DAILY CRESCENT

THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.
OFFICE NO. 93 ST. CHARLES STREET,
(It is regularly served to subscribers in this city at an early hour every day, (Sunday excepted,) for $5 a year, in advance, payable to the agent, or 15 cents a week, payable to the carriers.

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

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER
it is widely circulated, and at an early hour, at the homes of citizens, and articles sold by families may be most advantageously advertised in its columns. No paper in the city circulates so extensively among families.

OUR TERMS
to work us to invite the attention and patronage of the public.
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THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 9, 1853.

THE MESILLA VALLEY.

The valley of Mesilla promises at present to become the fruitful source of much trouble and disquiet between this country and Mexico, even if it is not productive of another war, another conquest and further annexation.

La Mesilla is a piece of territory in New Mexico about sixty miles long and twenty broad—thinly populated and of no extraordinary fertility. There is another La Mesilla belonging to the Province of Chihuahua, and under the jurisdiction of the town of El Paso, which Mr. Bartlett, the Commissioner, in his letter concerning Gov. Lane's proclamation, has confounded with the former, but which is entirely distinct and separate, and some thirty or fifty miles distant. The dispute with regard to the sovereignty of this bit of territory is one of those matters which it was hoped the Boundary Commission would satisfactorily adjust, but which they have entirely failed to do. Besides the dispute between Americans and Mexicans on the rightful ownership of the land, there is an equally spirited contest between different members of the American Commission. Gov. Lane's proclamation extending the United States jurisdiction over Mesilla induced a letter from Mr. Bartlett, late Boundary Commissioner, in which he states that the United States have no claim nor colorable title to maintain the position taken by Gov. Lane; and Mr. Bartlett has been followed by Mr. Gray, who shows quite successfully that Mr. Bartlett did not know what he was writing about, and confounded two places as distinct as Monterey on the Pacific and Monterey which was stormed and taken by General Taylor.

We are not prepared to express a definite and decided opinion with regard to the rights we have over the territory in question, nor with regard to the conduct which, in our opinion, is proper to be adopted. There are a great many considerations involved in the decision of this affair; treaties, boundary lines, historical and political considerations, and we prefer leaving the whole an open matter to expressing an immature and possibly unsound opinion.

There can be no doubt, however, that a cloud does now hang in that horizon which may ripen into something serious. The letter addressed by Santa Anna to his countrymen breathes no peculiarly pacific sentiments with regard to this country; but, on the contrary, intimates a course of policy that must inevitably embroil the two countries in war. What the policy of our own country will be remains to be seen. On the receipt of the proclamation of Governor Lane, the Washington Union put forth an elaborate article, which every body understood to be a defence of the course he had pursued. A few days afterward the same paper put forth another elaborate article, stating that Governor Lane's conduct was wholly indefensible, and not to be approved. And now the Union has put forth a third elaborate article, sustaining Governor Lane and its first position. For all we know it may by this time have published another retraction. If the Union is, as it is supposed to be, the organ of the President, and the exponent of the views of the Administration, then the policy of our Government can only be laughed at and not prophecied: the plans which are announced to-day may be retracted to-morrow, and a declaration of war be followed by an immediate proposal for arbitration. Whichever course it intends to adopt, we trust the Administration will appease our anxiety by adopting one and sticking to it. We should prefer even the wrong side to such inglorious vascillation as has been exhibited thus far.

While there are these probabilities and possibilities at the capitals of the two countries, Gov. Lane has firm possession of the disputed territory. Gov. Trias, of Chihuahua, has received a reinforcement of two hundred men, but they are inadequate to any movements of importance. Very late advices inform us that Gen. Garland, the U. S. Military Commander in that region, has received orders to prevent the occupation of the territory in question by Mexico, at all events. It is furthermore stated that Mr. Gadsden, the new Minister to Mexico, will be charged with full authority to purchase not only the valley in question, but the whole valley of the River Gila, and thus settle the controversy. We are not able to form an opinion as to whether the dispute will terminate in war or only in much talk and penmanship; but are inclined to believe that only a slight spark is needed to set the troops of the Union once more in motion toward the "Halls of the Montezumas."

Miss Jessie's article with regard to husbands has, as we anticipated, elicited a reply—written in such a style and in such a spirit that we cannot but give it place. Benedict hath well set forth the defence of his sex from such imputations and accusations as our fair correspondent was pleased to tax them with; and we rejoice in the hope that his statements may tend, in some degree, towards securing for that much neglected and much abused, yet patient and praiseworthy portion of community, a share of those little favors and kindnesses they appreciate so highly as others. In this hope there is nothing, however, to militate against the happiness of that other and larger class who are as yet in their chrysalis state, longing for the pleasures and comforts of a more pleasant, perfect and comfortable state of existence. Long may they wave.

