THE DAILY CRESCENT.

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 4, 1854.

GREATNESS, PAST AND PRESENT.

Where leeks and garlic were worshipped, (as among the Egyptians of old,) one would say that the standard of the human must have been low, in proportion to that of the divine. Where the gods are monkeys, (as in Africa,) what must the men be?

In order to ascertain *what* a people are, you have only to ascertain *whom* they honor. For men's morals are never better, but generally worse, than their tastes or their judgments.

To measure human wit or virtue at two different periods, we must take it at its high, not its low-water mark for either. To gauge the grandeur of two eras in the same country, compare their great men. In this way, we can tell how just are the present large pretentions of the so-called "Progress," and what Young America is, in comparison with Old America. Let us see *who were* and *who are* our great men?

We need hardly enumerate the eminent men of the older order of things, now departed. Great and worthy of attention they were; but they are already passing into swift oblivion, amidst the rush of new events and of fresh wonders of personal renown; that crowd upon us in a country where glory effaces glory so fast; where every body mounts at once to the topmost eminence of celebrity; where the supreme, the superlative of public abilities and virtues is quite as common as in other regions it is rare; where greatness is the rule and not the exception, the usual course of Nature, and not the phenomenon. Elsewhere, it is a secular plant that like the aloe, blossoms but once in a century; with us, it grows on every hedge, in any cabbage-yard, in each turnip-field, an eternal and universal bloom, rich and radiant. In eras less fortunate and parts of the earth less illustrious, consummate Genius, whether for civil dominion or for Arts, or for Arms, was a sort of intellectual phœnix, the brightest of all the children of the air; self-begotten and self-consuming. It knew no generation, neither parent nor off-spring nor mate; but lived on, whole ages of lives, companionless, and died at last without having ever seen its own like. Among us, however, the feathery wonder is quite as familiar as any other kind of poultry; phœnixes, here, go in flocks, almost the tamest of domestic fowls; not a barn-yard but breeds them; not dung-hill but is decorated with them, not a hen but hatches them: nay, as if the dearth of genius were dreadful, an artificial incubation by charity schools and colleges is called in, at every corner, to warm countless hatches into being, until phœnixes of greatness are become as multitudinous and as cheap as are the oven-nursed chickens of Egypt.

As well, however, as one can judge who looks on the mighty contest of universal abilities from as far below as we do, this boundless prevalence of incomparable reputations is not altogether without its attendant inconveniences. In the first place, the old eternal signs of individual grandeur hold no longer; the crowd and the confusion of great men is such that nobody can now tell who is or who is not one. Who that knew the mighty Houston, the loudest bully and foulest blackguard of the pot-house; stained with every vice that can disgrace civilization, without possessing a single one of its compensating refinements; a man formed only to shine in brawls, but of scarcely the wretched courage that makes valor enough for them; a fugitive from the strange infamy of having calumniated his own spotless and newly-married wife; an outcast among Indians who, less degraded than he, adopted the outlaw, after their manner of apt designation, by the name of "The Big Drunk;" who could have imagined that, for a single battle, won by accident, and fought in his despite, by troops that dragged him into it, a blockhead brave like this, would suddenly, as if Fame had gone mad, emerge into renown, and become a hero and a sage? *Non e quovis ligno Mercurius fit*, said the ancients: but now-a-days there's no stick of timber but may be made into a god. Oh enviable lumber-men! what a promotion to your commodity! The fact is that no man, however unambitious, or however stupid, can any longer be sure of that obscurity to which his wishes, or even Fate here-of assigned him: the humblest of spirits, or the most sodden of dunces, cannot lie down at night, in the happy nothingness of his aspirations or performances, with the slightest certainty that he shall not, like Lord Byron, "wake up in the morning and find himself famous." The very precautions of prudence, the very efforts of foresight, which men take to save them from celebrity, serve but to hasten that catastrophe: the modest Tupper, alarmed at the idea of being supposed a wit, gave to the world, as the amplest certificate of imbecility that man ever published, his "Proverbial Philosophy;" and lo! he was hailed at once, by an unbounded popularity, as one of the wisest of authors! Franklin Pierce, equally apprehensive of being taken unawares and lifted to some inordinate honor, was at pains to show himself to the nation, for ten years, as a Representative in Congress and a Senator, in order that all might see, by positive demonstration, how small was his capacity for civil affairs; then, with a like view and equal success, went all the way to Mexico and served a campaign, for the mere purpose of proving that he was no better for war than he had been for peace: but vain was his care! fruitless all his forethought! They took him up, and set him on high, as President, the chiefest man of the most amazing of nations, at the brightest epoch that ever dawned upon it.

THE LATE SOUTHERN CONVENTION.

