THE DAILY CRESCENT.

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 13, 1864.

A RAILROAD WAR.

There was, until it was fairly satisfied by right, legitimate concessions, dictated by the public judgment and enforced by our own arguments in the matter, an opposition to the scheme of the Mobile and Pontchartrain Railroad, as thing in itself capable of conferring very great and perfectly sure advantages upon our city, but encumbered with special and exorbitant benefits to the proprietors, which would so have overpaid them for what they were to perform, that our citizens, to whom it was referred to ratify or not to ratify the conditional grant made by the Legislature, might well have refused to approve it, upon the original terms of that grant. Such an opposition, we repeat there was; and we ourselves, as our files will show, were of it; but that legitimate opposition ceased, and another totally unlike it, unfounded in fact, and merely interested and selfish, has now taken its place. It is no longer, that is to say, a public opposition, a fair opposition, animated by any aim in which the people of our city or of the country can sympathize; but the ignoble rivalry of individuals, who labor to prevent the accomplishment of an enterprise the most auspicious, only because they dread that it may diminish the profits of another in which they themselves expect to make or to about importance.

Of such an opposition as this last, the public would, we are sure, be little tolerant, were it even unconcerned in that which is its contest; but where (as in this case) a warfare so strictly selfish is directed against not merely a great private interest, sanctioned by legislative policy, but one of such wide concern to the general prosperity, that to attack it is to attack the common good of the whole body of our citizens, we persuade ourselves that the public will, when satisfied of the facts, be even more than impatient—be sternly intolerant.

We are satisfied that such an opposition as we have described—such an opposition alone—personal, selfish, bitter—as little scrupulous of the public good as of fidelity to its own pledges—exists against the Mobile Railroad. Thus satisfied, we will proceed at once to establish the facts and to point out the individuals against whom they lie.

The head and front of the entire matter is a gentleman somewhat diffusive in his public parts; at once engineer of Railroads and of Gas-works, legislator, assistant-alderman, and President of the Jackson & Opelousas Railroad, he multiplies himself among talents, powers and offices; on this shoulder, he carries the State; on that, the city; the Gas-works on his back; in his right hand, he wields the Jackson Railroad; and with the left, he smites down all others of which he is neither president nor engineer. In a word, he is or he represents a state, a city, a diversity of corporations, several sciences; is a legislator, a politician, mathematician, orator, financier, practical chemist and, besides being the agent of so many other things, is the instrument general of Mr. James Robb, whom he serves at least as faithfully as if it were he from whom he draws his triple lines of pay.

Accumulating upon all these branches of honors and emoluments that of chairman of the legislative committee of Internal Improvement, this Proteus of genius was the person *who reported to the Legislature and supported before it that very grant of the Mobile Railroad* which he is now so strenuous to destroy.

We are bound to suppose that, as a legislator he knew and did his duty; yet he gave to the Pontchartrain road precisely those overwhelming and irrelevant privileges which the public has disapproved, which we have disapproved, and which the company itself has yielded up. That concession has reconciled everybody but him who reported the legislative grant—everybody but him and his principal. Now, if Mr. Robb be sincerely opposed to the Mobile Railroad *on any terms whatever*, he should have prevented Mr. Campbell's supporting it; if he merely objects to certain advantages conferred on it, he should have prohibited Mr. C.'s recommending them or else abandon his objections, now that their alleged cause has been removed. Both he and Col. Campbell are estopped; for it can only be in obedience to Mr. Robb's requirements that Mr. Campbell now fights against that which he advocated in a far more objectionable form; he is merely Mr. Robb's agent therefore; but the principal is bound by the acts of the agent; and therefore Mr. Robb is bound to stand to what Mr. C. did in the Legislature.

Possibly, however, it was only to effect a "log-rolling" operation that Mr C. advocated this bill; he did it, to get assistance for his own road. But what then? If he did not act honestly then, he should at least act decently now. The simple truth is, that there can be no excuse for Mr. C.'s conduct; for if any body was bound to stand by the Mobile road charter, it was he; to stand by it even without the concessions; yet he and his principal are now not to be reconciled to it, even by all the concessions asked and made! Evidently, they dread it, as likely to supersede their own road, as the track to Northern travel, and are therefore determined that it shall not come into existence on any terms. But it is now too late; they should have made this discovery a little earlier.

This, however, is not all. We have before us evidence most positive and most respectable that Messrs. Robb & Campbell have, besides the ill-conduct already shown, directly broken their faith with the Mobile Road Co.: that they engaged, if the Company would "submit a statement of survey, plans, estimates of cost, and a proposition from responsible parties to build, complete and equip its Road to Mobile, on condition they receive the one and a half million of bonds proposed," Mr. Robb "will make no opposition," and that Col. Campbell will "be governed by him." *It will be remembered that these terms stop far short of what the Company has since done.* But this is not all. These premises were held out, to obtain pecuniary aid towards Col. Campbell's election to his present seat in the City Council: that aid was accordingly given, to the extent asked; and yet Col. Campbell has publicly stated that the Company gave *just that sum* to defeat his election!

