THE DAILY CRESCENT.

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 23, 1854.

New Orleans and Mobile Railroad.

The public mind seems to have been agitated greatly, for some time past, on the subject of this enterprise. There appears to be, however, no dissenting voice to these two conclusions—that the road is almost a present necessity to this city—that, as an investment, it will be a profitable road. Notwithstanding these acknowledged facts, the opposition is not the less strong. In its present stage, the ordinance (as published in our number of the 16th May, with the majority and minority reports,) is before the City Council, who have been authorized by the Legislature to frame such ordinance and submit it to the legal voters of New Orleans for their decision. Our impressions are, that however various and opposed opinions may be on the merits of this ordinance, the question has been so vigorously debated in and out of the Press, that perhaps no similar measure has ever been proposed in New Orleans that has received so thorough a discussion. This is all well. The results are, that the public mind is prepared to decide upon it, with full knowledge and after due reflection. There is one matter relating to this subject that seems to us quite clear: That it is the right of the people to decide this question. That small portion of the State of Louisiana comprehended within the limits of the city of New Orleans has been erected by the sovereign power, the State, into a corporation for municipal and police purposes. Its affairs are administered by a Common Council, who as administrators stand to the people in the relation of agents to principals. Under the city charter no subscription to railroads could be made, because such act was foreign to the purposes of the corporation as originally created. Hence the necessity of applying to the sovereign power of the State (the Legislature) to authorize it. The Legislature, conceiving the mandate or authority of the City Council to have been confined by their constituents at the time of their election to the pure and simple purposes of *administration* of the city affairs, authorize the city to subscribe, but refer it to the people, or authorized voters under the city charter, to decide whether it may or may not be done. This is clearly the *spirit of* the law. The members of the Council were elected for the purposes of *administration*, and not for the purposes of deciding upon an organic change in the city charter itself; whereby the corporation becomes capable, under the act of the Legislature, if the *corporators* (the people) agree to it, to become stockholders in another corporation, to-wit, a railroad. The clear intent of the Legislature was to refer the matter to those who by the charter are authorized to vote. If this question was simply a question of *administration*, it would come within the scope of the power which the people as principals have given to its agents, the members of the Council; but going as it does to a change of the city charter itself it belongs only to the people to decide thereon. The Council, we take it, have an act to perform; that is, to frame an ordinance, in pursuance of the law—to submit it to the people by appointment of places and inspectors of election. This was a ministerial duty which the Legislature (not being the Common Council of a city) has nothing to do with, and hence the reason why this duty is referred to the City Council. To hold the contrary doctrine would be to assume that the authority of the agent is superior to that of the principal; that agents selected for the simple purpose of *administering* the affairs of the city under the *existing* charter should decide exclusively upon the question of a vital change in the charter itself. For such we maintain is the law, authorizing the city to subscribe to railroads (the people agreeing) for this simple reason that City Governments were not created for railroad purposes, but for *municipal* and police purposes. The contrary supposition would be founded on the right of the members of the Council elected for one purpose (administration) to exercise the power of *veto* upon the will of their constituents in a question (subscription to a railroad) relating to a vital change in the Corporation itself. Or, to reduce it to a simpler proposition, if we should leave our business in the hands of an agent to administer, would we permit that agent to control us in a question whether the business should be extended, contracted or essentially modified? And if a proposition were made, or a necessity arose to go out of the power of *administration*, would we permit that agent to control us upon a question so exclusively a matter of our own interest? Doubtless it is the desire of every member of our Councils to act up to the importance of his mandate or authority; that he is desirous of conforming to the will of his constituents and the interests of the city generally. The question is, how is this to be best ascertained? In the conflict of opinions maintained, and, perhaps, the importunities of parties. What is the *safest* and surest *test* of the will of the people? Can there be any more certain than that of a reference to the people?

It was by this means that the members of our Councils were selected, and as long as our laws remain unaltered that same power must, upon logical principles, be held capable to decide this matter for itself. Can the constituent complain that the question is referred by his representative to himself? Can he reasonably stultify himself by saying that he is incapable of deciding for himself? This reference to the people has been made without any hesitation in regard to other Railroads, under laws precisely similar; if the people should err in this matter, it may be safely said that they cannot help erring on the safe side, when we consider the great increase in value of property and population that has followed Railroads. To our conception the question of taxation, which forms a part of this ordinance, is a matter that addresses itself so closely to the pocket of each citizen; directly, if he be a real estate holder or tax payer generally, and indirectly as a mere consumer to the value of his labor, that it belongs by right (as the Legislature so intended it) to the people to hold the decisions in their own hands.

We are not prepared to say that we shall support any and all ordinances that may be submitted to the people. When the ordinance has been framed and submitted we shall then decide upon our course—but until then, we reserve the expression of our judgment. The point of our remarks is, that what the Legislature intended to be passed upon by the people should be submitted to them.

