THE DAILY CRESCENT.

TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 26, 1854.

OUR FOREIGN GOVERNMENT.

We are firmly persuaded of the rightfulness of all government which the people permit. It is ever in their power to govern, if they will. For the strength with which Despotism can block its domination, apart from the nation itself, can never be anything but impotent against the whole spirit of a people, whenever it chooses distinctly to assert itself. We laugh, therefore, when we hear of bad governments, to the effect that they are the offspring of force. It is rather slavish and merits and can have nothing better; or, if spirited and possessing a will as to its own affairs, must be exercising its own legitimate choice, and endures a bad government, because it sees that it can only throw it off, at the hazard of still greater evils. We laugh, therefore, we say, at the common idea of a nation's being governed otherwise than it chooses; and we, of course, laugh still louder at the idea of people who think they can govern folks, whether they will or not, without any better prerogative than an undeserved popularity, any guards but a tatterdemalionry of foreign police, any army but of office-holders and office-seekers. We are, in fine, thoroughly convinced that, while the people of New Orleans chose to endure their also abominable city-government, it was legitimate; but that now, when our people, fairly aroused to that purpose, have dethroned them, it is about as vain for our worthy Mayor to expect to reign in spite of them, as it would have been for Charles the Tenth after the three days of 1830 or Louis Philippe after the two days of 1848.

Upon such a clear and such a legitimate expression of the public conviction and the public will of New Orleans as that which has lately occurred, there can be no question that it was the duty of every man, who respected the popular principle of our institutions, to submit, and, as a faithful citizen, to lend his hand to the sincere accomplishment of that general reform of our city administration, which had been so clearly signified as the deliberate public pleasure.

Against this, it has seemed good to Gen. Lewis to set himself up. What his fellow-citizens, who confided in him as a man and a citizen, had decided they would no longer have, he has decided they *shall* have. Professedly (as a pure democrat) a devotee of the popular will, he yet sees fit to substitute for that sovereign authority, even when so justly exercised, either his own individual pleasure or (what is no better) the party behests and interests of a minority; who, of course, when once ascertained to be the minority, have, according to Gen. Lewis's own principles, no more right to govern this city than any one man among them would have to lord it or king it over us. Either democracy is a falsehood and does *not* believe that the people have *a right* to govern; or Gen. Lewis is no democrat, and looks on his own minority as alone having the right to govern, though they were reduced to but a handful or to but a single man.

We have said that, against all his own principles, he totally regards the known and positive public will. But he not only regards it as it nought and refuses to yield to it; he usurps upon functions which he does not possess: he not only refuses to exercise according to the public will the authority (delegated to that end) which he holds, but seizes upon the real rights of other officers and turns *them also* against this whole public purpose, to a yet further defeat of all their essential objects.

Even were he, in those things which are properly of his functions, not attempting to set aside the rightful wishes of his general constituency; even were he not, in defeat of a pressing public need, doing his best to sustain a system of things no longer possible, because given over to the detestation as well as scorn of the town; were Mayor Lewis, in short, doing or trying to do *his own direct and simple duty as the Mayor*, instead of making it completely subordinate to those fictitious obligations of party which he persists, so strangely for an honest man, in imposing on himself, it would still be a heavy draft on the public patience, to do what he is now doing. It is bad enough to be resolutely setting at naught his own duty to his fellow-citizens; bad enough officially to defeat the very ends of the high trust which the public confidence in his substantial rectitude conferred upon him; bad that, being so largely supported in his election as one who was something *better* than a party man, he should have proved himself a thorough-paced party man: but it is intolerable that, not content with all this dereliction of his own duties within his own sphere, he should have gone even further and invaded that of a more faithful public servant, not merely to prevent good, but to effect harm, and while failing in what he should himself have done, to usurp in order only to prevent to ill the rights and the functions of another.

It is only necessary fairly to examine the late acts of the Police Board, as officially published in last Saturday's Delta, in order to perceive that Gen. Lewis is strictly amenable to that of which we with much regret accuse him. We say sincerely, "with regret;" for from the general reputation which he bore in this community, we had augured a very different conduct; and loving ourselves, in public life, nothing so much as the elevated spirit of public duty, the firmness and the height of public sentiments, the loyalty of civil integrity which party or which persons can never warp, we are grieved when we see either friend or foe fall so much below the character and the expectations which waited on him. For public virtue is all we want, and we lament its failure almost as much on one side as the other.

The following facts are directly established, out of the official journal of the Police Board.

That all the Recorders, except one, (Mr. Summers, the sole Reform man,) were allowed to select their own Police.

That such (for the reasons stated by Mr. Summers in his protest given below) had long been the usage, until the usage itself had passed into a right and a law.

That the Board itself, including the Mayor, recognized this law, as to three anti-reform Recorders, and allowed every one of these to appoint the entire police for his district.

