policy now is, to top Mobile. She understands our policy. When the application for the right of way to the Mobile and New Orleans Railroad Company was made, their City Fathers (more wise than ours, who are quarrelling whether they shall permit the people to vote upon it) demurred for a long time to submit to this delicate operation.

It is evident, then, upon the slightest reflection, that so far as the Great Northern travel is concerned—so far as we can hope to contend either at Chattanooga or Aberdeen, the intersection of the Mobile and Ohio road with the Memphis and Charleston roads, that it is hopeless to expect that the Jackson road can contend against "one of those irrefutable maxims (says a high authority on railroads) that trade and travel will always seek the shortest line, and when roads are constructed without due regard to this principle, their business has only to become very profitable, and they will be injured or entirely superseded by rival lines more judiciously located."

Mobile has made her calculations. She has undertaken to run her railroad in the rear of New Orleans, and this is Mr. Howson's meaning when he said, "Mobile would tap any road not miserably local, which New Orleans could run due South."

What have you then to do but to tap Mobile in return?

I say not this in disparagement of the distinguished gentleman who has lately presided over the destinies of the Jackson road. His zeal and energy deserve well of the country. He has been the pioneer of railroads in our South. The pioneer woodsman hews down the forest trees for the husbandman, who comes after him to plant and make fruitful the wilderness. Such move on the railroad board that our adversaries have made, has changed the aspect of the game, and requires new combinations. That gentleman had done enough to merit the highest consideration of his fellow citizens. If he had done nothing more, it was nursing the trade to a torpor approaching the sleep of death. But I must differ from him in regard to this "one idea"—the utility of the Jackson, as a single-handed measure, to compel upon the great field just indicated. Mr. Bayne has lately styled him (on some convivial occasion at the St. Charles) the "Napoleon of Railroads." The compliment is equivocal. Napoleon had his Waterloo. My time requires me to conclude. AD REGEM.

# THE DAILY CRESCENT.

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 6, 1854.

## *REFORM OR NO REFORM!*

"It takes all sorts of people," says what is become quite an adage, "to make up a world." If there were none but rogues in the world, 'twould be little better than a hell above ground; if none but fools, that would be a true Jeffersonian Equality; but surely not the "golden equality" that truer sages have long been dreaming; and if all were good and wise, virtue and sense would lose one-half their legitimate reward—earthly esteem. As Pierre says, in "Venice Preserved," "were all mankind honest, each man would kill his brother himself, and none be paid or hanged for murder." In fact, great public inconveniences would ensue; and, among others, the intolerable one of a flat sameness of persons, and a vile monotony of events, which would render the earth about as interesting as if it were peopled with a race of drop-shot, or of black-eyed peas.

In short, we take the world to be a very nice world as it is; and we say, with Cowper, though in a much larger sense, "England! with all thy faults, I love thee still." Nay, loving the whole world, as, by God's blessing, one where he who chooses may have quite "a good time" of it, we like exceedingly that portion of the earthy ball on which Heaven has cast our personal lot. 'Tis, after all, about the most interesting point on the globe: for here that true theory of happiness, which we have just set forth, is found in its full realization. There's no tedium of existence here: life's in no danger of falling into a doze. Lack of variety, there is none. He that would have excitement may pick out of an ample assortment: the dence must be in him if he can't be suited. Never was there less of the dead level of being 'Tis impossible to have a more incessant diversity. Every step is up-hill or down, both in private affairs and public. One day, all is quiet and there is a general breathing time, a holiday from noiseness, a Sabbath from crime: the next, all is hubbub and fury; and, to give a delightful diversification to things, it is at all times difficult to tell whether we are standing on our head or our heels.

Here in New Orleans, we flatter ourselves that our privileges in this way are still ampler than any where else, even in this heaven-favored land. All is uncertain, and all, therefore, interesting. We possess at once, all the conveniences of civilized and all the wild romance of savage life: we live as if at the beginning and the end of time, both at once; we are, as to legislation, at a period of the highest refinement; and, as to the execution of the laws, we have almost the pleasures of the Golden Age, when there were none. If there be a profound truth in what used to be the motto of General Jackson's newspaper, the Globe—"the best government is that which governs the least"—then have we pushed that enlightened axiom to its grand conclusion: for we have a City Government which does not govern at all. It appoints to office; but that's not governing: it spends a great income; but that's not governing; for the Duke of Devonshire spends about as much, and governs nobody: it gives out fat contracts; but plundering is not governing. In short, if, like the King of Cocagne in Beranger's song, it kept an army carrying sticks of sugar candy for firelocks and letting off champagne bottles for artillery, it would govern as quite as respectably, not to say harmlessly, as it does.

