THE DAILY CRESCENT.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 26, 1854.

TRUE AND FALSE REPUBLICANISM.

Republicanism is a government of the laws; Democracy of persons. *That* constitutes itself upon the actual classes and interests which it finds subsisting, and endeavors to harmonize and to preserve them all, by a legislation shaped for the common benefit of all and excluding all temporary passion; *this* directs itself towards temporary passion alone; substitutes personal will for law, and aims at extinguishing all classes and interests but the lowest.

Now, mark, after all, it is but a government by the Law, instead of personal will. Wherever the law alone is made to govern, the law itself will become good; but where the personal will of the ruler directs all public action, the rulers always become bad and tyrannical.

Thus a Republic is a government guided and restrained by the concurring interests and rights of all classes, who unite to benefit and to check each other, by a common legislation: while Democracy knows no law, regards no interest, but the unchecked ascendency of a single class; and the interests of this class being small and their passions great, it is passion not law which will rule.

Thus that only being a Republic (that is, a Commonwealth) in which all classes and interests share in the government and thus protect themselves and limit each other, a republic belongs only to that description of governments which we call "temperate" or "limited" or "free," because it has within it powers that can check it, and is compelled, therefore, to act by law, not by passion or will. But as a Democracy is the government of one class only—unrestraining, passionate and unchecked by any thing either within or without itself, it essentially belongs and has always been classed among not free but despotic governments; and is, in fact, but a monarchy of the mob, a tyranny of the lowest part of the society over all the rest.

Now, we maintain that this government of ours was, by our good and wise forefathers, meant for a republic, not a Democracy; that the progress towards the latter is fast destroying the former, and in a word, converting this from a free into a despotic government.

Let us, however, a little more in detail, explain what classes should be in a Republic and what should be their political action.

It is the union, not the violent strife, of the natural and lawful orders in a commonwealth—their concord, their consent, their toleration each of the just action of the other, that must ever be to it the highest form of Freedom of which it is capable. The maintenance of each class within its limits and its proper influence is, for the time, Good Government. Anything else—the attempt to extinguish, not merely check, one of the bodies that form a society—is Revolution, not Liberty. Now, of a process so violent and always so hazardous, a country despotically governed may sometimes have need; but never a people already substantially free, as ours has unquestionably been at all times, from the very foundation of our Government.

Unhappy, then, as a strife within the body politic itself, a strife of one part of the community politically to exterminate another of course nearly equal, must ever be, even in the State where there are ranks, orders, classes, settled by the law, what must it be where all are alike, where there are no artificial distinctions, no privileges, no differences among the citizens but those which spring up from that general freedom itself, under which every man must mount or be depressed according to the gifts of Nature and his possession or exertion of the qualities that confer success and superiority?

In a country so constituted and thus totally without Banks or Orders, except just so far as the possession of Wealth and its consequence, a more cultivated intellect give a natural and undeniable authority, what can be the meaning, what the lawfulness, what the expediency of kindling up a war of classes? Classes, for any odious, for any dangerous, for any illegitimate purposes, we have none—none that can be pulled down, unless with Property itself and all that wise and equal Public Law that favors its acquisition *in one* generation and compels its distribution in the next. In a word, we have Property, we have Occupations, but no classes at all, in any political, in any legal, in any real sense. In common parlance, we may, nay must, use the word, to convey the idea of a casual and momentary difference of condition as to wealth. But this inequality has nothing forced, nothing fixed in it; it shifts as freely as the wind blows or the wave rolls; and, in the fluctuation, we might as well talk of classes among the billows or the gusts as amidst the ebb and flow, the up and down, the blow high, blow low, of our social order, its game of leap-frog in fortune, its "rough-roll-and-tumble" of Ranks.

In any sense of Politics, of Government, a class is a permanent separation of men into a different rank, higher or lower, politically or legally, than the rest. If, then, we happen, in common discourse, to call that a class which receives from the laws no distinction or advantage—which consists only in a man's having more or less of what the law favors alike in all. Property—which can in no manner be made permanent—the persons composing which shift and change freely and rapidly every day—we speak quite exactly enough for every day purposes merely; but most ignorantly, most mischievously, most fraudulently, most criminally in every view of the effect upon the common mind, when, abusing the popular repugnance to a word utterly inapplicable to our Institutions, we use that mistaken term in an odious sense and kindle up an agrarian and anarchic fury, not against a real class (since that is not to be found) but indiscriminately against every man whose exertions have been crowned with what all are struggling for alike, Property.

In thus showing, by a process that no argument can touch and which every man with a grain of consideration in his head must comprehend, that there are, in this country, no real classes, none that have any business with politics, we have, of course, shown that there is no Aristocracy. For an Aristocracy is not merely a class, but a permanent and a privileged one, invested by law with some personal distinction or advantage, lifting them above others and entailed upon their offspring alone.

