THE DAILY CRESCENT.

MONDAY MORNING, MAY 15, 1854.

A GAME AT CARDS.

Col. Campbell possesses, it seems, in addition to all that catalogue of talents and functions which we have extolled, the dexterity of the card player, and, in Saturday's Delta, attempts to shuffle out of a conflict, which he himself began, by turning it into a game of cards. He has even the countenance to talk of his being attacked and bullied by proxy and his holding in "contempt bravos, whether of the pen or the pavement."

Wonderful is the intrepidity which conscious rectitude bestows! But who has bullied Colonel Campbell? Is it bullying him to say he was the father of the measure which he now denounces? Is it bullying him to prove that he favored it, with all those sins on its head which have now been washed away, but at the original depravity of which he has still such a sanctified horror? Is he not a little like King Richard, whom nothing, however criminal, could appal, until it had become a mere shadow?

Let Colonel Campbell dismiss all these spectral terrors. There is no ghost about, unless it be that of his own acts, which are rising in judgment against him. But 'tis a mere superstition Conscience,—at least some people's conscience—is nothing but a phantom. If he was not afraid of the Mobile Road charter *as he reported it*, he need not quake at it as it now stands.

It is really funny to hear the Colonel talk about his being "bullied by proxy." And why not most valiant champion of Railroads? Where are you but Mr. Robb's proxy? Why not proxy fight proxy? And is not this kind of warfare as little servile as being merely the tool of his interests?

But he speaks of the attack itself upon him as "coarse and ungentlemanly." If there be coarseness, it lies in the facts of Colonel Campbell's own conduct, and however coarse that conduct be in the recital, the coarseness must surely be that of him who did it, not of us who merely related it.

So again of the ungentlemanliness. Not one unbecoming expression has been applied by us to him. The very harshest which we have used was but to say, "if he did not act honestly then, he should at least acddecently now": which was argumentative and conditional only and perfectly proper, as will be seen by looking at the article. We had shown that Colonel Campbell supported, aye! that he was even responsible for the very faults in the Pontchartrain Railroad bill, which he now denounces. We had then a perfect right to say, that, if Colonel Campbell's conduct in supporting that bill was dishonest, shame at least should now deter him from denouncing it; for no shame, no reproach can lie against any one—not even against those so called directors and speculators whom he stigmatizes,—as against himself the legislative father of that bill. Whatever others have done they have only been able to do through his instrumentality; and nothing can be more indecent than that they who have renounced the undue advantages he conferred upon them, should now, by the very author of what they have renounced, be so furiously assailed.

It is really merry to hear the Colonel talking in the most immaculate manner of his being "calumniated" at the instigation of some of the principal directors of the Pontchartrain Railroad Company. We think these same directors might, with more truth, say that his hostility to them was instigated by the *President* and some of the direc ors of the Jackson Railroad Company. And how he can imagine himself calumniated is an enigma to us? Calumniated! Instead of being calumniated, it was he who was calumniating. He commenced this warfare against the very existence of the Mobile and New Orleans Railroad; it was fighting for its life. Was it not to defend itself? and was it not to state those facts which set in the most decisive light the malignity, the selfishness and perfidy of him who was the "head and front" of the assault? Is it a calumny to say that Col. Campbell reported this bill? Is it a calumny to say that he voted for it and afterwards denounced it? Is it a calumny to say that a friend of his sought aid from a director of this very road, which was only given upon the positive assurance that he would support, in and out of Council, the application of the company for $1,500,000? And is it calumny to suppose he knew that the aid was given, or, knowing, to infer that he knew the condition?

Notice have stated the whole of the charge against him, and when he disproves it we will not be slow to do him justice. Calm reflection should have taught him ere this that the simple evidence of facts is better than all declaration. Let him come out and say what is true and what false in the charge and the reason of his conversion to his present position.

In a few words, Col. Campbell says it is a calumny as stated by us that Mr. Robb had caused assurances in writing to be given of his (Robb's) support of the Mobile road, and also engaged that Campbell would "*be governed by him*," and upon which assurances a large amount of money was obtained from the Pontchartrain Company to secure Campbell's election. We offered to furnish the evidence of all this in writing. Col. Campbell had the evidence of it in his hands previous to the publication of his card. Now we ask upon this statement who has been calumniated—he by our statement of a fact, or we by his card?

Let the Colonel come out with his promised vindication, explanation, or whatever it may be termed, and not leave it an adjourned question.

And now we will bid the Colonel good bye. And believing, from his remarks on Saturday night in Council, that his "coarse" language in reply to our notice of him was but the outburst of an "honest unreflecting indignation in which his cooler judgment and natural politeness had no concern," we freely forgive him for it, with the hope that he will not endeavor to raise suspicion in the public mind as to the motives of individuals, unless he expects his own in return to be questioned.

CITIZEN.