Still, excellant and wise as all this is, the principles of happiness which we have laid down demand a change. People are tired of it: they want a little variety: they would like to try anything else: for they don't know when they are well; and are sick and satisted with their happiness. They are fond of Dickens's descriptions of thief and burglar and cut-throat life: but all that has grown stale and they wish a government that will give them something else. They like Marryatt's piratical romances: but they want to see not quite so many of them enacted upon our levees and all trade sacrificed. They have read all the "Histories of the Plague," exhausted all Berveys "Meditations," Blair's "Grave," Sherlock "on Death," and they would now prefer to have some care taken of the public health. They have enjoyed greatly, a number of Irish novels—the manners of Connaught, the sports of Tipperary, the morals of Kerry, so famous for its witnesses, and all the rich fun of Donnybrook fair: but "enough's as good as a feast;" and New Orleans has had its belly-full of the like. If you please, we'll go back to plain American hog and hominy and quit all these made-dishes.

## *MOBILE AND NEW ORLEANS RAILROAD.*

In the conditions on which the legislature originally authorized a subscription, by our city, in aid of this important enterprise, we thought we saw grounds of objection, which, until they were removed, would make us hesitate to advocate the projected road, greatly as its advantages for New Orleans would otherwise have made us desire to aid in inspiring a general favor towards it. The objections which thus struck us had equally occurred to others: and may be stated as follows:

1. The original act directed that as soon as an ordinance of our City Council to that effect should be ratified by the popular vote of our city, its bonds shall issue in favor of the company to the entire extent of the subscription—namely one and a half million of dollars.

2. The Company was permitted to reserve to themselves the surplus earnings of the existing Pontchartrain road, until the completion of the new road, and thus to be at the same time forming a very advantageous partnership and contributing nothing towards it.

We have now the pleasure to say that the Company have, on conference with the Finance Committee of the Councils, offered to waive both these provisions. They propose that the City bonds shall at first issue for only half a million: that a fresh call for a like sum shall not be made, until an equal amount of private subscription shall have been raised—10 per cent. of it in cash; and that the third half million from the city shall only be called for, when 60 miles of the road shall have been completed.

On the *second* point, the Company offers to waive the advantage given them and to put in the surplus earnings of the existing road; of

been no less than $55,000.

By the first of these concessions, the progress and completion of the road are secured to the city, in requital of its subscription. By the second, a large annual amount towards the work is derived from the Company.

All th a is now, therefore, upon a gratifying footing and the entire prospects of the Company are bright, as they should be. Their grant from the United States of 360,00 acres of land will, probably, if well managed, re-imburse these city bonds; and we find that competent contractors are offering to execute the whole work, within two and a half years, for payment in the city bonds and those of the Company.

We rejoice in being able to make these statements.

Yesterday we had one of the most violent rain storms which has visited our city for several months. It commenced about 9 o'clock in the morning and continued without cessation until the evening. It has had an excellent effect in cooling the atmosphere, and has left the air as balmy, fresh and invigorating as one could wish.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL JOURNAL.—We have received the May number of the New Orleans Medical and Surgical Journal. It is filled as usual with able editorials and contributions from gentlemen of the first rank in the medical profession. It is undoubtedly one of the best medical journals published in this country.

ROSSITER'S PICTURES.—The Rossiter Pictures will be on exhibition to day and this evening only. We would advise all who have not seen them to embrace this last opportunity to do so.

The Devries and Arditti opera company are performing in St. Louis.

A committee has been appointed by the Common Council of New York to investigate the condition of buildings, with regard to strength and safety of their walls. The late dreadful calamity is attributable, it is thought, to the reckleness of the builder in erecting walls not properly supported.

A violent gale occurred on Lake Michigan on the 27th. Several schooners were driven ashore and totally wrecked. Among them was the schooner Merchant, and four men belonging to it perished.

The brig Glamorgan, of New York, arrived at that port on the 28th, in command of Lieut Downs, U. S. N., having been seized on the coast of Africa, by brig Perry, on suspicion of being a slaver.

The storm at New York and in that neighborhood on the 27th, proved very destructive to property, but we see no accounts of loss of life.

The Boston Traveller says the subscriptions in that city towards the erection of the Franklin Monument have reached the sum of $13,000

It is said that the Adams & Co. Express have over $800,000 in money uncalled for at their different offices.

