DAILY CRESCENT.

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 24, 1854.

☞ All persons having bills against the Crescent Office are requested to present them at the office for settlement.

☞ The Proprietor of the Crescent will pay no bill contracted by any person attached to the office, without a written order.

Increasing Facilities of Travel and Trade.

The rapid construction of railroads all over the country for a few past years has worked a wonderful change in the modes and facilities of commerce and travel. And we may confidently look forward to a time not far distant when railroads shall usurp almost every description of conveyance, and distance between points of communication shall be looked upon as a matter too unimportant for consideration.

We have but a single objection to the opening of these numerous convenient channels of intercourse between the North and South—the fear that the great advantages of cheapness and dispatch they afford will prove an additional inducement for every body to run away from New Orleans in the summer season. Such considerations, however, shall not prevail against our making laudatory mention of those routes of Northern travel which appear to possess peculiar advantages, and among these no one has impressed us more favorably that that of the Michigan, Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, connecting with the river travel. And it appears to have occurred to the minds of the traveling public much in the same light as to our own. No better evidence could be afforded of its excellence, and the estimation in which it is held, than the exhibit of its earnings during the month of May last, which we find published in several morning papers, as follows:

Earnings from passengers and mails	$143 811 88
" " freight and miscellaneous	68 172 55
Total earnings for one month	211,984 43
The earnings in May, 1853, were	148 325 10
	63,659 33

This shows a tremendous increase of profits, and to what should we attribute it? Clearly not to any existing cause in New Orleans, which has added to the sum of Northern travel, for our city has been, remarkably healthy, ever since the close of the last epidemic. We take it to be attributable to the fact that the migratory bipeds have just discovered the extraordinary inducements and advantages this route offers them for reaching the Northern cities with dispatch and without trouble—the harmony and perfection of all its arrangements, connections, dispositions of baggage, prompt delivery of freight, attention to passengers, etc.

Through tickets for Northern destinations can be purchased at the office of the company under the St. Charles Hotel, at rates rather astonishing to those whose experience has been of long standing. Add to this the facts that the numerous steamers running in connection with his line are all of the first class, whose time can be calculated to within a few hours, and that the happy idea has been adopted of making the through tickets good from any point and at any time, should the traveler choose to stop for a day, a week or a month, at any place he may fancy along the journey, and we have the problem solved of a route from New Orleans to the Northern cities, combining the greatest possible dispatch, under present circumstances, with the greatest amount of convenience and comfort. The economy and extreme convenience of the arrangement in regard to intermediate points will be fully appreciated by every body, and will, we think, prove quite as profitable to the company as beneficial to the traveling public.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.—We have received from J. B. Steel, No. 60 Camp street, a work, by Caroline Thomas, entitled "Farmingdal." The book has the appearance of being readable.

Mr. Steel has also sent us an illustrated volume, comprising a series of sketches of American character, scenery and rural sports. For this book we sincerely thank him.

J. C. Morgan, Exchange Alley, adjoining the Post-office, has favored us with the following works: The "Medical Vade Mecum," by Jenner Coxe, M. D.; a romance of Mexico in the 16th century, by Bird, entitled "Calavar, or the Knight of the Conquest;" "Nanette and her Lovers," by Talbot Gwynne; "The London Quarterly Review" for April; a curious work exposing the delusions and absurdities of spirit rappings and table tippings; and a new novel by that prolific and fanciful writer W. Gilmore Simms. From a hasty glance at its pages we conclude this production to be a happy effort; it is entitled "Katharine Walton, or the Rebel of Dorchester," and the scenes described are assigned to the times of the Revolution.

Vincent & Co. sell, this day at 10 o'clock, at their auction rooms, 43 Bienville street, a large assortment of foreign and domestic dry goods, to which the attention of buyers is called.

TERRAPINS.—This aristocratic branch of the incubus family is represented to great advantage at Dick Nash's saloon just now. And every body knows that is precisely the place where guests of that description are presented to the public in the most unexceptionable style.

BENEFIT OF W. P. SMITH.—This fine young actor takes a benefit at Dan Rice's to-night, and appears in the character of Mose in "A Glance at New York," to be played for the first time this season in New Orleans. The great drummer, Jordan, has volunteered for the occasion. The performance will commence with the "Dumb Belle."