These facts look incredible; but such is the goodness of the proofs on which they rest, that we cannot doubt them. These proofs are at the command of the parties implicated, whenever they ask their publicity.

MOBILE AND NEW ORLEANS RAILROAD.

Antagonistic interests have raised up a powerful opposition to this work; an opposition which is uncompromising in its hostility and unscrupulous in its mode of attack. We think, however, that this will operate decidedly in its favor should the Common Council permit the question of the subscription by the city of a million and a half of the capital stock of the company to go before the people. We are satisfied that it will require something more than the specious arguments of the opponents of this road—its misrepresentations, untenable reasoning and illogical deductions, to blind the eyes and pervert the judgments of those at all acquainted with the subject or capable of taking a common sense view of it. The discussion, then, which it was not to teach ourselves, has but had the effect of bringing the matter the more completely before the public, making people acquainted with the details of the enterprise and convincing them of the prospect—or rather the certainty—of its success. The Board of Assistant Aldermen have appointed a meeting for to-morrow evening for the purpose of passing upon the matter in a way of the people, and we hope that just and comprehensive views, an eminent regard for the interests of New Orleans, will influence their decision and defeat the designs of a selfish opposition which has its foundation only in clashing interests.

Why should not this road receive aid from the city, as have the Jackson and Opelousas roads? What reasonable objection has yet been made which has not been answered over and over again? What can be urged against it of a serious nature which does not equally exist with respect to the other roads? We know that it has been asserted and reiterated that the conditions, upon which it is proposed the city render aid, are unjust and inconsistent with her own rights; that the terms of the co-partnership asked for will be unequal. Let us see what the company offers to cast into the scale against the $1,500,000 bonds solicited from the city: it offers to surrender the earnings of the present road (the Pontchartrain) to the construction of the extension, which amount to about $60,000 annually; it offers to put in the charters, surveys, estimates of cost, and the grant of 300,000 acres of land obtained from the General Government; also, to obtain individual subscriptions to the amount of $500,000, ten per cent. of which shall be paid in immediate cash and the remainder during the progress of the work, and the city is asked only to issue her bonds as the work advances, the last $500,000 when sixty miles of the road are completed and in operation.

A close investigation will, we think, satisfy every person, however much disposed to believe otherwise, that this enterprise offers to the city advantages and inducements for its aid superior to what any other now in view can present. Let all this, of course, but gives additional cause for hostility on the part of those who oppose it.

The matter, as before stated, comes up before the Board of Assistant Aldermen to-morrow night, when it will be decided whether the question shall be submitted to the people. We have small doubts as to the result. Ten of our city fathers, we believe, will be anxious to take upon their shoulders the responsibility of declaring that the people shall have no voice in a matter so nearly touching their most important interests, and which the Legislature has decreed shall be placed in their hands. It must be the opinion of every honest, unprejudiced man that it is the imperative duty of the City Council to submit the question in a proper form to the popular vote, with as little delay as possible.

New Publications.

We have received from Mr. J. C. Morgan, Exchange Place, the following new publications:

"An Art-Student in Munich," by Anna Mary Howitt. Ticknor & Co., Boston. This volume consists of gleanings from letters written from Munich during a sojourn there by the author for the purpose of artistic study. The author, Miss Anna Mary Howitt, is the daughter of Mary and William Howitt, so widely known in literature, and who has herself attained some celebrity as an artist. The work is autobiographical in its character, and just such an autobiography as might be expected would be produced from the most poetical chapter of a woman's life, when youth and inspiration combine to present all objects through a rainbow-tinted medium, and to give a thousand exquisites, happy and beautiful. It is one of the most perfect pictures of artist life we have ever read.

"The Catacombs of Rome," by Rev. J. W. Kapp, published by Redfield, N. Y. The volume before us gives us the origin and history of the celebrated Catacombs of Rome, with a description of them with their inscriptions and symbols—a new book which will be warmly received by every scholar.

"The Preservation of Health," by John C. Warren, M. D., of Harvard University, published by Ticknor & Co., Boston. This is an excellent treatise, showing not only the means of acquiring health but those calculated to preserve it. It contains also many important suggestions on the necessity of physical education.

"De Bow's Review for May." This number of this excellent monthly is not behind any of its predecessors in merit. It should be in the hands of every merchant, planter or agriculturist in the country.

SECOND DISTRICT SCHOOLS.—The public examination of the schools of the Second District will commence this morning, at 11 o'clock, at the Orleans Theatre. The orchestra of the Orleans Theatre will assist during the exhibition.

BENEFIT OF MRS. C. HOWARD.—The farewell benefit of Mrs. C. Howard will take place at the Varieties, to-night. The drama of the "Pearl of Chamounix" and the farce of the Duchess Sps, are to be performed. Mons. Genibrel, of the French Opera Company, has volunteered to assist on the occasion, and will sing a favorite scene. We hope that the fair beneficiary may have a good house, and indeed her popularity with theatre goers here can scarcely fail to secure such.