We are not, usually, slow to express our reprehension of such public things as we deliberately condemn. But, among even such, there comes, occasionally, one of which we deliver our opinion with reluctance. For the charities of life command that no little should be passed over, where the leading intentions were good; many of the gentlemen composing the recent Charleston Convention were either personally our friends or entitled to our respect; the chief part of them were very innocent of all political skill; and although some few may have meditated bad things, none were performed that were worse than idle ones. In short, we regarded the assemblage in question as having, for the rather disaffected and somewhat visionary region in which it was convoked, displayed a degree of loyalty and sense, which if they did not absolutely merit praise, at least conciliated indulgence. So little had we expected Charleston to become the theatre of anything discreet or beneficial, for the country at large or the South as a section, that we were quite charmed to find that the proceedings of the Convention had been entirely harmless.

Such were our own views of the matter. Meantime, we have been no little amused at finding them, in the main, concurred in, by a Southern journal with which we have seldom had the misfortune to agree: we mean the Richmond Enquirer: which pronounces itself upon the subject, in this wise:

We apprehend the most zealous champion of Southern interests will be constrained to acknowledge that the Charleston convention was an abortion, if not something worse. The princely hospitality of the people of Charleston reflects infinite credit on their taste and their liberality, and stands in advantageous contrast to the barren resolts and prosy declamation of the convention. Our only apprehension is, that such delicate attention and such richly laden tables may perpetuate the nuisance of "Southern Commercial Conventions."

Nevertheless, this remarkable concurrence of opinion between us and the Enquirer may be but a seeming one. We confess we feel a little anxious to explain it away. And since we really are very unpracticed in explaining away our own opinions, we must crave leave to devise some conjecture that shall account for the Enquirer's. Perfectly convinced that it and we never *can* think alike, except by mistake, we are obliged to suppose that while we agree in calling the Convention "an abortion," we intend just opposite things: the Crescent is glad, the Enquirer provoked, that the Convention did nothing worse.

Soberly, however, whether they of the Convention were merchants or planters or politicians, they should not have acted like fanatics, in excluding the Tribune's nor any other reporters from their hall; nor like visionaries, in taking up the Amazon-trade project, and appointing a trio of mediators between the Czar and the Sultan. Such things would ruin much robuster reputations than any Southern Convention ever had or probably ever will have.

ANTI-REFORM.

The Anti-Reformers have made, at last, after repeated trials, at least one reform; they have reformed their previous nominations: they have ruled off the candidates whom they ran at the last election; and thus avowing that they were unfit to be offered or certain to be beaten or both, have brought forward, in their places, others whom they think less desperate; but who will equally be left unheard of, in the race. For, this time, there must be a fair contest. Perjury will not be allowed to hold the scales; policemen will not be permitted to manage the weights; nor will it be suffered that the bludgeon shall be cast into the balance. Nor will it now avail to empty the jail and the poor-house. The fact is that since Recorder Summers began to deal upon them, the rogues have emigrated from this district: he has made it too hot for them.

We are indebted to Hon. T. G. Hunt, M. C., for public documents.

We are under obligations to Mr. Leyden the gentlemanly clerk of the steamer Empire for Louisville papers.

THE ALDINE EDITION OF THE ENGLISH POETS. We have received from Mr. Thomas L White, bookseller, No. 105 Canal street, the poems of Churchill and Young, the former in three volumes and the latter in two. They are from the edition of the English poets published by Messrs Little, Brown & Co., of Boston. This edition will embrace the entire poetical works of the eminent poets from the time of Chaucer to Moore and Campbell, with selections from the inferior poets. Forty-five volumes have, we believe, already been issued by them. Such an enterprise as this can hardly fail to be a successful one, and to richly reward the energetic publishers. The edition is got out in a faultless style, and is probably superior to any other edition of the English poets ever published in this country.

PLACIDE'S.—At Placide's this evening the farce of the "Rough Diamond" and the melodrama of the "Sea of Ice and the Thirst for Gold," are to be performed—an excellent bill. Now that the St. Charles has closed and the Varieties is the only theatre open in the city we shall expect to see it crowded for the remainder of the season.

ORLEANS THEATRE.—The performances at the Orleans Theatre to-night are for the benefit of Mlle. Martial, one of the most popular members of the excellent company at the Orleans. Auber's opera of "Mazaniello," and a new opera in one act, entitled "Les Noces de Jeannette," are to be performed.

The St. Charles Theatre was crowded last night, on the occasion of the benefit of the American Dramatic Fund Association; indeed we have not seen at this house during the whole season a larger number of people collected together, nor do we recollect that we have ever seen the comedy of "Wild Oats" better enacted than it was last evening

MADAME ISIDORA CLARK'S CONCERT.—The audience at Madame Clark's concert, at Odd Fellows' Hall, last night, was by no means as large as we had expected would be assembled there but the debutante was very enthusiastically received, the audience evidently being impressed with her pleasing face and figure as well as her powers as a vocalist. We can but speak of her in high praise, without assigning her any particular position. The song from "Ernani," "Ernani! Ernani! Involain!" was given with wonderful power and effect. She will give, we understand, on Friday evening next, another concert at Odd Fellows' Hall.