We are glad to see that the Board of Assistant Aldermen, at their sitting last evening, adopted a resolution, introduced by Alderman Stith, inviting the Upper Board to meet them in joint session on Saturday to elect the City officers. The importance of this step is very obvious, as the terms of the present incumbents expire on Monday next, and the failure to elect would necessarily involve one of two alternatives—the vacation of these offices to the detriment of the public business, or the renewal of securities by the incumbents, without the assurance of continuance in office. The office of Wharfinger will necessarily be vacant the 1st of May, as that officer then enters upon his duties as Chief of Police, his resignation having already been accepted by the Council.

We have received from Messrs. McGinnis & Carver, booksellers, Camp street, a new history of the United States, in French, by T. Séron, of Philadelphia. The work is published in excellent style by Moss & Brother, Philadelphia. We have no doubt it will be an excellent work for the use of schools, for which it seems designed by the writer.

Arrival of the Texas.

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM MEXICO.

By the arrival of the steamship Texas, Capt. H. Place, yesterday morning, we have received papers from the City of Mexico, to the 18th, and from Vera Cruz, to the 21st. The *Diario Official*, gives the general account of an action at the Cajanes, between Santa Anna and Alvarez. It says that the troops of Alvarez were driven from their position by those of Santa Anna with the bayonet only, the latter not firing a gun. From this point Alvarez fell back to a pass called the Puerto del Coquillo, defended in front by a river of difficult passage, with heights in the rear difficult by nature and strengthened by five small field works; these were manned by from a thousand to twelve hundred men.

Santa Anna marched upon them with near five thousand. Approaching their position, he throw across the river above the pass a select corps of light troops, some two hundred and forty strong, attacking them in flank with these while with his main body he forced the passage of the river and assaulted the batteries on the heights with the bayonet again. The contest appears to have continued near three hours; not all the time of course with the bayonet, we must suppose; but nevertheless, the contest seems to have been obstinate; how bloody, it is difficult to tell.

Finally, the several works were all carried and the enemy put to flight in utter confusion, making their way, it is not yet known, whether into the wild mountains around, or back towards Acapulco. They were pursued on all sides, and it seems to be confidently expected that Alvarez will fall into the hands of the victors. The dispatches which give these particulars were sent off immediately at the close of the fight, and say that for that reason the number of the killed and wounded on either side cannot be stated. In a slighter subsequent affair between two detached parties the Mexicans report that they routed about two hundred of the followers of Alvarez, killing about twenty of them. At any event it seems clear that the Alvarez revolution is following fast in the footsteps of the Walker.

In connection with this attempt the Mexican papers refer to several traitorous citizens, Ceballos, Arrioja and Arrioli, as not merely having instigated the rebellion, but as having supplied all its military means, as arms, ammunition, etc. They say, too, that it is they who have drawn up the proclamation and the plans, and while Alvarez took the field, have been themselves engaged not quite so bravely in stirring up insurrections in other parts of the country. These men had been already banished by Santa Anna for former conspiracies.

The Mexican Consul at San Francisco, has forwarded to the Government a body of proofs of the complicity of Count Boulbon in the Walker expedition and plans. It seems that according to these the ship "Republic of Guatemala," of twelve hundred tons, was to have transported a body of five hundred Frenchmen. Another vessel of seven hundred tons was to have carried three hundred men more. The Republic is armed with a brass cannon, swivel mounted, of forty pounds. The Count even further engaged a vessel of smaller size, such as might enter the lesser ports of the Gulf. He was to sail on the 1st of March, clearing for Guaymas, but really to disembark at Altola, in Sinaloa, where he expected to find no troops assembled, nor any preparations against an attack. Hence he was to direct himself towards Sonora, passing by the valley of the river Yogui and thence to the mines of Arizona. The resources for all this are said to be furnished by French merchants of San Francisco. The Count intends to join at some unknown point in Sonora and to make treaties with the Apaches. It is further reported that one of his ships is to be sent to the Islands of the Three Marys, in order there to take on board a body of Apache Indians transported thither by the Mexican Government in 1851. The Unionsl asserts that these preparations are still going on; that three hundred Frenchmen are already embodied to follow him and that others are joining him every day. The expedition is only waiting for the arrival of the steamer from Panama, in order to learn the event of the negotiations for the purchase of the territory of Sonora by the United States.

We give all this of course for what it is worth, without attaching much credit to it.

The Sontag troupe had arrived on the 12th in the City of Mexico. They were met and escorted into the city with honors and rejoicings. The troupe embraces prima donnas Sontag and Fiorentini; prima donna contralto, Watts; prima donna *comprimaria* Sidonia Costa; second prima donna, Eugenia Baritini; first tenors absolute, Pozzolini and Arnoldi; first baritone absolute, Badiali; first basso absolute, Rocco and Barili; first basso, Spechi; second tenor, Baritini; director of the company, Barili; composer, Bottesini; scene painters, Brenaldi and Bisco.

