fifteen years ago, and was not, we think, from the appearance of her timber, a very sound ship. She was about 600 tons burthen. Capt. Myers was a native of Baltimore.

WRECK OF THE MANHATTAN.

The schooner Manhattan, of Bangor, Maine, Capt. Fields, came ashore about a mile below the Powhatan, on Sunday night. After considerable thumping on the bar she was driven over and was beaten up on the shore. The sea ran very high and drove her up within fifty yards of the beach. Capt. Jennings repaired to the spot and endeavored to persuade the Captain and crew, seven in number, to let themselves down by a rope from the end of the jibboom, which, when the surf ran out, was hanging over the land, and they could easily have got ashore. Instead of following the advice of Capt. Jennings, the Captain and all the crew shut themselves up in the after-cabin, thinking, most probably, that the vessel would outlive the gale, and would be high and dry the next morning. The waves, however, soon made quick work of the Manhattan, and in an hour or so she went all to pieces.

Five of the men endeavored to get ashore on a spar, but only one of them—a man named George Griffiths, of Bangor, Maine—succeeded in getting ashore.

He was found the next day, in an insensible condition, lying among the bushes, and was quickly conveyed to the nearest habitation, where everything was done tending to relieve his condition.

He continued raving for many hours, and was under the impression that those around him were about taking his life, as he begged of them not to kill him.

When he returned to his proper senses he stated that the schooner was bound from Philadelphia with stone coal, and belonged to the captain and mate, both of whom are lost.

There was one passenger on board the Manhattan, who has no doubt met a watery grave.

THE DAILY CRESCENT.

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 28, 1854.

STAND UP TO YOUR CHARGES.

We delight in not merely the courtesies with which our neighbor, the Courier, adorns its cause—the elegances, the amenities of editorial compliment, with which it graces its arguments and confirms its assertions—but we are charmed with its argument itself, and all the patriotic conclusions to which (as we yesterday said) its mode of reasoning so happily and so surely conducts all American heads and all American hearts. Nothing can be clearer than that, out of the large native population of our city, it is impossible to select, for our police, sixty-one men, who are not largely scoundrels of the most unmitigated sort; while, out of the comparatively small Irish population, it is easy to choose, anywhere at their favorite haunts, ninety-eight men altogether unexceptionable! Such is the too fondly partial and American idea which the Courier clearly entertains of the relative merits of us poor Americans and our appointed masters and guardians, the superior and enlighted Hibernians.

Of their especial fitness, not merely in mind, but in temper, taste, manners and habits, to be the chosen curators of our quiet and conservators of our peace, the Courier must have drawn its notions from the poetry of that wise book, the "Rejected Addresses;" where the Irish superiority to all other nations is set forth as follows:

For dear is the Emerald Isle of the ocean,
Whose daughters are fair as the foam on the wave;
Whose sons, ever strangers to rebel commotion,
Though joyous are sober, though peaceful are brave
The shamrock (their olive) wears for ion a guard,
Protects from the thunder and lightning of rome;
And their "sprig of shillalah" is nothing but laurel,
Which flourishes rapidly over their brows!

NOTE: this is just the way that they preserved the purity of our ballot-boxes and flourished their favorite plant, at the Seventh Ward poll.

All this, jocularly, however, and merely by way of a small relaxation, in order to put our genial neighbor into a mood of even more than its customary complaisance. For we have an humble request, a very serious supplication, to prefer.

The matter of our petition runs thus: that whereas, in its issue of Wednesday morning last, the Courier aforesaid, speaking at once with its characteristic urbanity and its usual gravity, did aver of the list of appointments submitted at the Police Board by Mr. Summers as here followeth: "The list offered to the Board by Col. 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."

And whereas, the Courier does not even intimate who or how many the aforesaid criminals, "guilty of being charged," are:

And whereas, every man whose name has been given to the public on that list is, by this, the Courier's indiscriminate denunciation, stigmatized for a great culprit:

And whereas, if all be intended by the Courier, it should say so and save time:

And whereas, they (if there be any) who are not meant, should, in shear justice, be excepted out of this charge, by the Courier's making it specific against those whom it meant to designate:

Now, therefore, our humble petition is that the Courier either at once retract its odious charges, or make them good. One or the other, the Courier will have to do.

THE INFLUENCE OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

It is now pretty obvious that Messrs. Pierce, Marcy, Cushing & Co., have very nearly the influence over the country and its public counsels which the abilities of the President and the character of his advisers entitle them to have: that is, just none at all, except just so far as they can control people by the hope to get or fear to lose office.

In the early part of an administration, the power which the command of the Patronage bestows is, for two main reasons, considerable: *first*, because a newly elected President is always supposed strong, until he has proved himself the contrary; *secondly*, because there is yet before the place-coveters a long term of office, and that is always worth having, no matter how weak he who bestows it.