We learn by the arrival of the steamship Texas, Capt. Place, from Vera Cruz, which port she left on the 8th inst., that a severe earthquake was felt in the city of Vera Cruz on the morning of the 5th, which lasted about one minute, without doing much damage; also, as the Texas was about leaving Vera Cruz, on the morning of the 8th, news arrived that Santa Anna and Alvarez had had a battle in or near Acapulco, and that Santa Anna was victorious.

FOR ST. LOUIS VIA LAKES, NIAGARA AND NEW YORK.—The fine passenger steamer James Robb leaves to-morrow, Saturday, at 12 M., for St. Louis and intermediate points, connecting with the Central Railroad to the Lakes, Niagara and New York. Travelers will not fail to avail themselves of so favorable an opportunity for a pleasant and speedy trip.

The clerk of the steamer Dick Keys has laid us under obligations for St. Louis papers of the 6th.

The Clerk of the steamer Duke, of the Star Line, has our thanks for Cincinnati and Louisville papers.

We are under obligations to the clerk of the steamboat Bunker Hill No. 3, for St. Louis papers.

"KNOW NOTHINGS".—This political organization, it is said, dates further back than the Mason fraternity. Absalom was the head or leader of the first party. See II Samuel xv. 11:

"And with Absalom went two hundred men out of Jerusalem, that were called—and they went in their simplicity, and they *Knew not anything.*"

On the 24th ult., two Frenchmen, who were conveying the mails from the Sault St. Marie to Mackinac, over the ice, were drowned when within two miles of their destination, by the ice giving way beneath their feet. The mails were lost with them.

A large fire occurred at Quebec on the night of the 3d inst. The large edifice belonging to the Sisters of Charity and used by Parliament, was destroyed, with several other buildings. The loss is large.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania has passed an act limiting the work of miners absolutely to ten hours per day.

John N. Genin has been nominated for Mayor of New York by the Tribune, seconded by the Evening Post.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Correspondence of the New Orleans Crescent.

WASHINGTON, May 5, 1864.

The veto is still the subject of much comment, and the conclusion among practical men, by which I mean men who are not mere politicians, is that the President would not have been so diligent in seeking constitutional objections to this great piece of benevolence had the measure been especially urged by democrats. It has been affirmed, in my hearing, that the President gave Miss Dix the most decided approval of the movement. He would explain this, however, as he has already attempted to explain his "forked" language upon the Nebraska bill. Although the bill was passed by unusually large majorities in both branches, I have no hope that it will command the necessary two-thirds to carry it over the head of the Chief Magistrate—at least before the end of his four years, of which, happily, one is already past.

Mr. Slidell's movement in the matter of Cuba will not receive the countenance of the Senate, nor even of the Committee to which it was referred: perhaps he did not expect it would. I have good reason to believe that it had the sanction of the President, but this will not give it much, if any, additional strength. Filibuster stock is below par here, and therefore people do not see why it portrularly concerns this country whether Cuba is Africanized or Chinazed, or why, as we have grown reasonably strong and hearty since we set out in our national career without the possession of Cuba, we may not continue to thrive even if our "manifest destiny" be deferred another generation or two. Cuba may be the next lookoo war-cry.

There is a count made of members present by which a majority of some half a dozen is relied upon for taking up the Nebraska bill on Monday or Tuesday next, but *here* the thing is to be done, Mr. Richardson (the guardian of the courting in the House) has not thought proper to disclose. Certain it is that no pressing necessity in the premises authorizes any extraordinary legislative course, while without such, or its equivalent, a vote of two-thirds, the *Senate bill* cannot be reached for weeks to come. The "hardy" led by Mr. Cutting, of N. Y., will oppose the bill, excepting Mike Walsh, who goes very much on his own hook, and occupies some such position as Clingman, of N. C., with this difference, that Mike is not dieting for the U. S. Senate.

We have had an amusing discussion upon a clause in the Utah bill, giving land to so-called in that far off region. A proposition was made to withhold the grant from such as had more than one wife. Mr. Burnhisel, the delegate, in resisting the exclusion of so large a part of his constituents from the benefits of the bill, stated that polygamy was an ecclesiastical, and not a statutory, institution in the Salt Lake region. Some members would not have the Government know anything about such "carryings on," and others objected to legislating upon morality. The queerest of all politicians here is one Gerrit Smith, of N. Y., who is a better abstractionist than any Yingman, and the most thorough statesmen, and locofoco and abolitionist, that has ever combined these harmonizing characters.

Among the recent confirmations by the Senate is that of C. S. Strickland, as Register of the Land office of Greensburg, La.

CHRONICLER.