Santa Anna has issued a decree prohibiting the introduction into the country of any foreign printed matter in which is attacked or censured the policy or principles of his Government.

At Vera Cruz they are setting about the important work of bringing to the city the waters of the river Jomapa. Don Santiago Mendez, the Government engineer, is engaged upon the survey of the work, which is to cost $700,000. The money is to be raised by a tax of ½ per cent. on the importations at Vera Cruz.

The Council of State, fearing for the the health of Santa Anna, as likely to suffer in the exposure of his present position, has entreated him to return to the city, and indeed the Dictator appears to have been, in one instance, compelled to suspend his late operations, by an attack of sickness; but he had recovered from it, and after the taking of the forts at Puerto del Coquillo, had ridden up the hill on his war horse, so that it is to be presumed that he will not listen to these irregular medical advisers.

The successes in the war with the Insurrectionists have been welcomed in the city of Mexico and elsewhere with great public rejoicing.

There had been some cholera in the City of Mexico, but the few cases which had occurred were traced to the sale of a quantity of spoiled codfish. No less than fifty-six boxes of that favorite Spanish food had been sold at a very low price to the poorer classes, and many of these had suffered from what was taken to be Asiatic cholera. It had however ceased upon the seizure of the food which had caused it. It appears to have also broken out in Yucatan.

ARRIVAL OF THE TEXAS.—The steamship Texas, Capt. H. Place, arrived yesterday evening from Vera Cruz, bringing the following passengers:

H St Martin, lady and child, mrs Simonofeldt, the marquis de la Rivera, Spanish minister to Mexico and svt, E Savary, G Barton, L Redesen & Co, Hichaffer, J Hyman, A Meyer, H Wahl, col N. Gregor, S Simonofeldt, Hitchcock, J Ross, Brown, C H Young, capt Senbalt, A dient and svt, Santrade—10 steerage.

Mr. H. Marks, Purser of the steamship Pampero, has our thanks for his kind attentions.

We are indebted to Mr. DeCosta, Purser of the steamship Texas, for Vera Cruz papers.

BRIG ASHORE.—Captain Johnson, of the ship Ravenswood, from New York, reports a brig ashore on Tortugas, on 21st inst., apparently just on. Could not make her out.

MAN POISONED BY HIS WIFE.—Alexander Powers, of Ohio county, Ky., was poisoned by his wife last week. It is stated she acknowledged the crime, and said it was the second attempt she had made to take his life. Powers lingered several days in extreme pain before he died. His wife has been apprehended. Powers was in the habit of getting drunk and beating his wife severely.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Correspondence of the New Orleans Crescent.

WASHINGTON, April 19, 1854.

A document of nearly four hundred pages has just been printed embracing all the correspondence which has passed between our Government and that of Spain, for several years past, upon the various maritime difficulties which have occurred at Cuba. It is with some pride that I observe that the whig Secretary, Clayton, appears most advantageously in this collection of State letter writers. Filibusters will not probably trouble themselves with these records, being already satisfied that Spain is always wrong; but others will find that there are two sides to almost all the questions, and that the Spanish diplomatist sometimes makes a very fair case for his side.

In this connection I may mention that considerable curiosity is manifested here to know what the bark Grapeshot is doing in your region with her shipment of Lawson's muskets.

What was left of the Gadsden Treaty was rejected day before yesterday, and this rejection was reconsidered yesterday, and I think it not unlikely that the basis of a new treaty may finally be agreed upon by the Senate.

A bill was reported some time since from the Committee on Commerce in the Senate, which was this morning called up by Mr. Seward, of New York, and passed, which is to prevent delay in the unloading of cargoes from foreign ports; the bill applies only to steamers and enacts that, when it appears from the bill of lading that the goods are to be delivered immediately on arrival, they shall be taken at once to the bonded warehouse, and where this does not so appear they shall be so taken upon three days' notice. There is no provision for a lien on the goods for freight, this being left to the operation of existing laws.

A bill was also passed to give $100,000 to the true discoverer of chloroform as an agent for dental and surgical operations; Drs. Morton, Jackson, Wells, Guthrie and Dickinson are named in the bill, and the question of which shall take the prize is to be decided in Court.

The Homestead bill was then taken up and a very humorous and sarcastic argument against its passage was made by Mr. Thompson, of Kentucky. I commend Mr. T.'s speech to the particular attention of the "Know-nothings." The vote upon this bill will be likely to be a close one in the Senate.

