DAILY CRESCENT

THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT, OFFICE NO. 93 ST. CHARLES STREET,

is regularly served to subscribers in this city at six cents per week, (Sunday excepted,) for $5 a year, in advance, payable to the office, or 15 cents a week, payable to the carriers.

THE CIRCULATION

of the Crescent, Daily and Weekly, is such as to offer a desirable medium to advertisers. As

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER

it circulates largely, and at an early hour, at the homes of citizens, and articles sold to families may be most advantageously advertised in its columns. No paper in the city circulates so extensively among families.

OUR TERMS

are such as to invite the attention and patronage of the public.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

Per Square of Ten Lines in Pearl—First insertion, in all cases.....$1 00
Every subsequent insertion.....50
Advertisements on the third page are charged as new each day.
Liberal figures will be made with those who advertise by the year or for a shorter time.
All Advertisements not marked will be published one month and charged accordingly.

THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 2, 1853.

THE BATTLE OF THE INKSTANDS.

When the theatres close, when concertists go, with the birds, to warble and make sweet music at the North, when the very comicalities of Dan Rice have abandoned us, it is time for other amusements, and "the summer fights" are now in order.

Our Aldermen have (in the Board of Assistants) led off bravely, and in a style at once amusing and instructive; scene, Council Chamber; time, Tuesday evening; weapons, inkstands. It was a duel with rather unpleasantly heavy inkstands, without surgeons or seconds, but with a number of highly gratified and interested spectators in attendance. The provocation was a remark that one of the Honorable members was somewhat more than two thousand miles away from the truth, whereupon weapons (in the shape of inkstands) were promptly resorted to—distance about four feet. The junior member threw first at his venerable opponent. The old Nestor was too "wide awake" for his Trojan enemy, and, quick as lightning, gave an artful dodge, and allowed the Alderman behind him to receive the full amount of the favor intended for himself. Of course, the recipient felt instands and looked inky dark. As Yellowplush says, "imagine his phelinxs." But the old Nestor was not quicker in dodging than in repulsive assault, and whizzing flew his inkstand at his more youthful opponent; but it flew by harmlessly, striking against the lobby-railing, and making many in an open-mouthed, open-eyed crowd, better acquainted with the nature, if not the uses, of ink than they ever had been before.

Then uprose the clamor of war; uprose the Aldermen and uprose the President; and upstood and outcried the spectators in an ecstasy of delight. The tableaux was imposing. The magical suddenness of its getting up made it all the more calculated to carry one away with astonishment and admiration. All bent forward, anxious to watch the result of this novel and interesting combat. The President forgot to practice the graces of the most artistic dignity, and actually gave out an idea in no more words than were necessary to express it. "Order," called out Alderman Wheelehan, and, quick to the prompter's call, "order," sang out the President. "Rap, rap, rap," upon his desk, and to the serious abrasion of the same, went the knuckles of the worthy Alderman; and quick followed the knock of the President's gavel upon his desk. When they called "order," the lovers of sport in the lobby, determined to "see the fun out," halloed, "go it, boys," "fire again," "at him old fellow," "twenty to ten on the young one." When they rapped, the crowd stamped. In fact, it was a lively, well-grouped, uproarious scene. In the midst of all, "calm as a summer's morning" and dignified as Roman Senators in the presence of the Goths, leaning back quietly in their cushioned chairs, sat impartial and observant members of the press. We must, however, frankly confess that they were out of the direct line of fire, and may, therefore, have felt in comparative safety.

But to return: the discharge of an inkstand a-piece, exhausted all the artillery the combatants had at hand. The voice of peace was heard, and order reigned in the Council Chamber. An Alderman moved to go into secret session, and that the two combatants be requested to withdraw. The lobby members gave unmistakable signs of approval, one of them very cunningly remarking, "if we only get them out into the hall, they will go at it again, and then we shall have some fun." This suggestion at once gave the Alderman making the motion great popularity in the lobby. However, such amusements as throwing heavy inkstands being an Aldermanic privilege, and this introduction of a new duelling weapon being worthy of admiration, if not imitation, a liberal Alderman had it ordered to be passed over. The matter was evidently, as Mr. Toots would say, "of no consequence."

Since writing the above, we have heard from Mr. John Brown, the victim of misplaced confidence in Collector Downs. He assures us that nothing but his feelings "sickened o'er with the pale cast of melancholy," could have prevented his presence in the lobby on that memorable evening; but that, at present, he does not feel that he could enjoy any public amusements. So far as he is informed, he thinks both parties stood fire handsomely—an opinion in which he is no way shaken by the fact of their dodging, as the introduction of the inkstand as a weapon is a novel matter, and new rules should be applied to its use. He concludes by asking us to publish a voluminous essay upon the Origin, History and Uses of the Inkstand. Our space, however, forbids any attempt to publish his learned essay in full. He says, he nowheres finds the inkstand mentioned in Ancient History; but, nevertheless, deems it a reasonable conclusion that Homer, the well-known epic poet, could never have written such immense works as the Odyssey and the Illiad, without possessing so useful an accessary. Virgil, Cæsar and Cicero, and others living in their works, he thinks, must, also, have had their inkstands. He further states, that inkstands originated in the necessity of finding something to confine ink in, as it would not otherwise stand by you. The first case he finds recorded of the inkstand being used as an offensive weapon is that of Martin Luther, who threw his inkstand at the devil, and Brown, therefore, sagely suggests that as each of the Aldermen plainly "had the devil in him," each may have been throwing at the devil in the other. Brown concludes that, upon the whole, cork inkstands should be immediately introduced into the Council, as safer and more economical than those now in use.