PLACIDE'S.—"Tempest" will be again produced at this house to-night. Those who have not seen this play performed should do so. Those who have seen it as presented at the Placide's will be glad to have this opportunity of again witnessing its representation. The farce of "Forty and Fifty" is also on the bill for this evening.

DAN RICE'S.—This establishment, which has been closed for a few days past in consequence of the non-arrival of the company which the manager had engaged, will be opened this evening. We observe by the bills that Miss Mary Hill, the charming comedienne from the St Louis and Memphis theatres, Mr. J. Charles, Manager of the Memphis Theatre, and that pleasing young actress, Miss Virginia Kemble, with other experienced and talented performers, will appear. Mr. Lewellen, the Manager, has spared no expense or effort to procure an able company, and we are satisfied that his arrangements for the summer will not disappoint the public.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Correspondence of the New Orleans Crescent.

WASHINGTON, May 16, 1854.

The Nebraska debate is once more resumed in the House, but after the piquant scenes of the few days past it seems to have lost all attraction—if, indeed, it ever had any.

Mr. Maxwell, of Florida, re-opened the debate, but before he began there was was a sharp and brief passage of words between Messrs. Hunt and Craig; I shall be extremely sorry if anything more than angry words come of this, but the public here seem to expect a duel.

Now that the time for discussion has been extended, there is no longer an anxious desire for speaking, and probably there will be no more night sessions. The final question will not be taken before next week.

The Senate furnished but one speech to-day, which was by Mr. Butler, of S. C., in support of the veto—after which, having no quorum, they adjourned.

For the moment, there would seem to be an entire apathy about public business, and, perhaps, this is as well. If it comes to be understood that Congress will meet simply to provide for the mere appropriations necessary to keep the Government in being, the people will pay less heed to its doings, and suffer less from the consequences of its misdeeds. As for any beneficial legislation for the country at large from this Congress, such as a Pacific Railroad bill, it is now idle to expect it—the veto and the Nebraska bill will destroy all kindly feeling, and after these administrative blessings the people need look for nothing more.

The Committee of Ways and Means in the House have ceased to discuss the Tariff for the present, but will probably resume their sittings again next week; each week's delay is a gain for the friends of the existing law.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations will make a report in a few days upon Mr. Slidell's resolution for legalizing Filibusterism, when this subject will come up for discussion. The venal papers here are busy in trying to "prepare the hearts of the people" for a war with Spain, but as far as I can read, they meet with little or no encouragement from the press in the country at large. I should not be surprised, however, despite this backwardness, if the President should make a bold move for Cuba before this session closes; he may make it as soon as the Nebraska bill is out of the way.

I observed to the editor of the Star, (the outside of which paper is covered with Government advertising, while the inside stigmatizes all opposed to the Nebraska bill as abolitionists,) that in abusing Senator Sumner for appearing in the House to encourage the Freesoilers, he forgot to state that Senator Douglas, with a singular regard to the delicacy of his position both as author of the bill and candidate for the Presidency, had refrained altogether from appearing in the House! Mr. Douglas sat up all night with his friends upon one occasion, and no day passes without his presence in the House.

A friend informs me that a few days since the President of the United States had Ward Beecher and Calvin Stowe (Mrs. Uncle Tom's Cabin) to dine with him. CHRONICLER.

A SPIRITUAL SPECULATION.—In a late number of the National Intelligencer appears a communication from Judge Tallmadge, in which, after some remarks deprecatory of the ridicule which is continually being cast upon "spiritual literature," he states that he shall in a short time publish a book, "written under spiritual influence, of so pure and exalted a character as to soften the tone of criticism and assuage the excitement of opposition."

This book, according to the learned gentleman's account of it, is to mark a new era, a sort of millennium, in the history of books generally and "spiritual literature" in particular. It is to be dictated through and written by one Chas Linton, of Philadelphia, a medium of the favorite sort, a man of exceedingly ordinary capacity and acquirements in a natural way, but endowed spiritually in a style most peculiar and extraordinary. We don't understand why it is that the spirits always select a shallow-pated medium. Why don't they in this case make use of the Judge himself? The words of wisdom from his mouth would be respected and listened to, but if the spirits insist upon having an ignoramus or a jackass for a mouth-piece, let them expect a thin audience.

The Judge says that Mr. Linton has for a long time been in the receipt of all sorts of communications from the other world upon all sorts of subjects, but that in November last "he was directed to write no more miscellaneous communications, but to give his attention to writing a book, which would be dictated to him," etc.