OIL PAINTING.—We noticed, yesterday, in the bar-room of the City Hotel, an oil painting representing Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe in the act of introducing "Uncle Tom" to the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland. Lord Palmerston and a number of British Army officials are seen in the foreground, while in the distance are a group of paupers, beggars and destitute children. "Uncle Tom" is very well depicted, and has that air of mingled joy and fear, pride and timidity that a negro suddenly elevated to consequence might be expected to exhibit. There are quite a number of faults in the painting that will strike the observer, but altogether it is very well done and quite creditable to the artist, Mr. W. J. Brickley, of St. Louis. We understand that Mr. B. is a very young man, who commenced his education upon his father's barn doors and has received no instruction whatever. It is furthermore stated to us that he is in the last stages consumption, and has gone to Havana in hopes of relief. The sale of the picture will be of undoubted importance to him.

The Purser of the steamship Jas. L. Day will accept our thanks for late Florida papers.

Mr. W. W. Wilkins will please accept our thanks for a late Natchez paper.

Thanks to the steamers Glendy Burke and W. B. Clifton for Louisville papers of the 1st and 2d inst.

TELEGRAPHED TO THE CRESCENT.

By the National Line.

Later from Rio de Janeiro—Condition of the Markets.

NEW YORK, June 8.

Advices have been received from Rio de Janeiro to the 26th April, which is twelve days later than the previous accounts. Operations in the Coffee Market at Rio had been restricted for want of ships for export, and the stock had considerably increased. Holders, however, were firm, notwithstanding the increase in the stock.

The Flour Market was rather heavy, and the principal sale reported was 1500 barrels New Orleans brands at 14|500 to 16|| per bbl.

Mesilla Valley Affair.

WASHINGTON, June 8.

It is understood that instructions have been given to our Minister to Mexico to purchase a considerable portion of the Valley of the Gila, including all the disputed territory.

General Wool ridicules the idea of a difficulty with Mexico regarding this affair.

California Arrival.

NEW YORK, June 8.

The steamer El Dorado has arrived from Aspinwall, bringing seven hundred thousand dollars worth of gold.

The Land Office Case.

BATON ROUGE, June 8.

The judgment in the case of the Land Office Registry was not rendered this morning. The Judge states that he will render his decision at the opening of the court to-morrow morning.

The Crops, etc.

IN ALABAMA.—In the Alabamian, published at Greenville, Butler county, of June 6, we find the following:

EARLY COTTON BLOOM.—We are indebted to Jacob I. Womack, Esq., of this county, for a well developed and healthy specimen of cotton bloom, which we received on Monday last.

The prospects for the growing cotton crop in this section are at present very gloomy.

The Hayneville, Lowndes county Watchman, of June 3, says:

We have had a long dry-spell of weather, and the crops, we learn, with the exception of cotton, are suffering greatly for want of rain, and even our cotton crops would be better of a good shower. We also hear some complaint of lice on the cotton, but as a general thing we believe this crop promises a fair average yield. Corn and oats, however, are suffering very much from the drouth, and unless we have rain in a few days, these crops will be cut very short.

The following is from the Wetumpka State Guard of June 3:

We had quite a fine rain on Monday last, and the weather had cleared off into a more seasonable temperature. Those cool nights and mornings before the rain had quite a deleterious effect on health and crops, and we fear some of the gardens will not survive it.

IN GEORGIA.—The Central Georgian, of the 31st ult., announces the appearance of the first cotton bloom in Washington county. It is not regarded as any indication of the crop, which is very backward and unpromising.

The Madison (Ga.) Visitor of June 2, says:

"None but the oldest inhabitants remember anything whatever of this once essential element in the husbandman's success. Vegetation "are a case," unless the refreshing showers come quickly. The fields are literally parched, and the signs promise nought but distress. Indeed, we have never seen our agricultural prospects more discouraging. Of course the trade of the place is more than usually dull, the farmers have closed their pockets, so to remain, until the windows of heaven are again opened. If the prayers of the wicked could avail, our petition would be—send us rain! oh, our Father."

The Athens (Ga.) Herald of the same date says:

"After a drouth of some four to six weeks, more or less, we were in this region favored with a refreshing shower on Monday evening. Although very light, it will no doubt be found to be of great benefit to the crops, particularly corn and cotton. We have heard the opinion expressed that oats are "beyond redemption," but we think the rain will benefit that crop also.

"Cotton has suffered much, both on account of the drouth and cold—the mornings having been unusually cool for some time past. Indeed, so cold was it last week, that we heard it rumored that frost had been seen one morning in some portions of the county."

The Edgefield (S. C.) Advertiser, of June 1, says:

NO RAIN YET—Not a drop, not a drop! At least not one worth mentioning. Gardens are well nigh exhausted. Oats present a "gone case." Those cotton fields, wherein a stand is not yet obtained, are hopelessly in extremis. Corn is doing somewhat better than cotton, but if the rain fails to come soon, the corn too must fail. We are generally harvesting fair crops of wheat. (Thank Heaven for that! And now, oh, for a delightful shower! Who does not say, Amen?