We are indebted to the steamers Columbus and Magnolia for the latest St. Louis and Louisville papers received.

LOUISVILLE AND NEW ORLEANS MAIL CONTRACT.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce, in a letter of the 24th ult., says:

"Some weeks ago, I gave you a particular account of the great contract made by Glover & Mather with the Post-office Department, for the conveyance of the mail between Louisville and NewOrleans. I am glad to say that the contract is now complete, and that the contractors have commenced their operations. According to the original proposition, the service was to commence on the first of October, but owing to the delay made in perfecting the contract, the time has been prolonged till the first of December."

The line of steamers proposed to be established between Baltimore and Liverpool will each register about two thousand tons. They are to have side wheels, and built in the strongest possible manner, at a cost of about two hundred and fifty thousand dollars each. As soon as the company is fairly organized, two of them will be put under immediate contract.

TELEGRAPHED TO THE CRESCENT.

By the Southern Line.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA.

Cotton Advancing — Interesting General News—Dissolution of the French Assembly Expected.

NEW YORK, May 31.

The Cunard steamer Arabia has arrived here, bringing dates from Liverpool to the 21st May, three days later than the accounts brought by the Arctic. Her accounts report an advancing cotton market at Liverpool, and embrace some interesting particulars of general European news.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, May 21.

There has been a good demand in the cotton market here since the departure of the Europa on the 14th inst., and the sales of the week embrace 51,000 bales, of which 13,000 have been taken for speculation and 6000 for export. The upward tendency in prices has continued, and the market closes with a further improvement of nearly ¼d. per lb., the principal advance being on the middling and lower grades. The quotations are as follows: Fair Orleans 6¾, Middling Orleans 6, Fair Uplands 6¾, and Middling Uplands 5¾d. per lb.

Flour has been in moderate request at 22s. 6d. per barrel for Western Canal, and 23s. 6d. for Ohio brands.

Corn is quoted at 31s. 6d. per quarter for white and 32s. for yellow.

Lard 51s. per cwt.

The money market has been steady and Consols close at 100¼.

General News.

FRANCE — PROSPECTIVE DISSENTIONS.—The French Legislative Chamber has begun to manifest hostility, in various ways, to the dictation of Louis Napoleon, and as no little ill feeling exists, it is probable that the Assembly will soon be dissolved.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—*La Patrie* (newspaper) contradicts the report that the French Government has sent a fleet to the Sandwich Islands with hostile intentions.

INUNDATION.—A great inundation has taken place in Central France, producing much damage and distress among the inhabitants.

TURKISH AFFAIRS.—The last advices from Constantinople state that upon the receipt of Menschikoff's Ultimatum the Sublime Porte held a consultation with the English and French Embassadors who instantly dispatched couriers to their respective goeernments.

The Agents of Russia are industriously engaged in inciting the people to revolt against the Turkish authorities, and sanguinary riots have taken place in Smyrna and other places.

HOLLAND.—The elections in Holland have resulted unfavorably for the Roman Catholics.

Alabama Whig Convention.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., June 1.

The Whig State Convention opened its session here to-day, though only a few counties are represented. The Convention, however, organized and appointed a committee to report a platform and nominate a candidate for Governor. The committee will report to-morrow.

By the National Line.

VICKSBURG, June 1.

The steamboat Illinois passed here last night at 11 o'clock, bound for New Orleans.

Strong Figures.

The peculiarities of men's conduct are not more frequent or more marked than their peculiarities of language and expression. We yesterday overheard some instances of singularity in speech adduced, so striking as to cause us to make a note. They are amusing and thoroughly American, pervaded with that strong superhyperbole for which we are nationally celebrated, and which has been heretofore illustrated by the story of the man who was so tall that he had to climb up a ladder to shave himself.

Upon a certain occasion, a curt gentleman, who is a physician by profession, was called upon to testify before a jury with regard to the effects of a severe whipping given by a woman to her servant child. The counsel for the prosecution asked him, "Doctor, what, in your opinion, must be the necessary result of such blows as those you have heard the witness swear were given to this child by the respondent."