Jean Paul says, love may slumber in a woman's heart; but it always dreams.

Archibald C. Reynolds, Esq., a distinguished whig politician of New York, died on the 23d ult., aged 55 years.

Henry Daggett, a highly esteemed citizen of New Haven, Conn., was found hanging in the cellar of his house on the 23d inst.

A fire broke out in Sherbrooke, Me., on the 15th inst, in the Cotton factory of Adam Lamas which was destroyed, together with six or eight buildings. Loss over $50,000.

The Venetian remedy for hydrophobia is vinegar. It is said that a pint, taken morning, noon and night, will cure it entirely.

The funeral, on the 30th, of the firemen who were killed by the Broadway calamity in New York, was attended by extensive ceremony, and a large concourse of people was in attendance.

A young married woman, in New York, named Sarah O'Brien, being jealous of her husband, attempted to poison him on the 28th, but, failing in this, swallowed a vial of laudanum from the effects of which she died in a short time.

A DARK DAY COMING.—On Friday, the 26th inst, the annular eclipse of the sun will commence about two hours and fifteen minutes, and obscure about eleven-twelfths of the sun. This extraordinary eclipse will be similar to that of 1806. It will commence at thirty-three minutes past 4 o'clock in the morning, and continue two hours and four minutes, or until about twenty-three minutes before 7 o'clock. So our readers will have to rise betimes to see it.

DEATH OF A RICH LONDON BANKER.—News was received by the Arabia of the death of Mr James Holford, a wealthy London banker. It was supposed that he left an estate of not less than from one and a half to two millions sterling. He had, it was said, over five hundred thousand pounds (or about $2,000,000) invested in the United States, chiefly in bonds and other securities, and principally in New York. The heirs of the deceased banker are said to be chiefly nephews and nieces, resident in England.

FRATRICIDE.—We learn from the Troy (Ala.) Advocate that Christopher Franklin was murdered on the 27th ult., near Elba, in Coffee county, by his own brother, Philemon Franklin A trifling dispute arose between them, when the latter seized a rifle and shot the former through the heart, killing him instantly. The murderer immediately fled, and had not at last accounts been arrested.

Two young ladies of Lawrence, Mass., Emily A. Lake and Augusta H. Ramsdell, who had given themselves somewhat to Spiritual Rappings, thought it would be a pretty idea to take a trip to the spiritual land in company, and accordingly, one day last week they partook freely of laudanum, as a help to their journey. Miss Lake died from the effects of the poison; but Miss Ramsdell, disturbed by the groans of her fellow-sufferer, awoke and vomited up what she had taken—fully cured of the delusion under which she had laboured. This case proves the danger of empty-headed young ladies attempting to ascertain an idea.

LUDICROUS MISTAKE.—A Frenchman, newly arrived in London, impatient to see the town but fearful of not finding his way back to the hotel, carefully copied upon a card the name pointed upon the wall at the corner of the street in which it was situated. This done, he felt himself safe, and set out for a ramble, much upon the principal vulgarly known as "following one's nose." The whole day long he strolled and stared to his heart's content; wearied at last he jumped into a cab, and with the easy confident air of a man who felt at home, he read from the card he had prudently preserved, the name of the street he dwelt in. The cabman grinned horribly. "This English pronunciation is sadly difficult," said the Frenchman to himself, "he does not understand me." And he placed the card before the man's eye. Cabby grinned more than ever, gazed in his fare's astonished face, and ended by sticking his hands in his pockets, and roaring with laughter.

Indignation on the part of the foreigner; he appealed to the passers-by who gravely listened to him at first, but upon beholding his card joined one in all in chorus with the coachman. The Frenchmen now got furious, swore, stamped, gesticulated like a candidate for Bedlam. He went so far as to threaten the laughers; a crowd assembled; everybody sympathized with him till they learned the circumstances of the case, when they joined in the infectious hilarity. Up came the police, those guardian angels of bewildered foreigners in London's labyrinth. The aggrieved Gaul felt sure of sympathy, succor and revenge. He was never more mistaken

The gentlemen in blue roared like the rest. They evidently could not help it. Compunction mingled with their mirth, but they nevertheless guffawed exceedingly. To what extremities the desperate Frenchman might have proceeded it is impossible to say, had not a gentleman acquainted with his language appeared upon the scene. He too laughed violently on beholding the card, and when he had spoken a few words to the Frenchman, the Frenchman laughed likewise, which was a signal for a recommencement of the general hilarity. The address, so carefully copied by the foreigner at the corner of his street, was the following: "Commit no nuisance." [Blackwood.