An article from the pen of that usually fair and argumentative writer, "Citizen," may be found in another column of our paper. We regret, equally with himself, that the discussion of the memorial of the Pontchartrain Railroad Company, instead of having been thus far conducted with reference altogether to its merits, and in a spirit of unprejudiced general inquiry, has been reduced to a mere exchange of personalities. But, under the circumstances, and considering the nature of the opposition to this memorial, we do not see how it could well have arrived at any other point. Upon what was that opposition based but a conflict of interests? If the controversy has become one of personalities, they are properly the personalities of antagonistic interests, the personalities of corporations, not individuals; and surely those who represent that opposition cannot hold us, or the Pontchartrain Railroad Company, responsible for the nature of the controversy their own acts have provoked.

From the first we have been disposed to discuss this matter calmly, fairly, dispassionately; having no end in view but the promotion of an enterprise which we deemed of the utmost importance to the future prosperity of our city. We are still willing to do so, determined to do so, notwithstanding the fact that it is only a war of clashing interests, a personal matter between corporations.

We have yet to learn that the Directors of the Pontchartrain Railroad Company have done any thing in the struggle but defend their enterprise against the unscrupulous attacks, the incompromising hostility of a clique whose interest and whose determination are to destroy it. We have been hitherto generally pleased with the courteous and dignified expression of "Citizen," and had hoped that he would not consider it necessary to deal in personal allusions and insinuations, which it appears to be the object of his card to denounce, and accuse us of having made use of.

It was the manly and argumentative letters of "Citizen" which first convinced the Directors of the necessity of modifying their proposition in such manner as to renounce the undue advantages conferred upon them by the charter. We repeat what we have before stated, that we did not nor ever should have advocated the subscription by the city to this road, had not these undue advantages been surrendered, and if "Citizen" can, by fair, unprejudiced discussion, satisfy us that our position is founded in error, we are ready to withdraw our support from the enterprise. This, however, is to be done with argument, not with empty assertions of the "enormities of the Pontchartrain scheme," equally empty charges against the Directors and ourselves of "illiberal insinuations," "reckless assertions," and an intention to "place the dearest interests of the city in jeopardy, and its fair name in the hands of speculators and stockjobbers."

"Citizen" says that Congress has not made a donation of public lands for the use of this road, and that "present appearances lead to the belief that it will not." What are the facts? What was the report of the Finance Committee to the Board of Assistant Aldermen at the meeting on Saturday night last? That the 360,000 acres of land had been withdrawn from the market, that the bill appropriating them to the New Orleans and Mobile Railroad Company had already passed the Senate, and that no sort of impediment existed to its passage of the House. The grant of this land may be taken as clear and certain, and we think that the denial of it with such vehement emphasis "could spring alone from an urgent necessity." This, however, is a matter of comparatively small importance, and in no wise affects the real merits of the case, nor settles the question of who is right or who is wrong in this controversy.

A GRAVE QUESTION.—Some time ago, a petition from sundry citizens residing on Esplanade street was sent into the Board of Assistant Aldermen, asking that an ordinance of the old Third Municipality, granting permission to the Church of St. Louis to establish a cemetery on said street, be annulled. We consider their request exceedingly proper, and that a compliance with it on the part of the Council would be nothing more than justice to the parties concerned. In granting privileges of this sort a city government should be very careful that it does not inflict injury upon citizens and property holders. There are many objections that can be urged generally against the establishment of graveyards in the midst of large cities, and in this particular case the proposed location is in a flourishing and improving section.

MMLLE BORGHESE'S BENEFIT.—Decidedly the favorite of the numerous dilettanti, connoisseurs and amateurs who frequent our French Opera House, is Mmlle. Julliette Borghese, the young but exceedingly talented prima donna whose success was assured from the moment of her first appearance at the Orleans Theatre last fall. Nature has endowed her with an originally expressive countenance, a fine, graceful figure, a rich, pure and powerful contralto voice, and the dramatic instinct in a plentiful degree. She is yet very young, but we look one day to see her hold a flatteringly eminent position in the world of art.

Her first benefit here will take place at the Opera House this evening, when an exceedingly varied and interesting entertainment will be given. Besides a new vaudeville and several separate arias, comic songs, etc., we shall have the last act, or tomb scene, of Vaccai's opera of "Romeo and Juliet," with Mmlle. Borghese as *Romeo*, and the music for the orchestra arranged by Mr. E. A., a young gentleman of this city; then the magnificent second act of Rossini's masterpiece, "William Tell," Borghese, Lacroix, Lapierre and Genibrel appearing; and finally, the beautiful music of the fourth act of Halevey's "Charles VI.," Mmlle. Borghese, M. Lacroix and Mmes. Berton and Beckers performing.

The fair beneficiary deserves a crowded house as a compliment to her talent, and we have no doubt she will get it.

We are under obligations to the Clerk of the Red River steamer St. Charles for Shreveport papers.

William Y. Cobb, Esq., has our thanks for Natchez and Vicksburg papers.