Just as the Doctor had begun to make his reply the defence objected to the question as leading, and the Doctor was told to give no answer. The counsel for the prosecution, bent on getting the Doctor's opinion in some manner or other, framed the question in a different manner and put it to the Doctor half a dozen times, but always with the same result. Tired at last of being badgered in this way, the Doctor turned short round to the jury and said:

"Gentlemen of the jury, if a jackass had the skin of an alligator for an over-coat and a piece of boiler plate underneath, and that jackass were to be flogged one-half as bad as that woman whipped that child, all creation could'nt save the jackass from dying!"

At the time of the expedition under Lopez for the liberation of Cuba, a meeting of sympathy was held in the town where the Doctor resided, and he was requested to address the assemblage. At the close of his remarks adverting to some fears that had been expressed lest there should not be men enough found ready to make the expedition practicable, or that the means of getting there would be too difficult to be surmounted, the Doctor said that there "were enough men on the banks of the Mississippi and along the shores of the Gulf ready to go to regenerate all the West Indies; and so determined were they on the expedition that if no other means could be found they would, each of them, catch and bridle an alligator, stick the American colors upon his back, and scull across the Gulf to Cuba!"

We look upon the figures as undoubtedly original, broadly national, and considerably big.

ST. LOUIS TROTTING RACES.—*Rhode Island* and *Frank Hays* went together over the St. Louis Course, on the 25th ult., for $100 aside, with the following result:

	First Heat.	2d do.	3d do
Rhode Island.....	1.....	1.....	1...
Frank Hays.....	2.....	2.....	2...

Time—2:48; 2:46; 2:44.

The second race was won by the *Wiseman Colt*, in four heats, as follows, the first being a dead heat:

	First Heat.	2d do.	3d do.	4th do
Lady Jane.....	0.....	1.....	3.....	2..
John Cannon.....	0.....	3.....	2.....	3..
Wiseman Colt.....	0.....	2.....	1.....	1...

Time—3:05; 3:06; 3:04; 3:06.

The Course has been put in admirable order by Charley Ellis, the very clever proprietor.

ANOTHER BOGUS BANK.—The Columbia Bank, one of those promissory concerns which have squatted amongst us within twelve months past, and whose principal object seems to be to get their miserable notes out without any preparation for ever seeing them again, closed its brief career last evening. We do not believe that the sum in which this community has been mulcted by this concern is large, yet many persons little able to afford to lose anything have been made to suffer. We hear that the principal "dig" has been in the West. [National Intelligencer, 25th instant.

"Ion," the correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, says: "There can scarcely be a doubt that, before the expiration of two more years, the Sandwich Islands will be—perhaps peacably—annexed to the United States. Neither France nor any other power will interpose any objection to this measure, unless, indeed, there exists a design on the part of some foreign power itself, to obtain possession of the Islands, which would, of course, be the cause of war on our part."

The Legislature of NewYork met in extra session on Tuesday 24th, the time to which the regular session was adjourned. The Canal Question, the Railroad Law, and other important subjects will come up for action.

MORAL LEGISLATION.—A writer for the newspapers from "away down in Old Virginny," says that since the ministers have been preaching to the slaves about the immorality of dancing, nearly the whole of them—so great is their conviction—have "laid down the fiddle and the bow," and taken to gambling.

River Items.

We clip from the St. Louis Republican of the 27th ult. the following items of river news:

The officers of the Luella, down yesterday morning from the Desmoines River, report the Badger State sunk in five to six feet water, three miles below Ottumwa. Her cargo was a valuable one and will be nearly all lost. The boat, it is thought, can be raised when the water falls. It seems that the Badger State, after passing through the lock at Thom's dam, found the current so strong as very nearly to carry the boat back over the dam. While contending with the current, the boat struck a dry tree, from which a limb fell, killing a man instantly. Supposing the boat would go back over the dam, several persons sprang overboard, two of whom were drowned.

The river here was about at a stand yesterday morning, but commenced rising in the afternoon. The rise is coming out of the Missouri. The Cataract, the last boat from Lasalle, reports the Illinois to be falling quite fast from Lasalle down. The Upper Mississippi is also falling; the last boats down from Galena and Dubuque, yesterday afternoon, found but four and a half feet on the Lower Rapids and five and a half to six feet from thence to Dubuque.

The steamers Atlantic and Paul Anderson came into collision on Tuesday evening last at Cairo, by which accident the latter boat had her stern badly shattered. Several deck passengers who were sleeping on the guard at the time, were thrown into the river, but were rescued before drowning. The damage to the Paul Anderson will amount to from two hundred to three hundred dollars.

The Cambridge packet Kate Swinney, arrived from the Missouri River yesterday evening, with one of the largest cargoes received from that river this season. It consisted in part of about casks bacon, 200 bbls flour, 1370 sacks wheat, 588 bales hemp, 900 sacks corn, 70 hhds tobacco, and a large amount of every other kind of produce usually brought from that river.

