DAILY CRESCENT.

THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 5.

☞ The Proprietors of the Crescent will pay no bills contracted by any person except Mr. J. O. Nixon or his writer authority.

The Mayor's Message.

The Message which was communicated to the City Council Tuesday evening by the Mayor is a document of very considerable local importance. It touches upon, at least, two topics that closely affect the welfare of our citizens and the interests of our city, and that deserve to be carefully and coolly considered before they are acted upon. We refer to the recommendations for remodeling the Fire and Police Departments.

The recommendations are in both instances radical, and the changes advised of a character that would abrogate all existing arrangements and replace them with new.

The Message says that "the system on which our Fire Department is based is defective, and there is no reason why the lives and property of our citizens should be in the hands of an irresponsible department, composed of volunteers. * * * The absence of proper control and direction of the Fire Department was glaringly manifest, on the occasion of the late (August) fire. Much valuable labor was thrown away uselessly on that occasion from the want of proper direction and combined action, showing the necessity for the creation of a competent and skillful person as Chief Director of the Department."

The Message assumes three things concerning the Fire Department: first, that it is defective as it is; secondly, that a regularly organized and paid body would be an adequate remedy; and lastly, that a Chief Director is needed in either case. We do not feel altogether satisfied of the correctness of the first opinion. There are errors, faults and defects appertaining to the Fire Department, beyond a doubt, but whether they are not such as can be pruned from it without an entire rooting out is a matter for deliberation. Our firemen are certainly prompt in their appearance when summoned to duty, and no one can contest their courage and activity when engaged. There are defects incident to all such organizations; defects that none of all the arrangements tried by other cities have been able to eradicate. We suffer as little from them as any place. We seldom have firemen's fights; people are not insulted in passing engine houses, and the proportion of boys running with the machines is very small and might be reduced to nothing. A paid department could undoubtedly be enlisted, but is the city in condition to pay it? With some millions of dollars of bonds going a begging; with heavy debts and heavy taxes, are we prepared to incur any expenses not immediately and absolutely necessary? It is a practical question, and one that, to our thinking, should determine the whole subject. The recommendation of a Chief Director of the Department we consider eminently proper and expedient. As it is, Companies are left to their own judgment in choice of place and time of playing on the fire, which ought to be remedied.

We agree with the Mayor also in his remarks concerning a steam fire engine. It has been tried and approved in Cincinnati; St. Louis has ordered one, and other cities taken measures to secure them. They would probably be more available and of greater use here than elsewhere. There are no acclivities to be surmounted, and during the hot weather there is a sun which wilts men like weeds, but would be ineffectual upon machinery. Let the proposal be examined.

The Mayor holds the following language with regard to our city police:

> In order that the police of a city should be efficient, it is essentially necessary that it constitute one body directly under one head and control, and amenable to that head for its acts.
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> As at present organized, the police force of this city is divided and broken. There does not exist in the composition that consolidated and uniform spirit of obedience to its constituted head which is vitally necessary for the proper government of a body of men; the spirit of insubordination is too rife in its midst. Much difficulty must inevitably exist to a greater or less degree so long as the present system of appointment is preserved. The police should be organized on a different footing altogether. It should be the police of a consolidated city, and not a district one; there should be but one head cold, who should be held responsible for its acts; the rank and the file should be better paid, and more stringent formalities required from parties desirous of becoming members.
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> The property, also, under certain exigencies, of arming the force, merits due consideration; at present the law forbids their being armed. In cases like those which have recently occurred, it is hardly fair to require unarmed men to march up and quell a mob or riot, and be met by an array of deadly weapons in the hands of their opponents.

We are inclined to agree more entirely with the Mayor's recommendation and opinions concerning the Police than concerning the Fire Department. The late riots, as well as many other occurrences, have sufficiently proved the incompetency and inadequacy of our present arrangements. Let us, even at an increased cost, have a capable and vigilant police, responsible and well-officered. Let us have a police that will arrest murderers, detect robbers and defend peaceable citizens. If higher salaries are needed to that end, let them be paid.

The Mayor's message is an important paper, and deserves the careful consideration of the City Council. We do not refer to the portion relative to the Board of Health, as it is now unseasonable; nor to those having reference to many minor matters; but trust that all will be candidly and thoroughly examined, and what is best for the city adopted.

DEATH OF A PRINTER.—We regret to announce the death of Mr. Leon H. Durocher, a printer of this office, who died at 3 o'clock yesterday of yellow fever. Mr. Durocher was about 29 years of age; he was born in Paris, but had passed the greater portion of his life in Canada and the United States. He excelled in his profession, and was a person of pleasing manners and correct morals and deportment.

Mr. J. Gideon, purser of the Steamship Cahawba, has laid us under obligations for copy of manifest, late Havana papers, and other favors.