BOOKS.—We would beg to call the attention of our readers to the advertisement in another column of Mr. Thomas White, No. 105 Canal street, in which he offers for sale dictionaries of the English, German, French, Latin and Greek languages.

STEEL'S.—J. B. Steel, No. 60 Camp street, has received a large supply of new and important works, just published. See advertisement in another column.

BOOKS.—We have received from Mr. J. C. Morgan Exchange Place, the following books: "Volo," and the "Forged Will" by Emmerson Bennett, "Venetio, or Lord Byron's Daughter;" "Harry Harson;" "The Secretary, or Circumstantial Evidence;" "Putnam's Monthly" for April; "De Bow's Review" for April, and "The Barclay's of Boston," by Mrs. Harrison Grey Otis.

VERANDAH HOTEL.—We understand that Mr. Young has sold his interest in the Verandah Hotel to Capt. H. B. Ensign, late of the N. O. and Mobile steamer California, and John Galpin, Esq., of this city. The Hotel will be closed to-day, for a short season, for repairs and changes.

PLACIDE'S.—To-night the farce of the "Capital Match" and the "Sea of Ice" are to be performed at this theatre. Mr. George Holland is to have a benefit at this establishment tomorrow night, when his friends will doubtless rally and give him an overflowing house. We are glad to see that "Macbeth" is underlined to be shortly produced here.

FISH, FLESH AND FOWL.—A thousand pompanos, soft-shell crabs, red snappers and all the delicacies of the season are daily served up by Briede & Roder, at the terminus of the Jefferson and Lake Pontchartrain Railroad. Their wines are unsurpassed, and all the appurtenances for a splendid dinner are furnished in the most *recherche* style. In addition to which, a ride on the Jefferson and Pontchartrain Railroad during this melting weather is in itself a luxury, creating an appetite and bracing the system for the "labors of the table." Take the first train, gentlemen, and leave your orders.

DAN RICE'S.—This establishment was opened on Saturday night, by Mr. Lewellen, with the celebrated Lee family. We were glad to see that on Saturday night as last there were crowded houses. We understand that Mr. Lewellen intends, as soon as Placide's closes, to commence performances with a dramatic company which he has engaged. Our citizens will be glad to learn this, as it will help to relieve greatly the tedium of a summer residence in our city. We are sure that under Mr. Lewellen's excellent management the place will be well worthy of large patronage. Since the house has been closed extensive repairs and changes have been made, so that it is much more comfortable than formerly.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

TO THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

By the Southern Line.

CHARLESTON COTTON MARKET.

CHARLESTON, May 12.—The sales of Cotton for the week ending yesterday, reach 2500 bales, and prices have declined about ¼c. Good Middling is quoted at 9½c.

The receipts for the week are 4625 bales, and the stock on hand, exclusive of that on shipboard, is 80,650 bales.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Correspondence of the New Orleans Crescent.

WASHINGTON, May 8, 1854.

Nebraska is at length fairly before the House. Nebraska was the theme in both Houses to-day. In the Senate, Mr. Douglas made a long story of his own grievances, and commented with as much severity of language as he could command upon a sermon by some Chicago preacher in which he and his bill were denounced in good strong Saxon phraseology. Near the residence of this same man of God, the aforesaid Senator complained that he was, a few days after the delivery of this sermon (from a printed copy of which he read several forcible extracts), burnt and hanged in effigy. This, to be sure, is not the sort of notoriety that Mr. Douglas anticipated when he commenced paying politica courtship to the South, but still it helps to keep his name before the people, and even this notoriety seems to be grateful to him.

While Mr. Douglas was thus engaged in the Senate, Mr. Richardson, his co-laborer in the House, was at work getting the bill up from Committee of the Whole. The process was tedious, but successful. He first moved to go into Committee, and afterwards, by seventeen consecutive votes, seventeen preceding bills were laid aside until the House Nebraska bill was reached. This was then taken up, and Mr. Richardson moved to substitute the Senate for the House bill, and also moved to amend the same by striking out the Clayton amendment.

Mr. Hibbard, of N. H., then commenced reading a speech in favor of the bill.

There will yet be a good deal of skirmishing before the bill is passed, but as it is well understood that the President stands ready to administer healing appliances to all those who will be fired upon in the rear, there can be little doubt of the result. If a member betrays his constituents he will be rewarded for his disinterested patriotism, and there will be quite a number of such martyrs. The bill will probably be discussed a week or ten days longer, when the previous question will bring it to a vote. The strength of the Administration was probably tested on the first division which was by tellers, and was (for laying aside the Deficiency bill) ayes 109, noes 88.

Among the Senate petitions this morning was one from the Chamber of Commerce of New York, suggesting that this was a favorable time for making treaties with the great nations for the suppression of privateering.

Mr. Gwin made an effort to get up the Pacific Railroad bill, and another to get up the Homestead bill, but both were unsuccessful. It seemed to be felt that the veto of the land granted to the State for the Insane was fatal, also, to the Homestead bill. The veto is to be specially considered on Wednesday next.