We call the attention of our readers to the certificates in Dr. Sherman's advertisement, to be found in another column. Some of our most eminent citizens have been radically cured under his treatment and proudly, for the benefit of suffering humanity, certify to the fact.

APPROPRIATE.—The New York Wall street Journal has in every number a column of items under the significant caption of "stealings."

HORRIBLE DEATH.—Three men lost their lives in Louisville, Ky., on the morning of the 15th inst, by falling into the pit of a privy which they were engaged in cleaning.

Israel Donalson, of Winchester, Adams co., Ohio, is the only survivor of that noble band who formed the first Constitution of the great State of Ohio, and is now in his 88th year.

FATAL AFFRAY.—On the 15th inst. a fight occurred in Chambers street, N. Y., between two men named James Closey and John McIntyre, when the former was knocked down by the latter and his skull fractured by striking the pavement. He died on his way to the Hospital, and McIntyre was arrested.

ACCIDENT.—A terrible accident occurred at Alton, Ill., on the 14th inst., on the occasion of the reception of ex-President Fillmore. While firing a salute with a small cannon, Mr. Wm. Young, a policeman, was horribly mutilated by a premature discharge of the piece. He was in the act of drawing the rammer, and his left hand was carried off, as were also some of the fingers of his right; his breast and face were also very badly burned. It was thought he could not recover.

MAD DOGS.—The Common Council of Covington, Ky., have passed an ordinance authorizing the Mayor to offer a reward for every dog's scalp that is brought to him. This movement might have been made a little earlier. We hope the memory of the melancholy death of Mr. Welsh will induce the police to enforce the ordinance rigidly.

Editorial Correspondence.

CHICAGO, May 24, 1854.

After all, that learned person, Lieut. Maury, is, if he but knew it, wiser at sea than ashore, and far off than close by. He is good at hydrography, no doubt; but when, in Bonapartean bulletin, he triples Antares, he does not shine among the stars; nor, though he may have sparkled ever so much at navigating by the "great circle" or shown what is the sea-policy of dealing with winds and currents, can I esteem him any great land-light of policy. For surely there can have been few vainer visions of dreamy science than that about the River Amazon and Southern trade thither, with which he has of late been amusing himself and the wiseacres of Memphian and Charlestonian conventions. "Direct trade" for the South, forsooth! Why, countries that are in their senses rejoice to have a trade of any kind, mediate or immediate; and contentedly leave it to find its way. That, it will instinctively do. It needs no telling; its "Account Sales" give it all the information it wants, of where and how to ship. To them only will it hearken, and will heed the counsels of Charlestonian conventions just about as much as the annual armies of wild geese or whooping cranes would regard the advice of us featherless bipeds below, about the course in which they should steer their far flight of migration. But the Lieutenant and his compeers think to change the course of trade, by their discourses! Let them talk to the winds, and try if these will veer; let them admonish the Gulf stream or even some of Mr. Maury's lesser sea-currents, and see if such will shift, at their suggestion. But besides that, these folks are mere philosophizers, whose speculations (whether about Commerce or Government) have for ever come to nought, what are they but Free Trade philosophizers? and where—while they are hatching those vain empires of a Southern commerce—is the great fundamental idea of their whole system gone, the "*Laissez nous faire*," the "Let us alone" principle? It has all vanished; as ever do their most rigid abstractions, whenever they have any interest of their own, personal or public, to effect.

Were I not accustomed to see people, in this country, the incessant dupes of every fussy falsehood, I should marvel at witnessing the facility with which the valley of the Mississippi, and you of Louisiana especially, have lent yourselves to this South Carolina humbug. In general, whatever is set on foot there may be fairly regarded with suspicion; for that State, under the blessed guidance of her present counsels, seems persuaded that her own good is to be sought only in what will hurt the rest of this Union. To break that up is, unquestionably, of late, her great aim; and she engages with earnestness in little that does not look that way. Such is her favor towards whatever she liked in the late Charleston convention—the Amazon project, "direct trade," and all the rest. But, above all, I have wondered that New Orleans should fall into these schemes. For what can be more visible than that, while they are designed against the Union in general, they are aimed at her in particular and meant to make South Carolina the seat and centre of a new empire of Commerce as well as Government? To her (South Carolina) what does "Direct Trade" mean? Why, nothing in the world but "trade to Charleston." Mr. Maury's idea is a little different: for, by "direct trade," he intends also "trade to Norfolk." In short, the whole plan is, practically, but one to make trade for these two places, that have it not, at the expense of two others (New York and New Orleans) that have.

