THE DAILY CRESCENT.

MONDAY MORNING, MAY 29, 1854.

☞ The Proprietor of the Crescent will pay no bill contracted by any person attached to the office, without a written order.

Speech of the President of the Great Northern against the Mobile Road.

We owe our worthy adversary, the President of the Great Northern Road, and our readers generally, an apology for not having bestowed that notice upon his speech, in the Board of Assistants, which it deserved, both from the official and ordinary position of that gentleman. But in this delay we had an object. We desired the Colonel to have every opportunity of laying his long-threatened exposures of the fallacy, and something worse, of the financial scheme of the Pontchartrain Railroad Company before an inquiring and reflecting constituency, so that this discussion might be conducted in a fair and satisfactory manner, before judges fully possessed of all the facts on both sides.

We can now approach the Colonel's position with little apprehension of doing him or his arguments any injustice. The decided oratorical talents of Colonel C. ; his wit and shrewdness in hitting the popular fancy, aided by his telling figures and phrases, misleading and bamboozling the popular judgment, are quite conspicuous in his short last Tuesday, and must be continually guarded against by those who are in pursuit of the truth and of the public interest.

With this caution we proceed to notice the Colonel's "points," as he quite self-complacently calls them.

The first, and, indeed, the main, objection of the Colonel is founded upon what he declares to be an erroneous assertion of the memorial of the Pontchartrain Railroad Company that surveys had been completed, estimates made and propositions of contractors received, which rendered but one other step necessary to place this enterprise in a fair train, to wit: the aid of the city as prayed for. The Colonel denies the truth of this assertion, and then proceeds to disprove his denial by showing that surveys, which he considers incomplete, were made and propositions to build the road tendered by capitalists, whom he charges with a purpose to deceive, and but for the disclosures of the Colonel we should be compelled to add, to swindle the Company. We need not dwell upon the matter of fact. That the surveys of the road were perfect, complete, entirely satisfactory, no one ever pretended, and nobody but so unreasonable and exacting a gentleman as the highly technical and precise President of the Great Northern Road would expect. The remark of the President of the Pontchartrain Railroad Company, that he did not confide in all the estimates, was a frank expression of opinion on the part of that gentleman, in which he may have erred; but even if he was correct, it should not have raised an apprehension in Colonel Campbell's mind that steps had not already been taken to review and confirm or correct these surveys. The Colonel's own experience ought to satisfy him that the best surveying work has sometimes to be gone over; and that to a practicable Railroad enterprise it is a very insignificant objection to protest that its surveys are not all complete and accurate. No one doubts that a road can be built cheaply and easily from New Orleans to Mobile, and that the Pontchartrain Company has the intelligence to direct and the means to secure a complete survey, and that said survey and all the estimates and other preparatory steps will be taken to ensure the proper execution of the work. The President of the Great Northern Road is an experienced and intelligent engineer: no doubt the President of the Pontchartrain Company will patiently consider any of his suggestions relative to the proper mode of constructing his enterprise, but he is not prepared to admit that either of his co-directors have not sufficient gumption to discharge the ordinary duties devolved upon them, or that they require the aid of the President and Directors of any other Company to direct and complete their surveys or make their contracts. They can at least perform their simple duties. Hence the Colonel may dismiss all apprehensions lest the company be defrauded by Mr. Troost, and "sold" by Benson, Bates & Co. In asking the subscription of the city the directors of the Pontchartrain Company assumed that some confidence should be reposed in them by the Council. They did not suppose that the Council would confide the city bonds, to the amount of $1,000,000, to mere simpletons or swindlers. Citizens of long residence and large interest identified with the city for the last twenty years, they believed that they had some claims to at least that degree of confidence which had been manifested towards other companies associated for a like purpose. If they could fall such easy victims to the traps which Colonel Campbell has so obligingly exposed in the propositions of the contractors—if it is believed that they are unable to make good, prudent bargains—unable in fact to conduct such an enterprise—if with that experienced and distinguished engineer, Col. J. W. Smith, of the same school as Colonel Campbell, to aid them, this Board cannot protect itself against impositions and blunders of the most palpable and transparent character, then the Colonel's argument is a good one, and the city had better keep its bonds. But we believe that, in regard to these subjects, the Council will act as it has done in other cases. It will say these gentlemen are responsible, respectable, sagacious citizens; they propose to execute a work of great importance to the city; they are men who have given every proof that could be required, of capacity and integrity; they are deeply interested in the enterprise; and, as the Council cannot superintend this work itself, it will do as it does in other matters, as in the direction of public schools, as in its representation in the Board of the Water-works, it will refer this duty to gentlemen who can give their whole energies to the enterprise.