Mr. Cass, who has just returned to his seat, and looks careworn, has obtained leave to be heard on Monday next upon the subject of the religious rights of our people abroad.

The bridge across the Potomac, known as the Long Bridge, was partially burnt this morning; the damage cannot be repaired in less than a fortnight. CHRONICLER.

A REFORMER.—The Talladega (Ala.) Reporter, in mourning over the untimely blight in the shape of a severe frost, which had come upon the crops in that section, speaketh in this wise:

"We think it is high time for the Christians to set about doing something, for we can attribute the calamity to nothing else, than a judgment sent to check the wickedness which is now raging throughout the land."

We set that man down for a Know-Nothing, of the old school, and a Reformer, of the new.

SHIP BURNT IN MOBILE BAY.—We are informed by Capt. Frost, of the steamer California, that the officers of the steamer Florida, which arrived at Mobile on Saturday morning last, report that about 5 o'clock that morning they saw a large ship on fire in Mobile Bay. When the California came down the Bay the same evening, the Bay boat Col. Clay was towing her to the west side of the Bay, burnt to the water's edge. Her name could not be ascertained.

BOAT RACE—*For Cincinnati*.—We have been informed there is to be a race between the steamers Dick Keys, Capt. Rielly, and Duke, Capt. Hamilton—this trip for Cincinnati—both boats are in fine condition and leave this evening at 5 o'clock—from what we learn the Dick Keys is rather the favorite.

We observe many Southern papers that a month or two since were loud and vehement in their advocacy of the Nebraska bill have changed their tone. They have discovered that the passage of the bill would be of no real advantage to the South, while it would serve to keep up those sectional animosities which every true patriot must deprecate. By far the larger portion of the press of the South have expressed unmistakably their disapprobation of the bill.

LOUISIANA.—The Shreveport South-Western states that the young crops of corn and cotton in that region look very promising.

In the District Court, Concordia Parish, a few days ago, George Porter, who was arrested some time ago for attempting to rob a flatboat a few miles above Vidalia, was tried, found guilty of an attempt to commit larceny, and sentenced to three years' imprisonment in the penitentiary.

ALABAMA.—*A Seduction Case*.—The Selma Sentinel learns that at the late term of the Circuit Court for Greene county, a certain M. D. was mulcted in a verdict of ten thousand dollars for seducing the daughter of one of his patients in Tuscaloosa county, some time last fall.

Gen. Earle, who was assaulted some weeks since at Jacksonville, by young Mr. White, of Wetumpka, on account of alleged criminal conduct towards a lady, a relative of Mr. White, has died of his wounds. The Editor of the Selma Sentinel has received letters from the neighborhood of the occurrence, stating that public sentiment fully justifies the course of Mr. White.

CROPS, ETC.—The Pickens Republican says the last frost entirely ruined the wheat crop in that country.

The Taladega Reporter, of the 4th, gives the following relative to the farming prospects in that portion of the State:

On last Saturday and Sunday mornings, we had severe frosts; and also on Monday morning, the 1st instant, but not so heavy as the two preceding mornings. The frost on the 16th ult. killed or so injured the wheat that the crop will be short. The corn, cotton, and everything else, are killed or greatly injured. The cold weather we have had this spring is very remarkable and will be seriously felt throughout the country. We saw a number of our farmers in town on last Monday, and they all tell a deplorable tale about their crops.

THE CALORIC SHIP.—Capt. Ericsson writes to the New York Evening Post that on the late trial of the caloric ship, and previously to her going down, the motive power had proved completely successful. The engine, he says, had not been put to anything like maximum work, and yet she attained a speed of more than eleven miles an hour, with a consumption of fuel which promises to render ocean navigation, in point of economy, what it has already proved in point of celerity.

GUY FAWKES AT HIS OLD TRICKS.—A free man of color named Pierre Hypolite, is under arrest in the Second District, charged with having called one Mr. Chas. Gelpit all sorts of hard names, and threatened to blow up his house with a barrel of gunpowder.

An attempt was made recently to murder the President of New Granada, by discharging an infernal machine, loaded with muskets balls and large pieces of iron, against the windows and walls of the Government House in which he was lying sick.

A young Irishman, named Timothy Clancey, was murdered at Edingsville, S. C., on the 8th inst., by Henry Smith, by being struck on the head with an axe. Smith was arrested.

Niblo's theatre, New York, was opened for the season on the 8th inst. It has been greatly improved and changed since last season.

A COUNTERFEITER.—Wm Trainor was arrested in the Second District yesterday morning, charged with passing counterfeit money.

The Weather.

