dry our tears again! The pearly-flowing current might unhappily become chronic. Alack! We might go weeping about forever, like a willow, or the crying philosopher.

THE DAILY CRESCENT.

THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 27, 1854

THE COURIER ON REFORM.

Our neighbor of the Courier, is, it appears, a convert to reform. For, in his leader of Tuesday, he speaks as follows:

"Colonel Summers tells us in his protest that he was elected by the people in the expectation that reform was wanted in the police department. True, Colonel, quite true. The people elected you, and the people expected reform. But was not the Mayor elected by the people? Were not the other three Recorders elected by the people? Did not the people anticipate that their exertions to reform the police would be as zealous and efficient as yours? Or did the people of New Orleans imagine that Lewis, Batman, Sauzenau and Jackson were nonentities or imbeciles, incapable of effecting any thing for the cause of reform and the public good, and that the whole work of improvement and amendment should be confided solely and wholly to Colonel Summers?"

It is, then, "true, quite true" that "the people expected reform" and particularly "in the police department." So avers the Courier; and as that paper was, a little while ago, violently persuaded that there was no sort of need of reform anywhere, and particularly not the slightest occasion for it "in the police department," it is plain that only the force of evidence the most certain and overwhelming can have led to such an extreme change of convictions. Nay, when the transition is due to such an overpowering strength of testimony, an in some sort supernatural suddenness of persuasion, one can hardly any more doubt the profound sincerity of the conversion than he can doubt that of St. Paul.

We fear, however, that the saint of the Courier is yet somewhat in the condition in which he of Tarsus at first was: that is, stone-blind. Indeed, he goes beyond St. Paul in still another point. For, though his spiritual vision has been so brightly opened to the sanctity of reform, either because his corporeal eyes are yet shut or out of the inveteracy of his old habits of scourging and gibbeting, he does not yet know his fellow-proselytes; but lashes and slashes away at Recorder Summers and would willingly hang as a heretic our unfortunate self, whom, in his old pagan style of compliment, he at[illegible] calls "the writer for the Crescent." Does *he* not write for the Courier? Or does another do the writing and he only the drinking?

In further indulgence of his old practices of uncourteous speech, he proceeds, in his yesterday's paper, to vilify us as having "abused the Mayor with all the force of our feeble and wordy billingsgate." Now, we trust that all our readers who know the absence from all that we have said of the Mayor of even the slightest turn of discourtesy, will at once perceive that though the Courier is heathenish in its heart no longer, the conversion has not yet reached its mere outward manners. It will talk like a Christian by-and-by. If one is to expect civility out of savages or blood out of a turnip, one should not look for it too suddenly.

POLICE STATISTICS.

There are matters of fact about which, when one knows who were the authors, one can form a pretty sure conjecture, without knowing anything more: as, for instance, when the Police Board (four anti-reformers to one reformer) the other day made its appointments, approving the lists of all the anti-reform Recorders, rejecting only that of Mr. Summers, and adopting in its place that of the Mayor, there would have been little hazard in asserting, upon nothing but these ascertained facts, that the appointments made were *not* reform appointments, and that if there were any such, they could not well be any but the list offered by the reform Recorder.

Where the particular facts could be reached only by induction, one would be warranted in asserting, upon the grounds above stated, the conclusion above expressed. But a man studious to keep within the limits of what he should prove will make no such general assertion as to facts which he can arrive at in detail: he may feel very sure of the result; but he will never aver it to be thus or thus, until he has carefully verified the particular facts, by the best information which he can obtain.

In this manner we have been scrupulous to proceed, as to our Police Board's late appointments: we have waited until we could satisfy ourself of the precise state of the facts in detail, before pretending to say positively what they are. At present, we are able, upon as competent authorities as anybody can call in, to state as follows the composition of the present police force of New Orleans.

In the new-appointed Police of the First District, (Summers's) there are two English, twenty-five Germans, ninety-eight Irish and twenty-five Americans: that is to say, the Irish have almost exactly two-thirds of all the appointments; the Germans only one-sixth; the Americans one-sixth; the English one-seventy-fifth; the Scotch, none; the French, none. Five-sixths are foreign; one-sixth is native.

In the Second District, there are twenty French, twenty-eight Spaniards, twenty-seven Germans, fourty-four Irish and fifty Americans. Here, the foreigners (estimating part of the French as natives) are about two-thirds; the natives, about one-third.

In the Third District, there are two French, four Spanish, twelve Irish, thirteen Germans, twenty-six Americans. Foreign thirty-one, native twenty-six or five-elevenths.

In the Fourth District, we have only been able to ascertain that there is a large proportion of Germans.

Thus estimating in the Fourth District one-fourth for the natives, we should have 320 foreigners and 116 Americans, or between one-third and one-fourth of natives.

To compare this, now, with the list presented by Mr. Summers: It embraced 24 Irish, 29 Germans, 62 Americans, or about seven Americans, to five foreigners.