The steamer Royal Arch, with a barge in tow, came down from Dubuque yesterday, with the largest cargo of provisions that we have noticed from that region this season. She had on board 33,247 pieces, or 314 tons bulk meat, and about 1560 bbls pork and lard. The weight of the entire load is about 750 tons.

The steamer Wisconsin, in yesterday from Galena, brought down a very large load for a small boat. She had in her hold and in a barge which she had in tow, 2772 sacks grain, 1046 pigs lead, 400 bbls flour, 87 sacks bacon, and 334 bbls and 23 kegs lard.

There are now nine of our largest class New Orleans steamers in port and advertised for New Orleans.

LATE FROM UTAH.—We find in the St. Louis papers of the 29th ult. the following telegraphic dispatches:

Independence, May 25.—Majors Hoare and Blake, and Lieutenants Robinson, Allen and Evans, and other officers, with ten privates, reached Fort Leavenworth a day or two ago, having left Santa Fe on the 3d instant. They come to attend a court martial of one of their number. Accompanying the party were Albert Smith, Guitterres, and one or two from El Paso and Chihuahua. They bring little news of interest other than that received by the mail. On their way in they met large parties of emigrants to California from Arkansas, and points south, with immense herds of cattle. The Pawnees were a little troublesome to them. They had run off two hundred head of stock for Col. Hill, of Battsville, Arkansas, and killed one of his teamsters.

Our place is now pretty quiet. Few emigrants are arriving or departing. Quite a number are getting ready for the plains in the direction of Santa Fe and Chihuahua. Messrs. John Potts and Flotte, for the last named place, leave this week.

Independence, May 26.—The Salt Lake mail reached here last evening, the quickest trip to Laramie recorded—twenty-five days from here to that post and back again. It was with a good deal of difficulty the carrier from the valley to Laramie could get along. Snow in the mountains very deep. He thought two or three feet deep, and in places, fourteen feet. Between Laramie and Kearney, a great deal of rain had fallen, in consequence of which all the streams were high. The mail party found it quite cold at times. No Indians on the route except a few Cheyennes and Sioux. Emigrating parties were first met five miles this side of Laramie, and from that point to the boundary line there had passed Kearny, up to May 20, 12 o'clock, three thousand three hundred and forty-eight men, nine hundred and five women, one thousand three hundred and twenty wagons, thirty-four thousand one hundred and fifty one cattle, one thousand six hundred and ninety-one horses, seven hundred and forty mules, and twelve hundred sheep. The bulk of the emigrants were met this side of Kearny, with large herds of cattle and flocks of sheep. No sickness on the route of any kind. One man belonging to Cunningham's party, was drowned at Big Blue.

NEW ORLEANS IN A BUSINESS POINT OF VIEW. The following interesting sketch of our city in a business point of view is from the pen of one of the editors of the NewYork Express, E. Brooks, Esq., an intelligent, observant, and well traveled gentleman. There are some predictions in the closing paragraphs that should command especial attention:

The Levee at NewOrleans is the greatest commercial spectacle I have ever seen. There are miles of ships and acres of steamboats lining the extended crescent, and running far above and below the city limits; many more at Algiers, and hundreds more always on the river above and below the city. The ships lie from two to five and six deep, and present a picture of trade and commerce, at one view, such as can be seen at no other port in the world. I have walked more than once over the whole length of the Levee, from Jefferson City and Lafayette to the lower end of the city, and have seen there, thousands and tens of thousands of bales of cotton, and visiting the cotton presses, cotton yards, and cotton storehouses near by, I have seen thousands and tens of thousands of additional bales. Steamboats are unloading their cotton from the upper countries, and enormous ships are receiving it for Europe. The South and Southwest grow the cotton and the North and East carry it to Europe. It would be impossible almost for planters to be shippers, and hence there seems to be a Providence almost in this sectional division of capital and labor, which brings distant people to the same country into frequent, social, and business intercourse. As I have gazed upon those many thousand bales of cotton, and 20,000 are sometimes sold after dinner, here by one or two persons for shipment, (every one of which was worth $40,) I have thought that the much abused *Cotton Party* of the United States was a very important and respectful body of persons. It is a party which raised one hundred millions of dollars a year in American produce for a European market, and a party which contributes just so much to pay off a debt incurred by the United States abroad.

But it is not the number of ships and steamboats, nor the quantity of cotton raised and brought here which alone amaze me. The picture of thrift and industry, of private spirit and general animation is unsurpassed. You see, in the miniature of those, many steamers panting, puffing and groaning with the burdens they bring from afar, which thread all the water courses of our western world, a foreshadowing of the inland commerce of the United States. It connects with a country, and that our country, which in the article of grain alone could, if need be, feed every mouth in the world. You see, at times, too, nearly a thousand ocean vessels ready to bear away this inland commerce to all parts of the civilized globe. You behold for miles and miles, amidst little colored flags and numbered staffs, betokening the ownership of property, a wide spread levee, and generally much greater in width than the Bowery and Broadway together, covered in the busy season of the year all over with articles of home produce or of foreign and domestic merchandise. I have seen no such a picture before, and had no comprehension of the magnitude of such a growth and trade as this. NewOrleans may well boast of such a commerce and of such a highway to the ocean as the mighty Mississippi.