We are indebted to the officers of the steamer H. M. Wright for late Memphis and St. Louis papers.

COTTON BEGINNING TO MOVE.—Yesterday was the most active day in our cotton market that we have witnessed this season, the sales amounting to nearly or quite 7,000 bales.

RICH EMBROIDERIES AND LACES.—The attention of our lady readers can be profitably turned to the advertisement and store of Horace Harby, No. 185 Camp street, whose stock of Dry Goods is very large and valuable, but whose assortment of rich Laces, Embroideries, etc., is far more attractive. Mr. Harby has every thing that can be desired under this head, from the cheapest to the costliest, and will be happy to have his stock examined.

LARGE SALE OF FOREIGN AND AMERICAN DRY GOODS.—The particular attention of city and country merchants is called to the unreserved sale of 175 packages of fresh imported Foreign and American Dry Goods, by Vincent & Co., at their sales room, No. 42 Bienville street.

RESUSCITATION OF WATER.—Under this head the Louisville Courier notices the saving of the lives of three men who had become apparently lifeless in a foul well, from the happy forethought of a man who poured down a cask of water in a stream. The press should have long ago made the fact public, (as it is well established) that water poured into a foul well will produce the effect above described.

Mr. Publisher Putnam.

We referred, some weeks since, to an article in Putnam's Monthly Magazine, reprobating in the extremest manner the institution of slavery, and advocating the extremest measures for its limitation and suppression. The Magazine professed, at the outset, to be devoted to literature, and solicited subscriptions and contributions from all sections of the country. The South—always a generous patron of Northern enterprise—accepted the assurances and took large numbers of the Magazine. The first offence committed was the insertion of an unnecessary article of a political nature, entitled "Our New President." It alienated many friends and lost many supporters. Very shortly afterwards appeared the article to which we allude—unjust, uncalled for, and untrue. It excited general indigdation throughout the Southern States, and probably led to a greater diminution in Mr. Publisher Putnam's subscription list than he had expected.

The number of "Putnam," for the present month, has a picture of Parke Godwin, as author of "Our New President," and consequently of the anti-slavery essay. It is a promulgation of authorship, and names to us one of Mr. Putnam's pet authors. Fortunately for the early relief of the public mind, Mr. Godwin has just enough notoriety to let it be known who he is. He is not an Englishman nor an Esquimaux—a politician nor a poet. He is not an accepted philosopher nor an acknowledged sage. He is simply a New York writer of limited reputation, very limited ability and unlimited vanity: a man who has published a great deal that has died, and printed a great deal that was never read; a scribbler of bad poetry and a poor critic of the fine arts. Juvenal and Junius are his models, and satire the branch in which he strives to shine—or has hitherto striven. His models, however, remain in advance of him, and his satire can only be designated as educated blackguardism. A poet of like ability—severely lashed by Macaulay—a certain Thompson, remarked in one of his versified outpourings, that

"Streams meander level with their fount."

Without taking up the truth of the statement, but assuming it to mean only that water seeks its level, we are confident that there will be less indignation here when it is known that Parke Godwin does the abolition articles for Putnam's Magazine. He is a licensed character, like the Angel Gabriel, and what he says will trouble no one, when it is known that *he* says it. Hereafter let the authors be known and the true character of the work proclaimed, and no one will complain at its advocating amalgamation, socialism, or under-ground railroads. Only have the right colors used.

Shortly after the publication of the abolition essay to which we allude, the failure of an "eminent New York publishing house" was announced; then, that the house was that of G. P. Putnam & Co., and for the sum of $80,000, and finally that an extension had been prayed for and granted. This sequence cannot we think fail as a lesson to some other Northern publishers who are wont to draw profit from the South. The North itself acknowledges the folly of Putnam's course, and the Albany Express, speaking of the Magazine and the failure, says: "The infusion of the political element into its otherwise unsullied columns has already left the tracks of its corrupting mildew. Its circulation must have decreased, especially at the South, with as much precipitancy as the mercury in a thermometer tumbles down during a sudden change in the weather.

WINTER AND WEATHER.—The advent of fall was thoroughly and satisfactorily demonstrated yesterday, by weather almost cold enough to beget a frost. For a number of days it has been evident that summer was only a tenant by courtesy, and liable, at any moment, to be evicted. His reign has been growing gradually weaker, and the paraphernalia and accompaniments of his presence, one by one, passing out of sight. Lawns and light dresses, nankeen and white clothing, no longer flaunt on the pavements, as in months gone by, but give place to soberer colors and warmer textures. There is the smoke-rum of a steadily increasing business in the streets, the puff of more frequent steamboat arrivals at the Levee, and a thicker forest of masts rising up by the side of our wharves. We publish, daily, longer reports of produce importations and longer lists of passenger arrivals. One after another old firms are sending in advertisements of fall trade, and new firms notices of their existence. One after another familiar faces become visible along the streets, and resume their wonted place in our daily welcome.