So much for the objections of Colonel Campbell to the incompleteness of the surveys, the unreliable character of the propositions of the conductors. We have next a serious accusation of deception and double-dealing, or that the President or somebody else of this Company, when first petitioning the Legislature for a charter to Mobile, disclaimed any desire or expectation of State aid. Admit the fact, would it follow that there was deception in the expression of a too sanguine expectation? Might not the President very naturally, under the influence of the prevailing Railroad excitement, of that day, indulge the hope of accomplishing this important and valuable work, which subsequent experience, and some decline of Railroad feeling and hopes have induced him to qualify. Apply this argument to the other two Companies. When they applied for the right of taxing the citizens for their Roads, they declared it was all they desired. Shall they be charged with deception because, discovering afterwards that they were too sanguine, they again went before the Legislature last year, and obtained "a commutation," as Colonel C. styles it, of their taxes into bonds? In 1852 the only plan of aiding Railroads was that of taxation of real estate. The Directors of the Pontchartrain Railroad Company, like others of their fellow-citizens, may have entertained objections to this system; they may have foreseen what the others have learned practically, that this plan was inexpedient; they may have entertained just scruples against taxing only one species of property for Railroad, and thus may have had, and, as the result has proved, did have good reasons for declining the aid of the city, which do not apply now to the present mode of granting that aid.

We have barely penetrated the rind of Colonel Campbell's speech, and are compelled by the length of this article to conclude.

The War in Europe.

At a moment like the present, when events upon which depends the future of Europe are enacting on the Black Sea and the Danube, one would naturally suppose that not a day, scarcely an hour, would elapse without the Br'tish and French Cabinets receiving intelligence from the seat of war; and we have no doubt they do so.

A few days ago we had dispatches by the Europa, which sailed from Liverpool on the 6th of May. The intelligence was of the highest importance. Purporting to be the general understanding at Bucharest, it represented the defeat and almost destruction, of the Russian army under Gen. Luders in the Dobrudsha by Ali Pacha at the head of 70,000 men. While we were anxiously awaiting further intelligence—the particulars of the contest—the Americas arrives four days later from Liverpool, without any news from the seat of war! We confess that we are not without apprehension that the French and British Governments are in possession of information that it may be inexpedient to spread before the public.

It should be borne in mind that our communications with Russia are cut off. All the intelligence we receive, or shall be likely to receive, during the present war must necessarily be through French and English channels; and anyone by turning to the gazettes of that day, will discover how long it was before we could learn definitely through the British press the result of the battles of Jena and Wagram. It was long before the Ministry dared acknowledge the defeat of the schemes to a down trodden and tax-ridden people.

And we are not sure that some imposition has not already been practised on the public mind. It is now more than a fortnight since we heard of the bombardment of Odessa and of an unsuccessful attempt under the guns of a formidable fleet, to land 1800 men. Since then we have received what may be termed the official account. If the admissions of Lord Clarendon in the House of Lords may be viewed in that light. In reply to inquiries he stated that all the fortifications and Russian men-of-war in the harbor of Odessa had been destroyed; but not a word about any attempt to land a force.

Now let any one glance at the map, and he will see how essential an attempt, and a successful one too, must have been to the cause of the allies. The annihilation of the army on the Danube could hardly have been more important, since with its great granary—its only fountain of supplies—cut off, the Russian army must have been reduced to destitution. The allies could not have been ignorant of this, and hence the attack upon Odessa, and the attempt—for we doubt it not—to gain possession of the place.

We have made up our mind that the high sounding bombardment was a perfect failure. We shall scrupulously sift all the intelligence that comes to us through interested channels, and we admonish our readers to do the same.

We confess that we are far from being indifferent to the issue of a conflict which threatens to embroil all Europe. We have never stopped to inquire particularly into the causes of the war. We are equally indifferent to the Greek or Mahomedan faith, but we look upon it as a contest between barbarism and civilization. If civilization in the present instance should be in the wrong and should triumph, the evil will eventually correct itself; if barbarism should triumph the world's advancement is indefinitely protracted. Who, in pouring over the pages of Gibbon, (notwithstanding the corruption of the Roman Empire,) but experiences a horror as he sees the fair fields laid waste, the groves of the Academy profaned, and the solemn temples of even the pagan gods desecrated by the trend of the barbaric hordes from the shores of the Baltic?

Great expectations were early excited by the appearance of Lord Napier in the Baltic, by those of us who were not familiar with the fact that navigation in that sea is never fairly open before the middle of May. At the last dates, however, the Russian fleet was about putting to sea, and Napier had sallied forth to meet it. The next news will probably be of more importance than any yet received.