So much for the first and longest urged portion of this airy scheme. The second is (with due reverence to its worthy inventor) more fantastic still, and of just such a special fantasticalness as might well strike with its irresistible absurdity every man who has ever had the hap to sail (as I have just done) 1200 miles, in infinite comfort, upon the mighty Mississippi, along a valley the most magnificent in the world, and yet, over a great part of its matchless course, almost as untouched by cultivation as when first it met, above 300 years ago, the astonished view of that bold adventurer who only discovered it to leave his body in its waves and the strange tale of his misventurous enterprise on the page of history.

Now, what man with a thimbleful of brains in his skull but knows that the great stream which sweeps by our very doors is, as a theatre of enterprise merely (apart from all that has already been accomplished), worth ten or twenty fold the remote Amazon and its wastes, its endless tracts of inundation, its pestilential banks that are neither water nor land, its half-submerged forests where people can only live by inhabiting the trees with their brothers the monkeys, or by turning amphibious with their cousins the crocodiles?

Upon no people did Heaven ever lavish, as it has done upon us, all that wealth of soil and situation which can be bestowed without enervating and depraving men. Of those fertile portions of the earth where, from the mere softness of the skies and exuberance of Nature, a people will not rapidly sink into supineness and slavish effeminacy, we possess far the most favored region; we possess it, unthreatened by any power that can rival us; blest with institutions that might themselves make a wise people grateful on even a barren territory, and which we can at will carry within our own matchless domain, to such a height of wide, of solid and of sober greatness as the world has never before witnessed; and as if conscious in the extreme of these advantages, as even beyond our hope of ever exhausting them, we insist upon calling all mankind (for even China now comes) to gratuitous participation in them. We are, in short, heirs so unimaginably rich that we choose to give away our estate to every vagabond comer, and to disinherit our own posterity, in favor of hordes that nobody in his senses would have. Yet, in the midst of all this, there seems to rage among us a boundless passion for plundering other countries and for deserting our own! What land of folly was ever cursed with so strange or so wicked an infatuation? What have we rationally (not to say, honestly,) to desire or to hope abroad, which we cannot easily obtain, in a far better degree, at home?

H. SECRETARIO.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.—The United States sloop-of-war Cyane is now lying at New York off the Battery, preparing to sail in a few days for Nicaragua, according to government orders. The Cyane is an old vessel, and carries the heaviest batteries of any ship of her size, being furnished with three 42 pound Paixhans, and all the rest 32 pounders. The officers of the Cyane proclaim her to be a good sea boat, and say that in a heavy sea she "stands up" (to use a nautical phrase) under her load remarkably well. This vessel is now growing old, and has seen a great deal of hard service, owing to which some of her timbers are decaying; and repairs, both in hull, rigging and sails, are necessary. In the short time, however, before she is commanded to sail, all the repairs required cannot be made, and the ship will have to put to sea, not so well conditioned as her officers might desire.

THE CONTROVERSY BETWEEN SENATOR CASS AND ARCHBISHOP HUGHES.—*Baltimore*, June 16.—We have the very best authority for stating that Mr. Cass does not intend to reply to Archbishop Hughes's letter. He has no intention of prolonging the controversy, and now leaves the matter in other hands. He does not consider that the Archbishop has shaken in the slightest degree one of the true principles of religious toleration; and as to any thing else, says it is a matter of comparatively little importance.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

TO THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

By the National Line.

FURTHER BY THE CANADA.

The War in the East.

NEW YORK, June 22.—The Canada reports that the Turks had recently defeated some two thousand Russians, killing 500 of the number, and capturing many guns.

All the Russian troops stationed at Bucharest have been ordered to advance upon the Danube.

The allied fleet is still cruising on the Baltic without important results.

A French squadron of 22 ships passed the port of Rouen on the 4th inst., steering to the eastward. Five British ships of war were on the way to the blockade of the White Sea.