GREEN OAKS HOTEL, BILOXI.—The hot weather will be upon us soon, and those of our citizens who can get away from the close and dusty city will shortly be looking about them, pondering where to go. To such as may meditate visiting Biloxi, which is to our mind one of the most delightful localities in the region, we would recommend for a residence the Green Oaks Hotel, which will be under the charge of Mrs. Elizabeth Pradat, and will be opened on the 1st of June. See advertisement in another column.

The Jury in the case of Christian on trial at Lexington, Va., for the murder of Blackburn, have been unable to agree. The next trial will take place in the Bedford county Court.

Col. Thos. W. Huey, a member of the South Carolina Legislature, died at his residence in Lancaster county, S. C., on the 21st ult.

In Sing Sing prison, New York, there are males 948,, females 111, total 1,059.

THE LATE JAMES HORN.—We have been requested by the relatives of James Horn, who is reported to have died in New Orleans about two months since, to state that any information relating to his death will be gratefully received by them. [N. Y. Mirror.

Hon. Samuel D. Marshall, who was a Major of the 3d Regiment of Illinois volunteers in the Mexican war, and a lawyer of considerable eminence, died at Shawneetown, Ill., on the 12th ultimo.

It is thought the caloric-ship Ericsson will be raised without much cost. In making her trial trip she surpassed all expectations. She made twelve and a half revolutions per minute, which is equal to twelve miles an hour.

There were on board the ill fated Powhatan three hundred and eleven passengers and twenty-nine of the crew—making in all three hundred and forty souls, not one of whom escaped the fatal wreck.

Preparations are now making to erect a bridge over the St. Lawrence at Montreal. It is to be two miles in length, resting on twenty-three piers and two abutments, giving twenty-four arches, each 240 feet.

On the 24th ult. three sons of Mr. Marshal Wilkins, of Hamptonburgh, Orange county, N. Y, were drowned in the Wallkill. Their ages were 11, 14 and 18.

HEAVY VERDICT.—Mary E. Shaw has recovered $15,000 from the Worcester Railroad for injuries sustained from an accident on the road.

Mr. Emiel Kleitt committed suicide in Louisville, on the 23d, by shooting himself with one of Colt's revolvers.

The New York Common Council appropriated $1500 for the expenses of a public funeral of the deceased firemen.

SUICIDE.—Edmund Christ, a merchant in Broad street, N. Y., committed suicide the night of the 25th.

The Milwaukie News estimates the present population of Milwaukie at 35,000.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

TO THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

By the National Line.

ST. LOUIS MARKETS.

ST. LOUIS, May 2.—The Flour market is quiet, with sales at $6 25. Mess Pork $12 per bbl. Lard in kegs 9 to 9½c per lb. Corn 45 to 47c per bushel. Bacon Shoulders 4¼ to 4½c. Clear-sides 4¾c. Whisky 21½c. Lead $6 25 per 100 lbs.

The Medical Convention met to-day, but no business of importance was transacted.

The river at this point is falling.

STEAMBOATS PASSING.

VICKSBURG, May 3.—The steamer Moses Greenwood passed down at 7 o'clock, this morning, the Trabuc at 8, and the Natchez at 11. The Argyle passed down at 4 this evening.

Telegraphic.

FURTHER BY THE PACIFIC.—*New York*, May 2.—Advices by the Pacific state that the Circassians had gained an important victory over the Russians, compelling them to evacuate several forts on the shores of the Black Sea, and to take to their shipping.

The Grand Duke Constantine has assumed the command of the Russian fleet.

The insurgent Greeks have been defeated at Arneio with the loss of 300 lives. The utmost disorder is said to prevail among their leaders.

An English frigate had arrived at Copenhagen with several Russian prizes and a number of prisoners.

The Queen of England has issued a proclamation appointing a day of general humiliation and form of prayer that the arms of Great Britain and France may be blessed in the war.

The combined fleets were reported off Odessa at latest accounts, which were to the 1st ult.

The inhabitants were greatly terrified, and had fled from the city.

Omar Pasha had been instructed to undertake no further movements until the arrival of the auxiliaries.

A detachment of British troops landed at Varna on the 24th. The vessels bringing them were to proceed to the blockade of Sebastopol.

An army of 20,000 Russians was said to be stationed about Odessa, which was also said to be well fortified.

Russian troops were still crossing the Danube.

The Present Administration.