FEAT, MEMORY IN ST. LOUIS.—The St. Louis Democrat of the 6th inst. says that Mr. J. B. Ladlaw, artist and scene painter at the People's theatre in that city, was murdered on the night of the 4th inst. near the city. The circumstances connected with it are about as follows: Mr Ladlaw was out riding in a buggy, in the company of a man by the name of Jackson, who was formerly employed as a dancer at the theatre in ballets and other divertisments. They stopped at a drinking house on the road, where, it is said, they had a quarrel, but afterwards both got into the buggy again and started off. As they were going down the highway, a gentleman who lives in the vicinity saw them, and as they passed he says he heard loud talking, and shortly afterwards two reports of a pistol in rapid succession. In a few minutes afterwards the same buggy was driven back again with only one man in it. His suspicion thus excited, and early the next morning, upon making a search, the dead body of Ladlaw was found lying along side the road. An examination had by the coroner, showed that he had been shot twice, both balls entering the back of the head, one coming out at the forehead and the other through the left ear. The cause of the murder is attributed to a difficulty of long standing between Jackson and Ladlaw, growing out of the attentions of both to an actress at the People's Theatre.

HOMICIDE.—A young man named James Tippass, was slain in Scott county, Ky., a few days ago, by Henry Glass. The difficulty grew out of an affair of love. Tippass is said to have sent a challenge to Glass, coupled with a declaration that if he did not fight he would kill him on sight. Glass, it appears, concluded to act upon the same principle, and shot Tippass as he was passing by his house on horseback.

The physicians of St. Louis have combined for the purpose of keeping druggists to the pestle and mortar. They declare that the apothecary has no just right to put up a prescription the second time, unless authorized in writing by the physician prescribing. Nor has said apothecary any right to make use of such prescription in any way, unless by the consent of the physician. They pledge themselves to withhold their influence from any druggist who may thus act, and to use other means to make such conduct public. And further, that they would withhold their support from all apothecaries who persist in the reprehensible practice of prescribing for diseases.

THE BURIAL OF LAMENNAIS.—A correspondent of the New York papers says: "On the 1st of March, at 8 o'clock in the morning, the body of Mr. de Lamennais was obscurely carried to the cemetery and buried in the common grave of the paupers. A few of the relations and intimate friends followed the coffin. By a special provision in his will, he ordered that his mortal remains should not be laid in a church, and that no religious ceremony should be held over his grave. No discourse was pronounced. All was cold, cold and gloomy. The priests stood aloof; they did not even attempt to interfere in the funeral arrangements. Thus died the Abbe de Lamennais, and thus was he buried. No tomb or monument marks the place of his ashes.

THE NEXT ELECTION.—The New York Herald says: "Under ordinary circumstances, the folly and corruption of Gen. Pierce's Administration must raise the whig party to great strength and magnitude before the next election. It is daily increasing with giant strides; and if a division in the party can only be prevented, the chances are that the election of 1868 will be a counterpart of that of 1840, and that Pierce will be defeated as Van Buren was, and for precisely the same reasons."

Major Wyse, of the Third Regiment of U. S. Artillery, from trial at Governor's Island, N. Y., before a Court-martial for having refused to go on board the steamship Falcon with his detachment, on her recent departure from New York to Panama with U. S. troops, he deeming not seaworthy.

HIS A BUCK.—The origin of this term is said to be as follows: One Eastern Prince went to visit another, who, having been shown all the curiosities and attractions, he expressed a wish to see the fortifications. Hereupon his entertainer took him to a review of his troops, and exclaimed, "These are my fortifications—every man is a buck!"

TALL WEDDING.—In Cesher county, Va., a wedding came off April 6th, and the following description is given of the happy pair: The bride is six feet three inches high, and thirteen years old. The groom is five feet high and twenty years old. The latter, we think, was a poor specimen of a candidate for the "silken bonds of Hymen."

The jury of inquest in the case of the recent fire in Broadway, by which so many lives were lost, in their verdict condemn and censure the masons, mechanics, and carpenters who erected the building. They recommend a change in the law regulating the building of houses, etc. The fire is pronounced to be the work of an incendiary.

The Vicksburg Whig learns that Charles Simmons, aged 19, a son of Capudn Charles Simmons, of Vicksburg, was killed on the Yazoo River, near Greenwood, a few days ago, by falling overboard from a canoe.

John B. Lasale, an old and well-known merchant of New York, engaged in the Spanish trade, died in that city on the 3d.

Ex-President Tyler delivered a lecture on American Merchants, at Petersburg, Va., on the 3d inst.