It was such a day as yesterday that North, while editing the Pen and Pencil at Cincinnati, published an article on the radiation of heat, and the manner of constructing a new stove by means of which a large room could be heated up to any temperature, with a small lamp. No wonder all the papers in the country were down upon him, denouncing him as an utterly inconsistent member of society for suggesting such ideas as heating rooms, and roasting oxen, when every human being was in a fever with the rays of the sun, and in spite of every effort to keep cool. We can conceive no greater outrage to our fellow-creatures feelings than this conduct of Mr. North's. To offer a man an ice cream in the middle of a northern winter, or to ask him if he would like a shower bath after a long drive through the snow, would be comparatively a compliment, a joke. We can fancy nothing more ill-bred than to talk of anything warm in such weather as this. If you don't happen to agree with us, reader, just put the following case, and then see what your sentiments would be: Supposing you had been walking five miles along a dusty road; that your boots were filled with sand, and your eyes, ears and throat with dust, you arrive at a friend's house, looking forward with intense eagerness to a glass of ice water, or a brimmer of claret. Your friend receives you cordially, shakes you by the hand, and tells you he has not a drop of anything to drink in the house, but if you will sit down by the fire he will bring you some soda crackers. Would you knock him down? We should rather think you would. No, depend upon it, there is nothing more indelicate than trifling with the feelings of a thirsty man.

But this is really hot weather. We have not met a man with perfect powers of articulation for the last two days. Why don't we have punkas here as they do in the East; a great big fan hung from the ceiling and set in motion by a nigger would be unquestionably an excellent thing. What a blessing to be a sea gull or a duck during the day, half the time under water and the other half sailing about in the air. Oh—o-o-o-o.

NEWS OF THE CITY.

We are requested to state that the May Term of the United States District Court opens to-day; that the Docket of Admiralty causes at issue will be called at eleven o'clock, this morning, and cases set down for trial within the present month of May.

INQUEST.—The Coroner held an inquest on Friday evening on the body of a white man, name unknown, aged about forty years, found dead in the river opposite Adams street, Third District. The jury returned a verdict of "Death from drowning." The deceased was about six feet high, and wore a hickory shirt, corduroy pants and coarse boots.

INQUEST.—An inquest was held yesterday upon the body of a negro man, aged about 40 years, found dead in the river at Algiers. Verdict, "Death from drowning."

STABBING CASES.—A quarrel arose night before last on board the steamboat Harry Hill, between the mate of the boat, a man named Patterson, and the second mate, named Charles Black, in which the former was dangerously stabbed. Black immediately made his escape and had not been arrested at last accounts.

An affair of a similar kind occurred yesterday morning in the counting-room of the Picayune office. A man named G. B. Horton, who has but one arm and is well known in this city, picked up a newspaper from the counter, when a slave man named Sandy, belonging to the office, seeming to think that Horton was about to carry it off without paying for it, said something to that effect, when Horton sprang over the counter and attacked him; several persons interfered and ejected Horton from the room; but a scuffle afterwards ensued between him and Sandy, in which the latter was severely stabbed two or three times in the abdomen and once on the temple near the left eye. Horton was afterwards arrested at the Arcade Hotel, and committed to await an examination. The wounds inflicted upon the slave man are said to be dangerous.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT—*Judge Robertson*.—The following sentences were pronounced in this court on Saturday last:

Charles Boncallo, larceny, one years hard labor in the Penitentiary.

José M. Navarro, larceny, two years hard labor in the Penitentiary.

Jean B. Plouch, larceny, eighteen months hard labor in the Penitentiary.

James McGinnis, assault and battery, twenty-four hours in the Parish Prison, and $15 fine and costs.

Clarice, *f. w. c.*, assaulting a white person, $20 fine and costs.

State *vs.* Thomas Fey, *alias* Camille, *f. m. c.* Information for an assault with a dangerous weapon. Guilty.

State *vs.* Albert Parker, *f. m. c.* Information for obtaining goods under false pretences. Not guilty.

Memorial of the Pontchartrain Railroad.

MESSRS. EDITORS—I had hoped to had seen a measure, which professed to be of great public importance, discussed with reference to its merits, and that it would not have dwindled down to the basis of personal insinuations and reflections. Weak, indeed, must be that cause which leaves the field of fair argument, and endeavors to shield itself behind illiberal insinuations as to the motives of others. I was fully aware that, in pointing out the enormities of the Pontchartrain scheme, every means would be resorted to by its movers to weaken the force of the objections I urged. They had too great a personal interest to promote in the accomplishment of this scheme to hesitate at the means or manner of their warfare, and, presuming that others could be actuated by no higher motives than those drawn from bank parlors, they have quitted the discussion of the scheme to indulge in personal insinuation. I was not altogether unprepared for such a course when, over the signature of "Citizen," I called public attention to this outrageous scheme. Identified with New Orleans in all my hopes—loving it as my adopted home and the birth-place of my children—I could not remain quiet and inactive and see a great wrong inflicted on her—a wrong which in its consequences, would tarnish her fair name and prostrate her dearest interests. I therefore frankly—but, I trust, courteously—called public attention to the scheming, speculative character of this memorial, and how fraught it was with evil to the city. With the movers I was not disposed to meddle; if they could pass their consciences before the searching vision of a just God, it was their, and not my duty.