Editors of the Cresent—In your valuable weekly paper of 22d inst., I have noticed an article extracted from the "Delta," entitled "*President Pierce. His Coup d'Etat.*"

In reference to the present deplorable condition of matters and things at Washington city we are informed that "facts indicate a growing weakness, a rapid decline, which must be arrested promptly, or the Administration will soon be placed in a condition of irremediable imbecility. How is this to be effected, how may President Pierce redeem himself, his party, and his Administration, and regain his popularity? It will never be done by any half-way measures, by any compromises; it may be done by some decided and brilliant act, some *coup d' état*, which will arouse the national feeling, and draw the minds of the people from domestic broils and the quarrels which politicians excite for their own advancement, to matters wherein the people are certain to stand harmonious and united. Thus it was the compromise Administration of Polk was saved, and instead of sinking under the influence of political factions and intrigues, became conspicuous in our annals for the brilliancy of its achievements, and the grandeur of its results.

"The Mexican war was the great Panacea for the evils which began to display themselves in Polk's Administration. Pierce has an even more brilliant, and far less hazardous opportunity of achieving like results, and thereby relieving his Administration of the present embarrassments and the consequences of domestic factions and of rendering it one worthy to be associated with the glorious eras of Old and Young Hickory. That opportunity is now offered; indeed, it is urged upon our Government and people, by events that are constantly chiding our dilatoriness and timidity. For years past Cuba has stood before the eyes of our people, a ripe pear, ready to be plucked. The interests of humanity, of civilization, and our own political and national interests, have constantly demanded the occupation of this Island."

According to this wise and sage mode of reasoning, the great "Panacea" for the correction of the weakness and rapid decline of a corrupt Administration of our Government, it only becomes necessary to pick a quarrel with some one of our weak neighbors—in other words, to carry out in its strictest sense the fable of "The Wolf and the Lamb" in order to draw the minds of the people from domestic broils and quarrels," and this is called a "abrilliant act"—"a *coup d'état*, worthy of being associated with glorious eras of Old and Young Hickory."

I have no time to discuss the measures and policy of "Old Hickory," but will merely observe that prescription marked the very reception of his Administration. In violation of his own professed principles, under the plea of "rewarding his friends and punishing his enemies," he drove the war-worn veterans of our country from office for no other offence than the independent exercise of the right of suffrage. As the head of the Executive—he proclaimed himself the immediate representative of the American people, bound to interpose his authority against the usurpations of the Senate"—and which drew from the lips of Mr. Calhoun, the following indignant exclamations: "Infatuated man! blinded by ambition, intoxicated by vanity and flattery!" And he closed his Presidential career by a tyranical stretch of power in making his own will the sole rule and law of this nation in defiance of a vote of nearly nine-tenths of both Houses of Congress. I allude to the pocketing of the repeal of the Treasury circular.

Let us now turn for a moment to "Young Hickory." He rode into the Chair of the Presidency by the perpetration of the grossest frauds upon the ballot-box. He wrote his celebrated letter to John K. Kane, which duped the people of Pennsylvania to raise the cry of "Polk and Dallas, and the Tariff of 1842." In the settlement of the Oregon Controversy, by his own declarations—he abandoned to a powerful competitors, "our just and clear territorial rights—our self-respect, and the national honor." If the editors of the Delta can discover in these transactions "anything conspicuous in our annals for brilliancy of its achievements," worthy of being associated with the glorious era of Young Hickory," they are certainly welcome to rejoice to their hearts content, "in the grandeur of its results."

But "the Mexican war was the great Panacia for the evils which began to display themselves in Polk's Administration." [True! After yielding our undoubted rights to the strong, it suddenly became necessary that "some brilliant acts"—a *coup d'état*—should be performed in order to "arouse the national feeling, and draw the mind of the people" from the plundering errors of the Polk's administration. "Poor, weak, imbecile Mexico presented the opportunity" of saving Mr. Polk and his Cabinet, and since it was determined to make her a sacrifice in order to prevent him from "sinking under the influence of political factions and intrigues." To what a low state of degradation does this confession reduce the administration of the "younger Hickory?" "*O tempora! O mores!*"