MOBILE ITEMS.—*High Price of Negroes.*—The negroes belonging to the estate of H. Miller, deceased, were sold yesterday at Administrator's sale, A. Brooks, auctioneer, and brought the following high prices:

Jack and wife	$2000
Lucinda	800
John	1325
Henry	1200
Lewis	1175
George	850
Total	$7350

Uncle Tom's European pilgrimage seems not to have greatly disturbed the value of slave property down this way.

ACCIDENT.—Several accidents occurred on Sunday on the Shell Road: one of them, we regret to say, of a very serious nature. A horse having run away with a buggy containing two gentlemen, one of them jumped out, his head striking the ground with great violence, and causing concussion of the brain. The unfortunate gentleman was carried by his friends to John Smith's Half-way House, where he has since remained in a very precarious state. [Advertiser of Tuesday.

The Natchez Courier of the 7th inst., contains the following items:

The river at this place is now falling slowly.

The weather continues clear and hot—excellent for planters, but rather disagreeable for city denizens. We ought not to complain, while vegetation is thriving around us.

KILLING A RUNAWAY—*Their Hiding-place.* It is well known that in all slave-holding sections, our people are more or less annoyed by desperate and troublesome runaway negroes—that they often hide themselves in caves convenient to the town during the day, and, after all is quiet at night, enter the busy thoroughfares of life, robbing and carrying off what they can lay their hands upon. A haunt of this description, about two and a half miles below Natchez, was discovered on Saturday last, in the following manner:

A Mr. Pierce, as we are informed, who had been engaged at work near the place, missed a gun, etc., supposing them to have been stolen. He resolved, if possible, to discover the thief, by laying in wait or discovering his track. On Saturday, he came across the trace of a runaway negro, who, he had reason to believe, was the thief; and, after pursuit, came near him at the mouth of a den. The negro was ordered to surrender, but showing signs of resistance, by reaching, as it was supposed, for a weapon within his cave, he was shot dead at the mouth of his nefarious haunt.

It was supposed that others were with him in his abode, and, therefore, unsafe to proceed further in the search until assistance was obtained from the city. We understand Mr. Sam'l Seymour repaired thither, with his dogs, who soon came upon the secret cave, but the congregation of rascals had taken their departure, leaving their paraphernalia of defence and well stocked larder. Their items of defence consisted of saws, hatchets, hammers, axes, etc., while their provision chest was amply supplied with bacon for the summer. We understand these articles were all removed, leaving those who escaped to commence anew their unlawful proceedings.

Since writing the above, we have been kindly favored with the following memorandum from the acting Coroner:

"An inquest was held on Sunday morning, near the residence of M. Gilbert, in this county, on the body of a runaway negro man, who had been shot by a man named Pierce. The verdict of the jury was justifiable homocide. He was a large, powerful negro; had the left side of his head shaved; 5 feet 8 or 10 inches in height, and about 20 years of age."

E. H. Gregory, a New York broker, formerly a clerk in the Commercial Bank at Albany, has been arrested on the charge of embezzling $6,000 from the Bank.

WAR SPECULATIONS.—Ion, writing from the Capital to the Baltimore Sun, under date of the 1st inst., says:

Whether the second Mexican war is to be the last one is a question. Many persons take it for granted that it will put an end to that Mexican "nationality" which Santa Anna talks about and is so much bent upon in hazarding, in order to promote his own ends. But, this is by no means to be taken for granted. Our people, always eager to engage in a war, are also soon tired of it.

Every one knows that the first Mexican war could not have been carried on another year by this government without calling out the militia and marching them across the lines, and thereupon probably encountering all the difficulties that arose during the war of 1812 upon that point. The government and the people were desirous of closing the last Mexican war, and it was got rid of in good time.

The second war will be waged with much vigor and enthusiasm at its commencement; and it will require very skillful diplomacy to negotiate a treaty of peace that will not compel us to adopt all Mexico as a part of the Union. Mexico will, perhaps, in this way, conquer us. But if we do not consent to be absorbed by Mexico, or if we should become so tired of the war as to abandon it, after another series of victories, then we shall have, after an interval of a Presidential term, another, the third, Punic war.

It will be recollected that President Tyler sent for Colonel Z. Taylor and directed the movement of the troops upon Corpus Christi, which led to the late war. At President Tyler's table, the next day, Col. Taylor was complimented upon his command, for it was jocularly remarked that it might lead to a collision with the Mexicans, an event which would certainly make him, Colonel Taylor, President of the United States. Gen. Garland has in like manner been put "in the line of that safe precedent." He will have to fight in the Mesilla valley, whether he may be disposed to provoke a collision or not. There can be no doubt that Trias will take the initiative in this business. I am certain that Gen. Garland thinks so himself.