THE THESSALY INSURRECTION.—A telegraphic dispatch from Athens states that the insurgents in Thessaly have gained a victory over the Government forces, and were still making headway.

MOROCCO.—The Emperor of Morocco has issued an edict forbidding the Russian flag to enter the Moorish ports.

AMERICAN SQUADRON.—The American squadron in the Mediterranean were on the coast of Syria at the last accounts.

AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA.—The Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia were to have a conference, on the frontiers of Saxony, on the 9th of June.

ARMISTICE CONTEMPLATED.—It was reported that the Emperor of Russia was inclined to authorize the Emperor of Austria to propose an armistice.

THE SLAVE TRADE AND CUBA.—Lord John Russell has laid before Parliament a treaty recently concluded with Spain, having especial reference to the slave trade with Cuba.

The Spanish Government have decided to send six war steamers to Cuba, instead of four, as originally intended. The number of troops to be sent there is settled at six thousand.

Ohio River—Steamboats—Markets.

PITTSBURG, June 22.—The river here is now stationary, with 3 feet 3 inches water in the channel.

CINCINNATI, June 22.—The river here is now rising slowly. The Flour market is dull, with sales at $7 to $7 25 per barrel. Whisky is firm at 22½c. per gallon.

LOUISVILLE, June 22.—The river here is now stationary. The steamboats Mary Hunt, Chancellor, Empire and R. J. Ward have arrived from New Orleans.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, June 22.—The Cotton market is firm with a moderate business. Flour is unchanged. Corn is firm with an upward tendency in prices.

By the Guardian Line.

SOUTHWEST PASS, June 23.—The steamer Pampero has arrived here from San Juan with 180 passengers. She reports that the Prometheus had sailed for New York with 750 passengers and $1,200,000 worth of gold.

EMIGRATING TO THE NEW TERRITORIES.—The Savannah Sentinel, published in Andrew county, on the west line of Missouri, thus speaks of matters across the State line:

"Settling in Nebraska and Kansas, we learn from the Gazette and other sources, is going on rapidly. Hundreds of claims are already taken up opposite St. Joseph, and a meeting of the settlers held. Not a day passes but new additions are made to the number. The Indian agent has issued a proclamation against trespassing on Indian lands, but little heed is paid to it. 'The work goes bravely on.' Nor do the hardy pioneers seem to fear the 'cold steel of the bayonets' with which they were threatened last fall. Impatient of the unreasonable delay of Government extinguishing Indian titles and organizing the Territory, the people have determined to take the matter into their own hands."

The following, from a St. Louis paper, is highly complimentary of the police regulations of that city, as will be seen:

"A few days ago we noticed a mysterious murder which had taken place on Wash street. The name of the murdered man was Henry Geurotski. Of course the murderers have not been arrested. Some kind of investigation is said to have been held before Justice Treadway, and with these primary formalities we presume the whole matter falls to the ground. It was a most foul assassination, as the appearance of the corpse disclosed; try that the victim had not money nor friends."

THE SPANISH ARMAMENTS FOR CUBA.—The following vessels, says *El Comercio*, of Cadiz, have received orders to be in readiness to leave for the Antilles, in the month of July:

Vessels of war, with troops; frigate Cortes, 32 guns; sloops-of-war, Isabella I, 24 guns; Villa de Bilboa, 30 guns; Ferrolana, 30 guns; Colon, 16 guns; brigantine Volador, 12 guns; steamship Francisco de Asis, 16 guns, 500 horse power; steamship Santa Isabella, 4 guns, 192 horse power. Transport vessels, with a portion of their armaments, for the conveyance of troops: Ship Soberano; sloop-of-war Lealtad; steamships Fernando; steamships Isabella Castolica, Conde de Regla.

NEBRASKA AND KANSAS APPOINTMENTS.—*Washington*, June 16.—It is now generally understood here that Gen. W. O. Butler, of Kentucky, has secured the appointment of Governor of Nebraska. Also that Governor Wright, of Indiana, has been appointed to the Governorship of Kansas.

SUMMERS ACQUITTED.—*Utica, New York*, June 16.—The jury in the case of Summers, the watchman, indicted for shooting a man named Rooney, last December, rendered a verdict today of acquittal, and censured the accused for not shooting the man sooner than he did.