But when it has come to be generally known that an Administration is weak, so that its influence becomes reduced to only that which its possession of the Patronage can give, then even this ceases to be any important resource. For neither the strong nor the weak like to connect themselves with that which is known to be feeble: neither those who have nor those who have not reputation choose to identify themselves with what has grown discreditable; and office itself is soon a thing which nobody will take of such an Administration, except that sort who know that now's their time and that nobody but an Administration without supporters will ever give *them* employment. So that, finally, when a President's public standing comes to the pass that his patronage is the only means of influence left him, that patronage itself gets to be powerless, goes a-begging, and is only accepted by a beggarly crew who, like the rag-men of the streets, only hook up what nobody else will have.

This seems now to be, by general consent, the condition at which the Pierce Administration has arrived. Its intrigues and its efforts at command, its open and its secret attempts to strengthen itself and acquire either public popularity or party confidence, have all been crowned with the most absolute failure; and it stands, in the view of all sides, a pitiable spectacle of at once unscrupulous and impotent, daring and incapable destitution of both integrity and sense. While its principles seem such as could only come from Marcy and Cushing, its methods of carrying them into operation appear to be derived from the incapacity of Mr. Pierce alone: so that people have come to look on it as a "concern" made up between a wicked heart and a shallow head; in which the knaves lay the plans, and the fools execute them.

So signally has everything fallen through, in either the measures which it has devised or those which it has adopted, that folks in Congress have evidently come to the conclusion that nothing can succeed which the Pierce Ministry is supposed to favor. And, in fine, we see no chance for their carrying anything but by pretending, with all their might, to be violently opposed to it. Their support of any party would be sure to destroy it. And this fact, had they any gumption, would suggest to them the only tactics that might yet save them: let them join the anti-Pierce party; and, in one week, it will be as dead as a herring.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Correspondence of the New Orleans Crescent.

WASHINGTON, April 21, 1854.

The Senate did not sit to-day, and the House, after considering one or two private bills, also adjourned until Monday.

A statement is going the rounds of the papers that the President will veto the bill granting ten million of acres of land to the several States for the benefit of the indigent insane. I cannot learn that there is any authority for this assertion, and do not believe it. That Franklin Pierce bids fair to sink to a lower unpopularity than John Tyler found, is true; but he will hardly venture to hasten his descent by such an abuse of power. Besides, although himself a weak and conceited man, he has some able counsellors about him to whom he occasionally defers, and they will undoubtedly remind him that, if crazy folks can't vote—this being the point he chiefly regards—yet, they have friends and kindred whose sympathies it will be unwise to disregard.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs will not meddle with the Black Warrior case. The Intelligencer copies your excellent summary of this case, and the public here agree that, to take back the ship and sue for an abatement of the fine in the court of mercy, is such a *finale* that the *casus belli* would not stand well for us in the eyes of nations abroad; however, it might answer for such members of Congress and Filibusters as are anxious to take Cuba first and have explanations afterwards.

A secret effort is on foot to revive the Nebraska bill in the House, by a sort of legislative sleight of hand. The plan, as disclosed by X, of the Baltimore Sun, is as follows: When Committees are next called for reports, they are to give way, one after another, until the Territorial Committee is reached, and then Mr. Richardson is to present a *new* Nebraska bill, fresh from the mint, with, perhaps, the Clayton amendment device struck out, and upon this the House will be dragooned into a vote. This may work, but it is more probable that Mr. Richardson will only rehearse the labor of Sysiphus, and find the bill rolled back again into Committee of the Whole. The Union and Star are, however, calling upon democrats not to leave the city, and the President is busy dickering offices for votes.

The bill which the Senate passed, a day or two since, to reward the discoverer of chloroform, as used in surgery, by a bonus of $100,000, was laid on the table in the House this morning by a vote of 86 to 42.

One of the California members introduced a bill this morning, providing for a weekly mail between New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore or New Orleans and San Francisco; the cost not to exceed $250,000. The bill was postponed until the first Monday in June.

The snow has finally left this latitude, and nature is putting on her Spring garniture. Farmers are behind-hand with their work, and much has been done which will have to be gone over again, owing to the injury of frosts. The winter grains, rye and wheat, look well in this vicinity, and there is still some fruit in good localities.

The Hippodrome is to be opened to-morrow, with all sorts of animals, whipped and starved out of their nature, to make sport for the Philistines. CHRONICLER.

Hon. J. Perkins, M. C., has our thanks for public documents.

We are indebted to the Clerk of the steamer Chancellor for Louisville papers.

EXPORTS FROM NEW ORLEANS.—The exports from this port for the quarter ending the 31st of March amounted to $34,439,369. Of these exportations $7,114,665 were for the month of January, $6,764,367 for February, and $10,913,564 for March.