This very particular and emphatic injunction "to write no more miscellaneous communications," appears to have been rather unnecessary, inasmuch as if asserted immediately afterwards that "the medium knows nothing of what is written, except as, word by word, it is impressed upon him." Mr. Linton immediately provided himself with a large, bound blank volume of ruled letter sheet, and commenced transcribing this miracle of a book. He found his chirography wonderfully improved; where it had previously been little better than an undecipherable conglomeration of pot-hooks and crow-tracks, it now developed itself under the spiritual influence in round, easy, symmetrical characters, plain as print, and beautiful to look upon as the copy line of a Yankee school-master. The Judge speaks of this work in most extravagant terms. When he last saw it there were nearly four hundred pages transcribed, and many literary and scientific men had examined it, and pronounced it "beyond human conception." By this he probably means that it is impossible to make head or tail of it. The mysteries of Swedenborg and the ravings of Andrew Jackson Davis were trifling in comparison, whether we consider the former (which some have seemed disposed to do,) as the utmost summit of human wisdom, or the latter (as almost every body admits) the lowest depth of human folly.

But the Judge only pretends to give a general view, the leading points and topics of the book. How far it is to go it is impossible to say, as of course there can be no end to the matters it may consider, and nobody will be foolish enough to offer any argument against whatever it may advance.

The Clerk of the steamboat Dresden has our thanks for St. Louis papers.

Mr. J. C. Hazleton, purser of the steamship United States, has our thanks for Aspinwall papers, and for valuable memoranda, which he has, as usual, kindly furnished us.

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

DEAD.—We some time ago announced through mistake the death of Henry Connolly, who was stabbed on the 17th inst. in Philippa street, by one John McNagle. We understand that Connolly died yesterday. Nagle and Carroll (the latter was arrested as an accessory) are still under lock and key in the First District calabooose, awaiting an examination.

Ex-President Fillmore arrived at Baltimore on the 14th, and took quarters at the residence of Hon. J. P. Kennedy. He was publicly received by the Mayor and Common Council of the city on the 15th.

A young man named Dennis, of Ripley, Miss., was drowned on the 12th, while attempting to cross a swollen creek between Lagrange and Holly Springs, Miss. His body was found a few hours after lying on the bank, the water having gone down and left it on the dry shore.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

TO THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

FURTHER BY THE EUROPA—EASTERN AFFAIRS.

NEW YORK, May 19.—Advices by the Europa state that the allied fleets had destroyed all the batteries at Odessa, together with the military stores. Two magazines were blown up, and twelve Russian vessels of war sunk. Thirteen merchantmen loaded with ammunition were captured.

The ice had broken up in the harbor of Cronstadt.

THE PRIVATEER.

Several British steamers had been sent in chase of the privateer Grape Shot.

Omar Pasha had succeeded in cutting the Russian army in Dobrudscha into two divisions, which gives him great advantage.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The Liverpool Cotton market was steady on the day the Europa sailed, and the sales reached 4000 bales.

ARRIVAL OF THE CRESCENT CITY.

NEW YORK, May 19.—The steamer Crescent City has arrived, having left Havana on the 14th instant. The French squadron had left Kingston for Havana.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, May 20.—Cotton has declined ⅛ to ¼c. per lb. The Flour market is dull, but Ohio continues at $8 87½. Corn is improving, and prices are a trifle higher. There is a moderate demand for Pork at unchanged prices; Mess $14. Prices for Lard are lower.

Late from California.

ARRIVAL OF THE UNITED STATES.

FIFTEEN DAYS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

Arrival of Col. Fremont at San Francisco.

Later from South America and Australia.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

The steamship United States, Capt. T. D. Lucas, arrived at this port at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon from Aspinwall. She left Aspinwall at 5 o'clock the evening of the 17th, making the run to this port in 4 days and 22 hours—the quickest trip between New Orleans and Aspinwall on record.

The steamship North Star left Aspinwall for New York on the 16th with 700 passengers and $300,000 in specie. The Illinois sailed the evening of the 17th with 400 passengers and $1,000,000 in specie.

The United States brings the California mail to May 1st, received at Panama on the 11th by the steamer Uncle Sam, and the following passengers:

W H Fairchild, agent U S M S Co Aspinwall, Mr Brown and lady, Mr Schropshire and lady, Col S Wood, Robt Stewart, John Linden, Robt Punjon, Charles Leighton, Geo Stickney, Mr Lont, Mr F E Hays, James Cuming, Mr Joffries, Mr Hunter, 7 Chinese, and 75 in steerage.

California.

We have received by the United States our usual files of California papers. The San Francisco Alta California of the 17th ult. says:

Col. Fremont arrived in this city by the Stockton boat of yesterday, having left his whole party in good health on Saturday, encamped beyond Stockton. Col. Fremont is in excellent health and is very hearty. The reports brought by Col. Babbitt, of the loss of a number of his party, and the intense suffering of all, were much exaggerated. Col. Fremont's party was composed originally of eight Americans and twenty Delaware Indians; and but one man, an American, was lost. He lagged behind and finally became discouraged, and sat down in the snow, where he was found by a party sent back after him. He was brought into camp, but all efforts to restore him were in vain, and he died. His whole party are in good health.