And now gentlemen, as Mr. Pierce finds himself somewhat in the same predicament of his illustrious predecessor, Mr. Polk, he is advised to follow in his footsteps. "Cuba must be the redemption of the Pierce administration!" The editors of the Delta have not informed us how and in what manner this "*coup-d'état*" is to be brought about. Be that, however, as it may, I will take the liberty of suggesting a "*coup-d'état*" to the "compromise administration of President Pierce" that will not only "disper the darkness," that we are told "is gathering over its path," but "will surround its name and era with a halo of light and glory," and that is, by some "hook or by crook," to get up a quarrel with John Bull, in order to recover back our last "territorial rights, our self-respect and the national honor" which, if we can place any reliance in the declaration of Mr. Polk, were most disgracefully surrendered under his administration. It would be more noble and brave thus to demand of our haughty rival the restoration of that which is of infinite more value than the acquisition of the Island of Cuba, although it were covered with "apples of gold and pictures of silver." We should not be brought in collision with a nation, as was the case with the Mexicans, five of whom were equal in combat with only one of our countrymen. There is plenty territory, once "disputed," between 49 and 54:40 to which our army can be ordered, to bring about hostilities. The filibuster spirit of the nation would find ample opportunity of displaying it present port up disposition, to exhibit its valor. But on such a contest "the interests of humanity and civilization" would have to be subserved in a very different manner than by the occupation of that much coveted Island of the Antilles. The 30,000 "law muskets" that have (it is reported) arrived off the Balize, in the bark Grapeshot from New York, might be wanted on our North Western frontier, where, instead of plantations and negroes" to compensate the volunteers that might become engaged in the war, nothing but lots of "craked crowns and bloody roses" would be left on the field of battle.

But to the point; if President Pierce is desirous of displaying the "highest political sagacity"—of regaining his lost popularity and saving himself from sinking under the influence of political factions and intrigues" it is only necessary for him to remember the warning advice of the Father of our Country, and avoid going upon "foreign ground"? If he will follow in the foot-steps of that truly illustrious statesman, his immediate predecessor, who has been tried in the balance and not found wanting, he will dispel the darkness that seems to be gathering around his path, and will surround his name and era with a halo of light and glory far more splendid in the brilliancy of its achievements and grandeur of its results, in a moral point of view, than thousand *coup d' etats*, such as is represented to have saved the sinking Administration of James K. Polk.

Clinton, April, 1854. LOUISIANA.

The Artesian Well.

We have been kindly furnished by Mr. Reed, the contractor for constructing the Artesian Well in Canal street, with the following interesting article upon the subject:

The subscriber, who has been engaged for many weeks past in making an Artesian Well in Canal street, being compelled to suspend the work for a short time, begs leave to make the following statement.

Under a contract with the Joint Committee of the Common Council, the work was commenced on the 10th of February last, and has proceeded without interruption to the present time. In the expectation of having to penetrate an alluvial deposit of extraordinary depth, the diameter determined upon is greater than was ever before adopted, either in this country or in Europe; being such as to receive a tubing of cast-iron whose outside diameter is 14 inches. The bottom piece of tubing is a little larger than any other portion, and is 3½ feet in length. All the others are 10 feet in length. The parietes of the tubing are three-fourths of an inch thick, leaving an inside diameter of 12½ inches; which (allowing for inequalities of the inner surface) permits the introduction of tools of the size of 11½ inches. On the end of every piece of tubing is formed an outside-screw for the distance of 2½ inches. At every junction a band is made of wrought-iron, 5 inches wide, on the inner surface of which is cut a screw, to receive the screws on the ends of the lengths of tubing. By continued additions of lengths of tubing at the top, and excavations from the bottom inside, the whole tubing has been forced down to the depth of 193 feet and 6 inches. The boring has been extended to a much greater depth, merely to explore and ascertain the strata which have to be passed through. These have been enumerated with sufficient accuracy in an article prepared by another person, which appeared in "The Semi-Weekly Creole," of this city, for Wednesday, April 19, 1854. The pressure upon the outside of the tubing is now so great that the means hitherto employed are insufficient to force it to descend. Other means are in course of preparation, and no difficulty is apprehended when all shall be ready.

In regard to the prospect of success in procuring a plentiful supply of water, not the slightest doubt exists. A practical experience of nine years, in various portions of Alabama, during which the subscriber has made over one hundred wells, of depths varying from 40 to 800 feet, and without failure in one single instance, enables him to speak with the utmost confidence. In the earliest stage of his proceedings, he expressed doubts which were then real; but they have been completely removed by the developments of the last few weeks. He finds the strata totally different from what he had been led to expect. They are such as are never deposited in any but lake or gulf basins, and in all respects identical with those which characterize the region referred to in Alabama. He has no doubt of being obliged to penetrate to a great depth; probably not less than ten or twelve hundred feet; but mere depth is no obstacle whatever, only requiring a little more time, patience and perseverance.

He is forced to procure a complete set of new tools: those which he is now using being literally worn out. Before this can be accomplished, the summer will be at its height; and he does not expect to proceed further with the work until his return. This will take place, if no epidemic occurs, early in September; from and after which time, with every requisite means in perfect order, he promises to continue the work, without interruption, till complete success shall crown the enterprise.

