

before him, checked his speed, found his way unimpeded, given on steam again, the quick, sudden movement would have, it is most probable, pulled the trunk from the car, and written in the history of that day. But no smoothly, as usual, with such steady tread that engine moved, that in this unknown danger its course was as safe as if all the strength of iron had compressed it; Heaven changes that dread work done by its muscles.

DAILY CRESCENT.

TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 5, 1854.

The Proprietors of the Crescent will pay no bills contracted by any person except Mr. J. D. Dixon or his written authority.

Literature and Slavery.

Putnam's Magazine for the present month contains an article of a character we assuredly did not expect. That periodical has been somewhat noted, heretofore, for the boldness of its opinions and the strong desire it has manifested for publishing, not what was sound nor what was true, but what was startling and consequently readable and talk-worthy. With this view it plied literally into the administration of President Pierce and succeeded in saying a great many scurrilous and some few sensible things. It dipped into literature in the same manner and made its reviews readable rather on account of their singularity than their solidity. Just now it has undertaken religion and morals, and settled in one sentence what some generations of statesmen have been unable to. In fact it has settled the slavery question.

Perhaps it would be sufficient for the majority of our readers were we only to announce that Putnam's has won the unequalled commendation of the *Tribune*. That, however, would hardly be doing justice to the great exertion and embodiment of modern American literature. Putnam's has accomplished more than even the *Tribune* has given it credit for; has exhibited a perspicacity as yet unacknowledged and a patriotism so far unappreciated. It has found out a means for settling forever the great *separatio quæstio* of existing civilization, and fraternizing the different interests of the States. We quote the closing words of the article to which we refer.

"Till the sentiment of slavery is driven back to its original bonds, to the States to which it legitimately belongs, the people of the North are miserable. Yet their emancipation is practicable if not easy. They have only to cringe a determination to be free, and they are free. They are to discard all past alliances, to put aside all present fears, to dread no future coalition, in the single hope of carrying to speedy victory a banner inscribed with these devices: The Repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law; The Restoration of the Missouri Compromise; No more Slave States; No more Slave Territories; The Homestead for Free Men on the Public Lands."

If this is not a "pretty dish to set before a King," we are unaware what style of cookery is fitting to a royal appetite. Disunion, secession, abolition, treason, a repeal of the Constitution and disregard of solemnly enacted laws are herein as calmly advocated as though they were every day and altogether proper procedures as coolly discussed as a theft at Five Points on a murder in Alabama. We recommend our Northern friends to say less on morality and religion. It neither soothes nor consoles or consoles. The Northern "vassals" are advised to "disregard all past alliances," which, we take it, is a circumlocution for telling the South that the alliance called the "Constitution" is an unrecognized nullity and not to be longer lived up to. They are entreated to "put aside all present fears and dread no future coalitions," which is tantamount to a recommendation that disunion and another republic be treated as impossibilities until aggression after aggression has forced them upon the South.

The compensating result of all this is to be a banner inscribed with devices equally absurd and impracticable. The repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law cannot be carried, nor the restoration of the Missouri compromise. As to Slave States, the South claims as great a right to populate a portion of the Territories with her institutions, as the North has to introduce its; and to order homesteads in accordance with the rules and customs that obtain in the section from which the emigrants remove. All that is asked here is an equality of rights in law and legislation. There is justice in the demand, and it will be maintained in spite of Garrison, Greeley and Putnam.

We are interested, however, to observe the tone of this "literary magazine" upon points wholly out of its scope and beyond its proper range. It shows that no considerations can restrain the fanaticism of some people; but that, like mouldering fire, it will occasionally break forth and burn. Something, in the present instance, may be attributable to the fact that among all the magazines published in England or America, there is no one having so small a circulation in the Southern States as Putnam's—or likely to have a smaller. If, however, the enterprising publisher expects to benefit himself greatly, he should have better written articles, for neither Gods nor men can stand back, sea and logic and bad grammar—all at once. He—

Though in spite of nature and his stars, and victories, assuredly had something to do with the authorship of this profound and poetic literary performance. Peace to it.