At the present time there is every favorable indication of an immediate commencement of the season, and its long and profitable continuance. The yellow fever deaths decreased very considerably last week, and had a still larger diminution this. Moreover, the present cold weather, though exceedingly dangerous and trying to those now suffering, is inimical to its stay, and the best possible preventive against further cases.

The rivers—whose shallow condition last year so materially retarded the year's business, have been rising throughout all the country above, and enabled numerous boats to escape from the embargo of low water. If they will continue for a few days, at their present stand, and then wash somewhat more nearly the tops of their banks, trade will receive an unwonted impulse.

Produce will be rolled out of creeks and bayous, and piled up along our Levee and within our ware-houses. Planters will come down with their families, and give a joy to the amusements of the city, which we confidently expect are to be numerous and very attractive. Already the little flags are flying freely from many cotton consignments, and big barrels, baskets and sacks of one thing and another are being rolled from the steamboats to the drays. "The better time coming" has dawned, and we only desire to hurry it into mid-day and maturity.

REMOVAL.—The firm of David Taylor & Co., for some time located on Gravier street, has lately removed to No. 41 Magazine, nearly opposite Bank's Arcade, and ready there to supply its patrons with boots, shoes, hats and caps, as before at the old store. Messrs. Taylor & Co. are well known in our trade, and need only to be mentioned to be remembered. They gave a "house-warning" last evening, which assembled a good number of friends, who wished them success and prosperity in their new quarters. The stores lately erected opposite the "Arcade" are very fine and spacious, and deserve to be patronized on account of their beauty. We hope Messrs. Taylor & Co. will have every success.

FRAUD IN COAL.—The manner of selling and delivering coal in cities, is a matter that is exciting some attention. As the custom is, the purchaser possesses no means of determining whether he has good weight of measure, having to rely entirely on the honesty of the seller and his employees. The Boston Advertiser, speaking on the subject, says:

> It is the practice, we understand in England, to send the coal to the purchaser in large bags, made of some stout material adapted to the purpose. The bag is intended to contain a given weight, say 200 pounds—a pair of scales is sent with the load of coal, and the purchaser, if he pleases, can weigh every bag; but he generally contents himself with weighing one or two taken at a venture out of the wagon load.

Recent Publications.

"The Last of His Name. By Albert Perce." New York: Riker, Thorne & Co.

We have received from the publishers a copy of the above story, and feel conscientiously compelled to say that it is not worth reading. It opens in Sweden, crosses to America, and finally returns to Sweden and there matrimonially closes. The characters are a cross old gentleman who breaks his wife's heart and then disowns his daughter because she loves a young American. The American marries the Swede, however, and comes home and buys a place. There are a fisherman and wife and boy; an old nigger and an old domestic; sundry very silly New York citizens; four weddings, some misunderstanding, sorrow and ultimate sunshine.

The material is well enough, perhaps, and according to the usual receipt for novel writing. But the characters are tame and indistinct; the scenes bad, the plot poor and contemptible, and the whole—utterly worthless. It is wanting in back-bone, and cannot compare with the average quality of modern stories. It is well printed, however, as all the books issued by this firm are.

"Harper's Monthly Magazine" for October has come to hand through J. C. Morgan. It is a very readable and agreeable number. The engravings are good and the literary matter of a high order. There is a continuation of the Life of Napoleon, and sundry other well written historical and miscellaneous articles. Harper's is the best magazine published in this country, and deserves a general support.

Another paper has been started in Kansas.

In New York, on Tuesday night the 26th, a man named Henry Eason committed suicide by swallowing arsenic.

Curtis Richardson is to be hung in Davis county, Ky., on November 1st, for the murder of William Langfiere.

The War Department will send a large number of recruits to Texas and the southwestern ports about the of 1st of November.

The cholera is disappearing in Pittsburgh, and the yellow fever, also, in Charleston and Savannah.

Many dwelling houses in the city of Savannah having been deserted by their occupants, have been entered and plundered by mauraders, white and black.

A suit is now on trial in Piketown, Obio, on a petition to set aside the will of James Davis, on account of the incompetency of mind of the testator. The value of the estate in controversy is $750,000.

The Charleston Standard states that it is rumored a large organization of Know-Nothings exists in that city and have nominated their candidates for the approaching election. The Standard does not vouch for the truth of the rumor.

Books not weighing over four pounds may be sent in the mail, pre-paid, at one cent an ounce, any distance in the United States under three thousand miles, and at two cents an ounce over three thousand miles, provided they are put up without a cover or wrapper, or in a cover or wrapper open at the ends or sides, so that their character may be determined without removing the wrapper; if not pre-paid, the postage under three thousand miles is one cent and a half, and over three thousand miles in the United States, three cents an ounce.