Thus, it further appears that while Mr. Summers's list included this considerable majority of natives, the list substituted for his by the Mayor comprehended one-sixth of Americans only. Of the foreigners, four-fifths are Irish: so that the Mayor has directly enough in one substantative act established his title to the name which has been popularly conferred upon him of the "Irish Mayor." It is evident that he prefers Irishmen to Americans; that he thinks Irishmen honester than Americans, soberer than Americans, more orderly than Americans, better acquainted with the laws than Americans, more attached to this country than Americans, more attached to this city than Americans, more careful of its well being than Americans, and fitter than Americans to guard and govern American streets, American houses, American men, American women, American children, the lives, the property, the persons, the honor, and every thing else of American people.

Nor is this left merely to be deduced by argument, however strong. What we thus infer against the Courier is substantially confirmed by what it particularly avers: speaking of the list presented by Mr. Summers, it says:

"The list of persons which he handed to the Board to be appointed policemen, does not savor very strongly of reform. To any one who knows some of the individuals whose names are on the list, it indicates that the Colonel regarded reform as a secondary object, or that he is ignorant of the proper mode in which reform is to be effected. We appeal to every disinterested man in New Orleans to examine the Colonel's list and compare it with the list which was adopted in opposition to it, and then say which looks more like a reform list—which comprises the greater number of respectable names—names of men whose characters are above reproach. In regard to the list of men who are elected, we have reason to believe that the utmost care was taken in selecting them, and no one was accepted without a responsible recommendation. The list offered to the Board by Colonel Summers (we speak advisedly) contains names of the worst repute—it exhibits names of individuals who have been charged before the courts with highway robbery. Such is the reformed police which Colonel Summers desired to force through the Board, to whom the choice is confided by law—such is the reformed police which the modest, sensible and chivalrous writer for the Crescent blames the Mayor and the Board for refusing to appoint."

Here it is evident that the great difference between the two lists lies in the fact that the one of them contained a majority of Americans, and the other a greatly larger majority of Irish: whence the Courier infers apparently that the first are men of very bad character; the second most unexceptionable.

We rejoice in the patriotic conclusion at which the Courier has arrived, and beg that it will accept a twin name to that of the Mayor—the name of Irish Editor. For the present, we humbly salute it by that epithet, in return for the many courteous ones which it so frequently confers upon us.

THE ORLEANS THEATRE TO-NIGHT.—It is not often that we can in person steal away from our assiduous editorial duties to a pleasure such as can nowhere else in the New World be at all matched—the pleasure of attending the admirable performances at the Orleans Theatre, the just dramatic pride of our city and not less the centre of its taste than of its beauty. We have, however, by snatches, seen and heard most of the fine series of spectacles and operas which it has this season produced; and we have come to understand the special merits of most of those who make up its excellent personel, from the accomplished managers through the long line of singers and musicians, down to the good old Mons. Colin, whom we last week joined in deploring. We know the merits of Genibrel, Lacroix, Lapierre, Beckers, and the other chief male voices; and still better the science and the sweetness of the fair Bertini, the young Borghese's delightful talent, and Berton's melody.

Among all these, however, we had not learned properly to value Lacroix, the barytone, until we the other night heard him as *buffo*, in *Marguerite d'Anjou*. We there became aware of his having a still wider range of excellence than we had ever before assigned him. He is even better as a comic than as a serious singer. We cannot do less, therefore, than to invite special attention to the very varied and attractive entertainments—Bellini's *Norma*, part of Halévy's *Charles VI.*, and part of Rossini's *Barber of Seville*—which are to-night presented for his benefit, with the assistance of Genibrel, Lapierre, Holtzen, Bertini, Borghese and Berton.

AS YOU LIKE IT AT PLACIDES.—This play is improving nightly in the hands of Mr. Placide's talented company, and is now presented in a stage of perfectness such as we have not before seen. Mr. Placide deserves much credit for having brought out this, and other of Shakspeare's comedies, in the unsurpassed style he has during the season. We hope that his efforts to administer to a high taste, in producing the class of plays he has, will be properly appreciated by our citizens. Indeed, when we consider that at his theatre, the past season, the "Tempest," "Twelfth Night," and "As You Like It," three of Shakspeare's comedies, the most difficult of representation, have been produced as correctly and elegantly as they ever were at any New York theatre, it would be a source of astonishment if the public should not come forward and encourage and support such efforts. It will be again presented to-night.

We are indebted to the Clerks of the steamers Aleck Scott and St. Nicholas for St. Louis papers, and also to the Clerk of the Belle Sheridan for Louisville papers.

The Purser of the steamship Louisiana has our thanks for Galveston papers.

The Massachusetts Legislature has passed a bill appropriating $10,000 for the purpose of procuring a statue of the late Daniel Webster.

The Massachusetts Legislature has passed a bill to contribute towards the erection of the proposed Independence Monument in Philadelphia.