Mr. Buchanan has left the city for his residence at Lancaster. He will not proceed on his mission till about the first of July. He has not received his instructions yet; or rather, he has not made up his mind what instructions to take, for it is said that he refused to take the mission unless he could have powers in regard to all the pending questions. He will revisit the city in time to arrange this matter.

PRICE OF A KISS IN DIFFERENT CITIES.—Wm. L. Hines kissed Mrs. Gorham, in East Boston, the other day. She sued him for damages, or value received, but didn't appear on the return day, having been satisfied by a cash payment of $15. This may be set down as the Boston market price of kisses. The last decision in New York was $5, and in New Orleans $3. A very valuable article, certainly; but luxuries must be paid for. [N. Y. Herald.

The reason why Boston kisses cost more than in other cities, is, that they are better. The girls are prettier, sweeter, warmer, and more delicious every way. Fifteen dollars! Cheap as honey. [Boston Daily Mail.

The logic of our cotemporary is exceedingly bad. The general judgment of mankind has agreed that those kisses are the most valuable which cost the least—that a kiss given away is in worth and sweetness beyond all others. New Orleans is therefore ahead of Boston in the same degree that $3 is nearer to nothing than $15.

But supposing kisses to be equal in value—which they confessedly are not—even then the Crescent City is in advance of the City of Notions, for that its fortunate masculines would be able to obtain just five times as many kisses for the same money.

It is reasonable, isn't it?—that a blue-stocking prude way up among the icebergs should be "prettier, sweeter, warmer and more delicious every way," than one who grows up under the very eye of the sun? Let the *Mail* that committed that stupidity come down and just take a look at our women—perhaps he may be allowed to commence his regeneration by kissing a mulatto. Or let him solicit the testimony of Brooks and Col. Fuller of New York—they can tell a thing or two.

GREENWOOD CEMETERY.—The populous city of the dead is now arrayed in its spring attire, and its cool shades attract a large number of visitors. On an average, eighteen interments take place daily; and passing the gate, from morning till night, is a nearly unbroken line of funeral processions. During a small portion of the year the daily number of interments reaches 25 or 30. Since the month of January last the interments numbered 2700. The total number of interments since its first organization to the present time, is 24,470, of which 23,712 were made previous to the opening of the present year. The first interment took place in September, 1840. [Journal of Commerce.

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS FOR PRIZE STORIES.—"The Dollar Newspaper," published in Philadelphia, contains an announcement of the offer of five hundred dollars by the publishers for the four stories, decided to be the best, that shall be furnished them by the 15th of November next, as follows: Three hundred dollars for the story decided to be the best; one hundred dollars for the second best; sixty dollars for the third best, and forty dollars for the fourth best. The only restriction imposed by the publishers is that the scene of the story shall be in the United States. Subject, length and manner of treatment are left entirely to taste and judgment of writers.

"CLOSING UP" A BROKEN BANK.—An advertisement appears in one of the Washington papers, signed by Messrs Pollard Webb and Saml G. Harris, stating that they "have been appointed trustees for the Columbia Bank at Washington, which suspended payment on the 23d ultimo," and will take "immediate measures to close up its affairs, and *make known its assets* as early as practicable." The trustees appointed to wind up the affairs of the "Bank of the Union," which failed in Washington last October, have not yet reported. They, too, promised an early settlement.

The rumor that Smith O'Brien and his comrades have escaped from Australia begins to take a definite shape; it is even said that they are already in California—but this is not believed. Mr. Meagher's first exertions, on regaining his own liberty, were directed to the relief of his companions, and let us hope, that before the opening of the Crystal Palace, on the first of July next, we shall be listening to John Mitchell's first lecture on the "Philanthropy of England, and the benefit of transporting those with whom we have a political difference."

ATTEMPTED MURDER AND SUICIDE.—A female named Harper, residing on Vine street, in Philadelphia, attempted to cut the throats of her three children, on the 31st ult., and then to end her own existence by suicide, was prevented by the interference of some of the neighbors. Two of her children, one of them quite an infant, had their throats somewhat lacerated, but the oldest one, a little boy, escaped by leaping from a window. The unfortunate woman was evidently laboring under a temporary fit of insanity, caused from extreme poverty and want. Her husband, Thomas Harper, is a pie and cake baker, and has been out of employ for some months past; at his trade, in the best of times, he could make but a few dollars a week.

The project of erecting a monument to the memory of General David Wooster is being agitated in Connecticut. The Legislature has appointed a committee on the subject. General Wooster lies buried at Danbury, near which place he was killed, without any memorial to distinguish the spot. Indeed, it is said to be doubtful which of the two contiguous graves contains his remains. General Wooster was the most distinguished martyr in the cause of liberty whom Connecticut can boast.