The Angel Gabriel, who was arrested in Philadelphia a few days ago, when taken before Mayor Conrad made a statement, in which he said that he had supposed, as Independence Square was a place for the holding of public meetings, he had a right to speak there. The Mayor said that what might be a trifling matter under one state of circumstances, under another would assume a very grave character.—With a knowledge of the result that had attended the speaking of the prisoner in other places, he could not permit such fearful experiments to be made within the bounds of his jurisdiction. He was in duty bound to preserve the peace of the city, and he would do it at all hazards. He should require the prisoner to enter into bonds in $1000 for his future good behavior. Orr said that he would leave the city in the morning if the Mayor desired it; and the Mayor replied that whenever he had assurance that he would leave the city, he should be liberated. The Angel, it is said, was seen strolling about the streets of Baltimore the next day.

THE CHEMICAL BANK FORGERY.—The New York Times says that one of the parties who perpetrated the recent heavy and successful forgery on the Chemical Bank in that city, is a broken-down merchant tailor of New Orleans, named Andrew Finley. Finley, as we have previously announced, was arrested in Baltimore. The notorious Wm. Kissane is charged with being an accomplice in this, as well as several other forgeries.

THE BLACK SWAN.—Miss E. T. Greenfield, popularly known as the "Black Swan," has just arrived from Europe, and will give a grand concert in Tremont Temple, Boston, on the 4th of October, for the benefit of the Twelfth Baptist Church.

REVERENCE MY SON.—The Rev. Dr. Bacon was absent from his pulpit at New Haven, Conn., on Sunday. His son supplied his place in the forenoon, and preached from the words, "They will reverence my son."

THAT CHALLENGE.—We have already published the fact that Mr. Morton McMichael, editor of the Philadelphia North American, had received a challenge from ex-Senator Cooper, President of the Sunburg and Erie Railroad, in consequence of having discussed the affairs of said road in a style that did not please the worthy but belligereat President. The following is Mr. McMichael's answer, and certainly a very sensible one:

> PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 21, 1854.
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> *Dear Sir:* As the application made in your note of yesterday involves principles, which, in their consequences, affect the integrity of the public press, I have given to it the most careful consideration.
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> While I recognize to the fullest extent all my responsibilities for whatever appears in the columns of the North American, and am ready on all proper occasions to meet them in whatever form they may be presented, I am unable to perceive that Mr. Cooper has any right, under existing circumstances, to invite me to receive from him a hostile message. As I stated in my reply to his communication of the 18th inst., the article to which he referred "was of a public nature, it concerned public events, and its comments had a public bearing. In the parts of it to which he called my attention, it asserted in general terms, what uncontradicted public statements had, elsewhere, particularly set forth, but it made no allusion to any individual."
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> If the conductors of public journals should permit themselves to be held personally responsible for their strictures on public affairs, there would be at once an end to all independence of the press, and wrong and outrage might go unpunished and unrebuked. I cannot consent, by my example, to sanction such a course. I pretend to no privilege of interference with the private affairs of any, and should the journal I control offend in this way, I shall hold myself justly amenable; but I do claim, and will exercise, the right of commenting frankly and freely on all matters of public concern, and upon the conduct of all who stand in public relations towards them. Very resp'ly, yours, etc.,
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> MORTON MCMICHAEL.
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> To Harry Connolly, Esq."

Later from Havana.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP CAHAWBA.

The United States steamship Cahawba, R. W. Shufeldt commander, from NewYork on the 25th ult, and Havana the 1st inst., arrived at this port yesterday morning. The Cahawba landed her mails and passengers at Havana, remaining but four hours. Nothing of importance had transpired on the Island since last advices.

The steamer brought a heavy freight and the following passengers:

D F Kenner lady, 2 children and 2 servents, Miss O Bringer, Miss W Trieb, G Gaw, lady, 3 children and servant, J Rafel, lady, 2 children and cook, Mrs A Parcout, Mrs F Blair and child, Mrs C F Burkett, child and servant, Miss E Atkinson, Mrs E McIntire and daughter, J G Peppard and lady, J L French, lady and child, Mrs S Wright, J Holt and lady, Miss E Bates, Robt Hall and lady, Miss G R Wilson, W A Hyle and lady, Mrs M Finerty and daughter, Miss A Peters, J Reviliau, S W Kerphuner, S F Devecht, A Candide, H R Borges, H Patout, J B Humphries, J Sandford, H E Hillford, S M Hoffs, Geo West, S Montgomery, S E Moore, G Guesin, P J Peterson, F DeMontroud, H D McGinnis, T N Mauss, Capt L Porter, J Blum, H Wright, M Callman, J Callman, W H McSellan, W Alling, L Smith, E M Quirk, W Renoghan, A Baker, G W Bee, M S Hahn, John Stone, S Locke, J A Pendleton, U S A, J Mcorhead, F Clements, Jno Fox, Dr. F J Cox, R Bachera, Victor Sere, R Min E Sibatte, P Casaonte.