LADIES' FAIR AT ODD FELLOWS' HALL.—We acknowledge the reception of a note of invitation to attend the Fair and Supper to be given at Odd Fellows' Hall to-night for the benefit of the Baptist Church, by a number of the ladies of this city. The Fair will be on exhibition, we believe, both Friday and Saturday evenings. On both evenings suppers will be given. The object of the Fair is a good one, and we do not doubt but that we shall see a perfect throng of fair ladies, and gentlemen to match, in attendance this evening and to-morrow evening.

THE GYMNASIUM.—We derive an infinite deal of amusement and satisfaction, as well as healthful exercise, from an occasional visit to the gymnasium of Roper and Travis, on Perdido street, above the Shades. They have fixed up in good style a bath-room for the accommodation of their customers, and from experience we are satisfied that the benefit of daily exercise in this establishment, together with the luxury of a dash of cold water, are not to be appreciated or understood without a trial.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—At the St. Charles to-night Mr. DeBar has his annual benefit, for which occasion are to be performed "Robert Macaire," the farce of "Hercules King of Clubs" and "Timor the Tartar." Mr. DeBar appears in each of the three pieces.

PLACIDE'S.—The benefit of Mrs. Kate Warwick, the versatile and popular actress of the Varieties, takes place this evening. The comedy of "Married Life," the farce of "To Parents and Guardians," and the comedietta of "Perfection," are to be performed. We hope we shall see the Varieties well filled this evening, for the sake of the lady for whom the benefit is intended. Indeed, if the merits of the bill presented, and of the beneficiary are considered, such can hardly fail to be the case.

BENEFIT OF MRS. W. DAVIS.—That pleasing actress, Mrs. W. Davis, will take a benefit at the St. Charles Theatre on Sunday night next, when will be presented Garrick's comedy of the "Irish Widow," and the equestrian spectacle of "Timor the Tartar." In both of these pieces Mrs. Davis will appear; in the former as *Widow Brady*. Mrs. Davis, we believe, first made her appearance upon the stage at the Varieties, in this city, two years ago, and judging from the proficiency she has since then gained, we should say that she has by no means mistaken her true vocation. We shall expect to see on Sunday night a good house, for the bill offered is an excellent one, and the lady who is the beneficiary is a hard-working, deserving actress, who is highly popular with a large theatre-going public.

ROSSITER'S PICTURES.—It is an old saying, a "Prophet is not without honor, save in his own country." Many of the oldest citizens of New Orleans have seen Rossiter's Paintings. They exclaim, they are beautiful, exquisite, grand; and they acknowledge that they surpass anything of the kind they have seen in the course of their lives. The day may be considered as past when we were obliged to look abroad for brilliant productions of artistic skill, and imagined that only the gorgeous sky and sunny climes of Italy could prompt such creations of the pencil as were worthy of present admiration and future fame. We see by advertisement that this is the last week of the exhibition. Those who do not see these pictures will loose an entertainment not every day offered at our doors.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.—Colonel Nichols, the indefatigable agent of the Northern Indiana and Southern Michigan Railroad line, whose office is under the St. Charles Hotel, is rapidly becoming an important personage in the eyes of the traveling community. His energy and enterprise, combined with the attractions which the route presents, are increasing his business vastly, and that spread Eagle which ornaments his office seems to feel proud of the attention he attracts. Nichols is "going it" on the high-pressure principle, and his success is certain.

The following from the Chicago Free Press shows the immense business which this line is doing:

We cannot cease to feel surprise at the immense tide of travel flowing through our city. We are informed that on Wednesday last twenty-six first class passenger coaches were brought in upon the three trains of the Michigan Southern Road, and on yesterday twenty-one! These coaches seat sixty-six persons, which gives us three thousand six hundred and thirty passengers in two days by one road alone. We learn from Mr. J. H. Edwards, the Superintendent of the freight department of the Michigan Southern Road, at this place, that from thirty to forty freight cars arrive here daily upon that road loaded with merchandise for this city, and for distribution to the North, West and South. The Rock Island Railroad Office pays over to the Michigan Southern from $1500 to $2000 per day, advanced charges on freight destined for the region pierced by and lying beyond the line of that road.

A SUGGESTION.—We call the attention of those who begin to look about them as the hot weather approaches for some means of relaxation from the toils of business and escape from the dusty city, to the opportunities of enjoyment afforded by a trip over the Carrollton Railroad to the refreshing breezes of Lake Pontchatrain. The large and well appointed Hotel at the terminus of the road offers every and the best accommodation to visitors; and bath-houses have been fitted up in the best manner for those who desire a plunge in the pure water of the lake. The fishing-season, too, we are told has opened with a promise of abundant sport and success.

DUTY ON SUGAR.—The revenue duty on sugar for the last five years, has amounted to $36,000,000. Over seven millions a year.

MR. FILLMORE.—Mr. Fillmore and suite were received by the city authorities of Savannah on the 21st. He left that city on Tuesday the 25th for Charleston.

THE WARD TRIAL.—Judge Kincheloe has prohibited the publication of the evidence in the case of the brothers Ward, which is now being tried at Elizabethtown, Ky., until after the trials are over.