To them a review of the past may be as pregnant of regrets as to most men, and I was disposed to hope that the errors of the past had purified the motive of the future; but the eagerness with which the motives of others are assailed raises grave suspicions of the purity of their own. And, if the street-rumors are to be credited, it has been determined in Bank-parlor conferences that this outrageous scheme shall be forced on this city at "any cost of money," and at all hazards. Reckless assertions are made and adhered to, with the hope that their reiteration will force conviction. It has been repeated again and again that this Company has 360,000 acres of public land. Now it is a well-known fact that they have not a foot of public land. Congress has not made a donation, and the present appearances lead to the belief that they will not. Yet the assertion is boldly made that those 360,000 acres of land should be regarded as part compensation to the city for its subscriptions. Now, I challenge the friends of this scheme to point to an act of Congress, which, even by implication, could be interpreted into such a donation.

Were I disposed to indulge in insinuations, I might say that this recklessness of assertion, and trimming of their scheme, could spring alone from an urgent necessity. Bonds are convertible means, and $1,500,000 might be both convenient and necessary. But with these things, I have desired not to meddle. The adherent errors of the scheme. I have deemed amply sufficient to deprive it of all claim to public favor. As to the necessity or merits of a road to Mobile, there is but little difference of opinion, and a scheme, organized as the other two roads, would meet with general favor. I am sure that no one in the city is more in favor of a road to Mobile than I am; but I am not disposed to place the dearest interest of the city in jeopardy, and its fair name in the hands of speculators and stockjobbers. It has been said that this scheme, as now presented to the Finance Committee, has been essentially modified, I have, therefore, refrained from any further review of the objectionable features, until I could see what modifications had been made, and this communication has been called forth alone by the illiberal strictures on the motives of the opponents of this scheme, which have appeared in the Crescent. I should here drop my anonymous signature, were it not for too much notoriety, for I shrink from no responsibility which is involved in my opposition to this scheme. CITIZEN.

PROFESSOR HENRY DE MARSAN.—The method and abilities of this gentleman, so highly spoken of in this city, are in great favor among the ladies and gentlemen who study the French language. Combining the oral system with the use of but one single and admirable book—it is a reasonable and true method, capable of producing the most satisfactory and incontestible results, and requires a great deal less time than any other system, ridiculously termed "the only successful, the only infallible one." Professor DE MARSAN has Grand Day Classes for Ladies, and Evening Classes for Gentlemen. He gives Private Lessons as round, at the residence of the Pupil, or at his own rooms, No. 5 Camp street, opposite the City Hotel.

☞ When the body is subject to many changes, it requires medicine. Sudden changes from very hot to chilly weather are unfavorable to health; and it is a fact universally admitted, that heat and moisture are powerful agents in producing disease, and that constant dry and constant wet weather are both favorable to its generation; it does not signify what we call it—call it ague; it may be bilious fever; it may be yellow fever; it may be dysentery; it may be rheumatism; it may be bronchitis; it may be cholic; it may be constipation of the bowels; it may be inflammation of the bowels; it may be inflammation of the stomach; it may be a nervous affection—but still it is disease, and a disease curable by the WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS, because they remove all impurities from the body, all that can in any manner feed the further progress of the malady, no matter how called. Thus these Pills are not only the most proper medicine, but generally the only medicine that need or ought to be used.

Price, 25 cents a box. Sold wholesale and retail by

my11 2ptd J. WRIGHT & CO., 151 Chartres street.

CANCERS CURED.—Dr. Frazee has the honor to inform the public that he is prepared to treat all cases of this fatal disease; and he will GUARANTEE A CURE IN EVERY CASE, except when some vital organ shall have become seriously affected. Even then, the sufferer may obtain much relief. Those afflicted with Cancerous affections are invited to visit Dr. C. at his home and witness free. As an evidence of his sincerity and his confidence in his system of treatment, Dr. F. will undertake to cure every case of Cancer presented, and make no charge until the patient is cured. Patients cured without pain or the use of the knife. Twenty Dollars sent by mail will secure a package of the CANCER SPECIFIC, with full directions for use. Address Dr. FRAZEE,

ap11 2ptdy Office, 38 St. Charles street.

RUPTURES CURED.—Sherman's Curative Patent Truss and Rupture Remedy is a relief and comfort and carries guarantee in the cure of all Ruptures. To secure a good fit, apply to the inventor's establishment, 70 St. Charles street, and inquire for Dr. Sherman. For further particulars, see advertisement on third page, or apply to the store for a descriptive pamphlet. 1ydtf

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels.....May 14.