THE MAILS.—If we are deficient in news, our readers must not censure *us*. For two days no New York papers have been received; and yesterday none beyond Mobile.

A LEARNED RASCAL.—An individual who had all the outward indications of a staid, well conducted gentleman, was arrested a few days ago in Boston, while in the act of stealing goods from a furnishing store. It appears that the fellow had previously passed himself off for an agent of a New York paper, and had succeeded in forming a large acquaintance among the most respectable people of Boston, from whom he was at the same time stealing every article he could lay his hands on, whether he wanted it or not. His room was found stocked with the most miscellaneous and incongruous collection of articles which he had in this way appropriated, even to packages of Lubin's Extract and bottles of Sarsaparilla. He kept a journal of his proceedings, and among many other curiosities in it, were found the autographs of sundry distinguished characters with whom he had associated—the Mayor of the city, Ole Bull, Hon. Abbot Lawrence, President Walker, of Harvard College, Professor Longfellow, O. W. Holmes, etc. The fellow it appears had a pious turn of mind, and won the esteem of churchmen by his godly conversation and deportment. He freely proffered his opinion in matters pertaining to the service, and among other things objected to the music in the churches on the score that it was "too operatic." The following paragraph, cut from his diary, shows what sort of company the gentleman therein named kept, and how complete was the sympathy between them:

BAYTON, May 2, 1854.

"Called on Professor O. W. Holmes, whom I found to be a most genial and sociable person, full of the kindest feelings, wholly unreserved, possessing the simplicity and frankness of childhood. Oh, how much good it does a poor lonesome soul to find occasionally a genial spirit like Holmes, Smith and Longfellow. Would to God that this poor earth contained more such spirits as these men."

If any Whig editor had presumed to utter the following sentiment, the Democratic press would have exclaimed that the "wish was father to the thought." Not willing to commit ourselves in such matters, we prefer when practicable, relying upon those behind the curtains. We therefore take the following from the Washington Sentinel, a Democratic paper:

"There is no disguising the fact that the Democratic party, powerful and triumphant as it was twelve months ago, is now supine, indifferent and distrustful."

NEW ORLEANS FIRE DEPARTMENT.—In another column will be found the report of the Special Committee of this Department, appointed for the reception of the Mobile Fire Company who visited our city some days since. We recommend it to our readers generally and the Mobile Fire Department in particular.

FOR LOUISVILLE.—The regular passenger packet Lexington leaves for Louisville to-day at 12 o'clock. The Lexington is in command of Capt. Mather, who is one of the most courteous and skillful commanders on the Western waters.

A certain preacher in the Far West gave out for his text a certain chapter and verse of *Clover*. The deacon arose and told him it was *Timothy*. "O yes," replied the divine, "it is Timothy; I knew it was some kind of grass."

A Cincinnati paper states that several thousand barrels of swine's blood is used in that city every year for the manufactory of sweet wine. That's an item for wine drinkers.

CINCINNATI STEAM FIRE ENGINES.—As the direction of our Councils has of late been directed to the question of the expediency of procuring for the use of our city one of the steam fire engines which have proved so efficacious in Cincinnati, we subjoin a brief description from the Pittsburg American, whose editor has recently returned from Cincinnati.

He says the steam fire engine is one of the greatest improvements of the day, and must lead to important results. To have a proper idea of its usefulness, you have but to imagine a machine brought to any part of the city where a fire has occured, in as short a time as the common engine by hand is, generally in a much shorter time, and ready to act the moment it arrives—the steam being raised in five minutes from the first note of alarm, and capable of throwing six streams of water from 1¼ inch nozzles, two hundred and forty feet, for any required time, with no other manual labor than is required to give an occasional shovel full of coals. To throw the same number of streams of water from the pipes of the hand engine, and a little more than half the distance, would require the labor of one hundred and twenty men, and these to be relieved with an equal number at short intervals. This simple notice of the power of the machine gives at once a view of its capacity and usefulness.

It is constructed with locomotive powers, and drives itself to the fire, where its power is to be brought into use—Horses, however, are attached to it, that it may be put in immediate motion—saving the five minutes required to raise steam, but more immediately and necessarily to guide its motion. The second engine, has several important improvements over the first, but nothing varying in its principle of action.

Since then another engine has been constructed, lighter by 3000 pounds, and costing $3000 less. It gives the fullest satisfaction to its builders and the public. The cost was $7000.