That they directly took away all such right from their Reform colleague, Mr Summers, and thus plainly declared that they intended to permit none out appointments from the anti-Reform party.

That Mr. Summers, on the contrary, had submitted for his district a list of appointments made with no reference to party.

That this divesting of him of all authority in choosing his officers and agents strips him of all control over them, makes him a cypher in his district, and destroys his efficiency in the guardianship of justice and order.

That all this is a grievous subversion of right and a shameful violation of what is due to the administration of justice and order, in the First District.

That Mayor Lewis made himself not merely the accomplice but the principal of all this.

That he directly usurped the rights of Mr. Summers, as Recorder, and superceded him in all his due appointing power.

That he assumed no such right, while he had just the same, in any other district.

That thus making himself Recorder of the First District as well as Mayor, he made party appointments alone; the whole object being, of course, to create for us only a party, and an electioneering police.

Such are the facts. We conclude by asking attention to the manly protest of Mr. Summers against these most reprehensible proceedings:

Before proceeding further, Recorder Summers, with leave of the Board, presented his protest in the following words:

"Elected by the people (without distinction of party) as Recorder of the First Municipal District of the city of New Orleans, I entered upon the performance of the duties of the office fully impressed with the belief that I would encounter the same rights, powers and privileges as Police Magistrate of said District, as had been accorded to and exercised by my predecessor and the Recorders of the other Districts, as a member of the Police Board, constituted of the Mayor and four Recorders, having equal rights with and sharing the responsibility of the legislation of the Board, being the virtual head of my District, and, under proper circumstances, fairly amenable to my constituents for the character of said police, its honesty and efficiency, its material, and its ability to insure a just, faithful, and impartial execution of the laws.

"I conceive that I was neither asking any thing unreasonable, nor what was not absolutely necessary for the full efficiency of the administration of police, when I desired and expected to exercise the previously-conceded right of selecting the entire police of my District.

"I was the more satisfied with the justice of my position, as I was aware that my colleagues were about exercising the same power (the force of which I fully recognized) for their respective Districts.

"I had also consented, with them, to vest the selection of the Chief of Police with the Mayor.

"I could see no reason, because I had been chosen without the intervention of cliques, or without the aid of the machinery of political organization, that my voice would be stifled, my just rights disregarded and trampled upon, and the interests of my constituents, over which I had been fairly placed as their recognized conservator, made subservient to the intemperate behests of party leaders.

"I had been made to understand, through the voice of the people, conveying language that must have gone home to the heart of every citizen who had the interest and reputation of our city at stake, that if reform was wanted in any branch of our City Government, it was eminently required in the police department; and it was my honest intention, had the power remained in my hands, to have dispensed it, to the best of my ability, with that view.

"Nothing was more clearly apparent to me than that the voice of the people demanded a police, not for its electioneering tactics, and its ability to bolster up the tottering political fortunes of party demagogues, but to faithfully and fully discharge the duties laid down by the laws and ordinance under which it was created; for, I take it for granted, that no people are willing to be taxed to the amount of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars per annum, where the result of that taxation is but the creation of a standing army of lazy officials, whose only province is to receive its salaries, and aid in sustaining the failing fortunes of its political masters. But the majority have decided that I shall be a mere cypher in the Board, and I, with confidence, submit to an intelligent constituency the wisdom and justice of their course.

"In order that I may not be held responsible for the composition of the police of this District, and consequently for the performance of their duties during the term of their appointment; and in order that my constituents may fully understand the position I am made to occupy in this Board; and in order that the responsibility of these proceedings may fall where it properly belongs, I make this, my solemn protest, against the injustice of the course pursued by the majority, and respectfully ask that it be entered upon the minutes of the Board, and published in its official proceedings.

(Signed) H. M. SUMMERS,
Recorder First District."

THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE.

The prominence of this Empire in the present political movements of the world, awakens an unwonted desire for an acquaintance with its history, its geographical features and its resources. Already a competitor for the supremacy among nations, at the beginning of this century—rising up a colossus of despotism in the Eastern hemisphere, and stretching forth its hands, with proud self-reliance, to the young giant of freedom in the West; our knowledge of its distinguishing peculiarities is even yet limited, as compared with that which we possess of other European powers. Not content with the largest share of the most civilized grand division of the globe, it has advanced along the foreign plains of Northern Asia, and the ice-bound extremities of America, until it comprises nearly one-half of Europe and Asia; reaches half way round the globe, and embraces one-seventh part of the habitable world. Nearly as extensive as the Ancient Roman Empire, and ten times as large as any other European State, its circumfluent Seas and Oceans beat against a territory of six millions of square miles, inhabited by seventy millions of souls. Listening to the loud blasts of the Euxine, on the South, or watching the huge Icebergs of the Polar waters, catching the busy hum of the Baltic, pursuing the seals of Kamschatka, or winding through the solitudes and smiling plains of the interior, its active hordes give utterance to their thoughts in the one-third of human languages. Of twelve distinct stocks, and of sixty tribes, the symbol of their glories is the Grecian Cross, and the bond of their union, the decree of one mind. Their birthland, the hive of nations, poured out its swarms upon the world's great mistress, until the Eagle of Rome had closed his wings majestically in death, and an ocean of gloom had rolled its waters over the face of civilization. Still no germs of nationality were planted around the sources of the Volga. Not until the Warrior Prophet of Arabia had hurled the thunderbolts of a new revelation from shore to shore, and the frantic cross had burst upon the sacrilegious Crescent, did the first faint beams of a new star appear in the East.