They say at Washington, that the reported resignation of Mr. Daniels, Charge at Turin, is premature. He has not signified his intention to resign.

The nomination of Mr. Angell as Consul to Honolulu was rejected by the Senate on the 18th.

On the 13th inst., the furniture manufactory of McComb, Cornelius & Co., at Nashville, Tenn., was destroyed by fire. Loss, $15,000; insurance, $5000.

Judge Haliburton (Sam Slick) is about to retire from the bench with a pension.

A Sioux chief, named Yu-ha-za, was hung at St. Paul, Minnesota, on the 7th inst., for the murder of an emigrant woman in 1852.

SQUATTER RIGHTS.—A Washington correspondent describing the belles at a ball, says: "Miss A——s, of Ohio, has a face a *painter might dwell upon*." We presume under the Homestead bill.

ADVERTISEMENT.—If Nicholas will meet Sir Charles Napier in the Baltic, he will hear of something to his advantage.

The Alabama papers announce the death of R. C. Randolph, who died near Greensboro', on the 7th inst., in the 61st year of his age. He was of the distinguished Virginia family of the same name.

General Garibaldi, an English paper says, the eminent Italian patriot and colleague of Mazzini, has arrived in the Tyne in charge of a handsome full-rigged clipper ship. She is named the Commonwealth, and belongs to American owners.

ATTEMPTED MURDER AND SUICIDE.—The wife of Mr. David Sahm, of Penn township, Lancaster county, Pa., who has been insane for several weeks, struck him a violent blow over the head with an axe, a few nights ago, while he was lying in bed, inflicting a serious but not fatal wound. She then left the house, and committed suicide by hanging herself.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.—The U. S. Charge d'Affaires to the Republic of Ecuador, the Hon. Philo White, in presenting his credentials to that Government, accompanied them by a note embracing a long dissertation, setting forth the foreign policy of the United States as being in opposition to the further progress of European acquisition on this continent. In replying to this, the Ecuador Minister of Foreign Relations, Senor Marcos Espinel, echoes its sentiments, and remarks:

"The solemn declarations made by his Excellency President Monroe, thirty years since, and which has become a settled principle with the Cabinet at Washington, has grown to be an axiom in all South America, and especially so in the Republic of Ecuador."

A MAMMOTH STEAMER.—Mr. Samuel Sweden launched at Greenpoint, N. Y., on the 19th, a steamboat to be called the Metropolis, designed for the Fall River trade. She is 3200 tons burthen, and is probably the largest coasting steamer ever built in the world. Her length is 350 feet, and she is 45 feet broad, and 15 feet deep. She is exceedingly strong, all her timbers being carried nine feet above the main deck, to the level of the stateroom floor, and she is also heavily braced with diagonal iron straps, extending from the top of her timbers to her keelson. The iron used in these braces amounts to the enormous weight of fifty tons. Her engine is in proportion to the mammoth hull, the cylinder being ten inches in diameter, larger than those of the Collins steamers—namely, 105 inches—with a twelve feet stroke.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Correspondence of the New Orleans Crescent.

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1854.

A *jeu d'esprit* appeared in the Star of yesterday evening which has furnished a fund of amusement for the citizens here. Franconi is here with his Hippodrome, as it is called, being a fashionable name for a Circus, and a heavy fall of snow having impeded his arrangements for opening the exhibition some wag seized the occasion to address a number of notes in the name of the aforesaid Franconi to several of the residents of Washington, preferring a variety of requests—these notes are published with the initials of the parties. The Mayor, Maury, is politely asked to allow one of the Council Chambers to be used as a nightly receptacle for the monkeys, with the intimation that the animals are quite cleanly in their habits.

Mr. G. C. Grammar, who has a spacious lot attached to his house, from which he is often to be seen with a stick in his hand driving off intruding boys, is called upon to permit the elephant to be kept in this lot, because to graze upon shrubbery is especially good for the health of Tippoo Saib.

Mr. B. B. French, with many encomiums upon his talent for poetry, his classical tastes and the attractive intonations of his voice, is requested to deliver a national poem at the opening of the drama, which national poem Mr. R. W. Latham, in another note, is desired to furnish from his collection.

Mr. Chase Barney, who sports a flaunting carriage, is informed that Mons. Franconi has had the misfortune to break the axle of his floral chariot, and therefore he begs the loan of Mr. B.'s to appear in the Tournament of the Cloth of Gold.

Several others are called upon with characteristic requests, and so well is the style of a polite foreigner maintained throughout that most of the parties actually responded, much to the embarrassment of all concerned. *Vive la bagatelle.*

The Senate has been all day in Executive session.

The House has passed the Joint Resolution from the Senate authorizing the Postmaster General to continue four years longer the contract for carrying the mail between Montgomery and Mobile, paying therefor an additional sum of $21,000 per annum for additional service. I believe this will be of great advantage to your city.