## Telegraphic

FROSTS ON RED RIVER.—*Natchitoches*, May 4.—We had a heavy white frost in this place and the country around, on the morning of the 1st and 2d of May.

FROM HAYTI, *New York*, May 2.—Intelligence received here from Port-au Prince to the 14th ult. confirms the report that Soulouque intended to invade St. Domingo. He is preparing to do so by both sea and land.

RESIGNATION OF MR BORLAND.—*Washington*, May 2.—The resignation of Mr Borland as U. S. Minister to Central America has been received in this city.

Lafayette Foster has been elected Speaker of the Connecticut House of Representatives.

*Washington*, April 20, 1854.—The Black Warrior affair has completely fizzled out as I intimated that it would from the beginning. How wise the committee on foreign relations in the House have acted, by not acting on the subject at all. The House has of late become the conservative branch of the Government. [Baltimore Sun.

Unfortunately the Black Warrior affair has *not* "fizzled out," and, in the existing condition of things, it cannot fizzle out except by the Administration's fizzling out. The Administration, upon the arrival of the first report from Havana, made all haste to send a peremptory demand upon the Spanish Government for redress, etc., assuming that the report was in all its particulars strictly true.

But the report was not true. Messrs. Tyng & Co., the proprietors or agents of the Black Warrior, have addressed a memorial to the Queen of Spain, praying for the remission of the fine of $6000 imposed by the Cuban authorities upon their vessel. Their memorial is not an appeal against injustice, but an humble prayer for money, a prayer unworthy of the American character. They do not pretend that they have suffered injustice, but they say there was no intention of defrauding the royal revenue, and therefore they beg exemption from the payment of the prescribed fine "as a grace which they hope for from the august benignity of her Majesty." When our minister in Madrid, in pursuance of his instructions from Washington, makes a strong representation of the injustice done to the proprietors of the Black Warrior and presents a demand for instant redress, Spain will of course meet the demand with the memorial of those very proprietors—with their confession of a violation of the Spanish revenue laws and their prayer for a gracious remission of punishment.

Documents recently published by the Cuban authorities in defense of their own action weaken, if possible, still further the claim made on Spain for redress. The documents addressed by Capt. Balloch, the commanding officer of the Black Warrior, the Messrs. Tyng & Co., and the U. S. Consul at Havana, to the Spanish authorities, make up a representation of the circumstances of the seizure of the Black Warrior very different indeed from that which the same parties made to the Administration at Washington, and upon which the Administration acted in such hot haste. To the Cuban authorities those parties fully admit that their vessel was legally seized for the violation of established port regulations, but they contend that they are entitled to pardon because they did not know the law or understand the language, because they had committed similar acts upon previous occasions without being punished, and because they had no design to commit fraud. The Captain General replies that it was their business to understand the revenue laws of a port at which they regularly traded; that, in order that they might understand and comply with those laws, they had been furnished with copies of them in the English language; that if he laws had been previously violated by them or anybody else, it had been done without the knowledge of the authorities and, that the British steamers, though alleged by Messrs Tyng & Co. to have habitually violated the laws in question, had habitually observed them. [Louisville Journal.

SOME ABSURDITIES OF FASHION.—A late traveler, in descending the Danube, was struck with the crowd of new carriages on board the steamboat, and, on making inquiry, learned that they were destined for Bucharest. He was told that every Wallachian gentleman, able to keep a carriage at all, considered it indispensable to have a new one annually, whether the old one was worn out or not; and that no carriage would answer unless it was made at Vienna, and transported by steamboat, that being the costliest method of taking it to Bucharest.

We naturally laugh at the absurdity of such a fashion, and ask, with the traveler, why coaches made at Bucharest, by manufacturers from Vienna, would not answer the purposes of the Wallachians? Yet are not we Americans, though far superior to the Wallachians generally in civilization, guilty of fashionable follies quite as ridiculous? Is not Paris to us what Vienna is to them? We have actually seen coaches from the French capital sold for prices far above their worth, simply because the purchaser imagined they must be better than American ones, though it is notorious to all familiar with manufactures of this description, that no coach-makers in the world equal our own, in the combined lightness and stability of their vehicles of all varieties.

So also in matters of dress. A French bonnet will sell for twenty-five dollars, when one made here, upon the same pattern, and with similar materials, will not bring half that sum. French fashions are all the rage, no matter how absurd.