In the ninth century, men lifted up their eyes, and lo! the beginnings of good. But the turmoils and rude conflicts of fickle barbarians, as wild and senseless as the swoops of embattled kites, alike unchronicled and uninteresting, consumed yet six hundred years, before John Basilowitz collected together the heterogeneous elements of a kingdom and sat down upon the throne, the first monarch, properly so called, of Russia. Twenty-two royal successors, like him, have trod the paths of glory and the grave. Infanticide, fratricide, regicide, adultery, have stalked triumphant through the palaces of the Czars. Ever ambitious, these have known no talisman but the sword, and cast with undinching hand the die of destiny. Borrowing military science from their neighbors, they perfected their practice upon the heads of their instructors. Finland, Poland, Circassia and Wallachia have re-echoed the shout of the thundering Cossack. Reversing the paths of Genghis Khan and Tamerlane, those "thunderbolts of war," the Muscovite legions have forced their long lances toward the heart of Asia, till Persia watches the nod of the Autocrat, and Tartary regards with reverence the steppes she once devastated. The mandate of the German Prince, that no subject should teach arts and arms to the rude men of the North, unheeded, the heirs of Romanoff aspire to universal dominion, and the Ukase of St. Petersburg commands the ear of the world. But this brief introduction must suffice for the present. In future we will resume our view of the Muscovite Empire.

NEW ORLEANS, JACKSON AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY.—At the regular annual election, held yesterday, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

Louisiana.—James H. Caldwell, W. S. Campbell, W. P. Converse, Thomas Hale, J. P. Harrison, P. Irwin, A. D. Kelly, Emile Laserre, George M. Pinckard, Charles Pride, H. J. Ranney, James Robb.

Mississippi.—Wirt Adams, W. R. Cunningham, Thomas S. Dabney, Christian Hoover, Jno. L. Tindall, C. C. Shackleford.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Correspondence of the New Orleans Crescent.

WASHINGTON, April 18, 1854.

Before this letter reaches you, the telegraph will anticipate the fact of the rejection by the Senate of the Gadsden treaty, so called, with Mexico. The injunction of secrecy has not been removed from the proceedings, but probably will be, and the people will then have an opportunity of judging for themselves in the premises, and I have no shadow of doubt will most heartily applaud the course of the Senators who opposed the ratification. The advocates of the treaty have been untiring in their efforts for its passage, and I have good right to believe that large contingent fees were to have been paid to numerous parties if this result had been secured: some of these "disinterested patriots" have held out the idea that a war with Mexico would be no improbable consequence, and this immediately, of the rejection of this treaty! There are some important questions between this country and Mexico, but they are not pressing for settlement to that degree which will at all endanger the intercourse between us—meanwhile a new arrangement can be entered into with a full knowledge of what the Senate will be likely to concede. It is to be hoped that in all its movements our Government will steadily refuse to be mixed up with the schemes and enterprises of individuals however magnificent these may be made to appear; if the enterprise be too much for the individuals or corporation, and promises to be of advantage to the whole country, let the Government undertake it for the country, but not for the Corporation.

The House has finally, after two days labor, passed the bill for increasing the salaries of clerks employed here by the government. This was right. There are not a few worthless fellows, brought here by members of Congress, and foisted upon the Department, who ought not to be employed by government, but of these who serve it faithfully, I never heard of one who had made a fortune, or even a competency, in the business; and I know several gentlemen, of economical habits, who have been more than twenty years in the post of clerk, and are almost as poor now as when they first went into office. It is a thankless drudgery, yielding neither wealth nor fame, and it is a marvel to me that any intelligent man should ever accept it, much less eagerly seek it.

My attention has been called by Col. Hunt to an article in the Boston Atlas, editorial, endorsing the attacks from the west upon the sugar interest in Louisiana. What is the meaning of this? Are the whigs about to renounce their creed of protection to American interests. I have given it as my belief that this do-nothing Congress would not be likely to get up the Tariff, but there is no saying what they will or will not do with such certainty as to justify inaction by others. I would advise the planters to be prepared with remonstrances, for, if the subject is taken in hand, they may rely upon it there will be a systematic effort made to put sugar on the free list. CHRONICLER.

New Publications.