On the 29th ult., in lat. 27 58, long. 78 41, the Cahawba passed the wreck of a vessel bottom up, apparently new and of about 200 tons burthen, sheathed with copper. Her name could not be made out. Two days previous the Cahawba had fallen in with a great number of turpentine barrels.

The Havana papers received by this arrival are entirely destitute of news, being filled with details of new regulations in the civil affairs of the Island instituted by Gen. Concha.

The late Captain-General is still at Havana, and has frequently been seen in public, unattended except by his wife.

In the *Gaceta* of Friday, the 29th, appears the following ordinance:

1. The printing and circulating, entirely or otherwise, of articles, whether reprobated or not by the Censor in which the principal authority may be attacked, or in which it shall be attempted to disturb public order, shall be considered and punished as the crime of treason.
2. The printer shall be considered guilty of such crime.
3. The permanent Military Commission shall take cognizance of such cases.
4. The Attorney-General of the Military Commission shall not be able to form his accusation without previous express order of the Governor and Captain-General.

JOSE DE LA CONCHA.

Havana, September 28, 1854.

Later from Texas.

The United States transport steamer Fashion, Captain Baker, arrived at this port from Corpus Christi, *via* Galveston, on Tuesday, but we did not obtain her advices in time for publication yesterday.

The Fashion reports having fallen in with, on the 24th ult., the schooner Mustang, of Mystic, dismasted, and towed her to Indianola. On the 26th of September fell in with the schooner Emma de Russey, fifteen miles west of the Matagorda Light, dismantled and signal flying, took her in tow and towed her to Indianola.

Left at Aransas the schooner Moses Warring, for New Orleans.

The following is a list of her passengers:

Edward Hanrick, A G Berrian, J Rosenfield, J J Amonett, E Bell, E J Beal, A Joseph, T W Watkins, wife and oblidren, Joseph Beleehon, and two on deck.

There was no gale at Corpus Christi nor at Aransas. Spoke the schooner Gen. Taylor 50 miles west of Ship Sheal on the 2d inst., at meridian.

In addition to the particulars of the late gale, which we have already published, we take the following from the correspondence of the Galveston News. Speaking of the destruction of Matagorda, the writer says:

> Such a scene of distress and suffering I hope I shall never witness again, and which language fails to even give you the most distant idea of. I saw one lady who was driven into the streets, with four little children, come staggering in (where several of us were trying to take shelter) with every thing she had on blown from her body and from that of her little daughter. The infant she held in her arms alone retained its clothes; the other two, one three and the other five years old, were torn from her, and are supposed to be lost. Nor was this the only case of the kind; for I am informed by Mr. Powell and others, that there were, perhaps, a hundred others who were picked up in the open streets and yards early in the morning. But enough of this.
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> The loss of property is estimated to be "the entire value of every species of personal property in the place."
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> Speaking of the loss of life, the writer goes on to say:
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> The number of lives lost is not yet known. We only know positively of six, the names of whom I have not yet ascertained. The mother of Gen. Gordon has just been taken out of a mass of fallen lumber, and is expected to die soon. Mr. James Selkirk had his arm broken, and a large number of other persons were badly hurt. There would have been a much greater number of lives lost, but for the untiring energy of a few young men, who, throughout the whole entire storm, encountering the crash of buildings and flying missiles, were engaged in visiting from house to house, extricating those who were buried beneath the ruins.

FROM NEW MEXICO.—The mail from Santa Fé arrived at St. Louis on the 25th ult, bringing files of the Santa Fé Gazette to the 23th of August. That paper complains bitterly against the United States Government for its delay in furnishing aid against the hostility of the Indians. We make the following extracts:

> The present war with the Jicarilla Apaches, and other tribes, their confederates, has demonstrated to us beyond a doubt the absolute necessity of an increase in the regular force stationed in this country. The situation of the people of New Mexico is one of extreme peril, and we are almost at the mercy of the numerous savage tribes that surround us on every side. We have within our limits, about thirty thousand wild Indians, among the fiercest and most cruel of all the North American tribes. They roam throughout the extent of the Territory at their pleasure, and can, at any moment, pounce down upon the unprotected settlements and murder the inhabitants, or carry them into captivity.
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> On the east, the entire frontier, from the peaks of the Rocky Mountains to the line of Texas, is without protection, and the settlements are in daily danger of being cut off by the savage hordes that swarm along that region.
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> The northern, western and southern frontiers are in a similar situation, but more exposed than on the east. Now, for the protection and security of the whole Territory, both in peace and war, there are not two regiments of troops of all arms. They occupy several posts in different sections of the country, one and two companies at a place, and are so remote from each other that there is no possibility of their concentrating in a case of emergency, and acting in concert. And again, when sent into the field, they have to operate in so many different sections of the country at the same time, and being divided into small parties the efficiency of the whole is destroyed. The small force of regulars stationed here are as gallant and well officered as troops possibly can be, but that can not supply the place of numbers, or give them ubiquity in their operations. New Mexico is almost entirely dependent upon the regular troops for protection from the Indians, because the people are without arms and ammunition, and hence unable to defend themselves. When the militia were called out this spring, many of them went into the field with bows and arrows, and some, like David when he slew Goliath of Gath, were only armed with the ordinary sling; and thus equipped they went forth to contend against fierce and well armed savages.
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> It is not only at our very threshold that we are thus exposed, but in entering and going from the Territory, our people are always in danger of being cut off. In crossing the great plains that lie between us and the United States, in a distance of nearly eight hundred miles, there is only one military post, with two companies of troops. These plains are traversed every year, by hundreds of our citizens, and at least five hundred thousand dollars worth of merchandise transported across them, and only this inadequate force to give protection.
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> We ask that these evils may be remedied by stationing here a military force adequate to our protection. If the commanding General of this department had had under his command a sufficient force, the Jicarilla war would not have taken place, and now we would not be called upon to mourn the loss of so many gallant men.

MAN KILLED BY LIGHTNING.—Our city was visited on Sunday afternoon, the 30th ult., by a severe storm of wind and rain, accompanied by loud thunder and vivid lightning. The Rio Chiquito rose several feet in a few minutes, and those who saw the rise take place, state that the water came down like a perpendicular wall, reaching from bank to bank of the stream. A thunder bolt struck the store of Simon Delgado, on the east side of the plaza. Several persons were standing close by at the time, under the portals, seeking shelter from the rain, of whom one, Mariano Martin, was instantly killed, and two others, George Anaya and Francisco Rodriguez, were struck down and badly stunned, and several others slightly affected by the shock.

ATTACK UPON INDIANS.—We learn from a reliable authority, that Lieut. Col. Chandler, with a small body of troops, surprised a camp of Mescalero Apaches, a few days ago. He fired upon the camp, killing one and wounding two others; the balance made their escape.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS.—We learn that the troops, en route from the United States to reinforce the army in this Territory, arrived at Fort Union a few days ago. They have been ordered to this point, and may be expected soon.

At the coroner's examination in Philadelphia on the 27th, into the cause of the murder of the Frenchman who was killed at a small hotel in Dock street, on the previous night, it was proved that no pistol had been used, but that the skull had been driven in by a round blunt instrument. There was no clue to the name of the deceased except the letters A. F. on the stockings, in red marking cotton. His clothing is apparently all of French manufacture. His hat was made by Davy Jenne, Rue St. Honore, Paris. Upon his arm was marked a bust of Napoleon. No weapon was found upon the premises.

The Journal of Commerce says, that boys continue to be shipped in considerable numbers on many of our sailing vessels, in anticipation of the passage of a law by Congress providing for their control, and compelling ship-masters to take them. The N. B. Palmer and the Thos. Bell, now loading, have both ordered six or seven boys, and many other ships take more or less. We learn that there would be no difficulty in shipping any number of boys, in the event of the passage of such a law as is above alluded to; but while there is no guarantee that a boy will remain on ship-board a single day after he has acquired a sufficient knowledge of seamanship to render his services valuable, there is little inducement to undertake the trouble of educating him. There is much less difficulty in shipping crews now, than there was a few months ago, when freights ruled higher.

Mr. Deville, whose discoveries in relation to aluminum have recently created quite a stir in the scientific world, has for a long time been engaged in the preparation of a work upon the pure metals, produced and melted by processes of his own. In the course of his researches he has discovered that two metals nickle and cobalt possess, contrary to the general belief, the useful properties of malleability and ductility in a very remarkable degree, and also an extraordinary tenacity, far superior to that of iron, which has hithert been supposed to possess this quality more perfectly than any of the metals. From M. Vertheim's experiments on wires of equal diameter made of iron, nickel, and cobalt, it appeared that the weights which determined the rupture of the several wires were respectively as the numbers 60 for iron, 90 for nickel, and 115 for cobalt. This would establish for cobalt a tenacity almost double that of iron.

THE LIQUOR LAW IN CONNECTICUT.—A town meeting was held in New Haven on the 27th ult. for the purpose of deciding by the ballot, whether an appropriation should be made from the town treasury for the purpose of furnishing an agent with the necessary funds to sell liquor according to the provisions of the new prohibitory liquor law. It was a test question between the friends and opponents of the law, and much excitement prevailed. There were 3053 votes polled, 1640 of which were for an agency, and 1407 against it, leaving a majority of 239 in favor of the appropriation. The friends of the law rejoice, and its opponents feel disheartened.