RECORDED CASE.—We would call attention to the card of Recorder Summers in another column, occupying himself from the charges which some of the city press have seen fit to make against him, and defending the course he has adopted concerning the office of Chief of Police. It is an exceedingly dignified, gentlemanly and conclusive paper, and shows clearly that a sense of duty and not personal feeling prompted him to the course he has pursued. It proves, also, that there has been no inconsistency in his policy, but that the same doctrine which he held at the beginning, he has sustained to the close—has persevered in against very tempting inducements of a personal nature and finally carried through. It would have been a comparatively easy matter to have ousted Mr. James. It was not quite so easy to abolish the office.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.—We have received the September number of Harper's New Monthly Magazine, through J. C. Morgan, Exchange Place, near the Post-office. It is a literary magazine not pretending to discuss religious or political opinions; not sectional, bigoted or contracted. It is admirably edited and illustrated and filled with the choicest reading matter. We commend it to our readers as being decidedly the best periodical published in America, and better adapted to the taste of general readers than any of the English Quaterlies. The present number is a fine specimen of the whole.

We are under obligations to Mr. J. B. Heno, clerk of the steamboat New Latons, for late St. Louis paper.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

TO THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

By the Southern Mail.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE PACIFIC.

COTTON STILL DROOPING.

MONEY MARKET EASY.

INTERESTING GENERAL NEWS.

New York, September 4.—The Collins steamer Pacific has arrived here bringing dates from Liverpool of the 23d August, four days later than the accounts brought by the Europa. Her advice reports a heavy cotton market at Liverpool, and a downward tendency in prices. Her views on the cotton market are similar to those on the river boats, having but two berths; and every available space is converted to some useful purpose. The *Pacific* is a remarkably fast boat, and she takes no steaming passengers, and carries so many in the cabin as to be accommodated at table. It will be singular if she and her consort do not enjoy a large and profitable business. They are already very popular here, and doubtless will become still more so. We wish them success.

Money Market.
The Money market at London was easy, and consols had slightly improved, closing at 93 1/2 to 94.

General News.
CAPTURE OF BOMERSUND.—The report of the capture of Bomersund was fully confirmed. The particulars show that the French are entitled to the honor of the affair.

RIGA TO BE ATTACKED.—It had been decided in the Baltic that, after the capture of Bomersund, the next place to be attacked was the important position of Riga.

THE BLACK SEA.—The expedition to the Crimea was still delayed by the prevalence of the cholera, which had swept of between ten and fifteen thousand of the allies. At the last accounts, however, the disease was abating.

TAB PAINFULNESS.—At the latest dates from the Danube the Austrian army was entering the Principality of Wallachia with still quiet. Eighty thousand Russians were concentrating on the left bank of the Pruth.

PROSIA.—Advice from Berlin and Vienna state that Prussia was arming and making extensive preparations to take an active part in affairs.

ASIA.—The report of the defeat of the Turks in Asia has been confirmed.

SPAIN.—There is little news of moment from Spain. The country was still quiet at the last accounts from Madrid.

Heavy Failure.
The extensive house of Henry Witherspoon has failed. The liabilities are stated at five millions.

CHOLERA IN BUFFALO.—The total number of deaths by cholera in Buffalo during the week ending on the 27th ult. was 43, of whom only two were Americans.

PROTESTANTS IN ITALY.—During the past year 110 houses, with 4000 rooms, have been built in Turin; and all this is attributable to the fact that the new Constitution tolerates religious liberty. While every other Italian city is decaying like a corpse, Turin is growing like a green bay tree. The Waldenses are about opening in that city a Protestant Temple, the first in Italy, upon the very spot where the Dominicans burnt the bodies of the martyrs.