We have received from Messrs. J. L. Johnson & Co. No. 82 Magazine street a new book, by Boyle St. John, entitled "Purple Tints of Paris." It is one of the most thorough and effective pictures of French life we have ever read. It is published by Riker, Thorne & Co., New York.

We have also received from G. P. Putnam & Co., New York, through Messrs. McGinnis & Carver of Camp street, the fourth volume of the Spectator, which is being elegantly re-published by them. We are glad that Putnam finds it profitable as he does to republish the works of old English writers; it shows that a true and refined taste on the part of our people is growing rapidly.

Mr. Norman, Camp street, has sent us the "Life and Sayings of Mrs. Partington," by B. P. Shillaber. This is one of that class of books which greatly amuse the public, but do not elevate its taste or refine its feeling.

HISTORY OF THE LATE EPIDEMIC YELLOW FEVER IN NEW ORLEANS.—We perceive that this work attracts more attention in distant places than it does at home. The medical journals and newspapers of New York, Boston and the West, contain highly flattering notices of it. We certainly consider it well worthy the attention and patronage of our Common Council, as it contains information of vast importance to this community. Even though it possessed not half the merit that is accorded by all who have examined it, still the Council should evince a disposition to encourage investigation into the origin, nature and best means of removing the greatest evil that besets our city, and the greatest obstacle to its progress and improvement. The Council should do as the Legislature did: purchase a number of copies for distribution amongst the people. Such service as Dr. Fenner has done for the public good in this work should not go unacknowledged and unrequited.

EXCURSION ON THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD.—A party of about twenty gentlemen including Col. Campbell, Major Ranney, Col. Cole, Wm. Ferret, Esq., Capt. W. A. Grice and other friends of Messrs T. C. Bates & Co, made a visit to the piney woods portion of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad, on Sunday last, via Pass Manchac. The excursion is described as a very interesting one. The train under the superintendance of Major Benson was run within twenty miles of the State line, and for a portion of the distance, a speed of nearly sixty miles per hour was attained by a light, but remarkably fine locomotive. The party returned highly delighted with the prospects of the Great Northern Road and the courtesies extended by Messrs T. C. Bates & Co.

THE WEATHER.—Yesterday was just the sort of day on which a man could with perfect convenience and satisfaction to himself stretch his body under a shady tree, and with one or two of the right sort of fellows, do full justice to half a dozen of iced champagne, and a lobster salad. We distinctly maintain that no man, worthy to be so called, would care one individual sneeze for anything more substantial than a lobster salad. We would despise the man who could ask for pork and beans and Lager beer when he could have champagne and lobster salad. In fact, we are inclined to believe those would be sufficient grounds for refusing a challenge from a man. Oh, what balmy weather this is! The air presses one all over like swan's down, and lifts one's hair gently from one's temples as it passes its cool fingers over our head.

PLACIDE'S.—The "Tempest" will be again performed at Placide's this evening. We would advise all who have not witnessed its performance heretofore to do so now, for this play is in our opinion the greatest of all Shakspeare's comedies. The "Tempest" has, we believe, been performed at but two other theatres in this country, the old Park theatre, New York, and Burton's.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—The exciting Scotch drama of "Lochinvar," and the nautical one of "Paul Jones," are to be performed to-night at the St. Charles for the benefit of Mr. Lewellen.

ROSSITER'S PAINTINGS.—Rossiter's grand paintings still continue on exhibition at Armory Hall, and are daily attracting crowds of people.

SMALL POX ON SHIP BOARD.—The ship Windemere, Captain Fairchilds, arrived on Sunday evening from Liverpool with 400 passengers on board, and landed at the wharf of the First District had thirty cases of small pox and 12 deaths on board during the passage to this port. The balance of the passengers were all landed in this city. The sick were sent to the Charity Hospital.

JEWS IN THE UNITED STATES.—There are said to be some 17,000 of the Jewish faith in the United States. Their churches number 31. Probably 6,000 Jews are to be found in the city of New York. We seldom find one in one prisons or penitentiaries. They are not frequently found in our hospitals, and never in our poor-houses.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

TO THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

By the National Line.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, April 22.—The flour market is quiet, and sales to-day at $6 90 to $7 per barrel. Whiskey, 20c. per gallon. Bulk sides, 5½c. per pound.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, April 22.—The flour market is firm, and prices have an upward tendency. Ohio is selling to-day at $8 37½. Corn, 80c. to 86c. per bushel.

OHIO RIVER—STEAMBOATS.

PITTSBURGH, April 22.—The depth of water in the channel has not varied since the last report.

LOUISVILLE, April 22.—The Robert J. Ward arrived to-day from New Orleans, and the Monarch has departed for that port. The river is rising slowly.

NASHVILLE COTTON MARKET.

NASHVILLE, April 21.—The Cotton market is active, and sales to-day at 4c. to 7c. per pound.