The Government, or Navy Department has decided to award the contract for building three engines for the contemplated steam frigates, to Messrs. Merrick & Lowers, of the Richmond Works, Philadelphia, and to the West Point Works. The remaining three contracts have not yet been made.

The ladies North are introducing what is called an "Ugly," as a compensation for the infinitessimally small bonnets now worn. The "Ugly" is nothing more than what years ago used to be termed a "calash." The "Ugly" is to the head what a top is to a gig or chaise. The "Ugly" lets up and down like one of those tops. The "Ugly" is of a different color from the bonnet, and might be called a parasol, a veil, or any thing else, descriptive of what hides or shades the face. Ladies, hence, now often wear two bonnets on their head instead of one!

> There was blood upon his helmet,
> And upon his pallid brow
> The damps of death were gathering,
> And his voice was faint and low.
> But, amid the war's commotion,
> The clash of glittering steel,
> A faithful comrade fear'd not
> To what he might reveal.
>
> What a remarkably convenient ear.

Died:

On Wednesday, the 4th inst., of Yellow Fever, LEON H. DUROCHER, aged about 28 years, a native of Paris, France.

☞ The Officers and Members of the Newtholeans Typographical Union are requested to meet at the corner of Sacramento and Hevia streets THIS MORNING, at 9 o'clock, to accompany the remains of their late member to his last resting place. W. H. C. KING, Secretary.

☞ WANTED.—An Active and Intelligent Colored Boy as Porter in this Office. o4 1f

☞ HIGHLY IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.—Under this caption will be found on the fourth page of to-day's paper the advertisement of Dr James. The Doctor's reputation is so well established in this city, that it is useless for us to do more than call the attention of the afflicted to his Card. His Office is at No. 82 Customhouse street. o4 2plm

☞ HOWARD ASSOIAITION, OFFICE NO. 30 CAMP STREET, UP STAIRS.—Applications for Relief of Indigent Persons sick with the Yellow Fever, will be received at the Office of the Association DAILY from 8 to 9 and from 4 to 6 o'clock. s22 2p2w D. L. RICARDO, Secretary.

☞ STATE LEGISLATURE.—Capt. JOHN A. JAQUESS is a candidate to represent the First Representative District in the State Legislature, made vacant by the resignation of Hon. H. R. Sacrison. s11

☞ JULES LATERGNE, Esq., is a Candidate for the State Senate, to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of the Hon. J. A. Grant. s5 1d

☞ NOTICE—On Tuesday, October 2, R. M Montgomery & Co., will commence to have DAILY SALES at Auction, of Furniture, etc., at the Old Auction Mart, 81 Camp street.

They are now receiving large consignments of New and Fashionable Furniture from the North, to which they respectfully invite the attention of house keepers and others. s28 1w

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, 16 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. s29 1y

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. F. Consultations 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 sent by mail will secure a package of the CANCER SPECIFIC, with full directions for use. Address Dr. FRAZEE, Office, 38 St. Charles str et.

Odd Fellows' Hall,
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1854.
GRAND CONCERT, A LA JULLIEN,
FOR THE RELIEF
OF
GALVESTON SUFFERERS,
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE
HOWARD ASSOCIATION;
Volunteered and Given by
H. E. LEHMANN,
BALL ORCHESTRA LEADER;
ASSISTED BY FORTY MUSICIANS
In the Orchestra, and by several Amateurs, VOCALISTS and INSTRUMENTAL PERFORMERS, Ladies and Gentlemen.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1. OVERTURE of the Opera of Guitave III—Grand Orchestra ... Auber.
2. FANTASIA for the Flute, played by Mr. Jacob, First Flutist of the Grande Vocaux ... Fontenean. Beside.
3. LORENT—Quadrille for Grand Orchestra.
4. LANGE DECHU—Romance—Song by Mr. J. Meunier of the French Opera ... Ad Vogel.
5. THE PRIMA DONNA—Waltz for Grand Orchestra ... Jullien.
6. GRAND FANTASIA—for the Piano, on Cavatina from the Bombombola, played by Mlle M. P., pupil of Mr. Lehmann ... Wallace.
7. DUO—from the Opera, "Le Pré aux Clercs," sung by Mlle. E. J. and Mr. F. ... Herold.
8. L'AMERIQUE—Scottish—for Grand Orchestra ... H. E. Lehmann.

PART II.

9. OVERTURE of the opera of Oberon—Grand Orchestra ... Weber.
10. GRAND SOLO, for the Violin, played by Mr. F. Bochinka, First Violinist of the Varieties Theatre ... De Beriot.
11. L'OCCIDENT—Quadrille—for Grand Orchestra ... Jullien.
12. ARIA—from "Jerusalem," sung by Mr. F. ... Verdi.
13. FANTASIA—for the Piano, on the popular air, "On l'Scossais," played by Mlle. M. P. Mrs. J. R. Marshall.
14. GRAND WALTZ—from the "Prophete," for Grand Orchestra ... Meyerbeer.
15. FLEUR DE BEAUTE—Romance—sung by Mr. Ch. Chaiset, of the French Opera ... D'Adelmar
16. LES FILLES DE MARBEN—Polka for Grand Orchestra ... H. E. Lehmann.