A few months ago, Louis Napoleon re-established trains at court, and already our would-be aristocracy are wearing trains too. Frequently, in imitating Parisian styles, we exaggerate them, or apply them where they are entirely unsuitable, and thus out-Herod Herod. The lady of Louisville, Kentucky, who appeared in the muddy streets there, the other day, wearing an enormous train, which a little black page supported, furnished an illustration of this. Instead of copying the court fashion she only caricatured it. The Empress Eugenia would no more think of wearing her court mantle in the street, than she would of going up and down the Boulevards, with her crown on her head, like the queen in the story-book. Another frequent example of the absurd manner in which French fashions are applied here, is the wearing of carriage dresses or carriage bonnets for promenade, or the going out a-shopping, in the morning, in rich silks and dinner costume. The attire of the Parisian lady is, at worst, suitable for the occasion; but American ladies copy indiscriminately their foreign models.

Throughout our whole social life may be seen similar absurd imitations of European customs, which being totally inapplicable to our condition, make us the laughing stock of intelligent Frenchmen. Our fashionable people eat, sleep, and rise up, at hours suitable to an idle aristocracy, and not at those indispensable to men in active business, as most of the heads of rich and fashionable families are. Their amusements are those of *ennuied* drones, not those appropriate for over-tasked merchants, manufacturers, or professional men. To dance half the night; to flirt with other men's wives; and to go the round of fashionable social follies generally, may answer for a class of hereditary nobles, whose chief object in life is to kill time, but not for working republicans, who have no leisure for such child's play. Yet we continue to practice these modes of so called recreation, denominated parties, merely because they are of foreign origin, though actually they furnish no recreation at all to grown up men or women, but are, to speak plainly, positive bores.

We might follow up the subject, and show that, in scores of things, Americans are as absurd in their fashions as the Wallachians, who will not have a new coach, unless it is brought from Vienna by steamboat. While we laugh at others, it is as well to look at ourselves, and see if there may not fairly be laughter raised at our expense also. [Philadelphia Ledger.

MR. HARRISON AINSWORTH.—Adverting to the very minute details often related of the peculiarities of literary men, Diogenes says:

"Mr. Harrison Ainsworth is a great historical student, as all who have read his works must be aware. He is thoroughly up in English history, from the time of Brutus and his three sons, down to the gentle reign of our present Queen; and knows everybody who has lived in any period, whether it be William the Conqueror, or Jack Sheppard. It is said, he can repeat the *Newgate Calendar* backwards, and could find his way to any nook or corner of the Tower of London on the darkest night. In his house is fitted up a museum of articles used by burglars, thieves, pickpockets and highwaymen, which he takes a simple pride in showing to visitors. In his back yard, which is surrounded by high walls, is a miniature gibbet, for the amusement of his children and those of his neighbors, who play at hanging each other by way of childish sport. He has a pet jet pony, which he calls his 'Bonny Black Bess;' and his will bequeaths the proceeds of his literary labors to the erection of an asylum for all young convicts who will acknowledge they drew their first breath of vice from his novels. His will also expresses a desire to be laid side by side with Dick Turpin—provided the resting-place of that popular individual be correctly ascertained."

TURKISH WOMEN.—The care with which the Osmanlis have always kept their wives and daughters apart, still prevails in Constantinople. To ask a Turkish gentleman after his wife or his daughters, is to give him a mortal offense. If he alludes to them, he calls them "the home" or "the house." He will tell you that the house is well. Also when he announces to his friends the birth of a daughter, he says, "a veiled one," or "a stranger has been given to me." He is taught by the Koran to honor his wife, and to believe that she will be, equally with himself, a participator in heavenly felicity. The teaching effectually displaces the vulgar error that declares Mahometans to believe that women have no souls. Polygamy is allowed to this day in Turkey, but it is so surrounded with social and religious difficulties, that it is rarely practiced. The Koran allows a Mussulman to marry four legitimate wives, but tells him expressly that it is meritorious to marry only one. In Constantinople, the ulemas, the great bodies of government officials, the naval and military officers, the tradesmen and the workmen, have generally only one wife.