The Washington National Monument is now one hundred and thirty feet high, and in a few days another course (having two additional feet,) will be commenced. During the month of May four blocks have been received: one of granite from the Grand Division Sons of Temperance, R. I.; one of the bird's-eye marble from the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, N. Y.; one of marble from the Postmasters and Assistants of Indiana, and one of marble from Iowa.

In the vicinity of Lynn, Mass., lately, a farmer had fifteen fowls killed by lightning. The fluid struck and shivered a poplar tree near the coop, but did not, from appearances, strike the coop itself. The feathers of the dead fowls had the appearance of having been exposed to a hot fire, and were badly scorched.

Mme. Zoulavsky, a sister of Kossuth, has opened a grand exhibition of laces in New York.

Pope Pius has prohibited the sale or the circulation of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" in the Papal States.

The Wheeling Union Line of steamers have reduced their fare between Louisville and Cincinnati to $2.

An official announcement is made in the New York papers that the Crystal Palace Exhibition will open on the 15th of July.

Spring, the murder, who is to be hanged on Friday, still protests that he is innocent, and his son guilty of the murder.

The London Dispatch says: "The value of the imports into the United States in 1851 was £43,000,000, and the exports £44,000,000. The value of the imports into Great Britain was about £103,000,000, and the exports about £108,000,000.

He that hath a God, a good heart, and a good wife to converse with, and yet complains that he wants society, would not have been easy and contented in Paradise, for Adam himself had no more. But every married man is not possessed of all these blessings.

The Bangor papers anounce the death of Mr. David Libbey, at the age of 80 years and 5 months, who settled in the Penobscot country when it was but a howling wilderness, and when there was but one house on the site of the present thriving city of Bangor.

Henry Walstein, a German, confined in the jail at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., on a charge of grand larceny, committed suicide, a few days ago, by hanging himself to a nail in his cell, with a cord which he had made by cutting his stockings into strips and twisting them together.

It is stated that a hail storm lately passed over Macomb county, Michigan, and that the stones varied from the size of a musket ball to two-thirds the size of a goose egg. Men caught in the storm were so pounded by chunks of ice as to be confined to their homes for two or three days.

The cotton receipts continue to fall off, the excess of the present crop over that of last year, diminishing from week to week. The chances now are that both the cotton and wool growers will get good prices for their next year's product, and that some advance will be obtained by woolen manufacturers.

The vineyards at Cincinnati now produce a very large quantity of native wines. The American Catawba and the Schuylkill Grape, from the vineyards of Longworth, and those of Bogen and Buchanan, are becoming great favorites at hotels and watering places, and the demand for them is rapidly increasing.

The extensive cotton mill in Liverpool, known as the "North Shore Cotton Mill," was destroyed by fire on the 18th ult. The loss is estimated at $500,000. It was insured for a large amount in several offices in London and Liverpool. By this disaster between two and three hundred hands are thrown out of employment.

Mr. Hobbin, the Secretary of the New York [illegible] arrived at Washington [illegible] Gospel [illegible] his resignation of his domestic affairs [illegible] four years [illegible]

A Washington letter in the New York Tribune says that Old Bullion has been repudiated by the Administration, and Atchison is in the ascendant. William Augustus Linn, bitterly anti-Benton, has been appointed Collector at St. Louis. Benton is poisoning his arrows for the next session. The scene will be "orful."

Signor Salvi, the tenor singer of the Opera Company, is raising a storm about his ears in New York, for his recent conduct during his engagement with Alboni, which, it is alleged, not only broke up the Opera Company, but was higaly disrespectful to the public. His next appearance in the Maretzek Troupe threatens to be attended with something of a row.

ANOTHER OFFER TO MRS. STOWE.—A private letter received at Newark, N. J., from Rev. Charles Beecher, states that his sister, Mrs. H. B. Stowe, has received from Constable & Co., publishers at Edinburgh, an offer for a Temperance Tale, like Uncle Tom's Cabin, of $10,000 in hand, and half the proceeds of the work after that sum is realized.

A RATIONAL REASON FOR MARRYING.—"How could you do so imprudent a thing," said a curate to a very poor Taffy; "what reason could you have for marrying a girl as completely steeped in poverty as yourself, and both without the prospect of the slightest provision?" "Why, sir," replied the benedict, "we had a very good reason; we had a blanket apiece, and, as the cold winter weather was coming on, we thought that putting them together would be warmer." [Literary Gazette.

BITE OF A RATTLESNAKE.—The Ancient City, published at St. Augustine, Fla., says that on the 14th ult., a son of Mr. Futch, of that county, while picking whortleberries, was struck by a large rattlesnake—upon being struck he started to run, but found the snake had its fangs fastened to his pantaloons leg, and in stumbling and scuffling to let loose, the snake struck him some six or seven times. The lad was about 14 or 15 years of age. He survived but a few hours.

(Communicated.)

New Orleans Draining Company.