CONSOLS.—The decline which has taken place in these funds within a few months past affords little cause for alarm. If we look at the financial history of Great Britain since the advent of the present century we find that on the conclusion of the peace of Amiens in 1802, Consols had advanced to 79, but hostilities immediately commencing, they sank again to 50 in 1803. In 1806 they reached 56. In 1808 they were 70, and in 1810 at 72. The fate of the American war in 1812 brought them to 55; and though they advanced to 73 on the abdiction on Napoleon in 1814, they were again at 55 on his escaping in 1815. The battle of Waterloo brought a reaction, and in 1817 they reached 72.

EXTENSIVE AND RAPID TUNNELING.—A paper published at New Lexington, Ohio, informs us that the tunnel near that place is completed, that it is 1200 feet long, all the way through solid rock, and that notwithstanding, twenty-four men labored day and night, have achieved the operation in the short space of five months!

ST. LOUIS COMMONS.—The Supreme Court of the United States has just rendered a decision of great importance, in which many of our readers may take an interest:

It seems that in 1812, Congress passed an act affirming the title to these lands to be in those who held them, either solely or in common, previous to 1803. In 1824, Congress passed another act, fixing a period in which claimants to them, under the law of 1812, should file their respective evidences of title, and donating the vacant lands among them—those the title to which failed to be thus proved up—for common school purposes. The courts of Missouri ruled that *bona fide* claimants, under the law of 1812, were ousted by the law of 1824, unless they had fulfilled the requirements as to proof of locality, &c., incident to the law of 1824. We understand that the Supreme Court have decided that the act of 1824 did not vitiate the rights of any *bona fide* claimant under the law of 1812, that act having donated to them the lands in question past any recall by a failure to comply with the subsequent requirements of the act of 1824.

HORRIBLE DEATH OF A CHILD.—A son of Mr. Daniel Stokes, living within a few miles of Oxford, in this State, perished in a most horrible manner a short time since. The boy—a lad of about twelve years old—was plowing with a wild horse of his father's, which was very restless during the day. He took the horse from the plow intending to ride home. The clank of the trace chains frightened the chafed animal, and he reared and plunged in a dangerous manner. Still the little fellow proceeded to mount him. He had no sooner succeeded, than the horse plunged madly forward, throwing the child, one of whose feet became fastened in the trace chain. The horse leaped the fence literally, tearing young Stokes over the high panels of rails. It was half a mile to the dwelling; and for that distance the infuriated animal dashed madly on, dragging the bleeding form of the child with him and occasionally trampling it with his feet. Arrived at the house, the horse leaped the fence, ran wildly round the house two or three times tearing the boy over the jagged wood pile, and finally made a plunge over the bars of the horse lot, when the trace chain broke, and there in the presence of his agonized and amazed parents lay the horribly mangled and mutilated corpse of their beloved son. It was a terrible death, the fate of that rash and unfortunate child. [Paulding (Miss.) Clarion.

TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS DAMAGES.—A case was tried at the late term of the Circuit Court of Greene co., Ala., of a very aggravated seduction. It appears that one Dr. Seaborn F. Healy, a widower, of Tuscaloosa county, seduced the daughter of plaintiff, (Allen Malone,) and that Healy, by affidavit, removed the trial from Tuscaloosa where proceedings had been commenced, to Greene. It appears that another physician of the highest respectability and honor had been attending the mother of the girl, and that Healy happened by some means to call on the family, and ingratiated himself into the affections of the family by condemning the treatment of the former physician, who he finally supplanted in his practice in that family, and commenced a course that ended in the seduction of the daughter and ruin of the family. The jury rendered the full amount of damages laid in the prosecution. We understand the Doctor has suddenly divested himself of all means whereby the amount could be made.

Mr. Robert H. Dennis, of Lagrange, Tenn., was drowned on Saturday week, in attempting to cross Cold Water. The deceased, says the Memphis Whig, was a nephew of the unfortunate Judge Price, who was murdered a few weeks since at Ripley, and was heir to most of his property. On Sunday last, Mrs. Dennis, mother of young Dennis, was lying at the point of death, and it was thought she would not be alive when they took the corpse of her son home on Monday morning. Should she be dead, a brother, sister, nephew and son will have been suddenly cut off in the short space of three or four weeks.

The following paragraph is going the rounds of the newspaper press, to the great scandal of the clerical profession. It is as follows:

"*A Reverend Scoundrel.*—Rev. T. Houghton was held to bail in New Orleans last week, in the sum of $1000, to answer the charge of abducting Emeline Leon, a girl of only 14 years of age, and secreting her in a brothel. Houghton was arrested in court, where he was suing for a divorce."

The "Rev. T. Houghton" is none other than B. T. Houghton, a young lawyer of New Orleans. The facts stated are correct, but the individual and his profession are as we have stated. [Washington Star.