It was currently reported in Boston on the 20th, that the Bank of Castleton, Vt., had stopped payment. There is no positive information, except that its bills are refused at the Suffolk Bank in that city.

Rev. Joseph Sawyers, said to be the oldest Methodist clergyman in the State of New York, died in Westchester county, a few days since, aged eighty-four.

The trial of young Christian, for the murder of Blackburn, is now going on at Lexington, Va. The prisoner is only 19 years of age.

Harley's tavern, near the Alleghany Tunnel, in Columbia County, Pa., was destroyed by fire on the night of the 17th, and three persons, two children, and a man, a boarder at the house, were destroyed in the flames.

ESCAPING FROM THE RAILROAD TRAINS.—Two persons, in the custody of the Sheriff of Troy, N. Y., and both shackled together, made their escape a day or two ago from the railroad cars, by springing from them while they were in rapid motion. Before the train could be stopped, they had broken their shackles and escaped.

MURDER AND SUICIDE. We learn from a gentleman from Elizabeth City, that a man by the name of Parker yesterday shot his wife, shot his horse to prevent sending for a physician, and then shot himself. Both are dead. The cause which led to this awful crime may be written drunkenness [Portsmouth Globe.

REDUCTION OF DUTIES AT THE BAHAMAS.—The U. S. Consul at the Bahamas informs the State Department of the consolidation of duties at the islands. Flour is now subject to only fifty cents duty, and beef and pork is reduced to one dollar per barrel. Corn, peas, beans, poultry, game, fresh meat and fish, turtle, rawhides, etc., are admitted free. The reduction on provisions will be met by an increase of the duties on dry goods, of from five to fifteen per cent. The increase will afford all the revenue for the islands, there being no tax on real estate. Provisions are mostly supplied from the United States, and dry goods from France and England.

A late writer says that Americans become jolly only when annoyed by difficulties. This is so. Surround the "children of the Eagle" with comfort and other excitements, and they become as taciturn as lobsters. Toss the same children, however, into the midst of a railroad breakdown, or snag them for a week on a Mississippi "sawyer," and they will unbend their faces, and become as full of hilarity as a bottle of champagne. In our opinion, the American never appears to more cheerful advantage than when wrestling, with an ox-team, against the odds and bluster to a full-grown snow storm.

MARRIAGE OF AN AMERICAN COUPLE IN PARIS. An American couple were married in Paris lately, first by the American Consul, and afterward by the Bishop at the Madeleine. The parties were Mr. Hicks, Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas at St. Louis, Mo., and Miss Lebaume, of the same city. The parties are both of French origin. The father of Miss Lebaume is a son of one of the French refugees who settled at St. Louis after the French revolution of '89, a gentleman of great wealth, who managed to save his fortune from confiscation. The bride brings her husband a marriage portion of $200,000. Her mother is the sister of the present Admiral Lapiere, of the French Navy, and of Judge Lapiere, Judge of Instruction at Nimes. So says a recent Parisian paper.

FRAUDS IN ENGLAND.—A gross fraud has just been detected in England, which may be ranked with the Jew Goldner's trick of palming off a hundred thousand pounds worth of garbage and offal upon the British government for preserved meat designed for the Navy. It appears that just as the British cavalry were about to embark for the Mediterranean, it was discovered that the bundles of hay designed for the horses contained nothing but *chips and shavings*. It is stated that had the discovery been delayed till the transports were at sea, all the horses would have been starved to death. The matter has been brought before Parliament, where the greatest indignation was expressed by every one at this scandalous fraud. Lord Brougham stated that the delinquents would be prosecuted and punished with the utmost severity of the law.

THE TRUE WAY TO RISE IN THE WORLD.—It is only by plodding, active habits of industry, that we can hope to win our way through life. The race may be arduous, but it is one which will repay the competitor. Barrow justly says: "A noble heart will disdain to subsist like a drone upon honey gathered by others' labors, like a vermin, to filch its food out of the public granary: or like a shark to prey upon the lesser fry; but will rather outdo his private obligations to other men's care and toil by considerable service and beneficence to the public; for there is no calling of any sort, from the sceptre to the spade, the management whereof, with any good success, any credit, any satisfaction, doth not demand much work of the head, or of the hands, or of both." Milton, who during an active life in the most troublesome times, was unceasing in the cultivation of his understanding, thus describes his own habits: "Those morning haunts are where they should be, at home, not sleeping or concocting the surfeits of an irregular feast, but up and stirring: in Winter, often ere the sound of any bell awake men to labor or devotion: in Summer, as oft with the bird that first arouses, or not much tardier, to read good authors, or cause them to be read till the attention be weary or memory have its full draught; then with useful and generous labors preserving the body's health and hardiness, to render lightsome, clear, and not lumpish obedience to the mind, to the cause of religion and our country's liberty." Any man who does not profit by such noble example is an enemy to the public weal.