ST. CHARLES....J W Severne, W H Simmons, W L Yuille, Ala; J Conner, W B Shields, Mc Hardley, B S Ricks, T A Dampham, A Ingraham, Miss; R G McE N C; T Southerland, Ark; J W Thurner, Ga; P C Herbert, Mrs Herbert, Mr G Herbert, Mr Vaughan, Bayou Sara; J H Tucker and lady, W T Tunnerst, J A Mellatton lady and servant, J A Acklen, G Mrs Daniel, La; S J Richardson, B Minden, Texas.

CITY....Jas B Kent, Ala; J Churchill, Ky; M Watson, M McCarthy, N Young and lady; Miss M Harper, D Adams, La; B Grant, C W Hornsby, Miss.

ARCADE....G C Taylor, Ky; L M Durr, J R Broome, Ga; J C Montgomery, Texas; R J Allen, Tenn; W A Bass, Md.

ST. LOUIS....W P VanDewser, Ala; Dr Crogsdale, Mo; E Peters, G W McWhorter, La.

Died:

On Saturday morning, May 13, at Paddock, of scarlet fever, JULIE ANN, only child of Horace and Rosalie Hardy, aged 8 years and 3 months.

60 Camp Street. 60

NEW BOOKS, JUST RECEIVED.

THE TWO ROADS; or, the Right and the Wrong. By Jas Knorr.
THE STAR IN THE EAST. By Rev. Geo. Oliver. New Edition.
MANUAL FOR NOTARIES PUBLIC. By Bernard Kelly, A. M., etc.
MISS LESLIE'S NEW RECEIPTS FOR COOKING.
TEMPEST AND SUNSHINE; or, Life in Kentucky. By Mrs. Mary Holmes.
CENTRAL ROUTE TO THE PACIFIC, from the Valley of the Platte and Nemaha to California. By Gen. Morris Estep.
CAMPAIGN IN NORTHERN MEXICO. By an Officer.
NEW GARDENS. A Sketch.
ST. MARKS' EVE IN YORKSHIRE, and other Tales Selected from Chambers' Miscellany.
ADDISON'S COMPLETE WORKS, Vol. 4. Putnam's New Edition.
HENCK'S FIELD BOOK FOR RAILROAD ENGINEERS.
Just received and for sale by
my15 2ptd HW J. B. STEEL, 60 Camp street.

Webster's Quarto Dictionary.

UNABRIDGED, REVISED AND ENLARGED.
☞ FOR SALE BY
THOMAS L. WHITE,
105 CANAL STREET. 105
.... ALSO ....
WORCESTER'S UNIVERSAL AND CRITICAL DICTIONARY. 1 Vol. 8vo.
RICHARDSON'S DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE. 2 Vols., quarto.
ADELER'S GERMAN AND ENGLISH LEXICON.
SOANE'S, NEWMAN'S AND BARRETT'S SPANISH AND ENGLISH PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY.
GESENIUS' HEBREW AND ENGLISH LEXICON.
LEMPRIERE'S CLASSICAL DICTIONARY.
STIEB'S AND SEVERNE'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH DICTIONARY. 1 Vol., 8vo.
GRAGLIA'S ITALIAN DICTIONARY.
BLAKE'S BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY.
DONEGANS GREEK AND ENGLISH LEXICON. Octavo.
LEVERETT'S AND ANDREWS' LATIN LEXICON. my14 2ptd

The Gentlemen

Are now offered greater inducements than ever to purchase their
SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING
.... OF ....
C. B. DREW,
No. 14 Chartres street.
☞ They will persuade, by the following list of prices, that his goods are at least 25 per cent. below the regular rates:
FINE BLACK FRENCH CLOTH FROCKS.....$15 00
FINE DRAP DETE FROCKS.....8 00
FINE FRENCH MERINO FROCKS.....9 00
FINE SILK ALPACA FROCKS.....5 50
FRENCH MERINO PANTALOONS.....5 00
WHITE AND FANCY DRILLINGS.....3 00
WHITE AND FANCY MARSEILLES VESTS.....5 50
LINEN BOSOM SHIRTS.....1 25
ALL LINEN SHIRTS, (warranted).....2 50
RUSSIA DUCK, OFFICE AND SAC COATS.....3 50
FANCY CRAVATS, per dozen.....3 00
IRISH LINEN DRAWERS, per dozen.....12 00
FINE BLEACHED COTTON DRAWERS, per dozen.....6 00
FANCY SILK HALF HOSE, per dozen.....2 00
☞ These prices will be strictly adhered to. All goods sold are guaranteed.
my15 1m2o 4tW C. B. DREW, 14 Chartres street.

Consumption Curable.

BEACH'S BREAST LINIMENT

Not only cures all those pains and aches in the breast, side and back, subduing the inflammation and soreness in the chest and throat which consumptive persons are liable to, but prevents entirely the further formation of tubercles. The use of this Liniment, with the directions and regimen given in the directions, are invaluable either to persons already afflicted with the disease, or in any way predisposed to it. The principle of this treatment is founded upon the latest and most scientific opinions of all the eminent medical men of the day, and cannot but be approved of.