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 his meningic 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 DeMarsan has formed Day Classes for Ladies, and Evening Classes for Gentlemen. He gives Private Lessons as usual, at the residence of the Pupil, or at his own rooms, No. 8 Camp street, opposite the City Hotel.

CANCERS CURED.—Dr. Frazee has the honor to inform the public that he is prepared to treat all cases of this fatal disease; and he will GUARANTEE A CURE IN EVERY CASE, except when some vital organ may be seriously affected. Even then, the sufferer may obtain much relief. Those afflicted with Cancerous affections are invited to visit Dr. C. without delay and receive 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,
a pil 6ply Office, 38 St. Charles street.

RUPTURES CURED.—Sherman's Curative Patent Truss and Rupture Remedy is a relief and comfort and certain guarantee to the cure of all Ruptures. To secure a good fit, apply to the proprietor's establishment, 70 St. Charles street, opposite Exchange, Dr. Sherman. For further particulars, see advertisement on third page, or apply to the store for a descriptive pamphlet. ap29 1y

NEWS OF THE CITY.

A VICTIM OF THE TRUCE, PERHAPS.—Coroner Forshee held an inquest at about 8 o'clock last night, upon the body of a man found floating in the river opposite Ursuline Convent in the Third District. No marks of violence were discoverable upon the body, but a cord, or small rope, arranged with a slip-noose, was found tightly wound twice about the neck; to the end of this a small chain, two or three feet in length, was attached. Conjecture fails in the effort to account for this singular circumstance, as the body bore every evidence of death having been produced by drowning. Deceased appeared to be about 30 or 35 years of age, was about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches in stature, and had dark hair tinged with gray; had on a muslin or linen shirt, net undershirt, cassimere pantaloons and brogan shoes. The jury of inquest returned a verdict of "Death from drowning."

DISGUISED NEGRO.—Officer O'Donnell arrested a negro man dressed in woman's apparel on Camp street night before last, who gave his name as John, and said he belonged to a Mr. Matthews. He is supposed to be a runaway.

STABBED A MAN.—John Cranez, surrendered himself to a policeman on Delord street, stating that he had stabbed a man named Joseph Carter in self-defence. He was taken to the police office, but as it was understood the wound inflicted was not dangerous, he was released on bond. We learned no further particulars of the affair.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—*Sentences.*—Judge Robertson on Saturday last pronounced sentence upon the following convicts:

James Sullivan convicted of biting a man's ear off, and otherwise disfiguring him, while confined in the Parish prison on a charge of robbery, was sentenced to the penitentiary for five years, and fined $10 with costs.

James Sullivan, (the same individual) convicted under an indictment for robbery, was sentenced to seven years at hard labor in the penitentiary—which added to the above five makes twelve years in all.

James Duggan and James Gallagher convicted on separate charges of larceny, were each sentenced to two years in the penitentiary.

James Mooney, convicted of an assault with intent to kill, was sent for four months to the Parish prison.

Murder Examination.—The examination of John McNagle and Martin Carrol, before the First District Court, charged with the murder of Henry Connolly, McNagle as principal and Carroll as accessory, was commenced on Saturday last and a great number of witnesses examined, many of whom were friends of the accused, the tendency of whose testimony was to the effect that Connolly had, by abuse and blows, provoked the affray in which he lost his life. The examination will probably be finished to-day, when we shall publish the most important portion of the evidence.

The Riot Case.—John Caffrey and Peter Coyle were arraigned before Recorder Summers on Saturday last for examination, on the charge of having been engaged in a riot on the 20th inst., on Bartholomew and Magazine streets, in which two men, named Lippez and Cunningham, were severely injured by pistol shots, fired by Mr. Solomon Moses. The particulars of this affair we published at the time of its occurrence. The parties were sent before the First District Court for trial, and Moses will be examined on Saturday next on the charge of shooting the persons above mentioned.

RECORDER'S COURT OF THE SECOND DISTRICT.—Bartholemy Espagno was arrested yesterday, charged with larceny.

Lewd Women.—Nine of these characters in a single batch were brought to the police office, and gave bail for their appearance this morning.

Another gang of twenty-four such women were brought up, and gave bail as above.

At 7 o'clock last night there had been no less than seventy-four arrests within the last 24 hours for trivial offences, except one for larceny.

INQUESTS.—An inquest was held yesterday on the body of Geo. A. Botts, found dead at his residence on Pleasant street, near Magazine. Verdict, "Death from rupture of the aorta." Deceased was about 48 years of age, and a native of Kentucky.

Also, on the body of Margaret Lynch, aged about 28 years, a native of Ireland, found dead in a house at the corner of Marigny and Moreau streets. Verdict, "Death from congestion of the brain."