FAMILY PROSTRATED BY LIGHTNING.—During a severe thunder storm on the evening of the 25th ult. Mr. Moore and his family, while riding in a wagon near Jamaica, Long Island, were prostrated and injured by lightning. The electric fluid struck a tree just as they were passing it, and the shock stunned them. Neither of them was able to speak for fifteen minutes after the occurrence. They were taken to their homes by a gentleman who happened to be near the place at the time. The tree split into fragments, and a piece of it was thrown with such violence against the horse's leg that the flesh was torn off. The animal was otherwise seriously hurt.

POISONING.—A negro woman attempted to poison her master, Mr. Rawlings, near Memphis, a few days ago, by mixing arsenic with his food. Discovering some thing peculiar in the taste of a piece of bread, he gave it to a dog, and it proved fatal in a few minutes. The assistance of a chemist was obtained, and the fatal agent was at once detected.

A brother of this negro woman, it is said, recently caused two children of his master to be drowned, in North Carolina, by cutting the under side of a foot-log, where they were to cross a stream, in such a manner that it broke when they walked.

BRIDGING THE OHIO.—Efforts are being made to secure the construction of a bridge over the Ohio river to connect Cincinnati and Covington. An efficient board of directors has been appointed, the right of way granted, and the requisite amount of stock taken.

DR. BROWNSON.—Dr. Orestes A. Brownson, we learn from the Boston Pilot, has concluded, on receiving a second very flattering and pressing invitation from Dr. Newman and the Directors, to accept a Chair in the Irish University in Dublin—on the condition, however, that his engagement is not to interfere with the editorship of his Review. One would suppose, says the Boston Herald, that the editorial task, as performed by Dr. B., is to be sufficiently laborious and exacting for a single individual—but in his new sphere of duties, he has in addition to deliver a course of lectures in Irish schools.

BANK OF MONTGOMERY.—A report has been very current in this city for the past two days, that the Bank of Montgomery had failed, and on the strength of this report the bills were selling yesterday at a discount of 25 per cent. In some quarters the issues were discredited entirely and refused as any terms. We have the very best of authority for saying that the rumor is utterly false and without any foundation whatever. The holders of bills should not therefore sell them at a sacrifice. This institution was established on the free banking principle and even in the event of a stoppage, there would be no ultimate loss to bill holders or depositors. [Mobile Tribune, 8.]

EGYPTIAN WHEAT.—Mr. Boyd, of the Twenty-first Ward, exhibited to us yesterday a specimen of Egyptian Wheat, raised from seed obtained from a mummy two thousand years old. The plant, in its growth, resembles the brown corn, the grain being in a barnacle at the top. From a single seed eight hundred to one thousand grains are produced. [Philadelphia Ledger.]

HEALTH OF MOBILE.—We learn from the Mobile Advertiser that Mobile continues in a remarkably healthy condition, notwithstanding the prevalence of fatal diseases in neighboring cities. The official list of interments shows a total of 17, of which were whites and 12 blacks.

IRISH RIOT.—On the 20th ult., a row occurred among a large number of Irish laborers on the Memphis and Ohio Railroad in which firearms and shillelahs were freely used. Several persons were badly injured.

THE CASE OF DR. THOMPSON AND MISS PHARR.

The Green River (Va.) Era publishes the testimony in the trial of Dr. Thompson, charged with having poisoned Miss Pharr. We gave the particulars of this horrible affair some time ago, when the body was exhumed and before the contents of the stomach had been submitted to chemical analysis. The editor of the Green River Era was at Covington during the trial. He says the evidence of Mrs. Pharr bears severely against the prisoner, and also of Major Gilliam, of the Institute. The latter is a chemist, and testifies to finding strychnine in the stomach of Miss Pharr. The trial was not concluded at last accounts.

THE STORM AT LOUISVILLE.—We have the following additional particulars of the terrible storm which swept over Louisville on the 27th ult.: The Democrat describes it as one of the most violent storms that ever swept over that section. The Third Presbyterian Church, situated on the corner of Eleventh and Walnut streets, was completely wrecked; and the entire building, including the roof, rafters and brick walls fell in, causing the instant death of twenty of the congregation, and seriously injuring ten or eleven others.