"AND SHE WAS A WIDOW."—A wide and pensive lady has just past—she is clad in "the weeds of profoundest woe," doubtless she is a widow. A moment to imagine her history. Her whom she mourns had wooed her in girlhood. There is a fragrant nook, where a river gurgles, which she never remembers save with tears, wherein love's blessed drama was performed by their fervid lips. *They were wed at last.* Months, perhaps years departed, and then the shadow fell. He blessed her amid the marches of the night and in the morning went out with the stars. The earth is laden with such histories. She was blithe and merry once. She loved the customs of society, and adhered with a sort of piety to the maxims of fashion. Gay and happy as the world in which she dwelt. But 'tis a mournful thing to carry a dead heart in a living bosom. It is a better thing for a lip used to dainties to feed on ashes. It is a fearful thing for the living to know that their only treasure is hid in the grave—beautiful life—linked to remissive corruption. Her desires are written upon her face. Its expression translates her muttered yearnings. She longs to join in the distant and better country him who has gone before. The welcome hour is nearer than she thinks. They shall soon lay her beside her buried idol. How lovely will be that dying smile, when the preverital lips shall close at the touch of death's cold finger. God grant that the drooping lilly of earth may become a faileless amaranth in Heaven.

Lady Bulwer, in her last novel, "Behind the Scenes," written under her husband, describes her hero as "a solid block of vice, gnarled with villany, veneered with virtue and highly varnished with hypocrisy."

NIGHT.

"How beautiful is night!
A dewy freshness fills the silent air;
No mist obscures, nor cloud nor speck, nor stain,
Breaks the serene of heaven:
In full-orbed glory yonder moon divine
Rolls through the dark blue depths
Beneath her steady ray
The desert circle spreads,
Like the round ocean, girdled by the sky!
How beautiful is night!"

(Southey.

NEWS OF THE CITY.

BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.—This Board held an adjourned meeting last evening, for the purpose of meeting the Upper Board in joint session, in order to go into the election of certain city officers. The President, Mr. Campbell, took the chair—20 members present.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved, and on motion of Mr. Wilz, a message was sent to the Upper Board with the information that this Board was ready to enter into joint session.

The Board entered and took seats; 12 members present, and Mr. Lugenbuhl in the chair. The roll of the Assistant Board was then called, and it was found that all the members were present, making a full attendance of the Council with the exception of one absentee (Mr. Caldwell).

The Council then proceeded to the election of an official journal. Mr. Adams nominated the Courier, Mr. Delacherier nominated the Picayune. The ballot was then proceeded with, and the Picayune was declared duly elected, receiving 22 votes, and the Courier 17.

John Thompson was elected City Attorney by the same majority, and D. C. Labatt, Assistant Attorney.

Paul K. Theard was elected City Notary.

Dr. Yelzer was elected City Physician for the First District. Dr. Sabatier was elected City Physician for the Second and Third Districts.

For Collector of Levee Dues on ships in the First and Fourth Districts, Wm. Bloomfield, Jr., was elected.

For Collector of Levee Dues on steamboats in the First District, C. H. Nobles was elected.

T. Wilz was elected Collector of Levee Dues on ships and sea going vessels in the Second and Third Districts.

Mr. Fortier was elected Collector of Levee Dues on steamboats in the Second District.

For Wharfinger of the First and Fourth Districts, Captain Eldridge was elected.

Mr. J. H. Phillips was elected Deputy Wharfinger for the First District.

Mr. H. D. Keene was elected Deputy Wharfinger for the Fourth District.

For Wharfinger of the Second and Third Districts, J. D. Skinner was elected.

Mr. E. Dupré was unanimously elected Deputy Wharfinger of the Second District.

A. Chouveret was unanimously elected Collector of Levee Dues on flatboats.

Mr. Morel was elected Keeper of the Courthouse.

Mr. Robert was elected Keeper of the Powder Magazine.

Mr. Simms was elected Porter of the City Hall.

For Sealer of the Second District Mr. Hearty was unanimously elected.

Objections were here made to the present disposal of several offices, among others that of Superintendent of Water-works, Commissioners of Workhouse, School Directors, etc., and their consideration was accordingly postponed.

The Council then proceeded to the election of four Assistant Recorders. Wm. Bloomfield, sen., was elected for the First District; R. Fillard for the Second; Mr. P. S. Wilz for the Third; Wm. Reed for the Fourth.

Nothing further being before the Council, the Upper Board retired and the Lower Board adjourned.

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT.—*Judge Cotton.—Heavy Railroad Damages.*—This Court has been occupied for the last three days trying the trial of a suit brought by Mr Alexander Hill against the Opelousas Railroad Company for the recovery of damages alleged to have been received by plaintiff through the dislocation of his knee, and other injuries received from having been thrown from the cars of said road. It appears that Hill was standing on the steps at the time of the accident, when the cars, under full headway, struck a horse and plaintiff was thrown off upon the ground and injured as above. The jury rendered a verdict awarding plaintiff $9000 damages.

GRAND JURY PRESENTMENTS.—A true bill was yesterday found against Wm. Aickens, *alias* Chenoweth, *alias* Hawkins, for forging an order and uttering the same.

The jury ignored the bill charging Edward Outlaw with manslaughter in the killing of Jas. B. Day. Also, the bill charging Patrick O'Sullivan with larceny.

THE BOARDING-HOUSE BUSINESS IN A SCRATE.—It will be remembered that on the 9th instant, a man named Isaac Beaumont, was arrested on board the ship Celeste, on a charge of having shot, and dangerously wounded a man named McGovern. The case came up yesterday for examination before Recorder Summers, a physician's certificate having been produced that the wounded man was likely to recover.