NEW ORLEANS FIRE DEPARTMENT.

At a meeting of the Delegates of the Fire Department of New Orleans, held at the Engine House of Eagle Fire Company No. 7, on Sunday, May 28th, the following Report of the Committee of Reception and Arrangements was, on motion, adopted, and ordered to be published.

JAMES H. WINGFIELD, Chairman.
JOHN F. GRUBER, Secretary.

REPORT.

To the Fire Department of the City of New Orleans:

GENTLEMEN—The undersigned Special Committee, appointed at a meeting of Delegates deputed by you for the purpose of making arrangements for the reception and entertainment of "Washington Fire Company No. 8" of our Sister Department of Mobile, beg leave to report to you the following as the result of their labors:

Your Committee were advised, indirectly, that our Mobile guests would arrive on Monday's Mobile mail-boat at the Lake end of the Pontchartrain Railroad; accordingly, one of our members (T. C. Peale) repaired in the 4 o'clock, a. m., train of cars, to receive your guests, and tender to them your hospitalities. On reaching the depot at the Lake, however, it was found that the mail-boat Oregon had left her wharf for the purpose of landing your Mobile guests at the Jefferson wharf, according to a previous arrangement of their own, and of which your Committee were entirely ignorant. Mr. Peale, finding it impossible to obtain any conveyance to follow them, returned to the city, and, as soon as he could, repaired with another member of your Committee, and, in your name, tendered to them your hospitalities, which were accepted.

Your Committee were advised that it was the intention of our Mobile friends not to bring their apparatus into our city, but immediately after the result of their trial to depart for their homes on the same boat that brought them here. Arrangements in accordance with this understanding were made at the Lake Houses for their comfort, where 120 of our Mobile friends breakfasted, and 140 of them dined, the bill for which is in your Committee's possession, and will, in proper time, be presented to you for payment.

From some reason, which your Committee are not advised of, our Mobile guests altered their determination to return on the same day, (notwithstanding the mail-boat waited until a late hour for them,) and came into town on the Jefferson and Lake Pontchartrain cars. Finding this alteration in their reported and well understood course of action, your Committee, though at the late hour of 11 o'clock at night, prepared to make such arrangements for their comfort and convenience as we could.

Permission was kindly given by the officers of Louisiana Hose Company to use their house for the safe depositing of the engine of No. 8, of Mobile, where she was safely lodged. After leaving their apparatus in good and safe keeping, our Mobile guests were invited to the City Hotel, where they partook of some cool and refreshing beverage in apparent good humor and pleasure. While they were enjoying this cooling draught, your Committee completed an arrangement with the proprietor of Moreau's Restaurant, on Canal street, for a supper for 200 persons; and returning to the City Hotel, requested Mr. Quigley, the Chief Engineer of the Mobile Fire Department, to announce to the members of Mobile No. 8 our desire that they would partake of said supper with us before retiring. Mr. Q. announced the fact, but, strange to say, a motion was made and seconded by two of the members of No. 8, and carried, with but few dissenting voices, that "said invitation be not accepted." This, you can readily imagine, was to your Committee a matter of much surprise as well as regret; for they could define no just reason why an invitation tendered from the New Orleans Fire Department, to a component part of a sister Department, should have been so discourteously declined. Notwithstanding this action on the part of our Mobile guests, Mr. Quigley, their Chief Engineer, (who appeared to feel keenly the hasty and impolite conduct of his compeers,) together with several others, repaired to Moreau's and partook of a fine supper, at which great hilarity and good feeling prevailed.

In addition to this, your Committee made arrangements at the St. Louis, City and Arcade Hotels for sleeping apartments for our guests, which were partly occupied by them, and owing to the error of the hotels, our Mobile friends paid for their lodging, although your Committee contemplated to pay for what they had themselves ordered. The same error occurred in regard to the railroad fare, the conductor (Mr. Noble) being positively informed that we would pay it. Our Mobile friends suffered here again.

Your Committee feel it their duty to state these facts, in order that their action may be placed fully and fairly before you.

On Tuesday morning your Committee met at nine o'clock, for the purpose of making such arrangements as would carry out your views and also accord with your well-established reputation for hospitality, hoping that the *hersh treatment* your Committee had received the previous evening had, after a night's repose, been forgotten by our guests, as it had been by us.

Your Committee completed the arrangements that they deemed would be most convenient for your guests on the day of their departure, and repaired to Louisiana Hose House, for the purpose of rendering the same to your guests, through their foreman.