N. B. REED.

Some very interesting features have attended the progress of this work, though the various state of clay, sand, shells, etc., have presented, with one or two exceptions, nothing very extraordinary or other than what might have been anticipated. At a depth of 75 feet, among a large quantity of shells of various descriptions, was found a perfect clam of the species abundant at the present time in the waters of various portions of this continent. These shells were so firmly imbedded and compressed together as to form a solid mass of several feet in depth, which offered great resistance to the augur. Twenty-two feet below this a fine sand of a remarkable description was reached. It proved to be identical in every respect with a costly material used for the purpose of grinding and polishing glass, gems, etc., and had the appearance in mass of fine, blue, plastic clay.

At the depth of 153 feet the auger struck a solid cedar log, of such extreme tenacity that the progress of the work was arrested for 22 days, since which time up to the present no obstacle of the sort has been encountered and the boring has proceeded without interruption.

NEWS OF THE CITY.

SHOOTING AFFAIR.—A difficulty occurred night before last at the entrance to Placide's Theatre which resulted in the door-keeper, a man named McCarty, being shot and dangerously wounded by Mr. Jas. H. Wingfield. The particulars of the affair are briefly these: Mr. Wingfield, in company with a couple of friends, had stepped out for a few moments, the door-keeper neglecting to give the former a check and refusing to admit him when he returned a moment after; an altercation ensued between them and sharp words passed, when McCarty struck Wingfield with his fist and knocked him down; the latter arose and drew a pistol, and as McCarty advanced upon him in a threatening manner as if to repeat the blow, he fired upon him, the ball entering the breast on the right side and probably wounding the lung. McCarty was conveyed to the Circus Street Infirmary and his wound examined by Dr. Graham, who yesterday morning certified that with proper treatment and attention he might recover. Mr. Wingfield was arrested immediately, and was yesterday arraigned before Recorder Summers, who admitted him to bail in the sum of $5000 to appear when called for.

We regret exceedingly, for the sake of both parties, the occurrence of this unfortunate affair. But under the circumstances we do not perceive how any man of spirit, possessing a disposition to resent insult and indignity, could have acted otherwise than did Mr. Wingfield.

INQUEST.—An inquest was held yesterday on the body of an unknown man found floating in the river, on the right hand side, about five miles below Algiers. Verdict—"Died of drowning." Deceased appeared to be about 30 years of age, was 5 feet 10 inches in stature, and had auburn hair; had on hickory shirt, cottonade pants and jacket.

FIRE.—A fire broke out yesterday morning on Ninth street, in the Fourth District, which destroyed three or four frame cottages, but was checked before further damage was done.

RUNNING OFF SLAVES.—Three free men of color named Francesco, Alick and Joseph are under arrest in the First District, on a charge of concealing slaves on board the brig Florence, for the purpose of aiding their escape. One of the missing negroes was found on Monday afternoon secreted among the cargo of the vessel. The captain of the Florence informs us that his brig will suffer no further detention in consequence of this affair, and is now ready to leave port.

STABBING.—Robert Bartley was arraigned before Recorder Summers yesterday on a charge of having, on Saturday last, on the Levee, severely stabbed one Daniel Gill with a sheath knife. He was sent before the First District Court under bond of $500.

Charge of Larceny.—Emile Claude, barkeeper of a coffee-house in St. Ann street, made affidavit before Recorder Ramos, yesterday, charging one Jean Long with having stolen billiard balls from a table in said coffee-house. A warrant was issued for his arrest.

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 his 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, ridiculously termed "the only successful, the only infallible one." Professor DeMarsan has formed Day Classes for Ladies, and Evening Classes for Gentlemen. He gives Private Lessons as usual, at the residence of the Pupil, or at his own room, No. 9 Camp street, opposite the City Hotel.

☞ When the body is subject to many changes, it requires medicine. Sudden changes from very hot to chilly weather are unfavorable to health; and it is a fact universally admitted, that heat and moisture are powerful agents in producing disease, and that constant dry and constant wet weather are both favorable to its generation; it does not signify what we call it—it may be a cold; it may be bilious fever; it may be yellow fever; it may be dysentery; it may be rheumatism; it may be bronchitis; it may be cholic; it may be constipation of the bowels; it may be inflammation of the bowels; it may be inflammation of the stomach; it may be a nervous affection—but still it is disease, and a disease curable by the WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS, because they remove all impurities from the body, all that can in any manner feed the further progress of the malady, no matter how called. Take these Pills are not only the most proper medicine, but generally the only medicine that need or ought to be used.

Price, 25 cents a box. Sold wholesale and retail by

my 1 2p4t J. WRIGHT & CO., 111 Chartres street.

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. at his office and review the 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 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,

apl 1 2p4p Office, 28 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 at 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 agent for a descriptive pamphlet. 6m p1 tp

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels.....May 3.