The West Point Academy bill, as amended by the Senate, excepting the salaries of the Teachers of French and Drawing, which the House refused to increase, was passed—including the appropriation for the riding school, or as it was called to-day, the Hippodrome.

The Deficiency bill still lies upon the Speaker's table—the neglect of this is causing very serious trouble to many poor laborers congregated here upon the public works; to the claimant, Congressional delay is hope deferred, but to the daily laborer it is bread deferred.

Mr. Gwin, of Cal., has promised to call up the Pacific Railroad bill on Tuesday next, but, at present, I do not see the smallest likelihood of anything practical to grow out of the discussion of this measure. It is a magnificent scheme, and wants but one element for its accomplishment—unanimity of purpose—material for which which does not exist in this Congress.

CHRONICLER.

Later from Texas.

MORE INDIAN MURDERS—*Another Family Massacred.*—By the arrival of the steamship Louisiana, Capt. J. Smith, from Galveston, we have received late Texas papers.

An extra from the office of the San Antonio Western Texan, dated the 17th inst., gives the following account of the murder of nearly a whole family, near that city, by the savages. It says:

We have just listened to one of the most heart-rending recitals that it has ever been our painful duty to hear or read. On yesterday, April 16th, Mr. James Forester and family, consisting of his wife and four children, were enjoying the Sabbath day in their humble cottage, which is situated in this county, and about eighteen miles Northwest from San Antonio, and also accompanying them was a neighbor, who was a single man and whose residence was only a mile distant, when on a sudden a cow made her appearance, and from the actions of the cow they concluded that all was not right. Upon examining her they found that she had been shot with several arrows, and fearing that Indians might be near, the single man proposed to return to his house and bring over his most costly effects to the residence of Mr. Forester. He accordingly left for this purpose, and had not been gone but a few minutes when three Indians made their appearance at the door, well armed with rifles, knives, etc., and demanded something to eat.

Mr. Forester proceeded to comply with their demand, and had hardly turned, when one of the Indians shot him through the heart, he fell dead without hardly a struggle, the blood gushing through the wound and also his mouth and nose. The mother with her child in her arms two years and a half old, sprang to the door, but before she could escape, she was knocked down with a gun, receiving a blow on the back of her head, and they supposing her dead, commenced their other depredations, she immediately sprang out of the door without her child, and started for the bushes which were near by. As she turned the corner of the house, she was met by one of her children a girl about twelve years old, who had been to play near by, and attracted by the noise, was coming to the house, she screamed to the girl to run, and the child being frightened, instead of fleeing, run immediately into the house, and the mother secreted herself in the bushes. She had hardly secured herself when the dreadful cries of her four little children at the house, and actuated by those feelings known only to a fond and devoted mother, when her children are in such an awful situation, she thoughtless of danger rushed to the house and coming to the back part where she could look through, she saw a sight too horrible to relate.

One of the savages had her oldest daughter, a girl of fourteen years of age, by the hair of her head—here the poor woman commenced wringing her hands and wailing, she could not relate what followed, it was too horrible, and God grant that we may not be pained to hear such another tragedy related, and too, by a mother about her children. Seeing there was no hope of saving her family she fled, and arrived in San Antonio this morning.

She believes her children all murdered, and she says if they had all been killed before her eyes, she would feel far different than she does now; if they are not dead, she knows they are in the hands of savages, and will undergo the most cruel treatment.

Major Howard is now collecting a company to go in pursuit. Where are the young men of our city? Arouse from your lethargy—seize your rifles, prove that you have still feelings worthy of a Texan. Follow these savages, and rescue these children if alive—if dead, never let sleep close your eyelids in your peaceful homes until you can raise your bowie-knife in the air covered with the blood of these savages, and say, I have done my duty, I have avenged this horrible outrage.

An extra from the office of the San Antonio, Ledger of the same date as the above, adds:

Active measures have been taken to pursue these marauders. A party of twelve men of Lieutenant Stockton's company, under his command, started last night at twelve o'clock, taking with them several of the Lipan Indians as trailers.

Expresses have been sent in various directions, and to Forts Inge, McKavitt, Terrett, and also to Austin and Corpus Christi, in order that no measures shall be left untried to trace these depredations to their proper source, and to punish the perpetrators of the murderous crimes, which are becoming almost of daily occurrence on our frontier.

The Galveston News, of the 21st, has the following items:

A gentleman just down from the Upper Trinity country, informs us that the wheat crops in that section are unusually promising. The county of Dallas has thus far proved to be fully as well adapted to the growth of wheat as any other portion of the United States.

A letter from Williamson county states that the prospects of the wheat crops were never better. Stock cattle have advanced over fifty per cent. in three months; and are still rising. Cattle are being driven to Arkansas, Missouri and California, which accounts for the rapid increase in their price, in the upper counties.