Col. Fremont crossed the Sierra Nevada near the head of the Merced River, and reports that there is but little snow there. The railroad route, which he examined, he considers to be favorable. His explanations and notes are very important, he having passed over a good deal of ground over which no man had previously trodden. We hope to be able to present in a few days a more complete account of his trip.

The same paper of the 1st inst says:

The wheat crop has attracted much attention. Fears have been expressed that the crop would be much too large for the demand of California, but this is not probable. The number of acres in wheat in the State is estimated to be about 80,000, which, at 30 bushels to the acre, would produce one and a half barrels of flour to each person in the State. The prospects for the crop are good. This estimate is too large, and it is quite probable that the demand will slightly exceed the supply. The great majority of the wheat fields are in the counties bordering on or near to the bay.

The bark Walter Claxton, heavily laden with lumber for this port, was lost a few miles out from Humboldt Bay on the 21st. It is thought that a hole was knocked in her bow by the anchor. She turned bottom up. Of 16 persons on board only 3 were saved.

There has been four or five days of rain during the fortnight, and the miners and farmers are thus well supplied with water.

The news from the mines presents little of striking importance, though the season is extremely favorable and the gold produce correspondingly large.

On the 15th the steamer Secretary, plying between this city and Petaluma, burst her boiler when off San Rafael, about 18 miles from this city. About 30 persons were killed. The boat was racing, and the engineer had tied down the lever of the safety valve. He is among the dead.

The trial of Senor Del Valle, the Mexican Consul, for enlisting men for the Mexican army, was conducted on the 29th ult., the jury rendering a verdict of guilty, and recommending the accused to the clemency of the Court. The sentence will not be passed until the 15th of May.

The French Consul, Mr. Dillon, has been also arrested for refusing to attend court as a witness in this case.

The Legislature has fixed the 15th of May for the close of the session.

The San Francisco Chronicle of the 1st inst. has the following items:

Mr. Price recently recovered $10,000 from the city of Sacramento, as "damages" for injuries resulting from his falling into a hole in one of the streets of that city.

The Mint is in full operation, and coins money at the rate of one million of dollars a month. Its capacity is still greater.

The Chinese population has been increased within the past two weeks fully fifteen hundred. A large number of vessels loaded with passengers, are reported on their way from China, and the latest advices from Hong Kong were to the effect that 6000 men and women were waiting passage at that port.

The clipper ship Flying Cloud arrived at this port on the 20th, eighty-nine days and eight hours from New York, the quickest passage ever made between the two ports.

Our dates from Utah Territory are to the 2d March. The Mormon settlements are represented as prosperous in the extreme.

The clipper-ship Golden Fleece, in beating out of the harbor on the 22d, struck on the rocks near Fort Point, and was rendered a total wreck. She is said to be fully insured in Boston, where she was owned.

Mr. John S. Beoner, Superintendent of the State Prison, was drowned on the 16th, near Point Quentin. He was 35 years old.

Under the city ordinance for the suppression of houses of ill fame, numerous Chinese pest-houses have been broken up, and the keepers fined and imprisoned.

Benjamin F. West, a portrait painter, formerly residing in Salem, Mass., committed suicide in the town of Fremont recently. The names of other persons who have committed *felo de se* within the last fortnight are, J. Barrows, foreman of the lumber mills at Mendocino; James Sutton, formerly of Boston, who killed himself at Sacramento; and Emanuel Skull, a clothing merchant at Gold Hill. The last mentioned was a native of Hungary, a man of refined education, and a famous linguist.

The theatres have been more than ordinarily attractive. The Bateman Children filled the Metropolitan for two weeks, and then retired to give place to Kate Hayes and an operatic troupe. Madame Bishop also has an engagement at the Metropolitan. The Denins were very successful at the American. Miss Heron is playing a round of "farewell engagements," previous to leaving for Europe. The Thillon and the Monplaisirs are somewhere in the interior towns.

William Shepard has been convicted of murdering Henry C. Day, in this city. The defence set up was "insanity."

WALKER'S EXPEDITION.—The latest accounts of Walker's Expedition are up to April 10. He had crossed the Colorado near its mouth, and at this point most of his men deserted him. About fifty of them are reported on their way to the settlements. Some ten or twelve, exhausted, half naked and half starved, reached Fort Yuma, at the junction of the Gila and the Colorado, and were relieved by Major Heintzelman, the officer commanding that post. Finding himself deserted by most of his followers, Walker turned back, with the intention, as is supposed, of joining Smith, left in command at San Vicente, Lower California. Of the twenty men left with Smith at San Vicente, five were murdered by Millendrez, ten have reached San Diego, and the other five (Germans), together with Smith, have gone over to the Mexican rubber. Walker cannot have more than twenty men with him.