For sale by E. D. BEACH, M. D., Chemist and Apothecary, corner of Chartres and Conton House streets, THOMAS RANKIN, corner of Poydras and Camp streets, and J. SYMES, corner of Canal and Carondelet streets.

my14 2ptd&1W

Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera,

CHOLERA MORBUS.

☞ BEACH'S ANTI-CATHARTIC MIXTURE is a certain, safe prompt and effectual remedy for the above diseases, and all diseases of like character, either for children or adults. Formula by

E. D. BEACH, M. D., corner of Chartres and Conton house streets.

By THOS. RANKIN, corner of Camp and Poydras streets.

And by J. SYMES, cor. Canal and Carondelet sts.

my14 2ptd&1W

Van Zandt's Anti-Diarrhœa

ELIXIR,

FOR THE CURE OF CHOLERA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, Etc.

☞ This medicine should be in every family. Taken in season, it cures Cholera Morbus which would prove dangerous, if not Fatal. Persons traveling should have a bottle with them, as attacks of the Bowels are most likely to occur by changes of diet and climate. For sale by J. G. POTTER & CO., 53 St. Charles street, and Druggists generally. my4 2p15

New Jersey Zinc Paints.

☞ The Subscribers have now on 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 accommodating terms. The ENGLISH WHITE is now universally acknowledged to be superior to lead in whiteness, brilliancy and durability, exhibiting no chalking or outside use. It will cover a much greater surface than equal weight of lead, thus rendering it more economical while, being free from all poisonous substances, on the score of health it must recommend itself to every one at all familiar with the deleterious quality of paint manufactured from lead.

The BROWN ZINC possesses peculiar preservative and adhesive qualities, and is especially recommended for iron and other metallic surfaces. The STONE COLOR possesses similar properties to the Brown, but the color is better adapted for painting out-buildings, depots, bridges, etc. The Company warrant the Paints manufactured by them to be pure, and to keep fresh and soft, for any reasonable time, in any climate. To be used precisely like White Lead.

☞ Ground in oil, in kegs of 25, 50 and 100 lbs., in store and for sale by

BOGERT, WILLIAMS & CO.,

my13 3dtes 19 Camp street.

WANTED—Copies of the New Orleans DAILY CRESCENT, as follows:

October—19, 21, 24, 26, 28, 29, 1853, two copies each.
November—29, 30, 1st, 2d and 5th, 1853, two copies each.
January—1, 2, 1854, two copies.
February—5th, 11th and 27th, 1854, two copies each.

Any one having them will confer a favor by leaving them at the Office, 55 St. Charles street, where they will receive a suitable reward. my10 tf

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The Copartnership heretofore existing between Beach & Tyler, county, Texas, under the name, style and firm of EFFINGER & TAYLOR, is dissolved on the 1st of January last. THOS. R. TAYLOR retires, JAMES T. EFFINGER will continue at the old stand, under the same firm, and is authorized to close the business of the late firm.

Bonds, Buffalo, Tyler county, Texas, April 15, 1854. my15 2ptd&W*

WHIT. F. GREENFIED, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Fine Bluff, Arkansas, will attend to all business entrusted to his care in Southern Arkansas. He will also pay strict attention to the entering of Land, locating Land Warrants, etc. my 8 4t W1y

RAISINS—300 boxes and 200 half do., for sale by [my15] H. I. STONE & CO., 1 Gravier street.

SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS—350 boxes, quarts and pints, for sale by

my15 H. I. STONE & CO., 1 Gravier street.

ALE—150 casks Inverness, in quarts and pints, for sale by H. I. STONE & CO., 1 Gravier st. my15

EMPTY BOTTLES—50 gross English porter, for sale by S. WOLFF, 55 Camp street. my15

RUM—4 Puncheons Old Jamaica; 2 hhds Old St. Croix, for sale by S. WOLFF, 55 Camp st. my15

New Books,

AT J. C. MORGAN'S,

Exchange Place, adjoining the Post-office.

MELBOURNE AND THE CHINCHA ISLANDS. By Geo. W. Peck.
HUNCKE'S FIELD BOOK FOR ENGINEERS.
AN ART STUDENT IN MUNICH. By Anna Mary Howitt.
THE PRESERVATION OF HEALTH. By Dr. John C. Warren.
MISS LESLIE'S NEW RECEIPTS FOR COOKING.
THE CATACOMBS OF ROME. By the Right Rev. Ingraham Kip, D. D.
A YEAR WITH THE TURKS. By W. W. Smyth, Esq.
my11 2pTh&M1W J. C. MORGAN.

A New River Guide.

AT J. C. MORGAN'S,

Exchange Place, adjoining the Post-office.

A VERY USEFUL BOOK FOR STEAMBOAT TRAVELERS.

☞ CONCLIN'S NEW RIVER GUIDE, or a Gazette of all the Towns on the Western Waters, containing sketches of the Cities, Towns and Countries bordering on