The Will of Peter the Great.

This strange document, which is said to have appeared in *La Presse* (Paris) in 1818, we copy from the Baltimore Times:

1. To have the Russian nation constantly at war, that the soldiery may be always disciplined and ready for action. Allow the nation no rest, but for replenishing of the treasury, reorganizing the armies, and choosing the opportune moment for attack; making, in this manner, peace serve war and war serve peace, in the interest, aggrandizement and prosperity of Russia.

2. To attract, by all possible means, the most efficient and celebrated military officers in Europe during war, and highly educated, scientific men of all countries in time of peace, that the Russians may enjoy the advantages of other countries without losing their identity.

3. To take part on all occasions in the disputes and contentions among the States of Europe, especially those of Germany, which, as the nearest, we are the most directly interested.

4. To subdue Poland; foment there continual rivalries and disturbances—gain their nobles by bribery—influence their diets, and by intrigue take action in the election of their kings—form partisan cliques, and for their protection send them Muscovite troops to remain in the country until the moment of complete occupation. If the neighboring powers make opposition, quiet them at once by dismembering the country, and giving to each a part.

5. To take what we can from Sweden, and make any attack by her a pretext for subjugation. For this, separate her from Denmark, and likewise Denmark from Sweden; and foment with care all animosities and rivalries between them.

6. To select wives for the Russian princes among the princesses of Germany, for the multiplying of family alliances conciliates interests, and by them will unite Germany to our cause, and increase our influence in that country.

7. To attend assiduously to forming an alliance with England for our commerce, the assistance of that power we most need for the purpose of building up a maratime force, and she will be of the greatest service in supplying us with her gold in exchange for our lumber and other productions. Continual intercourse with her merchants and sailors will accustom ours to navigation and commerce.

8. Extend ourselves unceasingly towards the North, the whole length of the Baltic, and likewise to the South, by the Black Sea.

9. To take every possible means of gaining Constantinople and the Indies, (for he who rules there will be true sovereign of the world,) excite war continually in Turkey and Persia, establishing fortresses on the Black Sea, get the control of the sea, by degrees, and also of the Baltic, which is a double point necessary to the realization of our project; accelerating, as much as possible, the decay of Persia; penetrate to the Persian Gulf; reestablish, if it be possible, by the way of Syria, the ancient commerce of the Levant; advance to the Indies, which are the great depot of the world. Once there, we can do without the gold of England.

10. Obtain and carefully cultivate the alliance of Austria; support (apparently) her ideas of future dominion over Germany; excite animosities and rivalries among her princes—thus causing each party to claim the assistance of Russia, and exercise over this country a species of protection that will prepare for the future dominion.

11. Interest the House of Austria in the expulsion of the Turks from Europe, and quiet their dissensions at the moment of the conquest of Constantinople (having excited war among the old States of Europe) by giving to Austria a portion of the conquest, which afterwards will or can be reclaimed.

12. Unite within your borders all the disunited or schismatic Greeks now scattered in Hungary and Poland, making ourselves their centre, establishing beforehand an independent church by a species of autocracy and sacredotal supremacy.

13. Sweden dismembered, Persia subdued, Poland subjected, and Turkey conquered, our armies united, and the Black Sea and the Baltic guarded by our ships-of-war, it will be necessary to propose separately, and with the greatest secrecy, to the Court of Versailles, and afterwards to that of Vienna, to divide with them the empire of the universe.

If one of the two accept this offer so flattering to their ambition and self-love, let her serve to annihilate the other, commencing a contest, the issue of which cannot be doubtful, and Russia may take possession of all the East and a greater part of Europe.

If both nations should refuse the offer made by Russia, (which is not at all probable,) it will be necessary to excite quarrels among them which will engage them in a war with each other. Then Russia, improving the decisive moment, advances her troops (assembled beforehand) on France and Germany at the same time. Two squadrons proceed—one by the Sea of Azof, the other by the port of Archangel—filled with Asiatic hordes, under the convoy of our armed ships in the Black Sea and the Baltic. Advance by the Mediterranean and the ocean, inundate France on one side, while Germany is inundated on the other, and these two countries conquered, the rest of Europe will pass under the yoke without firing a gun. Thus may and should be effected the subjugation of Europe.

GENEALOGICAL QUERY.—A correspondent of the Louisville Times gives that paper the following genealogical query to answer: "I was on a steamboat bound for New Orleans; we stopped at a bluff bank on the Mississippi for wood. A long, lank, gawky back-woodsman with a rifle, etc., came rushing aboard asking everybody he met if Captain G—— was aboard. Somebody asked him what he wanted with Captain G——? 'He's a kinsman of mine,' says the uncouth. 'Aye, what kin?' 'He's daddy to my wife's first child.' Now, sir, I want to know what the relationship is?"