The House spent the morning hour in wrangling about the mail contract between Montgomery and Mobile, but did not dispose of the subject. The rest of the sitting was devoted to the bill, which I have heretofore informed you the Senate passed, for donating ten millions acres of land to the several States of the Union for the benefit of the indigent insane. The minority contested the passage of this bill by an obstinate series of calls for the yeas and nays on all intervening questions, but the bill was finally passed by a vote of eighty-one to fifty-three, and needs only the President's signature to be a fixed fact. This, in my humble judgment, is the most glorious act of this Congress—its especial opponents were the President's especial adherents. CHRONICLER.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—The manager of the St. Charles Theatre, Mr. DeBar, has with much generosity set aside his house to-night for a benefit, the proceeds to be applied towards the erection of a monument to D. Woodruff and Wm. McLeod, the firemen who were killed recently at the great fire in Magazine street. We hope to see such a house as will show, on the part of our citizens, a disposition to commemorate these brave men, who, in the performance of their duty, gave up their lives.

The "Tempest" was again performed last night at the Varieties to a large house. Mrs. Howard made her appearance, for the first time since her indisposition, as *Ariel*. "As You Like It" has been put aside to make way for a new play in five acts, entitled "The Sea of Ice, and The Thirst For Gold," (blood and thunder!) which is in preparation and will shortly be produced.

PLACIDE'S.—Mr. J. H. Allen, who is one of the most popular actors of the Varieties, and one who has labored hard during the past season to make the place of interest to the public, takes a benefit to-night. The comedy of "Married Life" and the "Rake's Progress" are to be performed. The bill is such as should draw a good house.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY AT RIO JANEIRO.—Robt. G. Scott, Esq., the American Consul at Rio, gave an entertainment to the American citizens there on the 22d Feb., in commemoration of the birth day of General Washington, which was attended by about sixty gentlemen. A sumptuous dinner was served up in the large dining-room of the counting house of Messrs. Maxwell, Wright & Co.

MAN KILLED BY AN OFFICER.—We learn from the Van Buren (Ark.) Intelligencer that on the 6th inst., a Cherokee, named James Rogers, who was being conducted to Little Rock, broke from the custody of Mr. McKizzick, United States Deputy Marshal, who followed him to retake him, and was in his turn pursued by Tom Rogers, the brother of the prisoner, with the view of consummating the escape. Mr. John W. Curtis, who was engaged on duty with Mr. McK., followed Tom Rogers, all on horseback; and when Curtis came up to Tom, the latter wheeled around and commenced firing a Colt's revolver at him. After several discharges had been delivered, Curtis got his revolver out, and upon the second shot, inflicted a mortal wound upon Rogers, of which he died the next day.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—P. T. Barnum, the President of the Crystal Palace Association, is out in a lengthy card, stating that large fresh contributions of interesting products of manufactures and the arts are promised from Europe and this country, and that the Palace will be made a place of greater attraction and novelty than ever before. On the 4th of May, there is to be a grand, popular, re-opening, at which, artisans and laborers are to have places of honor. A prize of $100 each is offered for the best 60 lines ode, and 30 lines song to be spoken and sung on the re-opening. The Palace stock stands at 50, and Barnum is in the market as buyer for a large amount. The feeling is becoming confident that Barnum will bring the concern out of its dilemma and into paying shape.

IMPERIAL BOUQUET.—We find in a late London paper an account of a bouquet, presented by the Horticultural Society of Toulouse, to the Empress of the French. It is two and a half feet in diameter by three feet high, and contains no less than 10,000 violets and 300 camelias. It is composed of a dome of violets surrounded by a circle of camelias, garlands of these last running down the dome, on which is to be seen the initials of the Empress in orange flowers. A blue ribbon, also having the cipher of Eugenia, ties the stem of the bouquet.

A CHANCE FOR THE POETS.—The Crystal Palace Association, (Mr. Barnum) in New York, offers two prizes, of $100 each, for the two best odes in honor of Art and Industry, to be sung at the re-opening of the Palace in May—the same to be forwarded by the 25th inst. Mr. Barry also offers $100, we see it stated, for the best poem, to be delivered on the occasion of the opening of the new Theatre in Boston.

In an action of Crim. Con., tried in the Circuit Court at Warsaw, Indiana, about three weeks ago, the plaintiff was awarded five thousand dollars as damages. The plaintiff went to California some three or four years since, leaving his wife in the care of the defendant, at whose house she was to make her home during the absence of her husband. Upon the return of the plaintiff he found that his wife had been seduced, and that too by a married man, and the one to whom he had committed her for protection while he should remain away.

AN EXTENSIVE FARMER.—Ex-Gov. Trimble, of Ohio, owns 4000 acres of prairie in a single tract, in the neighborhood of Morrow county, and within the county he has 15,000 acres which are devoted to grazing purposes.

A fire occurred at Americus, Sumter County, Ga., on the 18th, which destroyed twelve houses, the most of which were shops and stores in the business part of the village. The loss is estimated at $12,000.

A daguerrean artist, named Dean, died on the 17th, in New York, from the inhalation of chloroform, which he had been in the habit of taking for the pleasurable feelings it excited.