James Dust, for the prosecution, stated that he was on board the ship with McGovern, to see a brother of the former, and that they were accompanied by Hugh McMahon, Thos. Murray, and one or two other persons that he (witness) asked accused, who is steward of the vessel, for his brother's clothes, and that McGovern jerked the clothes from the steward's hands, and threw them upon the deck, telling him that they were dirty and he might wash them himself, or words to that effect; that they then turned to walk away when Beaumont commenced firing at McGovern, discharging seven shots, one of which took effect in his groin; and that the wife of Beaumont then handed him a sword cane. Witness swore positively that he did not have a handspike himself, that his companions were not armed in that manner, and that no one was struck with such weapon.

The testimony of Hugh McMahon, was of a similar character, with the exception that he stated the firing to have been done without any provocation whatever.

John B. Dawson, for the defence, stated that he was a custom house officer and was on board the vessel at the time of the affray. His attention was attracted by the screaming of two ladies, and that he saw McGovern in the act of throwing a capstan bar at the steward, whom it missed, but struck his wife. Then commenced firing and discharged four shots. The bar which McGovern threw was about four feet long and four or five inches in diameter, and he had previously used the most indecent language towards Mrs. Beaumont. Another of the party threw a capstan bar at the other lady on the deck, and she escaped narrowly; saw Dust raise a shovel, and heard him threaten to break the mate's head with it. The testimony of several other witnesses fully corroborated this statement, proving that the parties had made a desperate attack upon Beaumont and the others, with every weapon they could lay their hands on.

Accused was accordingly discharged, and Dust, McMahon and McGovern, (a brother of the wounded man,) were arrested in court and committed to prison, charged with riot and perjury.

SHOCKING TREATMENT.—A man named Patrick Hogan was attacked and beaten on the near Customhouse street, yesterday, by a gang of ruffians, stabbed and beaten nearly to death. Four of these persons, Chas. M. Beck, John Manning, Wm. H. Reno and Edmond Waldron, were arrested and taken before Recorder Summers, who required security in the sum of $[illegible] each for their appearance. Beck produced the bond, but the others, failing to do so, were committed to the Parish Prison.

Fine.—Recorder Doyle was yesterday fined $20 by Recorder Ramos for carrying concealed weapons.

of Matt F. Ward.

We copy from the Delta of yesterday the card of this gentleman, to the "Editors of the United States,"

"Pending a suspension of opinion until the whole evidence given at the trial has been laid before the public.

In an ordinary case an acquittal by a jury of his peers would bring back to the accused his standing and character; but as the testimony has been given partially and loosely in the public journals, and some points in such a manner as was calculated to prejudice the public judgment, we think nothing more than right that his request should be complied with.

We have the pleasure of knowing Mr. Ward, and really can never believe that he would deliberately and without cause commit the crime such as is laid to him, the people suspend their opinion until the trial is ended.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE UNITED STATES:

Gentlemen—If I felt less conscious in the justice and magnanimity of the American people, I would not now intrude myself upon your notice. My position is one which may well be considered unusual in the United States, where the laws have the presumption of innocence been conducted, and the verdict of a jury the sanction regarded as final in all criminal cases. Acquitted, I am still accused; for, though acquitted, I stand before the world, should I appeal to the justice of the Delta, to your generosity, for a suspension of opinion until the evidence in my case can be laid before you.

I can blame no man for feeling prejudiced against me, or for expressing the loudest condemnation of that unfortunate deed which has so darkly and indelibly stigmatized my name. The publicity have yet been but one side of this case, and that has been unscrupulously misrepresented, and misconstrued with zeal. I have been acquitted by a jury of my peers, and in most cases this would be sufficient to engage the public in my cause, nevertheless it is true, even my acquittal should it have argue a presumption of my innocence strong enough to induce the most fair minded to suspend judgment till they could consider the testimony produced at my trial. The publicity of the case, if it be not much more to each one than a complete obscurity, should be to each and everyone, a matter of interest and investigation.

A full and impartial report of the trial of my case has been prepared by the A. D. Richardson, one of the most non-sympathetic short-hand writers the West, and will appear in the morning papers of Mr. Appleton & Co. New York. Although I feel the strongest confidence in Mr. Richardson's ability and impartiality, yet when I remembered the former course of my case, the precaution was taken to have his report authenticated by gentlemen of intelligence, whose presence there would prevent the scoring accusations of the Courier.

All that I ask, fair minded gentlemen of the press is, that when this report could be placed before the public, and they could do me that justice, some feeble reason for my acquittal from the corruption of the jury, I be willing to submit to your universal condemnation. I am made to suspicious attempts to resist the designs of my accusers—not as they would falsely insinuate—but more from the desire to vindicate, but remains a fellow with confidence the just administration of the laws of my country. Hence that course upon which the better judgment of friends for merely imposed upon me only become my conscience seems to have left all respect for me, and I have submitted unconscious a higher tribunal to receive the decision of a jury regularly empanneled by the proper authorities of the State.