The New York packet Underwriter went ashore on the morning of the 9th, about one o'clock, about twenty miles below Sandy Hook. Her passengers, six hundred and twenty in number, were in imminent danger for a time, but were at length got off safely and taken to New York.

Mr. Roux, an eminent French surgeon, died in Paris on the 29th ultimo, aged 74 years.

NEWS OF THE CITY.

INQUEST.—An inquest was held yesterday on the body of an unknown white man, aged about 30 years, supposed to be a Frenchman, found dead at post 34, Third District. Verdict, "Accidental drowning." Deceased had light brown hair, had on an alpaca jacket, white cotton shirt, red flannel under shirt and black cloth pants.

SACRILEGE.—An individual named John Baptiste was detected at an early hour yesterday morning, by a Priest of the St. Teresa Church, in the act of stealing and carrying away the holy vessels pertaining to the ceremonies of the sacrament. The Priest seized and secured the thief, and he was taken to the calaboose of the First District to await an examination.

CHARGE OF MURDER.—A man named Benj. Green was arrested on Wednesday last at the Bayou St. John, on a charge of having murdered a man several months ago. He was locked up in the Third District to await examination, when we shall learn the particulars of the accusation.

FOURTH DISTRICT COURT—*Judge Reynolds.* This Court was engaged yesterday in the *quo warranto* cases. Randell Hunt, Esq., of counsel for the incumbents, filed a peremptory exception, the argument of which occupied the whole sitting, and when concluded, Judge Reynolds with anticipated promptitude overruled the exception. The cases will come up on their merits on Saturday next.

For plaintiffs, Messrs. O. Roselius and Miles Taylor appeared; Randell Hunt, Esq., for defendants, Col. Grymes being absent in consequence of severe indisposition.

RECORDER'S COURT OF THE FIRST DISTRICT.—*A Grand Rascal.*—Patrick Dalmar, a cab driver, was arraigned before this court yesterday on an affidavit made by Thomas Noakes, who states that he employed accused to convey him from the steamboat landing to some place on Julia street, and that he was driven nearly all over the First District before he reached his place of destination, and was then charged five dollars for his ride. Upon his refusal to pay this unconscionable demand the driver remonstrated strongly against his injustice, set up a great cry against swindlers generally, and, finally, seized and kept affiant's carpet-bag and contents as security for his fee. Accused was remanded for future examination.

Burglary.—Michael Leyden was arraigned yesterday upon this charge, confessed himself guilty and was sent before the First District Court. It appears that Michael had, on the previous night, broken into a grocery store on the corner of Perdido and Baronne streets, for purposes of plunder, and that he had used upon that occasion, instead of a "jimmy," and other delicate tools of the profession, an iron bar and a hatchet, and in place of forcing his way through a door or window, as is the usual mode, and gone directly through a solid brick wall.

Savage People.—Mrs. Ellen Gorman, Catherine Gorman and William Gorman were arraigned on a charge of having on the previous day, in Benjamin street, assaulted and beaten Mrs. Anastasia Conner in a very severe manner. The affidavit particularly charges Mrs. Ellen Gorman with having bitten a finger belonging to the assaulted party and torn a ring from one of her ears. The examination of the case was fixed for the 6th of May.

Discharged.—Wm. Shindler, against whom an affidavit had been made by George A. Ramsay, charging him with the crime of perjury, was yesterday discharged in consequence of the nonappearance of the prosecutor.

Stabbing Case.—Pat Boylan and a man named Barker were examined yesterday on a charge of having, sometime in the month of September last, severely wounded a slave man named Bailey, belonging to Mr. William Northern, by cutting and stabbing him with a sword. Barker was discharged, but Boylan was sent before the Criminal Court under bond of $1000.

Wm. Bolton was also sent before the Criminal Court under bond for dangerously wounding a negro with a cotton hook, on the levee.

Wm. J. Bruce, the lad who was arrested for breaking open trunks in Mrs. Mary Ann Smith's boarding house, on Philippa street, was yesterday sent to the House of Refuge.

RECORDER'S COURT OF THE SECOND DISTRICT. *Receiving Stolen Property*—A quantity of stolen coffee has been seized in the store of Mr. Fabre, on Front Levee, and the proprietor of said store, together with a boy named Edward Leaber, has been arrested and charged with receiving said property with a full knowledge of its having been stolen. Fabre was held to bail in the sum of $500 for his appearance.

Mrs. Helene Freshman has also been arrested on a charge of having received and secreted in her house on Main street, between Burgundy and Rampart, a lot of stolen silverware, which was discovered in said premises. The lady was required to give security for her appearance.

Breach of Trust.—A warrant was issued yesterday by Recorder Ramos for the arrest of Theophile Lavitte, a member of Fire Co. No. 21, charged with having appropriated to his own use the sum of $62, which he had collected from his fellow members in behalf of said company.