☞ Doors open at 7 o'clock; Concert to commence at a quarter to 8 o'clock.

☞ Tickets $1 each, to be had at the Howard Association's Office, Camp street, below Gravier, and at the various Music and Book Stores and Hotels.

☞ Seats can be secured at Hewitt's Music Store. o5 2p2d

Just Received,
PER THE FAST SAILING SHIPS WEST WIND AND WHITE FALCON.
☞ A fine assortment of the LATEST STYLE FINE MOLESKIN HATS, Light and Neat, and can't be beat, at HOYT'S, corner St. Charles and Common streets.
☞ A HATTER WANTED. o5 2p2d

Silverware.
☞ THE SUBSCRIBERS are now finishing off at their Manufactory in this City, an unusually large and elegant assortment of
SILVERWARE,
OF NEW PATTERNS, for their Winter Trade, and they would advise their city friends to give them an early call to have their pick of these designs before they are half taken off by the country purchasers in November and December.
☞ We are making
WATER and MILK PITCHERS,
COFFEE and TEA SETS,
CUP and GOBLETS,
BUTTER TUBS, in great variety.
SUGAR STANDS,
FRUIT STANDS,
CAKE BASKETS,
SALT CELLARS,
NAPKIN RINGS.
And a great many of Ornamental Pieces for the Table. Besides, a large assortment of SPOONS, FORKS, LADLES, etc., of Every Pattern. All warranted of sterling quality. For sale by
o4 2p1m HYDE & GOODRICH.

J. D. Henriquez,
FASHIONABLE CLOTHING
AND
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
☞ TRUNKS, VALISES, CARPET BAGS, ETC.
NO. 14 ST. CHARLES STREET, Three doors below Verandah Hotel, New Orleans.
s29 3p3m

Just Received,
PER STEAMSHIPS
BLACK WARRIOR and STAR OF THE SOUTH,
NEW AND FASHIONABLE CLOTHING,
AT NO. 37 CAMP STREET.
☞ We are now opening a FINE and FASHIONABLE ASSORTMENT of SEASONABLE CLOTHING, made in Superior Style.
.... ALSO ....
A complete assortment of GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, fresh from New York.
Our friends and those in want of the above, will oblige us by calling.
o3 2p1w R. PITKIN & CO.

The First in Fashion.
THE FOUR OUNCE HAT.
☞ HOYT CAN BEAT THAT, for he has always on hand the LATEST, the BEST, and the LIGHTEST HATS, for they weigh No Nothing. As for durability, they can't be beat. Beebe, of New York, manufactures my hats. JOHN P. HOYT, corner St. Charles and Common street.
☞ A HATTER WANTED. o3 1p

New Books,
☞ JUST RECEIVED BY
THOMAS L. WHITE,
BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,
105 CANAL STREET, 105
PARTY LEADERS; SKETCHES OF THOMAS JEFFERSON, ALEXANDER HAMILTON; ANDREW JACKSON; HENRY CLAY, JOHN RANDOLPH, of Roanoke, etc., etc., etc., by Jo. G. Baldwin.
THE VIRGINIA COMEDIANS—or, Old Days in the Old Dominion; edited from the Manuscripts of C. Effingham, Esq.
THE CHEMISTRY OF COMMON LIFE; by J. F. W. Johnston—No. 4 o2 2p6d

Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera,
CHOLERA MORBUS.
☞ BEACH'S ANTI-CATHARTIC MIXTURE is a certain, safe, prompt and effectual remedy for the above diseases, and all diseases of like character, either for children or adults.
For sale by E. D. BEACH, M. D., corner of Chartres and Customhouse streets; and by Druggists generally. o2 6tp4t1W

Carpeting! Carpeting!!
☞ We are receiving a large and choice assortment of VELVET, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING.
.... ALSO ....
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, 4 to 24 feet wide, of choice quality and new patterns, all of which we are selling at very low prices.
J. D. DAMERON & CO,
26 Chartres and 27 Customhouse streets.

Floor Oil Cloths.
☞ We have on hand a large assortment of FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, of the best and ordinary qualities, from 4 to 24 feet wide, which we cut to suit any room or hall. We are enabled to offer to purchasers unusual advantages in quality and price.
.... ALSO ....
TABLE OIL CLOTHS, TABLE COVERS, DOOR MATS, WINDOW CURTAINS, PAINTED WINDOW SHADES, etc., etc.
J. D. DAMERON & CO,
o2 2p1w 26 Chartres and 27 Customhouse streets.

*Death on Rats and Roaches