The storm was heart-rending. Soon a large crowd assembled, and began their search for the victims. A mother and her three children were first discovered grouped in death; another scene presented a father, mother and babe, the father dead and the mother mortally wounded, while their little child, placed beneath them, escaped unhurt, being protected by the forms of its parents.

In other instances some of the victims were found terribly bruised and maimed. The catastrophe has stricken consternation into the very heart of the city, and the people are appalled beyond belief.

The following is a list of the killed:
Mrs. Widdabee and three children, Mr. Taylor and child, Mr. Goffrey, Mrs. Salisbury, Mrs. Healy, John McGowan, Mr. Ewezey, Mrs. Wicks (wife of Mrs. Martin), Mr. Harbour, Mr. McLellan, Mr. R. Davis, (a resident of New Albany) and Mr. McBride and child. It is thought one or two others were killed whose names have not yet been learned.

Fully one hundred buildings in Louisville were unroofed and otherwise injured. The storm passed over that part of the city lying between Fifth and Twenty-First streets. A splendid block of four story houses, recently erected on the north side of Main, between Eighth and Ninth streets, was completely destroyed, and two or three men, it is supposed, perished in the ruins. These buildings were built at an expense of \$18,000.

The upper story of the rope and bagging factory of W. A. Richardson & Co., Magazine street, was blown down, and the new city school-house on the corner of Ninth and Magazine streets was unroofed.

The total loss is estimated at \$100,000. The storm was very severe in Jeffersonville, where four houses were blown down.

ARREST OF A MURDERER.—Edward, alias Peter Crawford, had a hearing on the 28th ult. before Mayor Conrad, of Philadelphia, on the charge of killing Francis Tumbleson, seventeen years since, in an oyster cellar in South Street, near Tenth. The parties were both colored.

The accused made a confession acknowledging the killing, but says the deceased attacked him with a billet of wood.

FIREMEN'S FOOT-RACE.—The Firemen's great foot-race came off at the Hippodrome in New York on the evening of the 28th ult., and an immense assemblage. Two prizes of \$80 and \$20 were awarded to the best two runners, and a silver trumpet, of the value of \$100, was presented to the Fire Company of which the first winner was a member. The distance run was twelve times around the course, or a mile and a quarter. John Murphy, of Hose Company No. 17, was declared winner of the first prize. The second prize was awarded to Julius Fink, of Hose Company No. 66.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—A boy about 17 years of age was killed on the 28th ultimo, near the corner of Grand street and the Bowery, New York, by being caught between a car of the New Haven Railroad and one of the Third Avenue cars. The New Haven car was off the track at the time of the accident, and the boy had been warned to keep out of the way until it should be replaced.

CANCERS CURED.—Dr. Frazer has the honor to inform the public that he has prepared a medicine which will cure all kinds of cancer, whether it be in the breast, stomach, or elsewhere, and which will be sold by all the druggists in New York. The medicine is sold by all the druggists in New York.

CHOLERA BROKE OUT AGAIN.—The cholera broke out again on the Irish at Fall River, Mass., on Saturday morning, the 25th ult., and up to Monday morning nineteen deaths had taken place. One man, who was arrested for stealing, died in the lock-up a few hours after being seized.

DISPATCH FROM BUFFALO.—A dispatch from Buffalo, dated August 28, states that the pine woods near London, Canada West, were on fire, and the inhabitants of the district were fleeing for their lives. The smoke was so dense along the track of the Great Western Railroad at that point, and also at Chippewa Creek, that the trains had to be temporarily discontinued.

It appears from the last English census that on the day of the taking of the census there were 56,665 foreigners resident in Great Britain, half of whom were in London. In the former number were over 1000 Russians. According to the United States census, there were at the date of the taking of the last census resident in Massachusetts 160,000 persons of foreign birth, and in the United States 2,210,839. Of the latter number, 1414 were born in Russia.