When death is at the door, the remedy which would have saved life, if administered in time, comes too late. Do not trifle with disease. Rely upon it, that when the stomach will not digest food—when faintness and lassitude pervade the system—when the sleep is disturbed, the appetite feeble, the mind lethargic, the nerves unnaturally sensitive and the head confused—rely upon it, that when these symptoms occur, the powers of vitality are failing, and that, unless the mischief is promptly checked, *life will be shortened*, as well as rendered miserable. Now we know from a mass of testimony, greater than was ever before accumulated in favor of one remedy, that Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia, will immediately abate, and, in the end, entirely remove all these disorders, as surely as a mathematical process will solve a problem. Who, then, will endure the agony, and the risk of life, with health and safety within reach?

EXTRACT

From the Proceedings of the Board of Directors of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company.

WEDNESDAY, April 26, 1854.

The Board met at 7 o'clock, P. M. On motion, Mr. Kelly took the chair.

Returns of the election for Directors, held by the Stock holders, on the 24th instant, were read, showing that the following named gentlemen had been elected for one year, Viz:

Louisiana Directors—Messrs. James H. Caldwell, W. S. Campbell, Wm. P. Converse, Thos. Hale, J. P. Harrison, P. Irwin, A. D. Kelly, Emile LaSere, Geo. M. Pinchard, Chas. Pride, H. J. Ranney and James Robb.

Mississippi Directors—Wirt Adams, W. R. Cunningham, Thos. S. Dabney, Christian Hoover, C. C. Shackleford and John I. Tindall.

On motion, Mr. Robb was elected President by acclamation.

Mr. Robb tendered his resignation as President of the Company, for the reasons set forth in the following letter, which he submitted to the Board, and which the Secretary was instructed to spread on the minutes:

To the Directors of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company:

Gentlemen:—The duties devolving on the office of President of your Company are now so considerable that I find it quite impossible to discharge them in a manner satisfactory to myself, and consistent with the interests of the Company, without an exclusive devotion of my time, which could only be given at the sacrifice of important private interest, which have been long and injuriously neglected. I therefore respectfully decline the honor of re-election, and in doing so, beg leave to remark that my own experience, since called upon to preside over the affairs of the Company, suggests that sound judgment, professional training, and great practical knowledge, are the requisites now most required in the direction of its affairs.

In declining the honor of re-election, I do not propose to separate my connection with you as a director; nor will any services, or co-operation I can give, be less zealously extended, or my efforts abated in urging forward the prosecution of the works of the Company, which I now regard as secured in its fortunes beyond the most remote contingency.

With assurance of my great regard,

I am very respectfully,

JAMES ROBB.

New Orleans, April 26, 1854.

On motion of Mr. Kelly, it was—

Resolved, That this Board accept, with sincere regret, the resignation of James Robb, Esq., President of the Company.

Resolved, That the zeal and ability displayed by Mr. Robb, in the discharge of the important and arduous duties of that office, from the organization of the Company to the present time, are duly recognized and appreciated; and that the thanks of the Board be and are hereby tendered to him as a mark of their deep sense of the obligations under which he has placed the Company, by the extraordinary services he has rendered, and the great sacrifices he has made in its behalf.

Mr. Robb nominated Col. William S. Campbell as President of the Company, and he was unanimously elected.

JOHN CALHOUN, Secretary.

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 Cancerous affections are invited to visit Dr. C. for advice free. As an evidence of his sincerity and his confidence in his system of treatment, Dr. F. will contract to cure every case of Cancer presented, and make no charge until patient is cured. Patients cured without pain or the use of the knife. Twenty Dollars sent by mail will secure a package of its CANCER SPECIFIC, with full directions for use. Address DR. FRAZEE,

ap 11 3ply Office, 38 St. Charles street.

RUPTURES CURED.—Sherman's Curative Patent Truss and Rupture Remedy is a relief and comfort and certain guarantee in the cure of all Ruptures. To secure a good fit, apply to the proprietor's establishment, 70 St. Charles street, and inquire for Dr. Sherman. For further particulars, see advertisement on third page, or apply to the agent for a descriptive pamphlet. feb23 1y

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels.....April 27.

ST. CHARLES....Dr Cottman, Francis Webb, P Campbell, M A McLeod, W C Webb, miss Mills, misses Knox, O Mills, R H Draughan, A S Norwood, E Moore, miss Moore and servant, Judge R Anderson, Colonel Quaye, La; E A Brigham, Phila; L Mead and lady, W P Vandeveer and, W H Robert and lady, E Hunter, H Radewald, Bal; Jas Taylor and family, Clun; P Hoops, Y Wallace, E R Gresham, Miss; P Robinson, R R; J F Casey, Ky; D Ripley, NY; F E Sabine, St Louis; miss Sloan, W B Benton, N O.