Let me enter a little into detail in regard to two of these productions—cotton and sugar. The last is a crop almost peculiar to this State, and as such Louisianians ought to appreciate it. The first is common to a vast section of country, and this is its greatest market.

From NewOrleans there were shipped in the first two months of the present year, 313,567 bales of cotton, which brought an average per bale of $40 67, and produced an aggregate in value of $12,754,306. This city has exported 149,000 bales of cotton more thus far in the present fiscal year than the last. The estimated differences in value from September 1 to April 20, have been over nineteen million of dollars, and this amount will be increased to $29,561,888, if the crop now going forward is included. The value of cotton exported to the close of the last fiscal year, 30th of June, was nearly $88,000,000, at an average of $31 90 per bale, and in amount 2,444,000 bales. Taking January and February, 1853, for examples, the value for the present year will be $40 67 per bale. The cotton crop exported this year, therefore, is worth vastly more than *one hundred millions of dollars*.

The Sugar crop is one of growing importance and already of immense value. A thousand acres in cultivation upon one plantation is a common estate, and vastly larger ones are seen in all directions. Sugar has been a great product with Louisiana for more than a century and a quarter. The Jesuits introduced the cane from St. Domingo in 1726, and planted the Malabar and Creole Canes in the suburbs of St. Mary's. The Ribbon Cane, from the East Indies, is now the favorite plant, and it thrives earlier and later than any other Sugar plants. There was a suspension of planting when Louisiana was ceded to Spain, but it was resumed soon after, and the crop amounted to 25,000 hhds in 1818, to 30,000 hhds in 1822-'23, to 70,000 in 1832-'33, to 125,000 in 1842-'43, and to 321,934 hhds in the season of 1852-'53. There are 1000 pounds net in each hhd of Sugar, and this yields from forty to fifty gallons of Melasses. The crop of the past season was the best ever known, and 70,000 gallons of Molasses per 1000 pounds of Sugar was the product. The aggregate amount reached 26,700,000 gallons. The 321,794 hhds raised last year also averaged 1125 pounds net per hhd, and gave a grand product of 308,129,000 pounds. Of this amount 32,480 hhds came from fifty-one plantations, and was manufactured by the improved processes which promise to revolutionize the manufacture of Sugar. Already Louisiana has 1481 Sugar-houses, 943 of which are regulated by steam apparatus, and 538 by horse-power.

The sugar estates line each side of the Mississippi river and its legion of bayous, upon an average of two and two and a half miles in width; and it is now known that the low lands are susceptible of drainage, and the chaparel lands of clearance and cultivation. Beyond the memory of man, on this, the only river in the world, the tide has flowed from the river to the forests, until the people are frequently made to tremble at the devastation of the floods. From New Orleans to the mouth of the Ohio is a distance of over 1000 miles, and there is 100 miles of river land below the city. On these 1100 miles nothing of any great consequence is grown but cotton and sugar, and with the lands improved as they may be, no one can well realize their capacity for production or their value in soil.

This city is to depend hereafter more upon the local and Southern interior trade than upon the great river tributaries which have hitherto made New Orleans what she is. Northern and Eastern enterprise, the Virginia Road at Wheeling, the Pennsylvania Road at Pittsburgh, the Erie Road at Dunkirk, with the railroad routes between Indiana, Ohio, Michigan and the lakes, have changed the current of trade. Memphis will ship her cotton and tobacco up river instead of down, and the river planters, so far down the Mississippi, found a better market at home this year, than by forwarding their produce to New Orleans. Thousands of up the country cattle have hitherto found their way to this market, and they have been among the finest in the world. But now they go towards the mountains and lakes to the great Eastern cities. The owners of the Mississippi boats complain especially of the loss of this branch of trade. New York is 18 receive even Southern cotton and tobacco by the Northern routes.

On Thursday, the 26th ult., the Congressional elections in Virginia took place. In the First District the Hon. Thomas H. Bayly, democrat, has been elected without opposition, as also has Gen. John S. Millson, democrat, in the Second. In the Third District the Hon. John S. Caskie, democrat, has beaten Clayton G. Coleman, whig. In the Fourth District the Hon. William O. Goode, democrat, a distinguished ex-member of Congress, has been elected over Wyatt Cardwell, whig. In the Ninth District the Hon. John Letcher, democrat, was elected without opposition, as was S. Kidwell, democrat, in the Tenth, the H. A. Edmonson, democrat, in the Twelfth, and the Hon. Fayette McMullin in the Thirteenth. The result in the Seventh and Eighth Districts is uncertain. The Hon. Wm. Smith, democrat, and Edgar Snowden, whig, are the candidates in the Seventh District, and the Hon. C. J. Faulkner, democrat, and A. R. Boteler, whig, in the Eighth.