Three of the crew of the Felix, a sailing vessel, have lately returned to England, their vessel having been lost in the ice on the coast of Greenland. The mate and six of the crew perished. Five others got upon the ice, when they remained for six days, enduring great hardships. Two of them died, and the other three, when rescued by the sealing vessels, were terribly frost-bitten. One was obliged to have both legs taken off near the thighs; another lost a foot, and the third several toes, the operating instruments being a carpenter's saw and a sealer's knife. Notwithstanding their mutilated condition, they were quite hearty when they reached England.

HEALTH OF NORRISVILLE.

We out from the Baltimore Patriot the following statement of the comparative mortality in the four great Atlantic cities for the week ending on the 28th ult., from which it appears that, compared with the previous week, there has been a decrease in the number of deaths in New York and Philadelphia, while there has been an increase in Boston and Baltimore. The decrease in the cities first named was of cholera victims, which is a very gratifying indication:

	New York.	Phila.	Boston.	Balto.
Cholera	120	22	11	27
Smallpox	14	8	1	3
Dysentery	15	11	3	—
Diarrhoea	44	10	15	16
Consumption	20	23	2	1
Convulsions	20	23	2	1
Other diseases	203	167	107	107
Total	523	160	150	150
Under 5 years of age	491	168	59	65
Decrease	110	12	—	—
Increase	—	—	31	27

A Public Card.

The abolition of the office of Chief of Police by the Police Board, on the 24th of August, having been avowedly caused by nearly the whole press of the City of New Orleans, I deem it my duty as a member of that Board to assign the reasons that I know need in voting for it. I have no objection to be called to account by the people, and of course bound to render an account of my stewardship whenever it is demanded; but I acknowledge no responsibility to those anonymous scribbles who (perhaps hired for the occasion) have been assiduously laboring to manufacture a public sentiment hostile to the Board, and especially to me.

The Legislature, in the amendment to the City Charter in 1853, left it to the Police Board to determine whether this office was necessary or not. Believing the office to be necessary, I voted in favor of it, and I voted for the power and influence which as the chief executive officer of a great city like New Orleans he ought to hold. I introduced at the first meeting of the Board of Police a resolution abolishing the office of Chief. It was the opinion that the abolition of this office would reduce to the rank of the Police, and thereby place it where it properly belonged.

It is well known that the resolution was not adopted. Mr. James elected Chief of Police. On the 18th day of August a resolution was offered by Recorder Rameau, and adopted, and the office of Chief of Police was abolished. I voted in favor of the resolution, and I voted for the power and influence which as the chief executive officer of a great city like New Orleans he ought to hold. I introduced at the first meeting of the Board of Police a resolution abolishing the office of Chief. It was the opinion that the abolition of this office would reduce to the rank of the Police, and thereby place it where it properly belonged.

It is well known that the resolution was not adopted. Mr. James elected Chief of Police. On the 18th day of August a resolution was offered by Recorder Rameau, and adopted, and the office of Chief of Police was abolished. I voted in favor of the resolution, and I voted for the power and influence which as the chief executive officer of a great city like New Orleans he ought to hold. I introduced at the first meeting of the Board of Police a resolution abolishing the office of Chief. It was the opinion that the abolition of this office would reduce to the rank of the Police, and thereby place it where it properly belonged.

It is well known that the resolution was not adopted. Mr. James elected Chief of Police. On the 18th day of August a resolution was offered by Recorder Rameau, and adopted, and the office of Chief of Police was abolished. I voted in favor of the resolution, and I voted for the power and influence which as the chief executive officer of a great city like New Orleans he ought to hold. I introduced at the first meeting of the Board of Police a resolution abolishing the office of Chief. It was the opinion that the abolition of this office would reduce to the rank of the Police, and thereby place it where it properly belonged.