DANGERS OF RUPTURE.—It is not at all surprising that at this season of the year many are suffering from Hernia in its incipient stage, yet ignorant of its cause, which may be traced to the debilitating effects of the extreme hot weather. It is too often regarded as a harmless affection; but this is a great error, as the slightest tumor, equally with the largest, is subject to strangulation with its excruciating agonies of body and mind. Eminent physicians assure us that it is not necessary for the protruded intestines to form large tumors, or that they extend to the scrotum in order to endanger life; but that the smallest intestinal protrusion will strangulate, occasioning pains as acute and agonizing as those experienced in hydrophobia.

We have seen one case of strangulated rupture and trust in Heaven never to see another. It was a friend who had been slightly ruptured for several years, but who had from neglect failed to give it proper attention, and strangulation was brought on by his attempting to hold a chief who had entered his premises. Thus a person, apparently trivially afflicted, became a subject of most excruciating torment by a sudden yet ordinary exertion; which satisfies us of the importance, in all cases, of an early and scientific treatment, in order to restore and strengthen the ruptured parts. We are borne out in our conclusion from the startling disclosures made in the London Medical Journal by Francis Berrington, member of the Royal College of Surgeons, that out of two thousand persons dying of strangulated hernia in six months, a large proportion were of the upper class in society not subject to labor, but were indifferent to their ruptures until it was too late to afford relief.

Now that this insidious infirmity is making ravages in our midst, it is gratifying to know that we have efficient professors beside us who can relieve and subdue it. To such as require treatment for this affliction, we would bear testimony to the admirable skill and excellent instruments by which Dr. J. A. Sherman succeeds in effecting cures in the most obdurate cases, confident that in his hands they will realize their hopes of perfect restoration.

Died:

At Scotia Ridge, near Jackson, Miss., on the 14th inst., Rev. H. D. P. ROBERTS, aged 64.

For forty years he was a leading Minister of the Baptist Church, and, by the literary as well as the religious world, will for long be most sincerely regretted. Mr. Roberts was one of the ripest scholars of our country, and throughout the entire South his name was familiar to an extensive circle of friends and admirers who were in their early years his scholars. He left a wife and five sons, one of whom (Hon. W. J. A. Roberts) is a member of the Legislature of Louisiana from this city, and to some numerous friends here as well as in other portions of our State, will deeply sympathize with him in his sad bereavement.

RUPTURES CURED.—Sherman's Curative Patent Truss and Rupture Remedy is a relief and comfort and certain guarantee in the cure of all Ruptures. To secure a good fit, apply to the proprietor's establishment, 70 St. Charles street, and inquire for Dr. Sherman. For further particulars, see advertisement on third page, or apply to the store for a descriptive pamphlet. 6m28 1y

NEWS OF THE CITY.

FIRST DISTRICT.

CHARGE OF PERJURY.—A free colored man named Samuel Moore is under arrest, and will be examined on the 27th instant, on a charge of having committed willful and corrupt perjury by falsely responding to certain interrogatories propounded to him during the trial of the suit of Patrick O'Brien *vs.* Moore in the Fourth District Court.

BONDS TO KEEP THE PEACE.—Bernard Kendig was required to give bonds to keep the peace for six months, having been arrested for assaulting and beating J. W. Buagman.

THE BURNS CASE SETTLED.—Mrs. Burns and her husband, having been arrested at the instance of Sarah McCormack for insulting and abusing by slapping her mouth, were called up for examination, but the parties having agreed to settle the matter among themselves, the case was dismissed.

BEATING HIS WIFE.—Henry Graham having been arrested on Dryades street yesterday morning, at the request of his wife, who stated that he had beaten her while she was lying sick a-bed, was examined and discharged—the accusation being groundless.

CONTEMPT OF COURT.—Mrs. Spellman, a regular roarer with a blackened eye, was arraigned for examination, charged by her husband with having been drunk and disturbing the peace, and fined five dollars for contempt of court—in default of paying which she was committed to the Parish Prison.

SECOND DISTRICT.

