudler, R H Schaggs, S C.

Married:

On the 15th inst., by the Rev. Walter Stillwell, WALTER S. CLAYTON, of New Orleans, and Miss GEORGIANA DOWNS, of Louisville, Ky.

Died:

On Thursday evening, April 15, JOHN GEDGE, a native of England, and a resident of this city for the last twenty years, aged 45 years.

His friends and acquaintances are requested to attend his funeral, THIS EVENING, at half past 4 o'clock, from the Masonic Grand Lodge Hall, corner of St. Charles and Perdido streets.

The Members of Orleans Lodge No. 18, together with the Members of the Masonic Fraternity, are hereby notified to attend the funeral of their late brother, JOHN GEDGE. Past Grand Master of M. W. Grand Lodge of Louisiana, THIS EVENING, at 4 o'clock, from the Grand Lodge Hall, corner of St. Charles and Perdido streets.
By order, J. A. JAQUESS, Secretary.

The Officers and Members of the Grand Lodge of the State of Louisiana, F. A. F. and A. M., will meet at THIS AFTERNOON N, at 4 o'clock, in the Grand Lodge Hall, to attend the funeral of our late Past Grand Master, JOHN GEDGE. By order of the M. W. Grand Master. SAMUEL G. RISK, Grand Secretary.

Public Meeting.

A Public Meeting will be held on SATURDAY EVENING, 17th inst., at 7 o'clock, in the middle of Canal street, between Chamboladon and St. Charles streets, for the purpose of adopting such measures as may be necessary to secure the ratification, by the citizens of New Orleans, of the ordinance recently passed by the Council to lease lands for the subscription of the city to the stock of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad, and to the stock of the New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad.

H. J. RANNEY, Chairman;
WM. HENDERSON,
WM. MASSEY,
E. IRWIN,
T. O. STARK,
Committee of Arrangements.
apl4 9t16

Sale of Lots in Houston, Texas.

The attention of the public is called to the following note, as well as to an advertisement in another column, of Gardner Smith, Auctioneer, for the sale of lots in the city of Houston, Texas:

The city of Houston is situated at the head of navigation of Buffalo Bayou. It is the only place in Texas which has uninterrupted navigation the whole year. Two railroads, in an advanced state of progression, will pass through the city. One is the Galveston, Houston and Red River Railroad; the other, the Galveston, Houston and Henderson Railroad. The country round is of a most fertile nature, well furnished in timber and diversified with prairies and creeks. The town has exported, during the last year, over thirty thousand bales of cotton, and has added to the country at large over three millions dollars of merchandise.
apl3 2p6t

60 AT Camp Street. 60

NEW BOOKS,

Just received.
THE DISEASES OF THE HEART AND THE AORTA. By Wm. Stokes. In 1 vol. 8vo.
THE SEPULCHRES OF OUR DEPARTED. By Rev. F. E. Anspach, A. M. In 1 vol. 12mo.
CUMMING'S LECTURES ON THE APOCALYPSE. 1 vol. 12mo.
HOMŒOPATHY FAIRLY REPRESENTED, not Misrepresented, By Henderson.
Lindsay & Blakiston's New Editions of—
RUSSELL'S HISTORY OF GREECE AND ROME.
RUSSELL'S HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES.
RUSSELL'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND.
RUSSELL'S HISTORY OF FRANCE.
For sale by J. B. STREL,
apl3 9d&1tW 60 CAMP STREET.

Clothing.

WELL MADE GOODS AT UNIFORMLY LOW PRICES.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
34 Magazine street, corner of Gravier,
are now prepared to offer to their friends and customers an assortment of

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING,
FURNISHING GOODS, Etc.,
UNEQUALLED IN THE SOUTH OR NORTH.
ALL WINTER CLOTHING SELLING OFF AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Merchants from the country, who wish to supply themselves with better made and better styles of Clothing than can usually be obtained at wholesale, will be dealt with liberally, and at prices which will enable them to make a fair profit.

AT RETAIL, NO DEVIATION IN PRICES.