The deadly character of the gas escaping from a charcoal fire is well known. An example of this is shown in the following from the Cincinnati Gazette. Persons cannot be too careful when burning the above coal. The Gazette says, that on Saturday afternoon, while a young man on Walnut street, near Fifth street, was employed in kindling a charcoal fire, he was seen to give a sudden leap, and then fall forward as if dead. He was immediately picked up by some men who were passing at the time. He soon recovered, and when asked what was the matter with him, he replied that his head and face felt badly, and he supposed somebody had knocked him down. While kindling the fire he had been inhaling the gas, he had been inhaling the fumes of the charcoal, which, notwithstanding the fire was out of doors, produced this unusual and powerful effect.

The Washington Union says that the title to the valley of the Mesilla should be considered calmly and dispassionately, and that a proper application of scientific principles alone can mark the appropriate line.

A farmer near Cincinnati has forwarded a check for one thousand dollars to the City Monument Association of Ohio, to promote the object of the Association.

A Card—The Late W. B. Taylor.

To the Public: The strange and unexpected course of the trial of Agnes Anderson renders it necessary that I should obtrude myself upon the public to repel the infamous calumny upon the character of my brother, which I was not a lowed the opportunity of doing before the Criminal Court yesterday, owing to *the abrupt termination of the evidence by the State*. That I have not done so before has been owing to a wish to avoid every thing that would appear caculated to prejudge public opinion; but I was confident that before the Court an opportunity would be presented of placing before the public the full history of the prisoner, and of her connection with my brother, and especially to prove that the charge of seduction was *a base and infamous slander*. I urged the prosecuting attorneys to have this question, above all others, fully examined, and there were witnesses to prove it utterly false and without any foundation; but, unfortunately, the course of the prosecution was such as to exclude this, as well as all other essential evidence.

But, although Mr. Hennen offered no evidence to prove it, he did not the less urge it upon the jury as a fact established. I would ask the public to what length an advocate has the right to go in defending his client. Has he the right, without a particle of evidence, to infer and proclaim the vilest turpitude on the part of the dead, who has always stood high in this community, as in every other in which he has resided, for honor, truthfulness and integrity? I can proudly defy any one that ever knew him to accuse him of even a mean action. Mr. Hennen remarked that he could a tale disclose that would harrow up the soul, and make the hair stand on end. What voucher had Mr. Hennen for this monstrous assertion? Nothing more than the word of Agnes Anderson, or rather Catherine Finan, which is her true name.

Thinking that since Mr. Hennen had succeeded in clearing his client, he might be willing to do justice to the memory of the dead, I this morning addressed him the following letter:

NEW ORLEANS, June 1, 1853.

ALFRED HENNEN, Esq.—*Sir:* In the course of the defence of Agnes Anderson, you have taken occasion, without the production of a particle of evidence, to stigmatize the memory of my brother with the crime of seduction. The wish to do nothing to prejudice public opinion kept me silent during the interval between the examination before the Recorder and the trial yesterday—although I have been and now am in possession of the most incontrovertible evidence of the falsity of such a charge. You may suppose I will not remain quiescent under such an infamous imputation upon his honor, which I know to be false, and which every one who knew him will say he was incapable of. I now ask of you, in justice to my murdered brother, to my own outraged feelings, and to your own character, that the evidence in the possession of either party in respect to the seduction shall be submitted to arbitration, privately, and if you find that you have been deceived, as I am willing to believe you have, that you make the amende honorable, in a way to do ample justice to the memory of my brother. No one would be more ready than myself, if he were really guilty, to justify the retribution which has been visited upon him, not for this, but for some other fancied wrong.

I shall expect your prompt and decisive answer. Yours, etc., S. W. TAYLOR.

To this letter Mr. Hennen refuses to make any answer in writing, and requires the party to whom he made a verbal reply when the letter was first handed him, to consider it confidential. I can, however, boldly say that he has not one particle of evidence of the nature he stated on the trial, or rather mockery of a trial, and defy him to produce it.

Mr. Hennen taunted me with having been afraid to take testimony. All I can say is, I was prepared and anxious for the fullest investigation, but found myself in the position of a mere spectator, and without any influence with the State Attorney, who would listen to no suggestions from me.

I am aware that this communication must appear exceedingly tame, coming from one so deeply injured as I have been, but I have been obliged to abate the ardor of the original draft to suit the more frigid temperament of the press.

S. W. TAYLOR.

Attention is directed to the notice of the Proceedings of the Journeymen Carpenters of NewOrleans, at a meeting held last night. They are to have a meeting on Saturday night next, at Banks' Arcade.

WINES, LIQUORS, ETC. — City and country dealers in wines, liquors and cigars, will be fully repaid for their trouble by dropping in at the establishment of Messrs. R. F. Nichols & Co., No. 94 Camp street. By recent arrivals their stock has been largely increased, and selected with special regard to the wants of dealers and families. As for those who are disposed to keep up the equilibrium between the liquids and the solids during the summer months, no better specific can be found than their "Heidsieck," sparkling, bright and pure. See advertisement in another column.