TRADE AT SAN FRANCISCO.—Business of all kinds was looking up, and money was considerably easier than it had been for some months previous.

Merchandise of all kinds was improving in prices, and there is a prospect of its paying a small advance on cost and charges, provided the shippers in New York do not again flood the market before the present stock is worked off.

Oregon.

AWFUL STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION.—An Extra from the Oregon Spectator of April 8, says:

The Willamette Falls Company's new steamer Gazelle left her wharf at Oregon city at half past six o'clock, A. M. on the 6th of April, and had just landed at Canemah, at fifteen minutes before seven, when a terrible explosion of her boilers blew her into atoms, killing about twenty persons and wounding many others. Fragments of bodies were found scattered in every direction; some were blown into the river, others to the shore; but the greater part of the killed found were lying about the deck forward, among all kinds of fractured machinery and freight. Mr. David Paige, chief-superintendent of the Company, had his head literally dashed to pieces, and could not have been recognized by other means than his clothes. Many others were as badly mutilated. Among the killed was Mr. David Paige, of San Francisco, whose wife and child were killed last year by the explosion of the Jenny Lind.

Washington Territory.

Major C. H. Larned, of the Fourth Infantry, and eight privates of the same regiment, were drowned in Puget Sound, about the 1st of April.

The Indian disturbances have been effectually quieted.

The Chillian bark Duchess of San Lorenzo was wrecked near Vancouver's Island, recently. Of fifteen passengers, and the ship's crew, only one person was saved.

Gold has been discovered near Steilacom.

South America.

The new steamship Sonora, from New York the 11th of March, arrived at Panama on the 9th May, having made the passage in 47 days 20 hours running time. The Panama Star and Herald gives the annexed report of her log:

Running time between New York and Rio, 21 days and 23 hours.

Running time between Rio and Valparaiso, 15 days and 21 hours.

Running time between Valparaiso and Panama 9 days 23 hours.

A letter in the Aspinwall Courier, dated Carthagena, April 8th, states that a revolution broke out in Bogota, the capital of New Granada, about the middle of April, and General Melo had declared himself the Dictator at the Capital.

Gen. Herrera, and most of the National Congress had fled, and had not at the last advices accomplished a re-union.

The Panama Star and Herald says:

From an extra issued from the office of the Panameno, on the night of the 10th inst., we learn that a new Provincial Government has been established at Bogota. Gen. Melo is Supreme Chief and his chief Secretary is Dr. F. A. Obregin.

In Peru, the civil war continues to absorb the attention of the Government and the people. A fresh disturbance has broken out among the revolutionary parties themselves, which threatened the overthrow of the revolutionists.

The Lima Foreign News says:

Within the past week, near one hundred gold hunters have left this city for the mountains on prospecting tours. The major part intended going by way of Cerro Pasco. One or two small companies, however, left with the intention of striking off to the southward, from Tarma.

The deaths in this city, from yellow fever, during the month of March were as follows: Men, 406; women, 200; children, 212—total, 818. The deaths during the same month in 1853, were 253.

From Bolivia we learn that General Belzu had suppressed all attempts to turn him out of power. Belzu was to have left La Paz on the 20th ult., for Oruco and Cochabamba, whence he intended passing over to Sucré in order to reassemble Congress in August.

From Chili we have no news of importance.

Australia.

The Melbourne Argus, of the 3d of March, says, in commenting upon the new Constitution:

This House is to consist of thirty members, who must have within the colony a money qualification of ten thousand pounds. "The House will not, from its very constitution, be a very industrious one, and a small but compact phalanx of unscrupulous men, acting in union in the Senate, may assume a very awkward and dangerous position. Its popularity is already in a fair way of being blown to the winds by being looked upon as a mere chamber of successful money grubbers; and it is only necessary to make it the arena for the prosecution of self interests, to render it as mischievous and contemptible, as it ought to be pure, dignified, sagacious; the object of the respectful affection of every sound thinking man in the community."

THE MARKETS.—At Melbourne, the gold market is active, and the price remains firm at £3 17 9d per ounce.

The Sydney Gold Circular says, advices from the Gold Districts continue generally of a cheering character, and in many places there are evidence of good supplies, both from old diggings and new discoveries.

A correspondent of the Panama Star, writing from Melbourne under date of Feb. 10th, says:

As we all live in a great state of excitement about the newly discovered gold fields in Peru, already 5000 adventurers (four-fifths of whom are Americans,) have left this country for Peru. The mania for emigrating to Peru has now spread universally over this colony. About twenty vessels are at present up for Callao, nearly all of which will be crowded with passengers. I fear the whole will turn out to be a speculation of our shipping agents here and the Peruvian Government.

From Acapulco.

The Panama Star and Herald, by the arrival of the steamship Madison at that port, had received later advices from Acapulco relative to Santa Anna and Alvarez.