It is well known that the resolution was not adopted. Mr. James elected Chief of Police. On the 18th day of August a resolution was offered by Recorder Rameau, and adopted, and the office of Chief of Police was abolished. I voted in favor of the resolution, and I voted for the power and influence which as the chief executive officer of a great city like New Orleans he ought to hold. I introduced at the first meeting of the Board of Police a resolution abolishing the office of Chief. It was the opinion that the abolition of this office would reduce to the rank of the Police, and thereby place it where it properly belonged.

It is well known that the resolution was not adopted. Mr. James elected Chief of Police. On the 18th day of August a resolution was offered by Recorder Rameau, and adopted, and the office of Chief of Police was abolished. I voted in favor of the resolution, and I voted for the power and influence which as the chief executive officer of a great city like New Orleans he ought to hold. I introduced at the first meeting of the Board of Police a resolution abolishing the office of Chief. It was the opinion that the abolition of this office would reduce to the rank of the Police, and thereby place it where it properly belonged.

It is well known that the resolution was not adopted. Mr. James elected Chief of Police. On the 18th day of August a resolution was offered by Recorder Rameau, and adopted, and the office of Chief of Police was abolished. I voted in favor of the resolution, and I voted for the power and influence which as the chief executive officer of a great city like New Orleans he ought to hold. I introduced at the first meeting of the Board of Police a resolution abolishing the office of Chief. It was the opinion that the abolition of this office would reduce to the rank of the Police, and thereby place it where it properly belonged.

It is well known that the resolution was not adopted. Mr. James elected Chief of Police. On the 18th day of August a resolution was offered by Recorder Rameau, and adopted, and the office of Chief of Police was abolished. I voted in favor of the resolution, and I voted for the power and influence which as the chief executive officer of a great city like New Orleans he ought to hold. I introduced at the first meeting of the Board of Police a resolution abolishing the office of Chief. It was the opinion that the abolition of this office would reduce to the rank of the Police, and thereby place it where it properly belonged.

It is well known that the resolution was not adopted. Mr. James elected Chief of Police. On the 18th day of August a resolution was offered by Recorder Rameau, and adopted, and the office of Chief of Police was abolished. I voted in favor of the resolution, and I voted for the power and influence which as the chief executive officer of a great city like New Orleans he ought to hold. I introduced at the first meeting of the Board of Police a resolution abolishing the office of Chief. It was the opinion that the abolition of this office would reduce to the rank of the Police, and thereby place it where it properly belonged.

It is well known that the resolution was not adopted. Mr. James elected Chief of Police. On the 18th day of August a resolution was offered by Recorder Rameau, and adopted, and the office of Chief of Police was abolished. I voted in favor of the resolution, and I voted for the power and influence which as the chief executive officer of a great city like New Orleans he ought to hold. I introduced at the first meeting of the Board of Police a resolution abolishing the office of Chief. It was the opinion that the abolition of this office would reduce to the rank of the Police, and thereby place it where it properly belonged.

It is well known that the resolution was not adopted. Mr. James elected Chief of Police. On the 18th day of August a resolution was offered by Recorder Rameau, and adopted, and the office of Chief of Police was abolished. I voted in favor of the resolution, and I voted for the power and influence which as the chief executive officer of a great city like New Orleans he ought to hold. I introduced at the first meeting of the Board of Police a resolution abolishing the office of Chief. It was the opinion that the abolition of this office would reduce to the rank of the Police, and thereby place it where it properly belonged.

It is well known that the resolution was not adopted. Mr. James elected Chief of Police. On the 18th day of August a resolution was offered by Recorder Rameau, and adopted, and the office of Chief of Police was abolished. I voted in favor of the resolution, and I voted for the power and influence which as the chief executive officer of a great city like New Orleans he ought to hold. I introduced at the first meeting of the Board of Police a resolution abolishing the office of Chief. It was the opinion that the abolition of this office would reduce to the rank of the Police, and thereby place it where it properly belonged.