The crops in Montgomery county are very promising. The young corn is a foot high, and most of the cotton ready to thin out. Over five hundred slaves were introduced into Montgomery county last season.

The State Times learns that the crops on Little River and the upper Brazos look well, although they have been retarded by rains.

From the Texas Ranger of the 18th inst., we learn that the negro man who set fire to the house of Mr. Felix Robertson, in Independence, some time last year, has been tried, found guilty, and sentenced to be executed on the 28th inst.

The same paper says: A young friend writing to us from Waco, under date of April 6th, says that considerable excitement prevails in that vicinity, owing to some murder committed by some Indians on the Bosque, about ten miles above Waco, upon some Norwegian settlers.

The Marshall Meridian, speaking of the recent sessions of the District Court at Marshall, says:

"Dr. Lander, who killed Mr. Eli Ussery, some six or seven months ago, was tried, and the jury brought in a verdict of murder in the second degree, fixing his punishment at five years in the penitentiary."

On the 14th, on the Arenoso, in Victoria county, occurred another instance of that criminal negligence of carelessness in the handling of fire-arms, which has occasioned so many fatal accidents. A young man named Joseph Hargrove was shot through the body by a ball from a revolver, and lingered in much agony until the next night, when he expired.

David Gage, State Senator, died at his residence in Rusk county on the 30th ult. He was one of the early settlers of Texas.

On the 13th inst., a dead cougar, or what is generally called panther, was brought to Indianola on a wagon, having been killed by Mr Foster, of Cayloma, near that place. When killed, it measured 8 feet 4 inches in length. It was slain with a shot-gun charges with bird shot, but it required five rounds to do the work. When wounded and partly blinded by the first fire, Mr. F. says it made show of fight, and required some care to aboid it.

The Strongholds of the Baltic.

The subjoined descriptions of the several strongholds of the Baltic will, doubtless, be read with interest at the present juncture:

VIBORG.

The port of Viborg is of great extent, and is enclosed by two large islands, which form, as it were, two natural break-waters. As a fortress it ranks high, both for position and strength. The sea washes nearly the whole length of the outer walls, while battery upon battery commands every approach. Between the lines and the city there flows a broad arm of the sea, in the midst of which stands a solitary rock, crowned with a fine old tower of other days, rearing its still proud head high and imposing above all around it. The view of this frontier fortress, with its churches and domes flashing in the sun, and its long line of batteries and bastions rising in massive strength from the water's edge, is very striking. The castle of Viborg, destroyed by fire and now in ruins, was built in 1293, by the brave Tarkal Knudtzan, one of the most illustrious Swedes mentioned in history. Viborg was then one of the chief cities in Finland, and the seat of a bishop. Attacked on several occasions by the Russians, it defended itself with great bravery. In 1710 the place was besieged by Peter the Great, and taken after a hard struggle, which occupied several weeks. The peace in 1721, known as the treaty of Nystad, put the Czar in definite possession of it and the neighboring country, and in 1745 the treaty of Abo enlarged still further this conquest. The Swedes since the days of Peter, have always played a losing game when at war with Russia, particularly as the latter have almost always succeeded in gaining the assistance of the Germanic Kings of Denmark, and in the desperate battle fought near Abo, between the two fleets, in 1790, the Swedes lost nine ships of the line, three frigates, and upwards of twenty galleys. For nearly a century the conquered portions of Finland, distinguished as Gamla Finland or ancient Finland, were subject to the same regulations in civil matters as the rest of the Russian empire.

FREDERIKSHAM.

In this circle lies also, on a peninzula in the Bay of Finland, Frederiksham, a town with about 1500 inhabitants. The fortress was constructed on Vauban's principle; but, judging by the neglected aspect of the place, Russia has very little use for the stronghold. Originally it was a place of great strength, and inaccessible on two sides; the approaches are covered and protected by field works to a considerable distance; and the only entrance to the town, which looks as deserted as the fortifications, is by a narrow passage winding round the angle of a bastion, enfiladed in every direction by the works from the body of the place. Frederiksham was, in former days, the residence of the Governor of the province: a massive tower, constructed in the middle of the square, overlooked the whole town, and from this every street diverged like the spokes of a wheel. It was in this tower, and on the 5th of September, 1809, that the treaty of the place was signed, by which Sweden surrendered Finland to Russia. A fire consumed this tower and several of the streets some few years since.

ST. MICHAEL.

St. Michael, north-west of the preceding circle, contains a small town of the same name, and Nyslot, another small town, with a strong castle on a rock in the middle of a deep stream. The town lies about 75 miles north of Viborg, on two islands in Lake Harpavesi or Outrouts, and communicates with the mainland by a bridge. It was ceded to Russia at the peace of Abo in 1743.

HELSINGFORS.