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.—James H Farley was examined on a charge of having committed an assault and battery upon an officer of the Second District, on the 29th of May last, and committed for trial before the First District Court. Jean Bonard was also committed for trial on a charge of having assaulted and beaten Francois Bessin in Bourbon street on the 26th ultimo. Dr. Kratz, for assaulting and beating Rene Salauin on the 29th ultimo, was sent down for trial, and George Nagel was handed over to the tender mercies of Judge Robertson for resisting the officer who arrested him, and committing an assault and battery on him.

LARCENY.—A couple of Gallatin street nymphs were arrested yesterday, and await examination before the Recorder, on a charge of having stolen a lot of wearing apparel from Mary Clark, who resides at No. 25 Gallatin street. The two females gave in the names of Catherine and Charlotte.

FINED.—Bernard Duterle was fined $15, and required to give bonds to keep the peace, for having insulted J. Peralta, Commissary of the Trémé Market, while in the discharge of his duty. Thomas Leakey, driver of cab No. 268, was examined on a charge of having furiously driven his cab through Royal street, and injured a carriage in which Colonel May and his brother were riding. The Recorder fined him $25 for violating the city ordinances.

THIRD DISTRICT.

NO LICENSE.—Some twenty stores, groceries and other business establishments were last night reported in the Third District for doing business without license. Within the last week there have been upwards of a hundred of these stores and establishments reported for doing business without license.

ROBBERY.—Mr. Tripp, Mrs. Tripp and Miss Tripp were taken by the Third District police yesterday, and await examination before Recorder Seuzeneau, on a charge of having robbed Sarah Jarvis.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

CURIOUS.—Charles C. LeBar is under arrest in the Fourth District, on a charge of having brought the body of a child to Cemetery No. 2, for burial, without the necessary certificate from a physician, and leaving it there without burial.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.

CRIMINAL TRIALS.—Henry Casey was tried on an information for larceny and found guilty.

Hugh Quigley tried on an indictment for having committed an assault with a deadly weapon on the slave of Mr. Voorhies about two months since, in which the slave was dangerously wounded by a cut on the head with a hatchet, was found guilty as charged, but the jury recommended him to the mercy of the Court. Judge Robertson immediately sentenced him to six months imprisonment in the Parish jail.

THE PATTON CASE.—In the First District Court, yesterday, Judge Larue moved that the sentence of Mr. Patton, convicted of the murder of Col. Turnbull, be postponed until the first Monday in October next. Mr. Larue stated that his client would be deprived of certain rights after sentence, and other parties would acquire rights over him which would prevent his settling up some necessary business. He also stated that Mr. Patton intended to appeal to the Supreme Court, which appeal could not be heard before the first Monday in November. His request was granted, and the sentence of Patton will not be pronounced until October next.

FOURTH DISTRICT COURT.

IMPORTANT DECISION.—A decision was rendered in this Court yesterday which will place a large amount of property liable to taxation, now exempt, and lessen the burdens of taxation, which have been rendered so unequal by the unwarrantable exercise of power on the part of legislative bodies.

The Charity Hospital owns several properties which are rented out and the revenues are applied to the purposes of the Institution. The Legislature of 1850 passed a law exempting the property of the Poydras Asylum, the Charity Hospital and all other charitable institutions in New Orleans from taxation. The city claims that this act is in direct violation of the article of the constitution providing that "taxation shall be equal and uniform throughout the State," that the Legislature can not exempt any property from taxation whatever, and particularly by a statute designating and naming the parties who are exempted; that this was special legislation, and is as illegal as would be the attempt to tax by particular description. The decision is: "The only defence is that the property is exempt from taxation by law. That the Charity Hospital itself is exempt from taxation, there is no doubt; but when the Hospital obtains real estate by purchase or otherwise for the purpose of renting, and only applies the revenues to the Hospital, I am of opinion no such construction as asked by the defendant can be given to the statute exempting the Charity Hospital. Judgment for plaintiff."

THE COUNCIL.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—This Board met last evening, — members present and Mr. Caldwell in the chair.

On motion the reading of the minutes of the preceding meeting was dispensed with.

A letter from Martin Broderick, offering to annul his contract with the city upon certain conditions, was referred to the Finance Committee.