It is well known that the resolution was not adopted. Mr. James elected Chief of Police. On the 18th day of August a resolution was offered by Recorder Rameau, and adopted, and the office of Chief of Police was abolished. I voted in favor of the resolution, and I voted for the power and influence which as the chief executive officer of a great city like New Orleans he ought to hold. I introduced at the first meeting of the Board of Police a resolution abolishing the office of Chief. It was the opinion that the abolition of this office would reduce to the rank of the Police, and thereby place it where it properly belonged.

It is well known that the resolution was not adopted. Mr. James elected Chief of Police. On the 18th day of August a resolution was offered by Recorder Rameau, and adopted, and the office of Chief of Police was abolished. I voted in favor of the resolution, and I voted for the power and influence which as the chief executive officer of a great city like New Orleans he ought to hold. I introduced at the first meeting of the Board of Police a resolution abolishing the office of Chief. It was the opinion that the abolition of this office would reduce to the rank of the Police, and thereby place it where it properly belonged.

It is well known that the resolution was not adopted. Mr. James elected Chief of Police. On the 18th day of August a resolution was offered by Recorder Rameau, and adopted, and the office of Chief of Police was abolished. I voted in favor of the resolution, and I voted for the power and influence which as the chief executive officer of a great city like New Orleans he ought to hold. I introduced at the first meeting of the Board of Police a resolution abolishing the office of Chief. It was the opinion that the abolition of this office would reduce to the rank of the Police, and thereby place it where it properly belonged.

It is well known that the resolution was not adopted. Mr. James elected Chief of Police. On the 18th day of August a resolution was offered by Recorder Rameau, and adopted, and the office of Chief of Police was abolished. I voted in favor of the resolution, and I voted for the power and influence which as the chief executive officer of a great city like New Orleans he ought to hold. I introduced at the first meeting of the Board of Police a resolution abolishing the office of Chief. It was the opinion that the abolition of this office would reduce to the rank of the Police, and thereby place it where it properly belonged.

It is well known that the resolution was not adopted. Mr. James elected Chief of Police. On the 18th day of August a resolution was offered by Recorder Rameau, and adopted, and the office of Chief of Police was abolished. I voted in favor of the resolution, and I voted for the power and influence which as the chief executive officer of a great city like New Orleans he ought to hold. I introduced at the first meeting of the Board of Police a resolution abolishing the office of Chief. It was the opinion that the abolition of this office would reduce to the rank of the Police, and thereby place it where it properly belonged.

It is well known that the resolution was not adopted. Mr. James elected Chief of Police. On the 18th day of August a resolution was offered by Recorder Rameau, and adopted, and the office of Chief of Police was abolished. I voted in favor of the resolution, and I voted for the power and influence which as the chief executive officer of a great city like New Orleans he ought to hold. I introduced at the first meeting of the Board of Police a resolution abolishing the office of Chief. It was the opinion that the abolition of this office would reduce to the rank of the Police, and thereby place it where it properly belonged.

It is well known that the resolution was not adopted. Mr. James elected Chief of Police. On the 18th day of August a resolution was offered by Recorder Rameau, and adopted, and the office of Chief of Police was abolished. I voted in favor of the resolution, and I voted for the power and influence which as the chief executive officer of a great city like New Orleans he ought to hold. I introduced at the first meeting of the Board of Police a resolution abolishing the office of Chief. It was the opinion that the abolition of this office would reduce to the rank of the Police, and thereby place it where it properly belonged.

It is well known that the resolution was not adopted. Mr. James elected Chief of Police. On the 18th day of August a resolution was offered by Recorder Rameau, and adopted, and the office of Chief of Police was abolished. I voted in favor of the resolution, and I voted for the power and influence which as the chief executive officer of a great city like New Orleans he ought to hold. I introduced at the first meeting of the Board of Police a resolution abolishing the office of Chief. It was the opinion that the abolition of this office would reduce to the rank of the Police, and thereby place it where it properly belonged.