The NewOrleans Draining Company is truly a public institution, and not a body of private speculators, incorporated for profit. Its stock amounted, originally, to $453,000, of which $350,000 are held by the city, $50,000 by the state, and only $53,000 by private subscribers, divided among forty stockholders. No dividend has ever been received by the stockholders. According to the amended charter of 1839, the company is authorized to drain the rear of the city by sections, and to recover from the proprietors of the drained land no more than the amount actually spent by it, (of which a strict account has been kept) with interest.

The Draining Company has lately filed in the Third District Court, a tableau of assessment, to which oppositions have been made, and it is for the court to decide whether the amount claimed has been actually expended, judiciously employed and properly assessed.

The great benefit of which the operations of the company have been to the public, is well known. Such, however, is the self-sacrificing and public spirited character of its charter, that the company never can get back the entire principal of its capital, still less any profit. But even the recovery of a portion of its capital, is now resisted by illegitimate means.

Messrs. E. H. Durell and P. C. Wright, the agents of the New Orleans Navigation Company, have bought a large extent of property in the drained district, formerly belonging to the heirs of Chalon, and to Mme. de Pontalba. They bought it with the express condition inserted in the acts of sale, that they were to pay to the Draining Company the amount assessed on their property, by a competent Court. They now wish to be relieved of this condition. For this purpose they have called public meetings, harangued them, raised subscriptions, the amount of which will be received by them for professional services to be rendered to other property holders; and at last they have procured a petition to be laid before the Council, praying for relief against the "exaction" of the Draining Company.

If these meetings and petitions could influence or arrest the decision of the Court before which this matter is now pending, or procure the interference of the Council, the result would be:

1. Messrs. Durell and Wright would have so much less to pay for the property they bought. Their purchases amount to between $150,000 to $200,000, besides which, they were to pay the Draining Company.

2. If the assessment in favor of the Draining Company could be remitted, it would seem more just that the original owners and vendors of the property should have the benefit, than the purchasers who expressly bound themselves to pay it.

3. As seven-sixths of the amount to be recovered by the Draining Company will go to the city—which is the holder of seven-sixths of the stock—and will have to pay in 1855, $350,000 for its bonds, issued in 1835 in favor of the Draining Company—the City Council might, perhaps, direct the Draining Company to abandon its claim upon the property to the extent of seventh-sixths. But the question would arise, whether the citizens at large should be made to pay for the improvement of certain individual property? Let it be remembered that the property holders in the drained district have only to pay for the first cost, and the Draining Works are to be kept up by the city, without any special tax upon the drained lands.

4. If the attempts of Messrs. Durell and Wright, and of those who act with them, should prove successful, no incorporated Company would undertake the draining of the remaining swamps in the rear of the city, without the loss of its capital; and the act of the Legislature of the 30th April last, published to-day in the Courier, and entitled "An act to Incorporate the New Orleans and Jefferson Draining Company" would be a dead letter. The Company never would go into operation.

5. And the city might then be under the imperious necessity of accepting proposals similar to those made to the Council by Messrs. Durell and Wright, on the 1st of last March, by which these gentlemen offered to undertake the draining of a tract of land in the rear of the present drained district at a certain price per square yard, etc., etc., and to keep up the draining system during twenty-five years, for an annual compensation of $40,000.

jn9 6t PUBLIC INTEREST.

For the Crescent.

A Defence of Husbands.

MESSRS. EDITORS—Your spicy correspondent Miss Jessie is rather too severe on us Benedicts; and, like most women, looks at only one side of the question, and not the whole of that. She sets us down almost indiscriminately as a boorish clique, because we don't devote ourselves more to the entertainment of young ladies when they have no better or more desirable beaux. I'm afraid Miss Jessie has been figuring as a wall-flower at some of the gay parties last winter, and has taken rather oblique views of society from that uncomfortable position. If she will condescend to open her pretty eyes and look about she will see that our "insulting indifference" to the merits of young ladies is more than counterbalanced, is indeed occasioned by their incurable blindness to ours.

If we are *unfortunately* "so placed" that we are compelled to exchange a few remarks with one of them, we generally have the mortification of receiving monosyllabic replies, dropped out in the most nonchalant manner, and with an air quite distrait; while, if a bachelor comes along even though immeasurably our inferior in point of social ability, the fair creature brightens immediately, her eyes sparkle, smiles dance around her rosy lips, and her whole person seems reanimated—that is if the bachelor addresses her. If not, she gets fidgetty, answers quite at random and shows, as plainly as politeness permits, that she considers us *de trop*. What can a man do under such circumstances but walk off, and that right quickly?

I have been amused sometimes to watch the effect produced on the manner of a young lady by the information that a stranger for whom she has been waiting her fascinations thinking him single, is a married man. The politician who after spending an hour electioneering with a certain influential party ascertained that he has already voted, could not have changed countenance and disappeared more quickly or decidedly. Poor fellow! coming suddenly down from a balloon is nothing to it. He don't even get a parting parachute to break his fall, but drops at once, like Lucifer, into a bottomless abyss—of insignificance. The presumptuous creature! how dared he talk so well, and never drop the least hint about the wife and family he left in Boston!