In Nyland, to the west of Viborg, is Helsingfors, the present capital of the Duchy, on a tongue of land in the Gulf of Finland, with about 16,000 inhabitants, and the strong fortress of Sveaborg protecting the entrance of the harbor. Helsingfors lies in latitude 60 deg. 9 min. 42 sec. N., long. 24 deg. 57 min. 30 sec. E., at the mouth of the Vanna, about 180 miles W. N. W. of St. Petersburg. The town is, historically speaking, comparatively of modern creation, having been founded by Gustavus Vasa, in the sixteenth century: its name came from a colony of the province of Helsingland, which had been established in the neighborhood for several centuries. In 1639, however, the town changed its site, and the inhabitants moved their wooden houses nearer the sea-shore, and on the spot where Helsingfors now stands; war, plague, famine, and fire ravaged it, each in its turn, and the end of a century found it with only a population of 5000 souls. At the present moment it numbers 16,000, exclusive of the garrison. The Russians have greatly augmented and improved Helsingfors since it came into their possession, more particularly since the year 1819, when it became the capital of Finland; the removal to it of the University of Abo, and the Senate, after the conflagration of that town in 1827, also materially increased its importance. The streets are long, large, and laid out at right angles, as in most other Russian towns.

The remains of the library saved from the fire of Abo is at present preserved in this building. It consists of about 80,000 volumes, chiefly editions of the classics taken by Charles the Twelfth from the monasteries during the Seven Years' War. An extensive collection of Sagas and historical documents relating to the history of Finland unfortunately fell a prey to the flames. The number of students matriculated at the University of Helsingfors in the winter term of 1851 was 401. The celebrated Arabian scholar and traveler, Prof. Wallin, died lately at this University.

The harbor is capacious, and ranks as one of the best in the Baltic, and an important trade is carried on in timber, corn and fish. Helsingfors is the residence of the Governor General, and the seat of important courts and public offices—it contains the Senate House, several churches, and has manufactures of linen, sailcloth and tobacco. There are several agreeable walks in the neighborhood, amongst which the forests of Stansvik, the solitary coast near Malland, and the verdant gardens of Tracskenda are chiefly noticeable.

The approach to Helsingfors by water is exceedingly striking. The harbor is well protected by the works and fortress of Sveaborg, which are built upon seven islands. The fortifications are said to mount 800 cannon, with barracks and casements for a garrison of 12,000 men. The strength of this fortress is such that it has been termed the Gibraltar of the North. The original fortress was erected by Count Ehrenevaerd, Field Marshal of Sweden, by the command of Gustavus the First; it was destroyed in the Russian war, and a Swedish army under Count Levenhaupt, surrendered by capitulation to the Russians. The last stone of the new citadel was laid in 1758, and after the conquest of Vibog and Ingermania by Peter the Great, this fortress was the last rampart of Sweden against the Russians, and the rallying point of the troops and fleet. In March, 1808, it was besieged by the Russians, and two months after, Admiral Cronstadt, who defended the place with 1500 men and two frigates, capitulated, though well furnished with every munition of war. The secret of this capitulation, without example in history, was never known.

You rarely, if ever, see a politician with smooth hair, a great scholar with fine hair, an artist with red hair, a minister with long hair, or an editor whose hair is carefully adjusted.

HORRIBLE MURDER.—A young Irish girl was most brutally murdered near Milton, Pa., recently. She was going from her house to see some relations who lived twenty or thirty miles off, on foot, in company with another somewhat older than herself. They passed through Milton in the afternoon, and the girl, who was quite handsome and delicate, attracted considerable attention. On the next morning the body of the girl was found horribly mangled and partly burned. It is supposed that a number of Irishmen were engaged in outraging the person of the girl, and to conceal their crime had killed her and attempted to burn the body. A bloody gash upon the forehead and blood upon a stone found on the spot, told plainly the means used to cause her death; but from marks upon the ground near where the fire had been it is supposed that life was not yet extinct when she was cast into the fire, where, having been left to her fate, she had struggled and crawled out but to die. The hellish deed was committed within sight of a number of farm-houses, and a number saw the light, but without imagining such a cause; it was unthought of until the next day.

JOHN MITCHEL AT HOME.—The Dublin Nation has quite turned upon its old friend John Mitchel. It says:

"His brain appears to have been turned, his heart to have grown hopelessly malcontent in exile, and he sees the world again only to scoff and sneer and make it echo with his egotism. Eight numbers of his paper still leave a doubt whether the writer is merely a little insane, or a good deal possessed of a devil."

At San Francisco recently, a Chinese woman, who owed some money which she was unable to pay, was required by her creditor, in accordance with a Chinese custom, to take poison in order to "show her sense of the debt." She accordingly swallowed a dose of opium, and would have died had not a policeman learned the circumstances, and obliged her to take an antidote.

On the 14th inst., two sons of Mr. Jas. Ellis, residing near Hartville, in Darlington District, S. C., were hunting in the vicinity of their home, when by the accidental discharge of the gun in the hands of one of them, the other was mortally wounded and died in the course of two hours.