A letter from the Central Committee of the several German societies of the city, transmitting the proceedings of a German mass meeting, complaining of the onerous taxation upon property in consequence of sundry railroad and health ordinances, and presenting a number of pompous resolutions, declaring what the movers would and would not do, and comparing the city authorities and their acts towards the people, to Russian officials and the application of the knout, was referred to the Finance Committee.

A resolution from the Lower Board, presented by the Finance Committee, providing for the appointment of a clerk to the City Surveyor and four Superintendents of repairs to bridges, was referred back to the Committee.

A resolution from the same committee, providing for the payment of the contract of Dennis Cronan for paving in the Third District, was adopted.

The special joint committee upon the sanitary condition of the city reported a resolution appropriating $2500 for printing and publishing the report of the Sanitary Commission and accompanying documents. The resolution was unanimously adopted and sent to the Lower Board.

Mr Durel offered a resolution to increase the salary of the Secretary of this Board to $2400, requiring him at the same time to attend committee meetings. Adopted.

Mr. Lugenbuhl offered a resolution to increase the salary of the porter to $50 per month, but withdrew it upon an objection being made.

Mr. Durel offered a resolution appropriating the sum of $4000 for the purpose of properly celebrating the coming 4th of July, and Mr. Lugenbuhl made a first rate A No. 1 Bancombe speech in favor of it.

Mr. Bailey moved to amend by substituting $2000, which, after considerable debate, was adopted.

Messrs. Durel and Sinnott tendered their resignations as members of the Committee of Arrangements, which were accepted, and so the matter stands, the resolution and amendment awaiting the future action of the Board.

Numerous resolutions from the Lower Board were acted upon, and the Board then adjourned.

BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.—The Board met last evening at the usual hour, Col. Campbell in the Chair—a quorum present. The minutes were read and approved.

A communication, transmitting a copy of the proceedings of a meeting lately held by the "German population" of New Orleans, remonstrating against the Council passing ordinances that levy a tax on labor for the building of railroads, against the late Health ordinance, as also against the ordinance regulating the opening and closing of coffee-houses, in fact, against all anti-republican laws. The meeting, it is said, was held over the Carrollton Railroad Depot, and was attended by over four hundred Germans.

On motion of Mr. Wiltz, who stated that he did not recognize the right of "German citizens" to remonstrate against the acts of this Council, the communication was unanimously laid on the table.

A joint resolution from the Upper Board to appropriate $2500 to have the report of the late Sanitary Commission printed, was adopted.

A resolution authorizing the Surveyor to have a room fitted up in the Court-house for the Library of the Law Association, was adopted.

The annual ordinance, making appropriations and regulations for the Public Schools, was reported by the Committee on Education. The following is the scale of appropriation:

First District 3250 scholars at $20 each—appropriation $65,000.

Second District, 3268 scholars—appropriation $65,200.

Third District, 2548 scholars—appropriation $50,960.

Fourth District, 2093 scholars—appropriation $41,860.

Making a total appropriation $221,738.

The resolution from the Board of Aldermen, appropriating $2000 for the celebration of the Fourth of July, was concurred in.

A resolution was adopted to pay Mr. Wm. A. Beecher $100 for work performed in copying ordinances for the Board.

A bill from the Bulletin for $24 for advertising notice of election, was paid—but Mr. Place stated that all such bills were illegal, and he should in future oppose their payment—as the Council were only authorized to advertise in one paper—the official journal.

A resolution was passed appropriating $1800 for the School Board of the Fourth District, to assist in the completion of a school commenced by that body.

The Committee on Fire reported in favor of repairing a great number of engine houses, and offered resolutions to carry into effect their report, which were adopted.

The resolution, chartering a new Fire Company, to be called the "Louisiana Safety Guard," was rejected.

The resolution authorizing the Surveyor to contract for the erection of an engine house for No. 24 was adopted.

An ordinance reported by the Police Committee, making the Second District police jail, the police jail for the entire city, and abolishing the office of jailer in the other Districts, was passed. This ordinance has already been passed by the Board of Aldermen.

After some unimportant business, the Board adjourned till Tuesday night next.

To Ruptured Persons.

EVIDENCE OF WHAT HAS BEEN DONE.