This unmerciful treatment on the part of young ladies towards married men is even extended to those who are engaged to be married, or are reported to be "paying particular attention" to some fortunate young lady. All such are regarded as intruders thrusting themselves unwelcomed into the matrimonial market and interfering with the rights of those who wish to do business. This is no exaggeration; I can produce a host of snubbed Benedicts to corroborate my statements; and I appeal to society at large to know if we are not justified in retaliation.

Miss Jessie says, "the idea of such a thing as intellectual intercourse seems entirely forgotten." Intellectual intercourse! I'd like to see a single woman under thirty engage in such a pastime when there was any chance of a flirtation—or at least of taking sentiment. Intellectual intercourse, indeed! What does that mean? Talking about the last new novel, or the spiritual rappings? No, Miss Jessie; no such thing as "intellectual intercourse" is possible in a society constituted as ours is; and the only approach to it that can be found is among married people who, being "settled," have no matrimonial projects to dull their faculties and chain them down to one idea.

If neglected spinsters wish the attention of married men as a *gis alier*, let them reciprocate; and when they meet one amiable enough to "talk on some subject of more general interest than corn, cotton or politics," let them give him an attentive ear; and not, at the distant appearance of better game, leave him *plante là*, with his speech in his mouth. BENEDICT.

Local Intelligence.

FIRE.—The alarm of fire at half-past nine o'clock last night was occasioned by the burning of some old tenements on the Bayou St. John.

FATAL DUEL.—Two young men, residing in the Third District, fought a duel at Lake Borgne, about some trifling affair, and fired two shots each. One of them, named Lonergan, was killed at the second fire, and the survivor made his escape. It is understood that neither of the combatants was over 21 years of age.

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.—Charles Webbear, *alias* Weaver, was yesterday examined before the Recorder of the First District touching a charge of having beaten a feminine named Sarah Benham, on the 7th inst. The accused committed her in her own house. He was required to furnish bonds for his appearance before the First District Court.

CHARGE OF FORGERY.—W. L. Johnston, *alias* S. L. Pegues, was arrested last night by the First District Police, on a charge made against him by William Gibson, as follows: Affiant made oath that he is the clerk of Williams, Phillips & Co., and that on the 7th instant W. L. Johnston presented to him at the counting-house of said firm, a false, forged or counterfeit draft or order for $50, purporting to have been signed by S. E. Guy, and endorsed by L. Pegues, and addressed to said firm above named. Deponent charges that the signature of S. E. Guy to said draft was forged by accused, etc. Johnson *alias* Pegues was sent to prison to await his examination.

SUPPOSED MURDER OF A CALIFORNIAN.—Deputy Coroner Wm. C. Terrell was yesterday called to hold an inquest and post mortem examination on the body of a man, supposed to have been murdered, found in the New Canal, between the first and second bridges. The body was dressed in a suit of cloth, and had on a white linen shirt, with the initials F. D., marked with thread. A merchant who has been in the habit of dealing in California goods, testified before the jury of inquest that the clothing worn by the man was such as is only sold in the California market—which was the inference that the deceased had lately arrived from that country. The neck and throat of the deceased bore the marks of strangulation. There was nothing valuable found about his person. From appearances, the jury came to the conclusion that the deceased came to his death by violence, and they rendered a verdict accordingly.

This case resembles strongly in circumstances that of a Californian who was murdered in the Bayou St. John over a year ago. In that case the victim, being in a state of intoxication, was inveigled into a cab under pretence that he would be driven to a steamboat going up the river, carried towards the Lake, murdered and robbed. The fact should be a warning to strangers not to trust themselves to the guidance of the numerous plausible scoundrels who like locusts, swarm throughout the city, and hesitate not to commit murder at random—taking the chances for after spoils.

MANDAMUS CASE.—The State of Louisiana in the relation of Charles Baumback vs. J. Dubuc.—The relator, Charles Baumback, yesterday filed an application for a mandamus in the First District Court, in which he alleges that he has been nominated and appointed by the Governor of the State "Inspector of Weights and Measures" in and for the Second District of the City of New Orleans, in the place of J. Dubuc, and that a commission according to law, bearing date the 1st of June, 1853, has been issued to him in pursuance of said appointment. Relator has taken and subscribed to the oath of office prescribed by the Constitution.

The relator further represents that the said J. Dubuc is in possession of said office, and claims to hold the same of right under color of an appointment made by the former Executive of this State, acting under the late Constitution, which has been suppressed by the new Constitution. The relator avers that the said J. Dubuc refuses to vacate said office at the request of relator, and continues to hold its archives and monuments. Relator prays for a mandamus, compelling said Dubuc to surrender said office, and that said mandamus be made peremptory. The case will come up for argument on Saturday next. Bonford & Finney, Attorneys for relator.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.—The Supreme Court met on Monday and rendered the following decisions:

Lewis Bond, appellee, vs. Samuel B. Frost and owners of steamer Concordia, appellants.... Appeal from the Fifth District Court of New Orleans—Campbell, J. Judgment affirmed, with costs.