The river is falling, and there is now 6 feet 6 inches water on Harpeth Shoals.

ARRIVAL OF THE PAMPERO.

BALIZE, April 24.—The Pampero has arrived from San Juan with 100 passengers.

The Northern Light sailed from San Juan for New York on the 17th, with $1,025,000 in treasure and 500 passengers.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, April 24, P. M.—There has been a better feeling in the Flour market to-day, with sales at $6 87½. Whisky is falling off, and sales have been made at 19½c. The Provision market is dull. Of Bulk meat shoulders are selling at 4c. and sides 5¾c.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, April 24.—The sales of Cotton today are 1700 bales, and prices are firm. Ohio Flour $8 37½. Corn is dull, with sales at 80 to 81½. The Pork market is easier, but prices are not quotably lower. Mess $14 50, Prime $13. Rio Coffee 11½c. per lb.

A NEW NEBRASKA BILL.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—An effort will be made to-day to introduce another Nebraska Bill in the House. It will be an old acquaintance with a new face, as it contains nearly all the features of Mr. Douglas's bill. The Hon. Thomas H. Benton has prepared a speech which will occupy seven columns in the Union, in opposition to the bill.

OHIO RIVER—STEAMBOATS.

PITTSBURGH, April 24.—There is 14 feet water in the channel, and the river is rising slowly.

CINCINNATI, April 24.—The river has fallen 3 inches at this point since last evening.

LOUISVILLE, April 24.—The steamer Empire has arrived to-day from New Orleans, and the Glendale, Gulnare, R. J. Ward, Winfield Scott and Tecumseh have departed for that port.

STEAMBOAT COLLISION.

ALEXANDRIA, La., April 24.—The steamers P. Dalman and Allen Glover came into collision about daybreak this morning, and the Glover was totally wrecked. She will prove a total loss, with most of her cargo. The Dalman was considerably damaged, and had to turn back. No lives were lost.

PASSENGERS SAILED.—The Steam ship El Dorado, Capt. Gray, left on Saturday last for California, via Aspinwall, with the following passengers:

Mrs M Seler, mrs Turre, H Massure, E Williams, L W Rumsisy, C B Heggin, miss C Muth, J Stroms, mrs Stoms and child, H L Strong and Lady, J G Eastes, A R Ross, mrs S G Ross, mrs M S Smith, mrs A Harley, mrs E Sruns and child, mrs E C McDaniel and Son, mrs H Daniel and two children, T F Fisher, J Withrow, J T Mudgett, A J Vaugn, N Holmes, N Sigleton, A J Houghton, J J Lane, mrs Trenove, Geo Goodman, G Roach and Lady, mrs M Johnson, W Mauldin, J T Cross, O H Wood, E Taylor, T Caranaugh, F X Welte, B Pepro and Lady, W A Donshel, H R Guidel, B S Shorn, L Bennedect, P Crenan, W S Welsh, B Murphy, M Colter, M Quarles, J T Burns, D Dousy and Lady, E Dreccoll, J B Conly, S P Lessigove, T A Horn, J Davis, J Locuite, M Florian, P Davis, J Clark and Lady, L Schmidt, W Roualdson, G W Humphner, G Ward, M Myres, M Fisher, S E Fisher, mrs Bliss and three children, J Carte, J Harlan, W Sturdeet, D Anthony, F Seither, E Wilson, HM Bacon, P McMaldon, mrs McMahon, S Brecben, M Bracken, G Alex, C Marion, I Tracy, B Bateman, J Darcy, mrs Darcy and child, E Boulen, A Barry, J J Jones, S B Church, mrs Terrier, H B Davidson, F Morris, W Green and Lady, S Maguire, J Dillen, L Walsee, P Connell, P Kerr, miss M Mahore, W Veal, D Garsia, L Carney, T Comey Lady and child, J Wisser, J Buckley, J T Watte, W C Wiggins and Lady, F Wiggins and Lady, J Wiggins and Lady. 168 in steerage.

The Steam ship Daniel Webster, Capt. Ducy, left on Saturday last for California, via San Juan, with the following passengers.