Capt. Canfield, of the Topographical Bureau, and son-in-law of General Cass, died at his residence in Detroit on the 18th.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

TO THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

By the National Line.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Arabia.

Advance in Cotton, Flour, Corn and Wheat.

CONSOLS FURTHER ADVANCED.

Manchester Trade Improved.

HALIFAX, April 25.—The Cunard steamer Arabia has arrived, bringing dates from Liverpool to the 15th inst., one week later than by the Asia at New York. Cotton has advanced, as also have Flour, Wheat and Corn. Consols have improved. The Pacific arrived out on the 14th. The following is a summary of the commercial and general intelligence brought by the Arabia:

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, April 15.—There has been a much better feeling in the Cotton market since the departure of the Asia, and prices have advanced 1-16 to ⅛d. The sales for the week ending on the 13th embrace 40,000 bales, of which speculators took 7000, and exporters 2000 bales. The demand from the trade has been good and has been freely met by holders, and the advance includes all qualities. The quotations now are: Fair Orleans, 6¾; Middling Orleans, 5¾; Fair Uplands, 6⅛; and Middling Uplands, 5¾d. per lb. There has been a better demand for Flour, and prices have advanced about 1s. Western Canal is quoted at 37s. 6d. and Ohio at 39s. per bbl. Wheat has advanced about 6d. and with a good demand. White is quoted at 12s. 3d. per bushel of 70 lbs. Corn has improved 1s. 6d. to 2s. per quarter, and the quotations now are 42s. for White and 42s. for Yellow. There is a moderate demand for Lard, and prices rule in favor of buyers. The quotation is 54s. per 100 lbs. There is a fair demand for provisions, with moderate sales to the trade.

MANCHESTER TRADE.

Trade in the manufacturing districts has slightly improved since the sailing of the Asia.

MONEY MARKET.

U. S. Stocks are unchanged, and the transactions in American securities have been small. Consols have advanced, and they are now quoted at 87⅞.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.

HAVRE, April 13.—The Cotton market has been steady, and prices are unchanged. The sales for the week reach 5000 bales.

EASTERN AFFAIRS.

Since the sailing of the Asia, there has been no fighting, either on land or at sea. Napier's fleet had sailed suddenly from Keil, but the destination was unknown. It was supposed that some Russian port was to be attacked.

The negotiations between Austria and Prussia were still going on.

THE JAPAN PORTS.

Advices have been received, stating that the Russian expedition to Japan had succeeded in opening the ports of that country to the trade of Russia.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, April 25.—Flour is steady, and sales to-day at $8 37½ per bbl. Corn, 81 to 85 cents per bushel. Provisions are unchanged.

THE UNITED STATES AND SPAIN.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Mr. Soule, as stated by late official advices from Madrid, had informed the Spanish Minister of State that the United States Government will not recognize a simple suspision as a justification for the seizure of American vessels in Spanish ports.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs has not yet come to any conclusion in regard to the affair of the Black Warrior.

OHIO RIVER—MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, April 25.—The Flour market is steady, and prices are unchanged. There is nothing doing in Provisions. The river is stationary.

PITTSBURGH, April 25.—There is thirteen feet water in the channel to-day and the river is falling.

LOUISVILLE, April 25.—The river is falling slowly, and there is now seven and a half feet water on the falls. The steamer Madison has arrived from New Orleans.

STORM AT THE EAST—STEAMER'S NEWS.

LOUISVILLE, April 25, night.—A storm is prevailing at the East, and we are prevented, in consequence, from getting the details of the political news by the Arabia.

Arrival of the Steamship Pampero

The steamship Pampero, Capt. W. C. Flanders from San Juan, the 17th, arrived at this port yesterday morning.

The British mail steamer Avon entered the harbor of San Juan on the 15th, and would sail in a few days for St. Thomas. She had on board $1,500,000 in specie.

The Pampero left in port at San Juan, the American brig Uranus, from New York, with coal for the Transit Company, and to sail in a few days for Cuba. Also, the Italian bark Prudent and the Mosquito cutter Fox.

The Pampero connected with the steamship Pacific, and brings dates from San Francisco to April 1st, and Jamaica papers to the 12th.