In the provinces, one wife is even more generally the rule. And now, all the great officers of State make a merit of wedding one wife only, to show a good example to their countrymen. Nor is the wife a slave entirely. In her own apartment she is supreme mistress. She may receive her female friends and her male relations; she may go out in the day time, veiled and attended; and her husband consults her on all his affairs. She is not the painted doll we have read of. She is thoroughly domestic and is effectually protected by the State from cruel treatment. The Mussulman is bound by law to maintain her according to his rank, if he fails in this, she may claim a divorce. When he marries her, he gives a present to her relatives, instead of expecting a dower as with us. She has the care of the household, and if he be poor she employs her leisure time in spinning. She has the exclusive right by law, to bring up her children—the girls until they are married, and the boys until they enter one of the public schools. If the Ottomans have one tender chord in their bosoms, it is that which is always awakened within them, at the sound of the maternal name. Women may even perform the functions of the Iman, recite prayers, and, under extraordinary circumstances, they may be vested with political powers. Yet, undoubtedly, the Turkish woman is not yet free. The law allows her to see her distant relatives only once in each year, if her husband objects to more frequent visiting; her relatives are also subjected to legal interference. [Household Words.

# *NEWS OF THE CITY.*

RAILROAD MEETING.—The meeting last night at the American Theatre, in behalf of the Mississippi and Red River Railroad, was rather thin in consequence of the bad weather, and the fact probably, that sufficient publicity was not given to the meeting and its purposes.

Major Beard addressed the persons assembled, and informed them that in consideration of the above reasons the meeting would be postponed until Tuesday night next, but that it had been deemed expedient to organize immediately.

The following officers were then announced:

*President*—S. W. Oakley.

*Vice Presidents*—Charles Phillips, S. O. Nelson, A. Glenn, H. Frellsen, H. M. Wright, R. McIlhenny, A. C. Bradley, B. M. Lee, A. L. Gaines.

*Secretaries*—J. W. Glenn, G. S. Lee, Charles Callahan, M. L. Bigney.

The President then briefly addressed the meeting, giving a general explanation of the enterprise and making some remarks upon the probabilities of its success and the consequences that would result therefrom.

He was followed by Col. John Dockerty, who was very happy in his remarks, and told an extremely good story remarkably well.

A call was then made for Mayor A. A. Stith (a cousin of one of our most active councilmen), who arose and stated that he had understood the meeting was to adjourn at the close of Mr. Dockerty's remarks; that he was from Arkansas, a country which everybody knew was famed for its hunters, and that as his gun was a single-barreled one he did not wish to let it off until the proper time. He therefore moved an adjournment, which was carried with loud cheers for the speaker, and the meeting accordingly adjourned till Tuesday evening next.

RECORDER'S COURT OF THE FIRST DISTRICT. *Discharged.*—Rosina Steinfeldt, who had preferred a charge of burglary and larceny against Samuel Wolff, yesterday withdrew the prosecution, and Wolff was discharged.

*More Insanity.*—Helena Bene was, night before last, arrested wandering about the Mobile Landing, and behaving in a manner which led to the belief that she had lost the use of her reason. She was yesterday sent to the Insane Asylum.

*Assault and Battery.*—Marshall Jeeters was yesterday sent before the First District Court, under bond of $1000, for trial on a charge of having assaulted and beaten one Peter Cordey.

*Obscenity.*—Peter Stagers was yesterday fined $25 for berating and shamefully abusing one John Saparie in St. Mary's Market, and applying to him, with a loud voice, the most injurious and indecent epithets. The defence set up by counsel for the accused did great credit to his ingenuity. He contended that between persons of the class, character, breeding and standing of the litigants, language of the sort exchanged between them was familiar to their tongues as household words, and that to be called a liar, a thief, a scoundrel, or the progeny of a canine quadruped, was usually looked upon as a sort of complimentary pleasantry, not at all uncivil. The Recorder, it appears, didn't think so.

RECORDER'S COURT OF THE SECOND DISTRICT. Recorder Ramos yesterday issued a warrant for the arrest of a colored man named Antoine, charged by one Patrick Kennedy with having stolen a tarpaulin.

*Epistolary.*—The following unique epistle was received by Recorder Ramos yesterday. We give it as it was written, with the exception of names, and it tells its own story:

To the Honorable Recorder of the 2d District, City of New Orleans.

Sir—The Bearer of this note Mr. ——— has come to me and requests of me to liberate him thro his sickness in Jail. He has pledged himself to Reform and take the pledge. And as his wife in satisfied to try him again especially he been sick I have no objections.

Respectfully your ob't servt

*A New Way to Pay Old Debts*—Martin Ruz deposed before this court yesterday that a few hours previous he had gone to the office of Wettie & Edwards, on Old Levee street, to collect a small bill due him from said firm, but that, instead of meeting his demand in a proper manner, Wettie violently assaulted and knocked him down. Accused was required to give security for his appearance.