Rev Dr Scott and servant, E W Wright and lady, mrs McCabs and servant, mrs McKebber, J W Owen, L Tayle, A Berte, H H Means, W McLeown, M Ballett, mrs Hopkins, mrs Robeck, mr Stird, mr Mix and lady, mrs Booker, miss Wheeler, mrs Miller, miss Brandham, P S Stephens, Rutter and Lady, D Smith, W Sword, A Holdsworth, J Ferland, J McCausland, J Hobb, J W Kebby, C T Martin, J P Cook, T Brooks and lady, R Trotter, mr Mix, J R Walker, W A Wall, mr Mitchell, D Hosser wife and child, O Brunt, mrs Cockerdson, T Morand lady and 2 children, mrs Brown, Mary Gowin, J Prior sister and 2 children, G Shelles, mr Lind, H Riley, Mary Riley, Cath Manning, Hao Manning, J Matthews, R McMasters, J Kumla and lady, A Hannah, J Offner, J Kraus, A S Mastus, F Welch, M Noble, W F Potter, J O Roberts, F Kanneman, P Ellerson, J E Hardway, D Radway, W Redneberg, W Rencks, J Durock, C H Pidel, W L Durpeny, H Zurmeechlin, P Zurmeechlin, C Schrelle, D Wellman, H Burkman, M Wade, A Cockelle, mrs McGuire, M K Dunn, A D Dunn, Mary Stafford, H McCauley, Mary Rowney, G Boardman, D Caroline, H Smith, M Moore, Mary McArdle, J Fruns, A Raymond, Bridget Riley, Cath Greeeker, P Sublett, T Clark, A Laura, H Downes, A C Hackman, J C Hapner and lady, A Baldwin, P Gellan, T Doyle, Webb, Brady, Carroll, R Atkes, mrs Benson and 3 children, W Shultz, J O'Donald and lady, W Lawler and son, J Writer, C Picker, J Burler, H Geekmy, D Fredrich, O Byrne, J Collins, W Curtis, D Ganey. 125 in the steerage.

PROBABLE ROBBERY AND MURDER.—The Natchez Courier states that thirteen negroes, belonging to Mr. Lennox Surget, about fifteen miles below that city, have been arrested, charged with robbing a trading boat and murdering its owners, two German brothers named Betz, thought to reside at Memphis. The negroes have confessed that they got aboard the boat, murdered the men, threw their bodies overboard, robbed the boat of its goods, and turned it adrift. A portion of the stolen property was found on the plantation where they were employed.

REFUSAL TO EXCHANGE NATIONAL COURTESIES.—The report that Commodore Newtot, on leaving Havana harbor, refused to exchange salutes with the Spanish forts, is well founded. The reliable Havana correspondent of the New York *Journal of Commerce*, says that the refusal was on account of discourteous and insulting language used towards the President and authorities of the United States by the *Diario de la Marina*, under the authority of the Captain-General of Cuba, which Commodore Newton has required should be retracted or explained before he could consent to interchange of the usual international courtesies.

DEATH OF PROFESSOR WILSON.—The last steamer brings to us the news of the death, on the 3d of April, of Professor John Wilson, celebrated as the Christopher North of Blackwood's *Magazine*, and whose works, poetical and prose, have secured him a warm welcome among all classes of readers in England and America.

THE FIRE IN CHARLESTON.—The Charleston Courier estimates that the loss by the fire, which occurred in that city on the morning of the 18th, will not fall below $400,000. Nearly the whole, however, is insured in New York, Liverpool, Charleston and Augusta offices. The loss upon the office in the last mentioned place will be very large.

ACCIDENT AND LOSS OF LIFE.—We learn that a sail boat, containing the captain and four men of the ship Seaman, Daniels, from New York, was capsized by a squall, on the 28th ultimo, in the harbor of Caredenas, Cuba, and that one of the men was seized and carried off by a shark. The captain and the other three men reached the shore in a state of great exhaustion, after clinging to the boat about ten hours.

DEATH OF JUDGE PRICE.—We regret to learn that Judge Price, who was shot a few days since in an affray at Ripley, Miss., with Col. W. J. McLin, died on the 17th inst., at 9 o'clock, A. M. [Memphis Eagle and Enquirer.

We learn from the Savannah Georgian that four negroes, while attempting to cross the river at Thunderbolt, Ga., on Sunday the 16th, were drowned by the upsetting of the boat.

NEWS OF THE CITY.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A man named Wm. Blackburn was killed yesterday afternoon at about 3 o'clock by being knocked down and run over by dray No. 482, while attempting to cross Levee street, opposite Jackson Squre, in the Second District. Blackburn had been sick for some time in the Marine Hospital and was but just out; his leg had received an injury of some sort and was bound up in splinters, which probably prevented him from avoiding the furiously driven dray, a shaft of which struck him in the left side and knocked him down upon the pavement, when one of the heavy wheels passed over his breast. He was picked up and conveyed across the Square to the police-office in a dying condition. Capt. Baldwin sent for a physician, but he died in a few moments after having been bled. One of the ribs on the left side was found to be broken, and he had probably received severe internal injuries. An inquest was held upon the body by Coroner Forshee and a verdict rendered of death from having been accidentally knocked down and run over by a dray.

CHOPPING.—Hugh Quigley was arrested last night on Tchoupitoulas street, by officers Morell and Cavanaugh, for dangerously wounding a slave named Edward, belonging to Mr. Voorhies, in the head with a hatchet. Quigley was locked up.

RECORDER'S COURT OF THE FIRST DISTRICT.—Martin King will be examined before this court to-morrow, on a charge of having attacked with a revolver, and attempted to kill, one Michael Hurst.