POPULAR EDITOR.—In Yarmouth, Mass., Chas. F. Swift, editor of the Register, has been reelected Treasurer of Barnstable county, having received every vote but one, in a poll of over a thousand! That one we have no doubt was a delinquent subscriber.

NEWS OF THE CITY.

FIRE.—At about 3 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in house No. 236 Camp street, owned by Mr. Sewell, and used as a dying establishment. The contents of the building were almost entirely destroyed, but the exertions of the firemen prevented the further spread of the flames.

INQUEST.—An inquest was held yesterday upon the body of an unknown man, aged about 30 years, found dead at post 20, First District. Verdict, "accidental drowning." Deceased had light brown hair, had on black satinet pantaloons, blue check shirt and coarse shoes.

BOARDING-HOUSE THIEF.—A young chap named William J. Bruce was arraigned before Recorder Summers yesterday charged with breaking open trunks and pilfering from their contents, in the boarding-house of Mrs. Mary Ann Smith, at the corner of Hevia and Philippa streets. Mrs. Smith deposes that trunks have frequently been broken open before in her house and robberies committed, and she believes that Bruce has had a hand in some of them; she stated in fact that on the 25th instant he was caught in one of the felonious operations with which he stands charged, and a "jimmy" found in his possession, and she therefore prays that he be dealt with according to the law in such case made and provided. He will be examined to-day.

ROW AMONG THE DARKIES.—About thirty or forty negroes, who were at work together on Water street, in the Fourth District, on Tuesday evening, got into a terrible fight among themselves, in which several were severely injured. A number of them were arrested and locked up.

Patrick Dalman was arrested by officer Barron yesterday afternoon, on a charge of attempting to extort money and taking forcible possession of a carpet bag, containing clothing. He was locked up in the First District calaboose.

RECORDER'S COURT OF THE SECOND DISTRICT. *Shooting.*—On Tuesday last a difficulty occurred between Mr. Antoine Caillet and a man named Lucas near the Metairie Road, and after some words had passed between them the latter fired upon Caillet with a gun, lodging a load of small shot in his thigh. The wound was not considered dangerous, and Caillet yesterday made affidavit before Recorder Ramos against Lucas, and demanded a warrant for his arrest, which was granted.

A youth named Andrew McLane was yesterday sent to the Workhouse for 30 days as a vagrant. He had been arrested some time ago on a charge of having stolen $100 from the bar of the steamboat D. S. Stacey, but the charge we believe was not well established.

Larceny.—Dennis Maloney was arraigned before this court yesterday, on a charge of having stolen the sum of $56 from the house of Mr. Daniel Reding. He was required to give security for his appearance.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT—*Judge Robertson.*—*Trial of the Boarding House Runners.*—Thomas Hawthorne, Hamilton Rowan, David Lambert and Michael Driscoll, were tried yesterday, charged on the first count with assault with intent to kill.—2d, assault with dangerous weapons. We gave the particulars of this affair at the time of its occurrence, in brief as follows: On the 29th of March last the accused boarded the packet ship St. Louis, lying opposite the Vegetable Market, attacked Capt. E. S. Dennis, knocked him down and beat him in a most brutal manner with handspikes and other weapons. Mr. Thomas Leavitt, who interfered to protect Capt. Dennis, was treated in the same manner by the ruffians. David Lambert and Michael Driscoll were found guilty as charged, and sentenced to one year at hard labor in the penitentiary and fined $50 each and costs of proceeding. A verdict of not guilty was rendered as to Hawthorne and Rowan, the precise reasons for which we were at a loss to comprehend from the nature of the testimony.

Married:

On Monday evening, April 24, by the Rev. M. Ivey, WM. H. WELLS and MARIA A. S. McNIELL.

Patent Wages Table!

☞ Patent Revolving Wages Table, for the use of STEAMBOATS, MANUFACTURES, CONTRACTORS, etc. For sale by
D. FELT & SUTTON,
apt26 9p6. Stationers Hall, No. 84 Chartres street.

FIRST JUDGE'S COURT, } SUCCESSION OF E. BLANC vs. JAMES PARKER OR ORLEANS. } A. BACON, No. 12,624.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the Hon. L. G. Gaudelet, First Judge of the Court for the Parish of Orleans, I will expose at public auction on TUESDAY, May 9, 1854, at 12 o'clock, m., at my Warehouse, No. 220 Tchoupitoulas street,
ONE LOT OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
seized in the above suit. JOHN J. HOPPS, Constable.
Terms—Cash. apt27

$2000 KENTUCKY BANK NOTES, for sale by
J. H. MULFORD & CO., 97 Bank Place.
apt27

RAILROAD SCRIP WANTED—Scrip of the Jackson and Great Northern Railroad wanted. Apply to
J. G. PIERSON,
apt27 6t Real Estate Broker, 91 Commercial Place.