ARCADE....D C Davis, Ky; H Rook, Texas; P Work, M Harrison, W Wright, W O Peyton, W A Sharp, E Hills, J Spriggins, J Percival, La; R M Wheeler, S C; J McCrery, Texas; J T Fisher, H O Dye, M Magruder, W B Merriwether, D Griffin, J W Martin, W Coker, J Dunnagan, E H Hodgekiss, G R Jones, P L Christian; J F Sloan, Ark; G B Carter, J A Stinson, R B Winter, Texas; T D Wiggans, S K McCorde, Ala; D J Roberts, N C; W A Whitfield, G H Bright, Ala; J O Mitchell, Miss; W J Scott, A Dyer, B F Crowover, G Crowover, D L Evans, E H Fuller, J C Taylor, J Nettebrode, J A Caldwell, E Bertch, J Craft, La; Z Shepherd, Texas; F McGwan, Ky.

CITY....F N Bissell, M Moore, J M Williams, R B Phillips, B M Sanders, H J Phillips, G S Hook, F T Mathews, W A Smith, J W Austin, G A Neafas, A D Cleveland, C P Janett, O P Longworthy, J M Black, L L Griffin, J R Griffin, J A Stewart, D Stewart, R F Sims, G P Goodwin, A C Keene and family, Miss; E W Chappell, W T Harris, R A Lewis, H Maury, J T Farmer, S Barclay, Ala; J Dickinson, A T Stevens, lady and child, N Y.

ST. LOUIS....T C Pinkard, John Elsworth, J Cunningham, A Murray, W R Vandeveer and lady, Ala; G B Guthwin, Pa; J P Bowman, L Caldwell and lady, J Van Pelt, La; mrs Mathews, W L C Mathews, A W Williamson.

VERANDA....J Farm and lady, mrs Allen, Phil; L F Holt, S Hollingsworth, B Vaughan, mrs E D Carver, La; R H Montgomery, Miss; W A Keller and lady, Ala; T S Ranson, England.

CHARLEY, late of the Arcade Hotel, has leased the well known House, the VARIETIES EXCHANGE, opposite Florida's, where he will be glad to meet his numerous friends, and regale them with the choicest Wines and Liquors the market affords. sp 26 3t

DR. GREEN'S BITTERS.—25 boxes in store and for sale by F. W. COERLES, 110 Gravier st. ap 29 1t

FLOUR—1000 bbls Superfine and Extra St. Louis, for sale by S. H. KENNEDY & CO., 73 Tchoupitoulas street. ap28

BEEF—100 bbls Mess for sale by S. H. KENNEDY & CO., 73 Tchoupitoulas st. ap28

WHISKY—50 bbls Rectified for sale by S. H. KENNEDY & CO., 73 Tchoupitoulas st. ap28

BULK MEAT—75 casks Hams and Shoulders, dry salted, for sale by S. H. KENNEDY & CO., 73 Tchoupitoulas street. ap28

SHOT, DROP—1000 bags for sale by E. J. HART & CO., 73 Tchoupitoulas st. ap27

HAVANA COFFEE—300 bags for sale by E. J. HART & CO., 73 Tchoupitoulas st. ap27

Patent Wages Table!

Patent Revolving Wages Table, for the use of STEAMBOATS, MANUFACTURERS, CONTRACTORS, etc. For sale by D. FELT & STETSON, Stationers' Hall, No. 84 Chartres street. ap22 2p4t

Heavy Tin Cash Boxes!

On hand, a fine assortment of EXTRA HEAVY TIN CASH BOXES, all sizes, of English, German and American Manufacture. For sale by D. FELT & STETSON, Stationers' Hall, No. 84 Chartres street. ap26 2p4t

Commission Carpet Warerooms.

TODD & CO., 120 Canal street, near Royal, Touro Buildings. CARPETS, FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS. ap17 1p4t

New Goods.

The Subscribers are now in receipt of a Choice and Superior Stock of SUMMER CLOTHING, Manufactured by their House in New York, expressly for the City retail trade, and comprising all that is new and desirable in Goods and Styles; also, UNDER GARMENTS, of all the various kinds in use. THOMPSON, NIXEN & CO., No. 19 Camp street. ap25 2p1f

Look at S. N. Moody's Prices.

Half a dozen Superior SHIRTS for $1 50.
Half dozen L. C. HANDKERCHIEFS, (ready hemmed) for $1 50.
Half dozen SUMMER SOCKS, (bleached) for $1.
Half dozen SUMMER UNDERSHIRTS for $2 75.
Half dozen SUMMER CRAVATS, (new style) for $1 25.
Half dozen SHIRT COLLARS, (three ply) for 90 cts to.
Four MARSEILLES VESTS, (cut patterns) for $4.
These are "figures and facts" and no humbug. The rule of "small profits and quick sales" will be found to apply to every article for Gentlemen's use at Moody's.
The right place to have your SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER, is at S. N. MOODY'S, N. O. Manufactory of Gentlemen's Garments, ap24 3p4t Cor. Canal street and Exchange Place.

Spring and Summer Clothing.

R. PITKIN & CO.,