It is well known that the resolution was not adopted. Mr. James elected Chief of Police. On the 18th day of August a resolution was offered by Recorder Rameau, and adopted, and the office of Chief of Police was abolished. I voted in favor of the resolution, and I voted for the power and influence which as the chief executive officer of a great city like New Orleans he ought to hold. I introduced at the first meeting of the Board of Police a resolution abolishing the office of Chief. It was the opinion that the abolition of this office would reduce to the rank of the Police, and thereby place it where it properly belonged.

It is well known that the resolution was not adopted. Mr. James elected Chief of Police. On the 18th day of August a resolution was offered by Recorder Rameau, and adopted, and the office of Chief of Police was abolished. I voted in favor of the resolution, and I voted for the power and influence which as the chief executive officer of a great city like New Orleans he ought to hold. I introduced at the first meeting of the Board of Police a resolution abolishing the office of Chief. It was the opinion that the abolition of this office would reduce to the rank of the Police, and thereby place it where it properly belonged.

It is well known that the resolution was not adopted. Mr. James elected Chief of Police. On the 18th day of August a resolution was offered by Recorder Rameau, and adopted, and the office of Chief of Police was abolished. I voted in favor of the resolution, and I voted for the power and influence which as the chief executive officer of a great city like New Orleans he ought to hold. I introduced at the first meeting of the Board of Police a resolution abolishing the office of Chief. It was the opinion that the abolition of this office would reduce to the rank of the Police, and thereby place it where it properly belonged.

It is well known that the resolution was not adopted. Mr. James elected Chief of Police. On the 18th day of August a resolution was offered by Recorder Rameau, and adopted, and the office of Chief of Police was abolished. I voted in favor of the resolution, and I voted for the power and influence which as the chief executive officer of a great city like New Orleans he ought to hold. I introduced at the first meeting of the Board of Police a resolution abolishing the office of Chief. It was the opinion that the abolition of this office would reduce to the rank of the Police, and thereby place it where it properly belonged.

It is well known that the resolution was not adopted. Mr. James elected Chief of Police. On the 18th day of August a resolution was offered by Recorder Rameau, and adopted, and the office of Chief of Police was abolished. I voted in favor of the resolution, and I voted for the power and influence which as the chief executive officer of a great city like New Orleans he ought to hold. I introduced at the first meeting of the Board of Police a resolution abolishing the office of Chief. It was the opinion that the abolition of this office would reduce to the rank of the Police, and thereby place it where it properly belonged.

WEDNESDAY, August 6, at 10 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, August 6, at 10 o'clock. The following is a list of the names of the persons who were present at the meeting of the Board of Police on the 24th of August, 1854. The names are arranged in alphabetical order.

Bargains for Gentlemen.
During the weekly sale of the goods of the late Mr. J. B. MOODY, the following are some of the articles offered at low prices:

Carpet Warehouse.
118 CARPENTERS STREET. The following is a list of the names of the persons who were present at the meeting of the Board of Police on the 24th of August, 1854. The names are arranged in alphabetical order.

Crepe De Bouzy Champagne.
JACQUESON & FILS BRAND. The following is a list of the names of the persons who were present at the meeting of the Board of Police on the 24th of August, 1854. The names are arranged in alphabetical order.

Joseph Huffly.
20 CAMP STREET. The following is a list of the names of the persons who were present at the meeting of the Board of Police on the 24th of August, 1854. The names are arranged in alphabetical order.

20 CAMP STREET.
IMPORTER, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER. The following is a list of the names of the persons who were present at the meeting of the Board of Police on the 24th of August, 1854. The names are arranged in alphabetical order.

STAPLE GOODS.
NO. 30 CAMP STREET. The following is a list of the names of the persons who were present at the meeting of the Board of Police on the 24th of August, 1854. The names are arranged in alphabetical order.

TOILET ARTICLES.
The following is a list of the names of the persons who were present at the meeting of the Board of Police on the 24th of August, 1854. The names are arranged in alphabetical order.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.
The following is a list of the names of the persons who were present at the meeting of the Board of Police on the 24th of August, 1854. The names are arranged in alphabetical order.

New Jersey Zinc Paints.
The following is a list of the names of the persons who were present at