The following is a partial list, only, of articles suitable for the Season:

COATS.
BLACK AND COLORED SINGLE MILLED CLOTH FROCKS;
" SOMBAZINE SACK COATS;
" DRAP D'ETE SACS, FROCKS AND DRESS COATS,
" PARAMETTA " " " "
" SILK WARP ALPACA SACS AND FROCKS;
" " " " INGRAHAM FROCKS;
" SILK FROCK COATS, new article;
FANCY LINEN SACS AND INGRAHAM FROCKS;
WHITE " " " "
WHITE and COLD LINEN DUCK "
WHITE and FANCY LINEN DRILL "
INDIA SEERSUCKER SACS AND FROCKS;
" PONGEE SILK " "
" GRASS CLOTH " "
STRIPED GINGHAM "
SUMMER TWEED "
SILK and LINEN "

PANTALOONS.
BLACK AND COLORED SINGLE MILLED CASS. PANTS;
ENGLISH MERINO "
FRENCH DRAP D'ETE "
BLACK ALPACA "
SUPER WHITE LINEN DRILL "
" " DUCK "
FANCY COLORED LINEN DRILL "
NEW STYLE CHECK DRILL "
SUPER BROWN LINEN DRILL "
" " PLANTERS' LINEN "
" " PLAIN COLORED LINEN DRILL "
INDIA NANKEEN "
FRENCH AND ENGLISH COTTONADE "

VESTS.
FANCY COLORED MARSEILLES VESTS, great variety;
PLAIN "
BUFF "
WHITE, PLAIN and FIGURED MARSEILLES VESTS;
" SUPER LINEN DUCK "
PLAIN COLORED LINEN DRILL "
FANCY FIGURED " "
BROWN DRILL and PLANTERS' LINEN VESTS;
BLACK ALPACA AND BOMBAZINE "
SILK AND SATIN VESTS, made light for Summer.

FURNISHING GOODS FOR MEN AND BOYS.
LINEN and MUSLIN SHIRTS, all sizes;
FANCY LINEN and MUSLIN SHIRTS;
CHECKED LINEN and COTTON SHIRTS;
FINE WHITE CASSIMERE UNDERSHIRTS;
GAUZE MERINO, GAUZE COTTON, and GAUZE SILK SHIRTS;
LISLE THREAD and GAUZE FLANNEL SHIRTS;
SUMMER GOSSAMER WRAPPERS;
LINEN and COTTON DRAWERS;
FINE MERINO "
HALF HOSE OF COTTON, MERINO, CASSIMERE, Etc.,
GLOVES, of all kinds;
SILK, SATIN, and MUSLIN CRAVATS, in great variety;
SILK and LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS;
SUSPENDERS, STOCKS, Etc., Etc.
SILK AND GINGHAM UMBRELLAS;
TRAVELING TRUNKS, VALISES, and CARPET BAGS;

VULCANIZED INDIA RUBBER GOODS.
A full assortment of all articles manufactured by the UNION INDIA RUBBER COMPANY OF NEW YORK, for which A. M. & Co. are the Agents.

BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.
The best assortment of well made Boys' and Children's Clothing in New Orleans. Samples of our Boys' Clothing were placed in the New York Crystal Palace for Exhibition and Competition, and we were favored with a PRIZE MEDAL for the BEST GOODS.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
apl1 9d&1tW 34 Magazine street, corner of Gravier.

PEW FOR SALE.—Pew No. 171, in Christ Church, Canal street, on the right hand going in, side aisle, offered at the reduced price, $200, on time, with interest. Apply at No. 21 Commercial Place.
apl4

METAIRIE COURSE,
LOUISIANA JOCKEY CLUB RACES.
RACES to come off at 4 o'clock, rain or shine.
Fourth day, FRIDAY, April 16, 1858—Purse $150—Mile Heats.
RULES:
1. D. F. Rumor enters g g by Gray Medoc, dam Wax Light, 4 years old. Dress, red and red.
2. John Clark enters ch g CONRAD THE CORSAIR, by Voucher dam Lady Jane, 3 years old. Dress, fancy.
Badges can be obtained at the Ticket Office; Members, $15; Strangers $10; Tickets to the Public Stands, $1.
The Members Stand and Lunch Room will be free only for Members of the Club.
During the period of the Races on the Metairie Course, the Trains of the Jefferson and Lake Pontchartrain Railway will run on Sundays, leaving every hour from Perdido street and Tivoli Circle Depots, and Shoots from the Lake Spot.
apl4 JOHN CLARK, Proprietor.

THE UNDERSIGNED beg leave to inform their Friends and the Public in General, that they have opened their House for the Summer Season.
Mrs. H. RODER, after having sold her entire stock of Liquors, Canal, has kindly consented to take the supervision of the Kitchen Department, and will be happy to welcome her old friends and new. The Bar and Larder are stocked with the best the market affords. Prices moderate.
The Road from the Shell road to the Railroad is in splendid order, and we will have instants there on dark nights.
FRIEDE & RODER,
Lake House, Jefferson and Lake Pontchartrain Railroad.
apl4 1t

BOIS D'ARC or OSAGE ORANGE SEEDS