Wm. Dibbs will be arraigned this morning, for examination, on the charge of having killed the slave Bob Miller.

Breach of Trust.—Victor Grosjean was required to give security, yesterday, for his future appearance before this court to answer a charge of having unlawfully retained a sum of money deposited in his hands for payment to a third party.

Savage.—Patrick Hogan was arraigned before this court, for having, on Sunday night, at the Half-way House, severely cut George Benson in the face with a tumbler. The wounded man was taken to the Charity Hospital, but a certificate from his attending physician was exhibited in court, showing that his life was not in danger. The examination was fixed for the 27th.

RECORDER'S COURT OF THE SECOND DISTRICT. *River Thieves.*—The steamboat Post Boy, lying at the wharf of the Second District, was boarded on Saturday night last by three river thieves, who made their approach in a skiff and commenced carrying away a portion of the cargo from the after part of the vessel. The watchman of the boat, Mr. Edward Allingham, fired upon the rascals and wounded one of them in the thigh, and the others made their escape. The wounded man was taken to the calaboose, and gave his name as James Perry. The matter will be investigated by this court shortly.

Larceny.—An affidavit was made in this court yesterday by Aristide Joubert, who states that his house, No. 77 St. Peter street, was entered on the previous day, an armoir therein broken open, and the sum of $75 and a diamond ring worth $160 abstracted therefrom. And affiant further states that he has good reason to believe a colored man named Joseph, or Joe, is the individual who committed the above burglary and larceny. A warrant was issued.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT—*Judge Robertson.*—Landz Malloz was yesterday tried before this court under an indictment for larceny and found guilty.

The case of Major Louis Schlesinger, charged with having stolen $260 from Mrs. Margaret Bryan, was yesterday dismissed on motion of the District Attorney. It will be remembered that this case was tried some time ago and the jury were unable to agree upon a verdict.

D. Gaudz and Ellen Carcz were tried upon separate charges of assault and battery, and found guilty. They were recommended to the mercy of the court.

John Johnson was tried upon a similar charge and acquitted.

It was a Georgetown lady that said she would make a poor sailor, and to which a nautical friend replied, but you would make an excellent mate though.

The fine range of buildings in the part of Broadway, N. Y., known as Delmonica's Hotel, has been sold at auction for $111,000.

The Hon. John G. Davis, member of Congress from Indiana, died at Washington on the 18th inst.

The ship Robt. L. Lane, from New York for New Orleans, has been wrecked near Nassau, N. P.

A New York Judge has decided that a man cannot be sued for assault or damages for kissing a pretty girl.

The Hon. N. R. Knight, late United States Senator from Rhode Island, is dead.

OFFICE AGENCY SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW ORLEANS, April 25, 1854.—The Sixth of this Company for the year 1853, is received and ready for delivery. apis 4t THOS. ELDO, Agent.

NOTICE.—A Meeting of the STOCKHOLDERS of the LAFAYETTE AND PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD, will be held at the Office of the Company, head of Jackson street, on THURSDAY, 27th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. JOHN A. WATKINS, President. New Orleans, April 24, 1854. apis 2t

WANTED—A First Rate BLACKSMITH, must understand Horse-Shoeing and General Jobbing. Apply at the corner of Bacchus and Fourth streets, Fourth District. apis 2t*

CAROLINA SEED PEAS—50 bags Carolina Seed Cow peas, for sale by A. H. COCHRAN & HALL, apis 3t Gravier street.

CHAMPAGNE.—50 baskets, quarts and pints, Fleur de Vinter Champagne, of the quality, for sale by apis 4t A. B. RINGOLD, Cor. Lafayette and Pontchartrain.

SUNDRIES—
400 bbls Fletcher's Extra WHISKY;
200 bbls Raw do.
50 boxes Wellborne STAR CANDLES;
200 half boxes do.
100 qr. do. do. do.
100 bbls Winter Strained LARD OIL;
300 kegs Prime LARD;
300 bbls Small White BEANS;
500 boxes DARNE SOAP—For sale by JOSEPH LANDIS & CO., 48 Tchoupitoulas st.

FIRST JUSTICE'S COURT, PARISH OF ORLEANS. A. MESSANGES vs. SCHOONER JULAY, CAPT. HANSEN AND OWNERS, No. 14,101. Y. GODBERT vs. SAME, No. 14,108.

BY VIRTUE of two writs of fieri facias, to me directed by the Hon. L. U. Gaiennie, First Justice of the Peace for the Parish of Orleans, I will proceed to sell at public auction, on TUESDAY, May 2d, 1854, at 12 o'clock, M., the SCHOONER JULAY, her Tackle and Apparel, as she now lays in the New Basin of the New Canal, near the Company's Warehouse, seized in the above suit. J. J. HOPPE, Constable. apis 4t

TRUSTEE'S COURT OF JUSTICE, PARISHES OF ORLEANS. A. DELAGE vs. A. DELAGE'S SUCCESSORS.