The following is a list of her passengers:

John H Heyne and lady, M Peterson and lady, two Miss Patersons, Mrs Potter, Mrs Dunn, Miss Clara Dunn, R C Dunn, Mr Bowen, J F Pale and two servants, A Rauffman, M Meyse, A Joseph, J R Parker, J D Bass, W Montgomery, J Willoughby, J K Dunham, T S Batchelor, Thos Young, J Kehoe, P Gallagher, Jas H Walton, O Johnson, Mr Johnson, D Converse, A Adams, S Adams, L Adams, P Simmons and lady, Mr Sesiner, wife and two children, J P Davenhort, A McClure, F Pelozan, J Smith, E Walker, T James, J D Graham, P Dorne, Mr Robinson, M Bown, F M Jacks, M Richards, Mr Richards, N Richards, John Maloney, J H Walton, J Arnold, L Aleedeen, S Aleedeen, Jack Johnson, G Robb, S Robb, W Montgomery, J Garner, C Duncan, R Cooper, H Bateman, John Fox, W C Bearden, M E Cooper, S F Amsbury, J O Tracey, M Ridg, W Hillhauer, H Hadley, A A Brewer, Lewis Klingly, J P Davenport, P Brennan, J Cunningham, N Sutherland, J Fletcher, J Allen, H Cooper, R Stump, J Radliff, G Radliff, J Stignelier, A Hine, S H Harrison, P Luke, H S Tennet, James Cloud, J W Mathews, Mrs Henry T Gloney, P Dormers, A Stimmel, G Botts, Jas Bell, and 106 in the steerage.

NEWS OF THE CITY.

BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.—This Board met last evening, Col. Campbell in the chair, and a quorum present. The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and adopted, and a communication from the Mayor was read, informing the Board that his predecessor had, in consequence of the disaster at the Orleans Theatre, appointed a commission to examine public buildings, and report upon their condition as regards safety, and his Honor transmitted the report of said commission, together with the bill for their services. The matter was referred to the Finance Committee.

A resolution was offered requesting the Treasurer to close his collection of taxes on the 1st of May, and retain all bills unpaid at that time for the further action of the Council. Laid upon the table, subject to call.

Mr. Place moved that when this Board adjourned, it adjourn to next Saturday evening at 6 o'clock. Carried.

A letter was then read from the Street Commissioner, in relation to the Pounds of the several Districts. Referred to the Police Committee.

A communication from the Upper Board was read, announcing concurrence in several resolutions from the Board and asking concurrence in several of its own. The resolution fixing the places of holding the polls for the election of three Aldermen from the First District was agreed to, and the Board proceeded to appoint its quota of inspectors. The resolution providing for the appointment of a committee of three from each Board to inquire into and report such measures as may be necessary to equalize taxation upon property in different sections of the city, and bring about sundry other reforms, was also concurred in.

Numerous petitions were read and referred to their appropriate committees.

A resolution was passed granting the use of Lafayette Square for an exhibition of fireworks on the evening of the 4th of May next, for the benefit of the Orphan Asylum of the Third District.

The Finance Committee reported in favor of paying sundry small bills, and resolutions were passed agreeably thereto. Mr Place stated that the Committee had found a great deal of unfinished business and a great many illegal bills, a specimen of which he presented in the bill of Mr. Carberry for the payment of a large number of extra carts and laborers employed by him. A letter from the City Surveyor was also read, declaring that said laborers had been employed without proper authority and he believed for electioneering purposes. Mr. Place further stated that rumors were current in the Fourth District that Mr. Jolls, late Street Commissioner, Ex-Recorder Vaught and one of his deputies, Mr. Fitch, were defaulters to the city, and he moved that a committee be appointed to examine the books and accounts of said officers. The motion was carried by a vote of 13 to 12.

An ordinance was introduced providing for the subscription by the city of $1,500,000 to the stock of the Pontchartrain Railroad Company, to aid in the construction of a Railroad from New Orleans to Mobile. Referred to the Finance Committee after an immense deal of Bunombe debate.

The Board soon after adjourned.

RECORDER'S COURT OF THE SECOND DISTRICT. Antonio Gecanny made affidavit in this court yesterday charging a man named Jicka with having entered his house on Sunday night last and stolen the sum of $15 therefrom. Accused has been arrested and awaits examination.

Charge of Ill Treatment.—An affidavit has been filed in this court by Mr. D. Oatken against a Mr. Bergen and wife, residing in Bienville street, charging them with having frequently abused and cruelly ill treated a colored woman and her child. Warrants were issued for their arrest.

AN UNSUCCESSFUL DODGE.—A fellow named Brown, who was under arrest in the First District charged with some trivial offence, when about to be deposited in his cell yesterday, took a dislike to the accommodations; and as the jailor was engaged in writing his name upon the books, he darted suddenly into the street and took to flight. A considerable number of policemen and others were scattered about the vicinity, here and there, and with a great outcry, like a pack of hounds when the game breaks cover, they started in pursuit, as much probably for the fun of the race as anything, and the panting fugitive, finding a great crowd at his heels shouting and hallooing like madmen, gave out apparently from sheer fright at the uproar he had created. He was brought back and declared that he had only started to look for bail.

RIOTERS.—Officers De Coursey and Rutter arrested and brought to the calaboose of the First District yesterday afternoon quite a crowd of persons who gave their names as John Harper, Michael Sheehan, Edward Duffy, John Welsh, Hugh McGovern and M. Boylon, for having armed themselves with guns, pistols, axes, etc., and kicked up a grand row to the great danger and consternation of every body in their neighborhood. They all gave security for their appearance to answer.