In the month of May, 1853, Dr. Low received one ruptured Dr. Sherman's Patent Truss, his patent Truss, which I did and am now readily cured. Dr. Sherman always gave me a truss, I have been without the truss for the last five months, and feel no symptoms of that distressing infirmity. Dr. Sherman has also cured my uncle of a bad rupture. HENRY MEYVILLE, 21 Esplanade street.

New Orleans, June 16, 1854.

This is to certify that I have been cured of a rupture on my left side by the use of one of J. A. Sherman's Patent Trusses, Prescott city hotel, for 2 by the Sherman's Patent Truss, I had tried other kinds of trusses and received no benefit from them; I found they made my rupture worse, and annoyed me continually. From the experience that I have had in the use of trusses I feel warranted in asserting that Dr. Sherman's Patent Truss is the only one I can rely on for a cure, and recommend it to all afflicted as a permanent cure. CHARLES SAVINI,

Corner of Dauphine and Philippe streets.

New Orleans, June 18, 1854.

I have been using Dr. Sherman's Patent Truss and Rupture Remedy, by the advice of Dr. Stone, for the last six months, for a bad scrotal hernia, and feel satisfied that I am radically cured. WM. F. STANLEY, Magazine street, near Felicity Road.

New Orleans, June 14, 1854.

This is to certify that my child was badly ruptured for more than a year when I called on Dr. Sherman to know what could be done for it. He looked at it and said I must go to no St. Charles street and have a truss, fitted to suit the rupture. Dr. Sherman fitted a Truss; it answered well, retaining the bowels tight one day, and completely cured the child in three months. MRS. M. WILLIAMS, 95 Baronne street.

New Orleans, June 19, 1854.

This is to certify that Dr. Sherman cured my son of a scrotal rupture in four months' time. JAMES SIMPSON, 107 Camp street.

New Orleans, June 15, 1854.

We the undersigned have been cured by the use of Dr. Sherman's Patent Truss and Rupture Remedy. Subscribers to our being fitted by Dr. Sherman we suffered very much from the use of trusses, but while wearing his we enjoyed a degree of security and comfort which we first realized on his attaching from the use of another Truss. From our own observation we are led to believe that Dr. Sherman's success in the cure of rupture may be attributed as much to his superior skill in adjusting his Truss to suit the form of rupture as to the peculiar excellence of

J. K. WINTHROP, JAMES WARD,
JOHN BROWNLEE, SAMUEL S. WEENY,
CHARLES F. BROOS, D. S. DOWNING,
BENJAMIN WATKINS, HENRY H. HOWARD,
EDWARD J. HART, JACOB F. HARKER,
SAMUEL KENNEDY, WM. BEACH,
C. STEVENS, J. ELLIOT,
S. F. FLORANCE, R. MULLENS,
W. S. FELT, H. K. PETERS,
C. H. PRATT, S. TOLLES,
R. W. EDWARD, A. DUNBAR.

New Orleans, June, 1854.

Persons desirous of being relieved of ruptures, whether of long or short duration, large or small, can procure the efficient means above alluded to, and avail themselves of the proprietor's experience, by applying at his establishment, 70 ST. CHARLES STREET, as a respectable and personal interview. Observe No. 70 at the door.

☞ Persons from a distance ordering the Truss and Remedy must state the number of inches round the hips, the side ruptured, at out how long standing, how large, painful or not, etc., etc. jn24 3t116W

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 call for advice free. As an evidence of his security and his confidence in his mode 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 will secure a package of the CANCER SPECIFIC, with full directions for use. Address DR. FRAZEE,

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☞ The stock in this line, consisting of the T. T. COOPER, M. J. TOBIAS and REAL JOSEPH JOHNSON MOVEMENTS, with a fine assortment of SWISS and ENGLISH LEVERS, together with a large stock of fine and EASTERN JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, etc., have been selected with great care, by F. ROBERTS, for many years engaged in the Wholesale business, as it having been purchased exclusively for cash, great inducements will be offered to purchasers.
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BEACH'S BREAST LINIMENT
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A large variety of WOOLEN GOODS, adapted for the season, FRENCH MERINO, ALPACA, LINEN DUCK, FROCK AND OFFICE COATS, SAC COATS, Merino, Drap d'Ete, White and Figured Drill and Linen Pick PANTS.
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