Santa Anna broke up his camp on the 26th of April retreating towards the city of Mexico. During the encampment of Santa Anna near Acapulco, he had several light skirmishes with the revolutionists, resulting only in killing two or three on either side, and a bombardment of the castle, the bombs doing no damage, falling rather short.

He then sent a flag of truce to the castle, demanding the peaceable surrender. The bearers were sent back to Santa Anna, by the commander of the castle, General Comfort, to say he would send his answer. After consulting his command, (about 150 or 200,) his answer was sent in a discharge of round shot into the camp of Santa Anna, killing six men and taking an arm off of another.

During his withdrawal, Santa Anna expected to be attacked whilst passing some defiles in the mountains, sent the litter in which he had previously been conveyed along with his army, and took a more circuitous route on horseback, to the place they were marching.

A severe shock of an earthquake was experienced at Acapulco on the morning of the 5th inst.; no damage done.

We have received much more interesting news from various quarters, which we are compelled to postpone the publication of until our next issue.

Jackson, the murderer of Laidlaw, near St. Louis, has been arrested at Springfield, Ill.

AWFUL CALAMITY.—*Twenty-one Lives Lost.* We learn from the Richmond Dispatch of the 17th that an explosion of gas occurred in the Black Heth Coal Pits, in Chesterfield county, Va., on the 15th, by which 21 men, who were at the time at work in the pits, were instantly killed. The explosion took place at half-past twelve o'clock, and it is thought must have occurred while the laborers were eating their dinner. How it originated, it is impossible to tell, though the presumption is, that some of the men thoughtlessly approached some of the old "damps," with their lamps, and that the explosion was caused by the escape of gas from unknown leaks. Certain it is, that not ten minutes before the accident, two of the miners ascended the shaft, and up to the time that they left, no gas or foul air had been discovered. This pit is 625 feet deep, and explosions have occurred in it two or three times before.

The Dispatch thus describes the scene after the accident:

"When we reached the pits our heart became appalled at the shrieks and groans of the widowed wives, whose husbands, many of them in the prime of life, had been hurried into eternity; of the sobs and tears of children lamenting the death of their fathers; and of mothers, who, but a few hours before, had parted from their darling boys, the pictures of health and cheerfulness, now in the cold embrace of death. Sad and heart-rending indeed was the sight before us, and we could but exclaim, from the deepest recesses of our heart, 'What shadows we are and what shadows we pursue.'"

Most of the men who lost their lives by this deplorable calamity were married men and have left families. A subscription has been put on foot in Richmond to aid the destitute and helpless widows and children of these unfortunate men.

Colonel A. C. Mills, late President of the Charleston and Memphis Railroad Company, died in Huntsville, Ala., on the 10th inst., after a short illness.

A man named Reeves was killed by a man named Farris in Hardeman county, Tenn., on the 12th inst., by being beaten over the head with a stick. Farris fled, and had not at last accounts been arrested.

THE ARKANSAS REGULATORS.—The parties mentioned in the *pronunciamento* of the Arkansas regulators, had all left the State on the 15th inst., with the exception of one Frank Whitty, who was taken, tied to a tree, and thirty-nine lashes given him for his tardiness. He was allowed to depart on his promise to leave the State.

ARRESTS FOR SMUGGLING.—C. F. Hammel, a merchant of Quebec, and Solomon Cohen, both passengers on the Canada to Boston, were arrested in that city on the 18th., on the charge of smuggling $7000 to $10,000 worth of watches and jewelry.

CUBA IN CONGRESS.—At this moment three-fourths of the members of Congress of both Houses, are strongly in favor of the acquisition of Cuba by the United States, including not only half the anti-Nebraska Democrats at least, but many anti-Nebraska Whigs. [Washington Star

THE FORREST AND WILLIS CASE.—The trial in this case was concluded on the 12th, at New York, and the jury, being unable to agree, were discharged. Part were in favor of giving Mr. Forrest ten thousand dollars damages and part were for awarding him the extravagant sum of *six cents*. This was an action for a libel, which has been pending since the year 1850. The damages were laid at $10,000. It was brought by Edwin Forrest, against the editor of the Home Journal, and had its origin in the Forrest case, which excited so much attention in the years 1850, '51 and '52.

THE SHIP WINCHESTER.—The ship Winchester, lost at sea, was owned by Wm. F. Weld & Co., of Boston. She was of 1500 tons burthen, 3 years old, and valued at $80,000, and was fully insured. She was chartered by Enoch Train & Co., who were heavily insured on the cargo. The whole loss is upwards of $200,000.

MURDER AT A WEDDING.—On Tuesday night last an affray occurred at a wedding near Cincinnati, during which a man named Robert Thompson fired a pistol among a crowd of dancers, slightly wounding Augustus Leegar and Elizabeth Pope. Soon after, Captain Dresher attempted to put Thompson out, when he shot him dead on the spot. Thompson made his escape.