METAIRIE COURSE
SUNDAY, MAY 7, 1854
THIRD RACE.
First Race—Mile Heats, 3 ears in 3, to Harness, for a Purse of $100. Samuel Rice enters s. g. SILVER TAIL. J. L. Ryff enters s. g. TECUMSEH.
Second Race—Mile Heats, 6 to 3 Saddles, for a Purse of $100. W. Fitz enters OREANA (m). P. Bishop enters LEWIS SIMS.
Third Race—A Match of $100, Sing-e Dash of a Mile, running across Metairie course. GREY GIRL Jack Smith enters MOBILE BELLE.
J. L. ROFF, Proprietor.
may6

SUNDRIES.—
100 sacks WHITE BEANS;
300 bbls DRIED APPLES;
1000 reams BROWN PAPER;
800 packages BUTTER, Goshen and Western;
900 boxes W. R. CHEESE;
100 boxes E. D. CHEESE;
100 tierces HAMS, Assorted Brands;
300 6 lb boxes IMPERIAL TEA;
150 boxes PIE SHOUT;
100 barrels CIDER and ALE; for sale by
A. D. GRIEBY & CO., 46 and 48 Old Levee.

PRUNES—40 cases Prunes, in glass jars, for sale by A. F. COCHRAN & HALL, may6 34 Gravier st.

RAISINS—500 packages Layer and MR. Raisins, for sale by A. F. COCHRAN & HALL, may6 34 Gravier st.

CHAMPAGNE.—
150 baskets Grange Lait, quarts;
75 do. do. pints; for sale by
may6 SAM. WOLFF, 95 Camp street.

PORT WINE.—
10 quarter cs Gold London Dock;
50 do. do. Burgundy Port, Louis Rooster & Co.;
5 pipes Opato Wine, very dry; for sale by
may6 SAM. WOLFF, 95 Camp street.

FLOUR.—660 barrels Belle Air Flour, ex Columbus, for sale by E. M. DALEY, 86 Tchoupitoulas st.

FLOUR—1500 bbls. Extra and Superfine Louis, now landing and for sale by E. H. KENNEDY & CO., 75 Tchoupitoulas may6

BEEF—150 bbls. Prime Mess, Norwegian, for sale by E. H. KENNEDY & CO., 75 Tchoupitoulas may6

FLOUR—500 bbls. Superfine Ohio, in order, for sale by E. H. KENNEDY & CO., 75 Tchoupitoulas may6

Fashionable Tailoring Establishment.
CLOTHING.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
84 Magazine street, cor. 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'Ete, Paramatta, Silk Warp Alpaca, Black Silk, Fancy Linen, White Drill, and Duck, Colored Linen Drill and Duck, India Seersucker, Fancy, Grass Cloth, etc.
PANTALOONS FOR SUMMER,
of Black and Colored Single Milled Cassimeres, French Drap d'Ete, Paramatta, Alpaca, White Drill and Duck, Fancy Colored Linen Drill, New Style Check Drill, Brown Linen Drill, Planters' Linen, Nankeens, 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 Planters' Linen, Black Alpaca, Bombazine, Silk, Satin, etc.
UNDER GARMENTS FOR SUMMER.
Linen and Muslin Shirts, Gauze Merino, Gauze Cotton, Gauze Flamel Gauze Silk Undershirts and Wrappers, Lole 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.,
may 2 2p6t 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 $1 50 per Half Dozen, which are fully equal to those usually sold for $9 per half dozen.
LINEN SHIRTS, for $2 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 $2.
DRAWERS of all kinds—Silk, Cotton, Wool, Merino and Drill, from 50 cents to $5 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
may 2 2p1 3mos 18 CHARTRES STREET.

New Summer Clothing.
PIERSON, HARRISON & CO.,
(Formerly Sherman & Pierson)
Are now receiving an entire New Stock of the latest styles for Spring and Summer. Additions by every steamer from New York.
New style Cashmerette and Zephyr Cloth Frocks;
New style Light Cassimere Wrappers;
Black Alpaca Bombazine and Italian Cloth Windsors;
White and colored Duck Coats and Vests;
Elegant Figured Marseilles Vests;
Fancy and White Linen and Marseilles Pants;
Summer Tweed and New Style Cassimere Pants.
Also, a splendid assortment of Silk, Linen and Ballet Cravats; Colored Half Hose; Lole Thread and Silk Gloves; Merino, Lisle and Silk Under shirts and Drawers, and every article of Furnishing Goods. Linen and Linen Bosom Shirts of all qualities. A fine Rosebud Made Collars (new style) just received.
Call and examine, as we are prepared to offer our goods at low prices.
may 2 cod6t 2p1w PIERSON, HARRISON & CO.,
3 Magazine street, corner Chartres.