ROMAN CEMENT—50 bbls landing per ship Zenobia, and for sale by
A. DELAGRAVE & CO.,
apt27 70 Magazine street.

SODA ASHES—180 casks Steele & Son's Soda Ashes landing from ship Zenobia, and for sale by
A. DELAGRAVE & CO., 70 Magazine street.

WHITE NAVY BEANS—75 bbls landing ex steamer St. Nicholas, for sale by
E. M. DALEY, 88 Tchoupitoulas street.
apt27

FLOUR—150 bbls Extra, Superfine and Fine, landing and in store, for sale by
E. M. DALEY, 88 Tchoupitoulas street.
apt27

BEEF—27 bbls Mess and Prime, in store, for sale to close consignment, by
E. M. DALEY, 88 Tchoupitoulas street.
apt27

RUSSIAN DUCK—50 bolts Heavy Ravens, landing and for sale by
GEO. W. HYNSON, apt27

SHOT, DROP—1000 bags for sale by
E. J. HART & CO., 79 Tchoupitoulas st.
apt27

HAVANA COFFEE—300 bags for sale by
E. J. HART & CO., 79 Tchoupitoulas st.
a-21

SOAP—Northern, Western and New Orleans Brown Soap, for sale by
E. J. HART & CO.,
apt27 79 Tchoupitoulas street.

MONONGAHELA & BOURBON WHISKY—400 bbls for sale by
E. J. HART & CO.,
apt27 79 Tchoupitoulas street.

QUININE—4500 ozs. to arrive per steamers Star of the South and Orinthe, for sale by
E. J. HART & CO., 79 Tchoupitoulas st.
apt27

HOPS—10 bales, crop 1853, for sale by
E. J. HART & CO., 79 Tchoupitoulas street.
apt27

OLD SHERRY WINE—6 quarter casks very superior Cabinet, for sale by
LITTLEJOHN, NORCOM & CO.,
apt26 Corner Gravier and Fulton streets.

CLARET—200 boxes in store and for sale by
LITTLEJOHN, NORCOM & CO.,
apt26 Corner Gravier and Fulton streets.

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, deservedly termed "the only successful, the only infallible one." Professor DeMarsan has secured Day Classes for Ladies, and Evening Classes for Gentlemen. He gives Private Lessons at reasonable rates, at the residence of the Pupil, or at his own rooms, No. 9 Camp street, opposite the City Hotel.

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. See then, the sufferer may obtain much relief. Those afflicted with Cancerous affections are invited to visit Dr. C[illegible] patients and advice free. As an evidence of his sincerity and his confidence in his system of treatment, Dr. F. will undertake to cure every case of Cancer presented, and make no charge until the patient is cured. Patients cared 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,
Office, 85 St. Charles street.

RUPTURES CURED.—Sherman's Curative Pads Truss and Regular Remedyis a relief and comfort and certain guarantee in the cure of all Ruptures. To secure a good fit, apply to the proprietor's establishment, 76 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. feb28 1y

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels.....April 26.

ST. LOUIS....L H Rowick, J H Rowick, J C Gawson, Geo Williamson, La; A T Hopkins, Tenn; C R Hall and servant, St Louis; H H Sibley and family, U S A; Geo Dorsemeyer, J G Parkes, N C Brooks, U S A; W S Hawford, Va; H Carter, Cal.

VERANDA....T S Jackson, P A Turner, D Garrett and lady, Mrs Pinckney, Mrs Blakely, L Jones, S A Howell, H F Stuart, J W Fairfield, S Windermere, Ala; R S Dows, T Lewis, T J Norris, S N West, S Pipkin, B Neuger, Tex; T S Miller, N O; G T Hatch, O C Harris, Ohio; J Burr, N Y.

ARCADE....J Farrentine, J T Farrentine, L Carter, A L Walker, J W McLendon, Ark; E H Calloway, Ga; G J Odam, J A Able, Tex; A C Randall, Ill; R C Jones, J Timmes, La; J L Dallabite, J Philips, Col O Thompson, R Hunter, W Jones, L Dow, Tex; C Wilson, Va; J Quin, H Baden, miss; T C Davis, Ky.

CITY....W Kirkwood, C Hobbett and servant, H White, J Dean, J Shepherd, Miss; W R Elliott, La; J D Wood, Ms; L Powers, G P Jones, H W Hawes, J F Blossom, Ark; S S Hatch and lady, France; N W Graham, La; J Coleridge, J Jones, Ohio; A J Fields and lady, C W Felts, N Y; C Barringer, Mich; W Curtis, N O; S Hatter, P Small, N O; J O Stone, N O; A C Wellfelt, A W Archer, Ark; L Mandeville, A Atherton, J Stone, La; S J Jones, W Fisher, Ala.

ST. CHARLES....Joe Moses, Jos Wyrrell, J M Garela, Mexico; J L Gulley, Va; T A Norris, W