L. A. Pellerin, appellant, vs. J. C. Lewis, appellee.... Appeal from the Second District Court of New Orleans—Campbell J. Appeal dismissed at costs of appellant.

Rosa Gomez, wife of P. E. Barbe, appellee, vs. M. Courcelle, appellant.... Appeal from the Third District Court of New Orleans—Campbell J. Judgment affirmed.

Rousseau & Lanjounais, appellees, vs. J. P. Kirwan and Wardens of Church of St. Louis of New Orleans, appellants.... Appeal from the Second District Court of New Orleans—Buchanan J. Judgment of the District Court reversed, and judgment rendered in favor of the defendants and appellants, the Church Wardens, with costs in both courts.

Married:

On Tuesday evening, June 7, by the Rev. J. K. Gadsden, Mr. B. O. MESSUZZ and Miss HANNAH LITHAUER, all of this city.

☞ San Francisco papers please copy.

☞ The steamer FRANK LYON will attend to the business of the SOUTHERN BELT, for the balance of the Summer season, the latter having laid up for repairs, etc. jn9 2pd

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☞ NOTICE TO JOURNEYMEN PAINTERS OF NEW ORLEANS.—You are respectfully requested to attend a meeting of the Journeyman Painters of this city, on matters of importance, to take place on THURSDAY EVENING, June 9, at 8 o'clock, in the room of No. 4 Engine-house, Girod street. jn8 4t

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New Goods—New Goods.

GIQUEL & JAMISON,
18 CHARTRES STREET.

☞ We have just received per steamship Delaware the following goods, which we will offer at very low prices, viz:
EMBROIDERED BRILLIANT and SWISS SCOLLOPS AND BANDS;
" " " EDGING AND INSERTING;
PRINTED JACONETS—A very beautiful assortment;
PRINTED SILK MUSLINS—
POILE DE FRANCE—For Traveling Dresses;
ENGLISH SILK AND COTTON HOSIERY;
SUPER BOBINNET AND LINEN MUSQUITO NETTING;
BLACK BOMBAZINE, BAREGES AND ALPACAS;
BLACK SILKS AND GRENADINES, etc., etc.
We will also offer the balance of our
SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK
at very reduced prices.
GIQUEL & JAMISON,
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PETROLEUM; or, ROCK OIL—THE BEST KNOWN REMEDY.
BRONCHITIS AND ASTHMA can be relieved by the Petroleum: The Distressing Cough, Night Sweats, and difficulty of breathing, are relieved by its use in a very short time.
FEVER AND AGUE—The Petroleum has been used in Fever and Ague with complete success. It will be found a certain and effectual remedy in that obstinate and troublesome disease. The dose in such cases is regulated to a pleasant relaxe every three hours, to the abscess of the Fever.
☞ For sale by JARVIS & WOODMAN, corner of Common and Magazine streets, and by J. WRIGHT & CO., 141 Chartres st., and by O. O. WOODMAN, Vicksburg, and J. M. WORKELL, Baton Rouge. jn9 4w

SUNDRIES—For sale by S. WOLFF, 86 Camp street.
ABSYNTHE—50 cases various brands, to close;
CIGARS—20,000 various brands, to close;
PORT WINE—12 quarter casks pure port, to close;
MADEIRA—1 pipe very superior old Madeira;
DEMIJOHNS—one, two, three and five gallons, in store;
CHERRY BRANDY—4 casks Cupenheim;
CHAMPAGNE—10 baskets Grape Leaf, pints and qts. jn9 3t

SUNDRIES—For sale by E. J. HART & CO., 76 Tchoupitoulas street.
SOAP—50 boxes assorted;
CANDLES—200 boxes Sperm and Stearine, in store;
SADDLES—BUGGINGY CHAMPAGNE—200 baskets;
WRAPPING PAPER—1000 reams;
SHERRY PORT AND MADEIRA—80 packages;
BRANDY—½, ¾ and 3/4 pipes—50 packages. jn9

Aerial Navigation Association.

☞ In pursuance with an advertisement published, through the care of the EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, in the newspapers of June 7, 1853, a very numerous and enthusiastic meeting of the SUBSCRIBERS took place the same day, at the Louisiana College, to assist Mr. E. Pelin in the realization of his plan of Aerial Navigation, a trial at which was prevented, last Sunday, by unavoidable accidents.

The Aeronaut himself was received with all the sympathy and zeal he so much deserves, and, after a voluntary subscription which immediately reached $515, the meeting was called to order, Dr. J. Beugnot being chosen President,