DESCENT UPON A NEGRO NEST.—Just before day-light yesterday morning, officer Nolan entered a house on Old Levee street, between Hospital and Ursuline, and arrested three colored persons named Richard, James and Sarah, supposed to be runaway slaves. A silver watch and a large quantity of produce and provisions were found in the house and seized as stolen property.

STOLEN SUGAR.—Policeman Sweeney yesterday morning at about 7 o'clock, found, in a skiff moored to the wharf near the Vegetable Market, fifteen sacks of fine first rate quality sugar, supposed to be stolen from somebody's steamboat. The property is at the Second District police office awaiting the demand of its owner.

CHARGE OF THEFT.—Adolph Hamner is under arrest, in the Third District, on a charge of having entered and robbed the office of Mr. George Pandely.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.—Luigi Bestaso, appellee, *vs.* U. S. Mail Steamship Company of New York, appellants. ...Appeal from Fifth District Court of New Orleans. Judgment affirmed.

David Edwards, appellant, *vs.* Ann Green, his wife, appellee.....Appeal from Fifth District Court of New Orleans. Motion discharged.

Leggett & Brothers, appellants, *vs.* H. L. Potter, appellee.....Appeal from Fourth District Court of New Orleans. Judgment of District Court reversed and judgment rendered in favor of appellant, discharging the rule and reinstating the execution. Costs of both courts to be paid by appellee.

Edward Armorer, administrator, appellant, *vs.* Margaret Casey et als, appellees.....Appeal from Ninth District Court of Concordia. Adjudged that the case of Armorer, tutor, *vs.* Case, administrator, be reversed. Also that petitioner Edward Armorer recover in his capacity as administrator of the succession of Thomas D. Purnell and Margaret Case, administratrix, the sum of $4000 with interest at 8 per cent. on $2000 thereof from January 1, 1847, and like interest on the like remaining sums from January 1, 1848, 1849 and 1850, and that for the payment of said sum and interest, petitioner's mortgage and vendor's privilege be allowed and recognized. Further ordered that petitioner recover from the succession of Purnell and his administratrix the sum of $1126 15-100 with 6 per cent. interest on $1089 53-100 from February 19, 1849. The costs of both courts to be paid by defendants and appellees.

Catherine Knight, appellant, *vs.* New Orleans and Carrollton Railroad Company, appellee, Arabella and G. W. Cross, intervenors appellants. ....Appeal from Fifth District Court of New Orleans. Judgment affirmed.

William Stephens, appellant, *vs.* W. C. Graves, appellee.....Appeal from the Sixth District Court of East Baton Rouge. Judgment affirmed with costs.

Mary Ann Wattles, appellee, *vs.* Jane E. B. Conner, appellant—Wm. B. Freeman et ux, warrantors.....Appeal from the Ninth District Court of Concordia. Judgment of District Court reversed and case remanded for new trial. The costs of the appeal to be paid by the plaintiff and appellee.

Homer Kellogg, appellee, *vs.* S. P. McMillen and Rosabella B. Mill, his wife, appellants.... Appeal from Third District Court of Jefferson. Judgment of District Court affirmed with costs. City of New Orleans, appellee, *vs.* R. D. Shepherd, appellant.....Appeal from Third District Court of New Orleans. Appeal dismissed.

Jean Bte. Jeannin, appellee *vs.* Laurent Millaudon and Alexander Lesseps, appellants.... Appeal from the Fifth District Court of New Orleans. Judgment of District Court reversed—adjudged that plaintiff recover from defendants the lot of ground claimed in his petition with costs in the Lower Court, those of this appeal to be paid by plaintiffs and appellees.

David Adams, appellee, *vs.* Duncan N. Hennen and Jas. G. Fanning, Sheriff, appellants ....Appeal from Sixth District of New Orleans. Judgment of the Lower Court reversed, injunction dissolved and suit dismissed.

Mrs. Charlotte Frelinghuysen, wife of Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, died in Newark, N. J., a few days ago.

RICE—50 tierces Carolina, ex schr. Narragansett, for sale by
apr26 1w H. L. STONE & CO., 1 Gravier st.

COD FISH—250 quarter boxes and 10 drums, in the order, for sale by
apr26 1w H. L. STONE & CO., 1 Gravier st.

MACKEREL—In barrels, halves, quarters and kits, No. 1, 2 and 3, for sale by
apr26 1w H. L. STONE & CO., 1 Gravier st.

FRUITS, NUTS, ETC.—
250 boxes LEMONS;
250 boxes ORANGES;
25 bags FILBERTS;
50 frails DATES;
25 bales Grenoble WALNUTS; for sale by
apr26 A. F. COCHRAN & HALL, 36 Gravier st.