We reached the house at a quarter to ten o'clock, and found No. 8 of Mobile in meeting assembled up stairs; where we sent for their foreman, but he was not there. We waited some twenty minutes until he came. Immediately on his arrival, your Committee, through Mr. S. G. Risk, their chairman, (who to this time had been prevented from acting with us on account of illness,) tendered to the Company No. 8 of Mobile, through Mr. B Scessaman, their foreman, a collation at one of our hotels, on that day at one o'clock, and also a band of music (which we had engaged through Mr. Hopf) for the purpose of escorting them to the collation, and hence to the railroad and boat.

In order that you may clearly understand how this polite invitation, given in your name and behalf, was received, we give the precise reply of Mr. Scessaman to our chairman. He said, "*He thought it came damned late, and did not know anything about it, but would see what his men would say in meeting about it.*" At this time the meeting of his Company had adjourned. We then asked him if we should take this as an answer, and he repeated "that he would see about it." Your committee bore this unseemly, undignified, and discourteous reception, with due patience; and after waiting about 20 minutes within the precincts of the house for an answer, and receiving none, they left, and countermanded their orders for the collation and music; not, however, until your Committee had found Mr. Quigley, the chief Engineer of the Mobile Fire Department, and communicated to him their interview with the Foreman No. 8 of his City, who, we do him the justice to say, promptly acknowledged our treatment received from said foreman, to have been improper.

We have thus, gentlemen, laid before you a plain, unvarnished statement of our acts in the premises, but we cannot conclude without expressing to you our deep mortification at seeing in the Mobile papers, each and every one of them, of last Thursday morning, articles of similar import, containing most severe censure upon your hospitality and kindness, and based, as they state, upon "*most reliable authority.*" We would recommend, therefore, that this statement of facts be published in our own papers, and those of Mobile, that the public may judge how much of the censure which has been heaped upon you by the press of Mobile, you merit.

Finally, gentlemen, we beg leave to present for your payment, the accompanying bills, contracted by us for the entertainment of your guests.

SAMUEL G. RISK,
THOS C. POOLE,
JAMES JOLLIS,
ALFRED BELANGER,
JAMES C. KATHMAN.

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels.....May 28.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL.—T J Smith, A B Dolosch, A G McIlraw, W J Thompson, I Cloven, S R Jackson, William Morris, R Anderson, Ala; T C Beatty, T Retcblsell, W G Edwards, G B Anderson, J H McIntosh, J W Miller, A Mersen, J H Trammel, R Cocker and lady, Mrs R Jones and family, F Gwin, A Slaughter and lady, J A Bowdy, lady and children, Mrs B S Hodge and child, Mrs Elmoroy and daughter, J L McFall, A T Borire, R Donnell, J Lombard, G Raiff, W B Phillips, M M Shorer, P M Lee, J S Stephens, J C Dowty, La; J C Lamb, J N Poullan, J H Underwood, F G Wingfield, F Calberson, Z Prentz, R King, J C Luckland, C C Hightower, G A Gardner, W Wagner, Ga; J B Thompson, N Y, A Gerson, J Moore and daughter, Mrs T R Rees, W R Rail, T Pope, Texas; Miss S M Pearson, C H Hamilton, W F Jackson, N C; Mr Nicholson, lady, two children and servant, E Richard son, J S Mason and family, Miss; Hon R S Weisigle, Ky.

ARCADE—N Trawick, Texas; D Leatherman, L Bloom, T R Halvy, E Ludise, R W Smith, T S Gilmer, J Smith, G Wilson, J R Woolridge, W Hallery, W Wilson, La; S Claude, W H Smarr, Miss; J Davis, H G Ash, NO; H F Roberts, Tenn.

CITY—G G Ball, A J Ball, Texas; W H Moore, Ala; D W Roper, I Harding, J Javiles, Smith, M David, A Magill, S Hollingsworth, J G Young, H C McHenry, W J Q Baker, B Ratliff, J Lombarre, La; T B Harris, T Harris, T S Wood, Ohio; P Redpath, S B Thomas, Ky.

Died:

Suddenly, on Sunday morning, May 28th, of rupture of the aorta, Mr. GEORGE A. BOTTS, aged 48 years, native of Kentucky, and for the last twenty five years a resident of this city.

☞ His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his Funeral from his late residence on Pleasant street, between Magazine and Live Oak, (Fourth District,) THIS EVENING, at half-past 4 o'clock.

☞ Carriages will be in waiting and leave Lafayette Square at 4 o'clock.

☞ Maysville and Flemingsburg (Ky.) papers please copy.

Chagres Fever—Chills and Fever.

☞ BEACH'S FEBRIGINOUS TONIC is a certain and infallible remedy for CHILLS AND FEVER, CHAGRES FEVER, and all Fevers of an intermittent type. Never known to fail.