EN VERTU de deux writs de fieri facias, a moi adressés par l'hon. L. U. Gaiennie, Premier Juge de Paix pour la paroisse d'Orléans, je procéderai à offrir en vente publique, MARDI, le 30 Mai, à Midi, le SCHOONER JULAY, avec ses agrès, apparail, etc., ainsi que le dit navire actuellement dans le Nouveau Bassin du Canal Neuf, près le Magasin de la Compagnie d'entrepôts sur ce dit canal process. J. J. HOPPE, Constable. apis 4t

DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE IN COVINGTON.—A Square of Ground in the town of Covington, convenient to the landing, and upon which is a comfortable Cottage House, containing five rooms in the main building, two in the Kitchen—Cistern, Stable, Orchard, all in good order. For full particulars, apply to J. O. PIERSON, Real Estate Broker, apis 6t No. 7 Commercial Place.

FOR RENT.—A new two-story Frame House, corner Live Oak and Pleasant streets, Fourth District, containing five rooms in the main building and four in the kitchen, with Large Yard, Cistern, Well, Wood House, etc.
Also, a two-story Frame House on Religious, between Orange and Richard streets, with an extensive Shed in the rear, covered with a tile, well suited for the business of a Cooper or Tin Smith, or a Boss Drayman. Apply to J. O. PIERSON, Real Estate Broker, apis 6t No. 7 Commercial Place.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.—Strayed from the Steamer, on the Evening of the 19th inst., a Brown MULE, about 12 hands high. I will pay the above reward to any one who will bring it to me, at No. 45 Gravier street. J. CONNER. apis 3t

PASTURAGE.—Good Pasturage for 40 to 50 Horses, on the right bank of the river, opposite the city, back of the Algiers Warehouses. Apply to A. F. COCHRAN & HALL, 34 Gravier street. apis

FIRST JUSTICE'S COURT, PARISH OF ORLEANS. THOMAS SMITH vs. MICHAEL FINNERTY. No. 14,201.

BY VIRTUE of a Writ of fieri facias, to me directed by the Hon. L. U. Gaiennie, First Justice of the Peace for the Parish of Orleans, I will expose at Public Auction, on TUESDAY, April 18, 1854, at 12 o'clock, M., at my warehouse, No. 72 Tchoupitoulas street, One Lot of FURNITURE, seized in the above suit. J. J. HOPPE, Constable. TERMS—Cash. apis

THE REFORM TRIUMPH.—Nearly the whole edition of the Kitching being sold, the proprietors have resolved to charge One Dollar per copy for the few that are remaining, which may be had at the Crescent Office. apis

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 establishment in the Carondelet, has kindly volunteered to take charge of the Kitchen Department, and will be happy to welcome her old friends also here. 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 lamps as there on dark nights.
SHREDE & RODER,
Lake Hotel, terminus Jefferson and Lake Pontchartrain Railroad.
Dumpson or lunch. apis 1m

STAR PLANING MILL, corner of Hercules and Tchoupitoulas streets, always constantly on hand a general assortment of DRESSED FLOORING, CEILING and WEATHER BOARDING. Lumber sawed and dressed to order, at the shortest notice. apis 6m

ALCOHOL—20 bbls Alcohol, high proof, landing from steamer H. D. Bacon, and for sale low from Levee, [apis] A. DELAGE & Co., 70 Magazine st.

BEEF—500 tierces "Norwoods" Prime Mess, for sale by S. H. KENNEDY & CO., apis 1t to Tchoupitoulas street.

Correspondence.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE, New Orleans, April 20, 1854.

James H. Winfield, Esq., Secretary of Monumental Committee.

MY DEAR SIR—Allow me to offer you the use of my Theatre for a Benefit to the Monumental object, to be erected to the memory of the late Messrs. Woodruff and Metcalfe, who lost their lives in a cause so noble. If agreeable to you, I would name WEDNESDAY, April 26, for the proposed Benefit.

Respectfully, your obedient servant, B. DeBAR.

NEW ORLEANS April 24, 1854.

B. DeBAR, Esq.—Your letter of April 20 has been received and submitted by me to the Committee on behalf of the Monument. We accept your kind offer for WEDNESDAY NEXT, and trust that it will be a Benefit worthy of the object.

Yours truly, J. H. WINGFIELD,
apis1 Secretary Monumental Committee.

☞ City papers please publish and charge to Monumental Committee.

PROFESSOR HENRY DE MARSAN.—The method and abilities of this gentleman, so highly spoken of in this city, are in great favor among the ladies and gentlemen who study the French language. Combining the oral system with the use of but one single and admirable book—it is a reasonable and true method, capable of producing the most satisfactory and incontestible results, and requires a great deal less time than any other system, indisputably termed "the only successful, the only infallible one." Professor DeM