Once more I appeal to the generosity of the press in this country, and conjure every editor in the name of justice and humanity, to read the report of my trial—to weigh the testimony on both sides and then deliberate even as the Judge of the Supreme Court, to say that he judges, that a jury of my peers, has been doing me a wrong. And if, having arrived by the testimony that my prosecutors have not in the case of the case which they made on my behalf, I have too much confidence in the impartiality of a tribunal, can adhere to decide against me, I will acquiesce in the decision of the press. Read this report, and render the verdict of the public.

The Lake Charles Courier has, I believe, yet possible, published my trial in pamphlet form; and the gentlemen who was employed by this paper is not a stenographer and the report could not be full and satisfactory in all the details of evidence, examination and cross examination of the witnesses. Mr. Olds would not, I know, hesitate to publish, regardless of any consideration; but from past experience, I should apprehend that some illegitimate means be taken which would prevent my receipt. I made the request for his publication in the hope that the journal would be kept back, and that the Delta would be pleased to give the report, the same space in its paper, the distinguished Gazette, which he expressed an opinion that I could not expect. Gentlemen, I leave the evidence to the case. We may therefore have to be tried by a majority of the Delta's opinion of the testimony with the verdict the Courier may give it.

MATT. F. WARD.

Mobile and New Orleans Railroad.

The opponents of the road will admit its necessity, and say that they are in favor of it, if the company who propose to build it will put it on a par with other roads. Let us examine the fairness of this.

The New Orleans and Jackson road has an individual subscription of $497,700, one hundred and seventy-one and zero thousand and fifty dollars (not only $42[illegible] the amount has been paid. At the company go[illegible] to the Legislature $[illegible] (now notorious) the city has for $[illegible] claim for that purpose ten mortgage bonds of the state bonds for $1,000,000, one million six hundred thousand dollars; a large portion of this last is paid by the company on the road, and all the other subsidies. There are therefore, $[illegible] dollars subscribed and paid, and there are three thousand dollars advanced by the city and state, against the enormous of the road, and a subsidy of the city of only $250,000. In other words, for the city and state to have the road, they have to pay $[illegible] and invest one million, two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, and the state advance the other nine-tenths, or 90 per cent of the capital. Yet we are gravely told that the stockholders advance a dollar for dollar. Fellow gentlemen, what arithmetic do you use? Suppose we were able to make our equal to ten—it takes $250,000 upon to $1,000,000.

Remarks are referred to pages 15 and 16 of the report of the New Orleans and Jackson Railroad, made and published a few days since, which are as follows:

"The Mobile and New Orleans (or Pontchartrain) Railroad Company propose to put in their road (now earning $[illegible] per year) which its enemies admit is worth $300,000, the charter through the three States. Their surveys, from their charter, to three hundred and sixty thousand acres of land, reserved for this road by act of the Congress of the United States, and by the act of the Senate of Louisiana, the city bonds for $[illegible] dollars, and the balance subject to call, or $1,000,000 of property, and an equal $1,000,000 of bonds, and when duly made of the road, are pledged to the city to give $300,000 more of the road, if it is found necessary. Evident that the bonds will sell for enough to pay for the work, and if it does not, they are enemies admit it is a very miles of road will be worth at least $5,000,000.

Have the other roads had such subsidies? Not at all, with the exception of the Lake Pontchartrain, in their hands the city gives more from all sides? but in the Mobile road all is backed, danger and risk!

[illegible]

Married:

On Thursday, May 12, by the Rev. Father [illegible] AUGUSTIN LAVISON and Mlle. MARIE A. GRENNAPDER, both of this city.

The Gentlemen

Are now offered great inducements upon our specialties this SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING

of the

C. B. DREW,

No. 1[illegible] Canal street.

They will provide, by the following low prices, that the [illegible] cannot be beat by any house in the country:

FINE BLACK FRENCH CLOTH FROCKS $18.00
FINE DRAP DETE FROCKS 8.00
FINE FRENCH CASSIMERE COATS 5.00
FINE SILK ALPACA COATS 3.50
FRENCH MERINO PANTS 3.50
WHITE AND FANCY DRILLING 3.00
WHITE AND FANCY MARSEILLES VESTS 3.00
LINEN BOSOM SHIRTS 1.50
ALL LINEN SHIRTS, (warranted) 2.00
RUSSIA DUCK, OXFORD AND SAC COATS 5.00
FANCY CASSIMERE, particular 5.00
LINEN POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS, per doz 3.00
FANCY SILK GLOVES, per doz 9.00

[illegible]

A Rare Chance

FOR GREAT BARGINS IN

SHIRTS AND GENTLEMEN'S GOODS,

OF ALL KINDS

AT REDUCED PRICES, FOR CASH ONLY.

STORE TO RENT AND FIXTURES FOR SALE.