LAKE DIVINES.—We are indebted to Messrs. Briede & Roder, of the Hotel at the Lake termination of the Carrollton and Pontchartrain Railroad, for a dinner of pompano and claret, such as we have rarely enjoyed. The fish was prepared in the finest possible style, and the wine was as superlatively excellent as any we have ever drank. It was the Giscom's and Haut Brion brands, and we recommend the same to the consideration and notice of our friends. Messrs. Briede & Roder keep a hotel as fine as any to be found at a similar distance from our city, and one that we trust and expect will be largely patronized.

At a meeting of the Journeymen Carpenters of the city of New Orleans, held according to previous notice, WILLIAM R. MILLER was called to the Chair, and J. L. ALBRIGHT chosen Secretary.

The object of the meeting having been stated, a Committee of Seven was appointed to prepare a Constitution for Journeymen House Carpenters' Association, consisting of Messrs. C. Mills, S. Bushey, W. Nopie, J. L. Atright, C. Collins, J. Plattmaire and Wm. McDonald.

It was then

Resolved, That an increase of wages be demanded, and that, in our opinion, three dollars per day is at present a fair day's wage for a full day's work.

Resolved, That the journeymen in each shop be requested to appoint one of their number as a Committee to lay the above resolution before their employers, and report the reply at the next meeting.

A Committee of Four was appointed to solicit Speakers for our next meeting, consisting of Messrs. Stason, Napier, Hopkins and Baker.

On motion, it was resolved, that we meet again on SATURDAY EVENING, June 4, at 8 o'clock, at Banks Arcade. WM. R. MILLER, Chairman.

J. L. ALBRIGHT, Secretary. Jun 2.*

Having made an affidavit before Hon. J. L. Winter, on the 24th May, against Marcus A. Finch, Esq., reflecting upon his character as an honorable gentleman, I feel it due to him to publicly acknowledge that I was entirely in error in my view of the business transaction between us, and that I am fully satisfied, after an investigation before Judge Winter of all the circumstances in the case, that his conduct in the premises has been in every respect purely honest and honorable; and I sincerely regret any slips which I have taken to reflect in the most degree upon the integrity of a person whom I have every reason to believe to be in every respect a gentleman of honor.

New Orleans, June 1, 1853. J. S. BOSSIER.

I hereby certify that Marcus A. Finch, Esq., has been honorably discharged from any suspicion of wrong in the premises, in the above stated matter. J. L. WINTER, Recorder

jun 2 2t* of First District.

Wanted.

A MAN competent to conduct a Manufacturing Business ready to be commenced, of the most lucrative character. One familiar with Southern trade, possessing an unblemished reputation and having $1000 in cash or interest in a business not in New York or elsewhere. jun 2 2t* Address "MERCHANT," St. Charles Hotel.

Summer Clothing.

A LARGE and Handsome Assortment, just received from our Manufactory, No. 241 Broadway, New York, comprising

DRESS, FROCK, PALTO and SAC COATS, of Merino, Tilbet Cloth, Alpaca, Seersucker, White and Colored Duck, Stripe and Check Linen, etc.

—PANTALOONS—

of Merino, White and Colored Drilling, Seersucker, Stripe and Check Linen, etc.

—VESTS—

of White and Fancy Marseilles, White Duck, White and Colored Linen, etc.

—SHIRTS—

of Fine Linen, Cambric Bosoms; Muslin with Linen Bosoms, etc.

—FANCY GOODS—

Cambric Cravats; Linen and Cotton Drawers; Gauze, Merino, Thread and Cotton Under Shirts; Thread, Silk and Cotton Half Hose; Silk and Braided Cambric Handkerchiefs; Suspenders; Gloves; Flute Musics; Pocket Books, Cigar Cases; Perfumery; Brushes, etc. etc.

THOMPSON & NIXON,
may24 tq1f No. 18 Union st., opposite City Hotel.

McILHENNY & CO., R. Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants, 45 Carondelet street. jy2 3m2w

PASS CHRISTIAN HOTEL. — This well known Summer resort respectfully offers to the public its commodious accommodations, and has added to its attractiveness by the employment of a competent cook, and the introduction of the finest

SHAMPAGNE

of the season, which, in connection with the much praised Claret, will, we trust, ensure to the lovers of good living, and the Fair sufficient to induce a visit to the coast.

The Proprietor, in announcing the approach of the fourth year of his management, takes this opportunity of thanking his friends for the liberal patronage, and to assure them that no exertion will be left untried to give satisfaction, and to render them as comfortable during their sojourn at the Pass.

Attached to the Premises will be found Carriages, Horses, Billiard Tables, Tenpin Alleys and Fishing Tackle.