ST. CHARLES....W H Wendel, Robert Geddes, N O; S S Cochran and lady, B C Green, F Brown, N Y; A W Woodfin and lady, N C; T R Bell and lady, J C Bell, Ala; S Hoffman, Wilmington; T Jennings, Ireland; S Coleman, Ga; M Gellis, Judge Howell, La; Capt Gage, brig Florence.

CITY....S Burrill, W S Sopper, G J Jones, Ala; M H Moyer, D W Roche, J Murray, L J Henderson and lady, S Williamson, W J Williams, W Sopkinson, J Ware, E H Malholt, La; S Perry, J Morris, J Y Rodgers, M Waterhouse, Miss; J Rawlins, Ohio; S Samwell, S Fairbanks, N Y; F Westward, Miss.

ARCADE.....J Brill, A M Mayo, Miss; A Pyle, R Pyle, Ga; H C Dye, J Denigan, Ark; J Duggan, La; C J Wright, Ark; T B Hearn, J S Bonner, S E Clement, N B Perry, A Aiken, S Haralson, W H Swift, J T Gilbert, Ark; T Warren, L M Durr, Ala; G Butler, M A Roberts, Ga.

VERANDA....R Thompson, A Vandyke, R Scott, P C Cofield, F Degen, J Mauran, N W Graham, N O; G Butler, J Warren, T C Morris, M A Roberts, Ga; W Towers, G C McGregor, J C McCoy, Texas; S W Cayce, C P Massey, Mobile; R Haslett, Carrollton; J Trauchant, Ky.

ST. LOUIS....A Duplantier, T Moffitt, F Lasorts, J C Gordon, La; H G Stowe and lady, Ala; S P McQueown, R S Boyd, N O; Mr Rives, Tenn.

Died:

On Wednesday morning, May 3, Mrs. CATHERINE REYNOLDS, in the 47th year of her age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family, and of her son, Judge M. M Reynolds, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, THIS AFTERNOON, at half-past 4 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 22 Apollo street.

For Sale.

☞ The RESIDENCE lately occupied by T. C. Terry, Esq., at Pine Grove, Parish of St. Tammany, La., within six or seven miles of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad, together with 195 acres of land, nearly all of which is good hardwood land susceptible of cultivation. This Estate is beautifully located immediately upon Tangipahoe River, and embraces 40 acres upon the east side of the Chappapela Creek, a stream which affords excellent fishing and bathing. It is immediately upon the mail route between Madisonville and Springfield, and a good location for a country retreat. For a summer residence it is unsurpassed for salubrity and health. For further particulars apply to E. McFARLAND & CO.,

my 4 1p2t No. 80 Commercial Place.

Van Zandt's Anti-Diarrhœa ELIXIR,

FOR THE CURE OF CHOLERA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, Etc.

☞ This medicine should be in every family. Taken in season, it arrests severe Diseases which would prove Dangerous, if not Fatal. Persons traveling should have a bottle with them, as affections of the Bowels are most likely to occur by change of diet and climate. For sale by J. G. POTTER & CO., 55 St. Charles street, and Druggists generally. my4 2p1t

Magnificent Stock of Summer CLOTHING.

ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,

84 Magazine street, corner of Gravier,

☞ Have now in store the most Elegant Assortment of SEASONABLE CLOTHING

that they ever had the pleasure of offering to their customers. They invite a careful examination of their stock, of which the following is only a partial list:

COATS FOR SUMMER,

of Drap d'Etes, Paramettas, Silk Warp Alpaca, Black Silk, Fancy Linen, White Linen Drill and Duck, Colored Linen Drill and Duck, India Seersucker, Fougee, Grass Cloth, etc.

PANTALOONS FOR SUMMER,

of Black and Colored Single Milled Cassimeres, French Drap d'Etes, Paramettas, Alpaca, White Drill and Duck, Fancy Colored Linen Drill, New Style Check Drill, Brown Linen Drill, Painters' Linen, Nankeen, Cottonade, etc.

VESTS FOR SUMMER,

of Fancy Colored Marseilles, Plain Buff Marseilles, Plain White and Figured White Marseilles, White Linen Duck, Plain and Figured Linen Drill, Brown Drill and Painters' Linen, Black Alpaca, Bombazine, Silk, Satin, etc.

UNDER GARMENTS FOR SUMMER.

Linen and Muslin Bibs, Gauze Merino, Gauze Cotton, Gauze Flannels Gauze Silk Undershirts and Wrappers, Linen Thread Undershirts and Drawers, Linen and Cotton Drawers, Cotton, Merino, Cashmere, Linen and Lisle Thread Half Hose, Gloves of all kinds, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, Stocks, etc. Also, a very superior assortment of

BOYS' CLOTHING.

of the best quality. Also

VULCANIZED INDIA RUBBER GOODS,

much the largest assortment in New Orleans, which will be sold at the lowest price for cash.

ONE PRICE FOR GOODS—NO DEVIATION.

ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,

my 3 6p6t 84 Magazine street, cor. of Camp.

A Rare Chance

FOR GREAT BARGAINS IN SHIRTS AND GENTLEMEN'S GOODS, OF ALL KINDS.

☞ SELLING OFF LESS THAN COST. ☜

STORE TO RENT AND FIXTURES FOR SALE

☞ The subscribers, about relinquishing the RETAIL Branch of their business, and continuing the WHOLESALE only, are now closing out

THEIR ENTIRE RETAIL STOCK AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.

☞ READ THE PRICES. ☜

CALL AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES.

A good article of SHIRTS, with Linen Bosoms, Collars, etc., for $1 each.

A fine article of LINEN BOSOM SHIRTS for $0 50 per Half Dozen, which are fully equal to those usually sold for $9 per half dozen.

LINEN SHIRTS, for $1 each.

FANCY CALICO SHIRTS, from 50 cents to $1 50.

SILK UNDERSHIRTS, from 75 cents to $5.

COTTON UNDERSHIRTS, from 50 cents to $1.

SILK CRAVATS, from 50 cents to $1.

DRAWERS of all kinds—Silk, Cotton, Wool, Merino and Drill, from 25 cents to $3 per pair.

Having by far the largest and best selected stock of

FINE FRESH GOODS

ever offered in the city of New Orleans, purchasers will be well paid by calling.

Every article sold fully guaranteed as represented, or the money refunded.

All Goods not sold by the first of June will be

SOLD AT AUCTION TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.

Now is the time to get a Choice of the Great Bargains, at

DANIEL GORREN & CO.'S

my 2 1p10ms 78 CHARTRES STREET.

I WILL PAY NO DRAYAGE from the Shipping, except to those holding my Written Order

my4 E. M. DALEY

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.—An opportunity is offered a YOUTH to learn the rudiments of BOOK-KEEPING and BUSINESS GENERALLY, by application at No. 93 Common street. my4 1w

CREEK OAKS HOTEL, Biloxi, Miss.—This famed and popular Summer Retreat, so generally known throughout the Southern country, under the management of Mrs ELIZABETH PRADAT and her son, JOHN B PRADAT, situated about one mile distant from the village of Biloxi, will be opened on the 1st of June for the reception of visitors.

The "GREEN OAKS" is too well known to need an extended notice. For many years the popularity of the establishment has been steadily increasing. The many natural advantages, commanding the finest water prospect on the Lake, and receiving the pure salt water as it flows from the Gulf, have not failed to impress favorably the many visitors from New Orleans, Mobile, and the surrounding country.

During the Winter the proprietors have made many improvements and additions. The BILLIARD ROOMS are throughly arranged and fitted up, and BAIL BOATS will be at all times at the service of the visitors, free of charge—also, CLARET at Dinner.

CARRIAGES and HORSES may be procured at any moment.

In addition, the celebrated BRASS BAND of New Orleans is engaged, and a Band may be expected twice every week.

Visitors wishing to accompany the GREEN OAKS, are requested to notify the Captains of the Steamers who will land them at the wharf of the Hotel.

....TERMS....

Per Week.....$10 00

Per Day.....2 00

☞ Children and Servants, half price. my4 3m

First District Court, Parish of Orleans. THOS. ASKEW vs. JOHN P. GRUBER, No. 15,152.

BY VIRTUE of a Writ of fieri facias, to me directed by the Hon. L. U. Gaines, First Justice of the Peace for the Parish of Orleans, I will expose at Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of May, 1854, at 10 o'clock, a., in front of my office, No. 122 Tchoupitoulas street,

TWO BREAD CARTS,

seized in the above suit. J. J. HOPPE, Constable.

TERMS—Cash. my4

LEMONS—1000 boxes best quality Lemons, in store and for sale by K. F. NICHOLS & CO. my4

FLOUR—1500 bbls Fine and Superfine, landing and in store, for sale by

my4 E. M. DALEY, 88 Tchoupitoulas street.

HAMS—50 tierces Sugar Cured, for sale by

my 2 JOSEPH LANDIS & CO., 33 Tchoupitoulas st.

SUNDRIES—

200 boxes LEMONS;

95 bales GRENOBLE WALNUTS;

15 bbls SWEET POTATOES;

12 gr. casks CHERRY BRANDY—For sale by

my3 A. F. COCHRAN & HALL, 96 Gravier street.

105 THOMAS L. WHITE, CANAL STREET, 105

☞ HAS JUST RECEIVED—

THE POETICAL WORKS of Charles Churchill and Edward Young, being five volumes more of the Aldine Edition of the British Poets.

CORINNE, or ITALY. New edition.

VOL. IV., ADDISON'S COMPLETE WORKS.

TYPES OF MANKIND. By J. C. Nott and G. R. G