The commodious and eligibly situated RETAIL STORE of Fred Sonnen, and combining the WHOLESALE only, for sale on reasonable terms.

THEIR ENTIRE RETAIL STOCK A GREAT SACRIFICE.

AT 140 AND 142 POYDRAS ST.

CALL AND CONVINCE YOURSELVES.

A good selection of Fancy Goods, such as Gloves, Cotton, etc., for sale.

A large assortment of LINEN BOSOM SHIRTS at $1.50 per half dozen, warranted fully equal to any $2 per half dozen.

LINEN SHIRTS, $2 per [illegible]

LINEN CAMBRIC SHIRTS, $2 per half dozen.

FINE UNDERSHIRTS, [illegible]

COTTON UNDERSHIRTS, 6 cents to $1.

SILK CRAVATS, [illegible]

DRAWERS of all kinds—Silk, Cloth, Wool, Merino and Drill, from 50 cents to $3 per pair.

Having by far the largest and best selected stock of FINE FRENCH GOODS

ever offered in the city of New Orleans, purchasers will be well paid by calling.

Every article sold fully guaranteed as represented, or the money cheerfully refunded.

The Goods are marked in the plain figures, and we will not be sold AT ANYTHING THE HIGHEST BIDDER.

Now is the time to get a Good Shirt at the Great Bargain, at

FRED SONNEN & CO.'S

140 CHARTRES STREET.

Neafoods.

The Subscribers are now receipt of a Choice and Extensive Stock of

SUMMER CLOTH NG,

Manufactured by their House New York, expressly for the Cities of Mobile and New Orleans, to which they invite the attention of Merchant Tailors, UNDERSIGNED, [illegible] and Mobile [illegible]

JOHNSON, NIXON & CO.,

No. 15 Carondelet street.

Hats, Caps, etc.

AT WHOLESALE.

[illegible] HATS, comprising a great variety of [illegible]

[illegible] & CO., No. 15 Magazine street.

Boots, Shoes and Brogans.

AT WHOLESALE.

Manufacturing at the Boston and Lynn prices, a great assortment of MEN, BOYS, YOUTHS, YOUNG MEN, and Children's BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, HARD-SOLES, etc. Also, a full assortment of MEN'S, BOYS' and YOUTHS' HEAVY BROGANS, WITH MEXICAN, PALM LEAF, STRAW AND CAMPEACHY HATS, at the lowest cash prices.

[illegible] & CO., 18 Magazine street.

New Jersey Zinc Paints.

The Subscribers are now in hand, and will be constantly supplied, direct from the manufactory, an assortment of Zinc Paints, as made by the celebrated

NEW JERSEY ZINC COMPANY,

which they offer to the trade and consumers on terms as low as the KNOW WHITE now offered in Boston, and equal to the best in the market. Those who have used Zinc Paint, know that it is more durable and much more economical, wanting less than one-third the quantity required for lead, thus rendering more economical, while being free from all injurious properties, it is more healthy and more recommended itself to the public, with the advantageous quality of point manufactured from lead.

The BROWN'S OF MANUFACTURE possesses a superior and beautiful color, and is especially recommended for Brown Stone and other public buildings. The STONE COLOR possesses similar properties to the brown, but that is better adapted for coloring such things, as Stone, Brick, and Fire Proof Paint, for which purpose it is used by them to be very well to keep fresh and sound, for very extensive time, in any climate. To be used precisely like White Lead.

[illegible] in kegs of 25, 50 and 100 lbs., in store and for sale by

ROBERT, WOLFARD & CO.,

[illegible] Camp street.

Diarrhea, Dysentery, Cholera, CHOLERA MORBUS.

BEACH'S ANTI-CATHARTIC MIXTURE is a certain, safe prompt and effectual remedy for the above diseases, and all other diseases of the stomach, liver or children of whatever kind. For sale by

E. D. BEACH, M. D., corner of Chartres and Conti streets.

Dr. THOS. JAMES, corner of Camp and Perdido streets.

JAMES J. FOTS, corner Canal and Carondelet streets.

[illegible]

Van Zandt's Anti-Diarrhea ELIXIR,

FOR THE CURE OF CHOLERA, DIARRHEA, DYSENTERY, ETC.

The above elixir should be in every family. Taken in time, it will save many lives. Thousands of testimonials from the highest quarters, of its efficacy, can be seen at the Depots. Prepared only by the proprietor, the celebrated chemist, Dr. Van Zandt.

For sale by POTTER & CO., 82 St. Charles street, and Druggists generally.

[illegible]

Dr. Richter's GERMAN TOOTH-ACHE DROPS.

[illegible] of the most certain and effective agent ever used for the relief of TOOTH-ACHE, ear-ache, etc.

J. WRIGHT & CO.,

151 Chartres street.

MADDER—One cask Prime Dutch Onabre, for sale by

LITTLEJOHN, NORCOM & CO.,

[illegible] Chartres street, corner Gravier.

PEPPER—50 bags for