The Memphis Eagle states that the parents of Miss Bowen have identified the body, found in the river below the city, as being that of their daughter's, from the dress and jewelry found on her person.

A young woman recently died in Troy, very suddenly, and on a post mortem examination an infant was found in the *abdomen* instead of the womb, where it appeared to have grown! this being, it is stated, the principal cause of her death.

James Lund, who cut his throat at Hudson, N. H., recently, had two brothers who also committed suicide; so did his father: and he has a sister in an insane hospital; and another brother was killed on a railroad.

The New York Tribune has, in the centre of its leading page, surrounded by double black lines, under the head of "The Roll of Infamy," the names of the representatives from the free States who voted for the Nebraska bill.

It is estimated that 4840 persons may stand without crowding, upon the 4840 square yards in an acre; 3,097,600 persons would, therefore, cover one square mile (640 acres), and about the whole population of Great Britain, at the same rate, would only fill seven square miles of territory.

The play of Hamlet has been enacted in tragic earnest at Ava, in India, according to the foreign news. The King of Ava has poisoned his brother, seized the throne, and married the old Queen.

St. Peter's Church, Rome, will accommodate 54,000 persons; Milan Cathedral 37,000; St. Paul's, Rome, 32,000; St. Paul's, London, 25,000; St. Petronia, Bologna, 24,000; St Sophia's, Constantinople, 25,000; Florence Cathedral, 24,000; Notre Dame, 21,000.

PROFESSOR HENRY DE MARSAN.—The method and abilities of this gentleman, so highly spoken of in this city, are in great favor among the ladies and gentlemen who study the French Language. Combining the oral system with the use of but one single and admirable book—it is a reasonable and true method, capable of producing the most satisfactory and incontestible results, and requires a great deal less time than any other system, evidently 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 also, at the residence of the Pupil, or at his own rooms, No. 9 Camp street, opposite the City Hotel.

CANCERS CURED.—Dr. Frazee has the honor to inform the public that he is prepared to treat all cases of this fatal disease; and he will GUARANTEE A CURE IN EVERY CASE, except when some vital organ may be seriously affected. Even then, the sufferer may obtain much relief. Those afflicted with Cancerous affections are invited to visit Dr. C. at his residence and advice free. As an evidence of his sincerity and his confidence in his system of treatment, Dr. F. will undertake to cure every case of Cancer presented, and make no charge until the patient is cured. Patients cured without pain or the use of the knife. Twenty Dollars must be paid with return a package of the CANCER SPECIFIC, with full directions for use. Address DR. FRAZEE,

apl 11 1y 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, 79 St. Charles street, and inquire for Dr. Sherman. For further particulars, see advertisement on third page, or apply to the store for a descriptive pamphlet. 5 6 8 13 1y

PASS CHRISTIAN.—A few Families can be accommodated with excellent Rooms and Board in a private House, immediately on the Bay side very convenient to the Steamboat Wharf. For terms, etc., apply at No. 26 Commercial Place. my18 1y

TO CITY MERCHANTS.—A Gentleman who has been engaged in the Mercantile Business for many years in East Mississippi, and who will visit this Summer and Fall the Merchants and others on the waters of Bigbee River, offers to distribute the Cards, and call the attention of Customers to such Mercantile Houses as wish to employ his services. He can be seen personally for the next 8 or 4 days at the house of W. A. Haney & Co., No. 41 Common street. Any communications left there within three weeks will reach him.

☞ Editors will please call attention to the above. my18*

SUNDRIES—
100 bbls S. S. Boyle's Rose WHISKY;
500 bbls Fletcher's Extra do.
100 quarter casks Domestic BRANDY;
200 Sights do. do.
150 bbls Lake Lard OIL;
75 bbls Fletcher's Vapor WHISKY;
400 boxes Winslower STAR CANDLES;
800 boxes French & Gamble do. do.;
500 half and quarter boxes do. do.;
250 bbls Choice Small White SEANS;
50 casks Choice Cincinnati BACON SIDES.
For sale by JOSEPH LANDS & CO.,
my20 28 Telicpitcoulas street.

Mattings and Oil Cloths.

☞ Now in Store, 4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 White, Checked and Fancy MATTINGS, and a large assortment of FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, 2 to 24 feet wide, cut to suit any apartment. Just received on consignment and for sale by TODD & CO.,
Commission and Carpet Warerooms,
my23 3p61 190 Canal street, near Royal, Tuttle Buildings.

Furnished Dwelling House for RENT.

☞ A large Three Story BRICK DWELLING HOUSE in fine order, containing ten rooms all completely furnished, in a central part of the city. Horses and Furniture will be rented together to a good tenant on reasonable terms. Apply to TODD & CO.,
my23 3p61 190 Canal street, near Royal.

Buggy and Harness.