MAHOGANY.—For sale, 200 logs Mahogany, landing ex Tennessee, from Manzilla. For terms, apply to
apr26 J. F. WHITNEY & CO., 51 Camp st.

FLOUR—1000 barrels, fine and superfine, in store and for sale by
apr26 C. B. BROADWELL & CO., 26 and 28 Poydras st.

BACON—Prime Sides, Shoulders and Hams, in store and for sale by
apr26 C. B. BROADWELL & CO., 26 and 28 Poydras st.

RICE—25 casks Prime Carolina, for sale by
apr26 GEO. W. HYNSON, 98 Camp st.

WANTED—A First Rate BLACKSMITH, to work and repair Horse-Shoeing and General Jobbing. Apply at the corner of Bienville and Fourth streets, Fourth District.
apr26 2t*

CAROLINA SEED PEAS—50 bags Carolina Seed Cow peas, for sale by A. H. COCHRAN & HALL,
apr26 36 Gravier street.

CHAMPAGNE.—50 baskets, quarts and pints, Fleur de Boozy Champagne, of fine quality, for sale by
apr26 6t A. B. RINGGOLD, Cor. Lafayette and Broadway.

SUNDRIES—
100 bbls Fletcher's Extra WHISKY;
200 bbls Rum do.
500 boxes Wallemer STAR CANDLES;
200 half boxes do. do.
100 qrs. do. do.
100 bbls Winter Strained LARD OIL;
400 kegs Prime LARD;
200 bbls Sweet White GRAPES;
400 boxes OLENE SOAP—for sale by
apr26 JOSEPH LANDIS & CO., 25 Tchoupitoulas st.

HOPS—30 hf bales Hops, first sort, for sale
apr26 by A. F. COCHRAN & HALL, 36 Gravier st.

Correspondence.

NEW ORLEANS THEATRE, New Orleans, April 24, 1854.

James H. Wingfield, Esq., Secretary of Monumental Committee:

MY DEAR SIR—After conferring with the managers of the Theatre for a Benefit to the Monument which is to be erected to the memory of the late Messrs. Woodruff and McLeod, who lost their lives in a cause most noble. If agreeable to you, I would name WEDNESDAY, April 26, for the proposed Benefit.

Respectfully, your obedient servant, T. DeBAR.

NEW ORLEANS, April 24, 1854.

T. DeBar, Esq.—Your letter of April 24 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,
ap24 Secretary Monumental Committee.

☞ City papers please publish and charge to Monumental Committee.

CANCERS CURED.—Dr. Frazee has the honor to inform the public that he is prepared to treat all cases of this fatal disease, and he will GUARANTEE A CURE IN EVERY CASE, except when some vital organ may be seriously affected. Even then, the sufferer may obtain much relief. Those afflicted with Cancers are affectionately invited to visit Dr. C. Testimonials and advice free. As an evidence of his sincerity and his confidence in his system of treatment, Dr. Frazee will undertake to cure every case of Cancer presented, and agree to pay all the expenses if not cured. Evidence 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. FRAZEE,
apr11 ly Office, 38 St. Charles street.

RUPTURES CURED.—Sherman's Curative Pastes, 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, 79 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. feb22 1y

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels.....April 25.

ST. CHARLES.....J Bonnury, Capt S Sage, N Y; T W Strutt, T L Craig, B Gally, H B Snow, J W O Bolding, H Wynne, G W Monnette, R Hamby, J D Massey and lady, Ala; T Renthaw, J W Quinn, H Baden, Miss; J C Spersy, W E Redding, N O; T Teroga, Mrs Simonofeld, S Simonofeld, Mexico; W W Mann, Col R C Camp, La; J R Brown, D C L Bleecson, Wis; T B Montgomery and lady, Mrs A W Hilard, Ky; G W Holmes and lady, Mrs Helmor, Ga; R K Harrison, Va; R Breward, S C; W Moores, Phil; J Copeland, Detroit.

VERANDAH.....H G Stoll, P Mitchell, Pa; W McNaster, E M Skeels, N O; Mr Clark and lady, S E R Hansen, F E Hansen, Havana; J R Parker, J D Bass, J Hardesly, Texas; R C Dunn, Cal; W S Hayland, W Wilson, Ind; J S Trauchant, P Sandige, Ky; Dr Knapp, Ill; J M Crawford, S Armitage, La; T A Nelson, Ala; J L Ham, Va; J Todd.

ST. LOUIS.....Mr Hart, T P Pery, N O; M Manning, Ala; J P Van Bergen, N B Randall, N Y; W Brown, Miss; Mrs Porter, J Saunders, Phila; J H Buck, Texas; A Almonte, Mexico; G W Johnson and dr, La.

CITY.....J E Marsh, R G Ferguson, H H Hamilton, J L Hudgen, R W Harris, A