E. H. MONTGOMERY, Manager.

HEIDSIECK & CO. CHAMPAGNE, Introduced in the United States in 1828—GENUINE OLD ESTABLISHED BRAND—Upon the dissolution of the old firm of Heidsieck & Co., in 1834, two of the partners, who had the whole charge of the concern, continued the business, RETAINING EXCLUSIVE PossESSION OF THE SHIPPING HOUSE, VAULTS, etc., which the original partnership had enjoyed. OUR NEW FIRM ARE THE EMBLEM OF THE OLD CHAMPAGNE, AND SOLE PROPRIETORS OF THIS OLD AND WELL-ESTABLISHED BRAND. In order to distinguish the same from imitations and brands similar to our own, which have appeared and are now offered for sale, we have adopted the name of our firm in full as the brand on the cork.

Mr. CHARLES ENGLE is the Sole Agent and Importer of our Champagne for New Orleans.

Reims, March 8, 1846. HEIDSIECK & CO.

R. F. NICHOLS & CO., 94 Camp street, have now appointed Agents in all the principal cities of the Southern and Western States, will be constantly supplied, which they offer to the trade at New York prices. jy2 6t

FAMILY CLARET—
20 cases fine MACON MEDOC CLARET;
150 half barrels do do do;
100 boxes fine WINES—HAUT TALENCE.
Now landing ex barks Perseverance, from Bordeaux, and for sale by
jy2 1t R. F. NICHOLS & CO., 94 Camp street.

CLARET WINES—
300 cases HAUT BRION;
500 cases HEAT BRION;
300 cases HAUT TALENCE;
Now ex ship ST. JULIAN MEDOC.
Now landing ex Jean Louis, from Bordeaux, and for sale by
jy2 6t R. F. NICHOLS & CO., 94 Camp street.

SUNDRIES—
For sale by E. M. DALEY, 86 Tchoupitoulas street.
BACON—Prime Cincinnati Sides;
HAMS—A new Sweet Sugar Cured;
BUTTER—100 firkins in prime and shipping order;
TONGUES—Sweet Pickled;
WHITE LEAD—Pure Pine Blow's brand. jy2

SUNDRIES—
For sale by RIDDER & FARIAN, 56 Magazine street.
WHISKEY—300 bbls, Old Bourbon; 100 bbls, Monongahela;
STARCH—100 boxes T. H. Faulkner & Co's Gem Starch;
CANDLES—100 boxes Sperm and Adamantine;
LARD OIL—Pure, Extra No. 1;
HAMS—100 pieces and 500 sticks of Sugar Cured;
ALCOHOL—25 bbls, Bellmontayne & Co.;
COGNEBELLE—Strong Mills of all sizes. jy2

SUNDRIES—
For sale by S. WOLFF, 85 Camp street.
MADEIRA—Cousins (Feltes and Howard, Marsh & Co.);
SHERRY—50 quarter casks and butts, very superior;
BOTTLES—100 cases Madeira and Sherry;
ANCHOVIES—15 cases (20 jars, 1 lb each, one consignment);
LONDON PORTER—96 casks in fine order;
CHAMPAGNE—120 baskets Sparkling and quarts;
CORDIALS—200 cases absinthe, various qualities. jy2 2t

CONSTABLE'S SALE.

SECOND JUSTICE'S COURT, PARISH OF ORLEANS.
J. A. BEARD & MAY vs. MME. JOSEPHINE C. GRANDMOT, and H. R. GRANDMOT, her Husband. No. 18,836.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the Honorable C. V. Janin, Second Justice of the Peace for the Parish of Orleans, and having previously offered for sale the certain lot of ground, situated in the above cited course, for cash, and the amount offered failing to sum up two thirds of the appraisement as required by law, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at Banks Arcade, on SATURDAY, July 2, 1853, at 12 o'clock, all the defendants' rights, title and interest in and to TEN CERTAIN LOTS OF GROUND, with improvements thereon, situated in the Suburb Lafayette, in the square bounded by Foucher, Erato, Erato Fields, Felicidas and Livingston streets, designated by the numbers "six," "7," "8," "9," "10" and "11," on a plan drawn by A. Pilie, surveyor, November, on the 23d of November, 1840, and deposited in the office of A. A. Boisdon, Notary Public.

Lots numbers six, seven, eight and nine measure each thirty-five feet six inches and a half inches front on Hyacinth Fields by one hundred and twenty feet in depth; the lot corner thus forming the corner of Hyacinth Fields and Livingston streets; lot number ten having thirty-four feet six inches and a half inches front on Livingston street by one hundred and twenty feet in depth, and lot number eleven the same measurement on each of Lots numbers twelve, thirteen, fourteen and fifteen measure each thirty-five feet six inches and a half front on Foucher street by one hundred and twenty feet in depth, the lot number twelve forming the corner of Foucher and Livingston streets.

Terms—Twelve months' credit with bond and solvent security bearing eight per cent. interest, and with special mortgage on the property hereby described.

Act of sale before Walter H. Peters,