☞ A New and Beautiful one-horse BUGGY and HARNESS, for sale low, as the owner is about to leave the city. Apply to TODD & CO., Commission Carpet Warerooms,
my23 3p61 190 Canal street, near Royal.

Piano Fortes.

☞ Two superior PIANO FORTES, one square, one upright, of Paivre's Manufacture, to be sold low. Apply to TODD & CO., Commission Carpet Warerooms,
my23 3p61 190 Canal street, near Royal.

Iron Safes.

☞ Two Pistols IRON SAFES, warranted Fire and Thief Proof for sale at New York manufacturer's prices. Apply to TODD & CO., Commission and Carpet Warerooms,
my23 3p61 190 Canal street, near Royal.

New Books,

☞ FOR SALE BY THOMAS L. WHITE,
105 CANAL STREET, 105
ART STUDENT IN MUNICH. By Hanna Mary Howitt.
HOSMER'S POETICAL WORKS. 2 vols.
TEMPEST AND SUNSHINE; or, Life in Kentucky. By Mrs. M. J. Holmes.
CLOISTER LIFE OF CHARLES V. By Wm Stirling.
BRUCE'S CLASSIC AND HISTORIC PORTRAITS.
HOPES AND HEARTS FOR THE YOUNG.
LIEBER ON CIVIL LIBERTY AND SELF-GOVERNMENT. 2 vols.
MARGARET; or, Prejudice at Home and its Victim. An Autobiography.
BUSY MOMENTS OF AN IDLE WOMAN.
LORD RUSSELL'S MEMOIRS OF C. J. FOX.
GUIZOT'S HISTORY OF OLIVER CROMWELL.
THE SEPULCHRES OF THE DEPARTED. By Rev. F. R. Anspach.
LIFE AND ADVENTURES OF A COUNTRY MERCHANT.
my22 3p61

Consumption Curable.

BEACH'S BREAST LINIMENT

☞ Not only cures all those pains and aches in the breast, sides and back, subduing the inflammation and soreness in the chest and throat which consumptive persons are liable to, but prevents entirely the further formation of tubercles. The use of this liniment, with the directions and regimen given in the directions, are invaluable, either to persons already afflicted with the disease, or in any way predisposed to it.

This principle of this treatment is founded upon the latest and most scientific opinions of all the eminent medical men of the day, and cannot but be approved of. For sale by
E. D. BEACH, M. D., Chemist and Apothecary,
corner of Chartres and Customhouse streets.
For sale also by THOS. RANKIN
corner of Camp and Poydras streets.
And by JAMES SYME,
my21 2p6d&1W corner Customhouse and Canal streets.

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.,
apl5 2p6f No. 19 Camp street.

Spring and Summer Clothing.

R. PITKIN & CO.,
37 CAMP STREET. 37
☞ The subscribers have by recent arrivals received a large addition to their Stock of
SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING,
embracing all the latest Fashions and Fabrics. Their assortment is now one of the most varied in the South.
☞ Our Friends from the Country can now be supplied with a better article of Clothing than can be usually obtained and at remunerating prices. ap19 1fp

Summer Clothing.

F. STRINGER & CO.,
No. 65 Camp street.
☞ Invite attention to their superior assortment of
SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING.
A large variety of WOOLEN GOODS, adapted for the season.
FRENCH MERINO, ALPACA, LINEN DUCK,
FROCK AND OFFICE COATS, SACK COATS.
Merino, Drap d'Ete, and Figured Drill and Linen Duck PANTS.
Rich Figured Silk and Marseilles VESTS, of the latest styles.
FURNISHING GOODS.
New style CRAVATS, NECK TIES, HALF HOSE, Etc., Etc.
TRAVELING TRUNKS.
Of the latest Philadelphia Manufacture. ap7 3p6m

Norris & Way,

CLOTHIERS,
Corner CAMP and COMMON STS., (under the City Hotel.)
☞ Have just received, and are now opening their usual
NEW AND SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT OF CLOTHING.
Their stock of GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS being very large and complete, they are prepared to furnish their friends and the public generally with every
ARTICLE OF APPAREL
PERTAINING TO A GENTLEMAN'S WARDROBE.
Being constantly in receipt of the late st NOVELTIES by every arrival from the North, they will maintain throughout the season a COMPLETE ASSORTMENT.
NORRIS & WAY,
under the CITY HOTEL.

Hats, Caps, etc.

AT WHOLESALE.
☞ Gentlemen's HATS, comprising a great variety of LIGHT CASSIMERE, MEXICAN, WOOL, STRAW, PALMLEAF, CAMPEACHY HATS, for sale by
my22 1p6d&W FROST & CO., 16 Magazine street.

Boots, Shoes and Brogans,

AT WHOLESALE.
Now landing from ship Norfolk and in store, a generale assortment of BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, HATS, CAPS, etc