The New Orleans Printing House,
A NEW AND HOME ESTABLISHMENT,
SECOND FLOOR OF No. 98 CAMP STREET,
(Between Poydras and Natchez.)
Proprietors, { W. SCOTT SHERMAN, EDWARD C. WHARTON.
At this Establishment are executed CHEAPLY, NEATLY and EXPEDITIOUSLY, all kinds of
BOOK AND JOB PRINTING,
IN ENGLISH, FRENCH AND SPANISH,
.... SUCH AS ....
BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, LAWYERS' BRIEFS, BLANKS FOR PUBLIC OFFICES, NOTARIAL BLANKS, CUSTOM HOUSE BLANKS, INSURANCE OFFICES do. COUNTING-HOUSE do. BANK OFFICERS' do. FOREIGN IMPORTERS' do. CHECKS, CATALOGUES, BILLS OF EXCHANGE, DRAFTS, NOTES, BILLS OF LADING, MANIFEST HEADS, CIRCULARS, JOURNALS and LEDGERS, DAY, CASH and ORDER BOOKS BILL, RECORD AND INVOICE BOOKS, etc. DIARIES, SALES RECEIPTS, COTTON PRESS RECEIPTS, STEAMBOAT BILLS, SHOP BILLS, STEAMBOAT and STEAMSHIP POSTERS, STEAMBOAT CARDS, BUSINESS CARDS, BILLS OF FARE, WINE LISTS, DRUGGISTS' LABELS, HAND-BILLS, FIREMEN'S CERTIFICATES, BALL AND SOIREE INVITATIONS, etc., etc.
PRINTING IN COLORS.
BALL AND SOIREE INVITATIONS, BILLS OF FARE, etc.,
.... PRINTED IN ....
GOLD, SILVER, CRIMSON, Etc.
We have peculiar facilities for RULING and BINDING.
We have just received a choice stock of FANCY EMBOSSED COLORED CARDS and PAPER, of various sizes, selected with great care, and which we will print or dispose of otherwise at moderate rates.
We are now prepared to print
POSTERS, OF LARGE DIMENSIONS,
FOR SHOWS, STEAMBOATS, STEAMSHIPS,
IN PLAIN OR FANCY COLORS.
We use HOWS POWER and ROTARY PRESSES and BUGLES' PRINTING ENGINE—the best now in use.
Call and examine our specimens and prices for all kinds of the work above enumerated. may 2 2p Cow
GEO. CLAYBROOK. RICH. N. KIMBALL, JR.
CLAYBROOK & KIMBALL, General Commission Merchants, No. 110 Camp street, New Orleans. may 2

I WILL PAY NO DRAYAGE from the Ship-Pole, except to those holding my Written Order. E. M. DALEY may 2

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.—An opportunity is offered a YOUTH to learn the rudiments of BOOK-KEEPING and BUSINESS GENERALLY, by application at No. 16 Common street. may 4 tw

FLOUR—1500 bbls Fine and Superfine, landing and in store, for sale by E. M. DALEY, 86 Tchoupitoulas street.

A PROFESSOR FRENCH AND SPANISH.—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, ridiculously termed the only successful, the only infallible one. Professor DeMansan 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 rooms, 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 believed, that heat and cold are powerful agents in producing disease, and that contrary dry and constant wet weather are both favorable to its generation; it does not signify what we call it—it may be ague; 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. These three Pills are not only the most proper medicine, but generally the only medicine that cures or gives relief in all cases.
Price, 25 cents a box. Sold wholesale and retail by
may 1 2p6t J. WRIGHT & CO., 191 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 those where vital organs may be seriously affected. Even then, he will suffer no pain which he cannot relieve. Those afflicted with Cancerous affections are invited to visit Dr. C. at his office and advice free. As an evidence of his security 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. Private Delineator sent by mail will secure a package of the CANCER SPECIFIC, with full directions for use. Address Dr. FRAZEE,
may 1 2p1 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 at 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 same for a descriptive pamphlet. feb25 3y

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels.....May 5.
ARCADE....J Bell, D M Jamison, T Scott, M Brown, W J Marsh, La; N M Mullollen, Tenn; A Janis, W E Gamiden, Ala; H W Bayhro, N O; W E Goodwin; R W Brown, N C; H H Ely, River