☞ For sale by E. D. BEACH, M. D., Chemist and Apothecary, corner of Chartres and Customhouse streets; also, by THOMAS RANKIN, corner of Camp and Poydras streets, and by JAMES SYME, corner of Carondelet and Canal streets. my29 6t&ep4t&1W

Architectural and Engineers'

☞ BOOKS,

☞ FOR SALE BY

THOMAS L. WHITE,

105 CANAL STREET. **105**

DOWNING'S ARCHITECTURE OF COUNTRY HOUSES—With Designs for Cottages, Farm-Houses and Villas, with 146 Illustrations.
LOUDON'S ENCYCLOPEDIA OF COTTAGE, FARM AND VILLA ARCHITECTURE AND FURNITURE—With over 2,000 Engravings.
DOWNING'S RURAL ARCHITECTURAL AND LANDSCAPE GARDENING—With Illustrations.
SHIP BUILDING TREATISE ON MARINE AND NAVAL ARCHITECTURE—Illustrated with 48 Engravings—by John W. Griffith, Marine and Naval Architect.
THE NAVAL DRY DOCKS OF THE UNITED STATES—With 24 Engravings on steel—By Charles S. Stuart, Engineer-in-Chief of the U. S. Navy.
LAFEVRES, FRENDOLDS, BERGUMEN'S AND OWEN'S ARCHITECTURE—Bound, each work sold separately.
HENCK'S FIELD BOOK—For Railroad Engineers.
SCHINNER'S ENGINEERS', CONTRACTORS' and SURVEYORS' POCKET TABLE-BOOK.
HASWELL'S ENGINEERS' AND MECHANICS' POCKET BOOK.
LARDNER ON STEAM ENGINES.
GILLESPIE'S MANUAL OF ROAD MAKING.
BYRNE'S LOGARITHMS.
BORDEN'S SYSTEM OF LOCATING AND CONSTRUCTING RAILROADS.
ENGINEERS' DRAFTING PAPER.
MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.
my29 3t&p 105 CANAL STREET.

A Rare Chance

FOR GREAT BARGAINS IN
SHIRTS AND GENTLEMEN'S GOODS,
OF ALL KINDS.

☞ *SELLING OFF LESS THAN COST.* ☜

STORE TO RENT AND FIXTURES FOR SALE.

☞ The subscribers, about relinquishing the RETAIL Branch of their business, and confining the WHOLESALE only, are now closing out

THEIR ENTIRE RETAIL STOCK AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.

☞ *READ THE PRICES.* ☜

CALL AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES.

A good article of SHIRTS, with Linen Bosoms, Collars, etc., for $1 each.

A fine article of LINEN BOSOM SHIRTS for $1 50 per Half Dozen, which are fully equal to those usually sold for $2 per half dozen.

LINEN SHIRTS, for $2 each.
FANCY CALICO SHIRTS, from 50 cents to $1 50.
SILK UNDERSHIRTS, from 75 cents to $2.
COTTON UNDERSHIRTS, from 50 cents to $1.
SILK CRAVATS, from 10 cents to $2.
DRAWERS of all kinds—Silk, Cotton, Wool, Merino and Drill, from 50 cents to $2 per pair.

Having by far the largest and best selection stock of FINE FRESH 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 refunded.

All Goods not sold by the first of June will be SOLD AT AUCTION TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER. Now is the time to get a Choice of the Great Bargains at

DANIEL GORREN & CO.'S
8 *CHARTRES STREET.*
my29 3t 16cent

Creme De Bouzy Champagne,

JACQUESSON & FILS BRAND.

An unusually different article from the Cremo de Bouzy of other brands.

☞ NOW LANDING, 150 baskets of the above and other celebrated quarts and pints, and I will receive, in the course of a few days, a small further supply.

This Wine is decidedly superior to any other Champagne imported into this market, as is well known by all who have tried JACQUESSON & FILS Brand of either CREME DE BOUZY or FLEUR DE SILLERY.

☞ Also on hand, my usual assortment of the best WINES and LIQUORS in the market, which will be sold on as reasonable terms as any other house in the city.

jeas 9 6pd SEWELL T. TAYLOR, No. 16 Royal street.

FOR RENT.—The Store occupied by the undersigned, 20 Common and 18 Carondelet street. The Gas Fixtures for sale. [my29 3t] R. M. MCALPIN.

FOR RENT.—A well-located and roomy Lot, Gas, Water, Bricks, &c., will be rented low. Apply at 25 BANK PLACE.

PRESERVED MILK.—
50 cases, containing each 1 doz. 8½ cents;
25 cases, 2 doz. 12½ cents.
For sale by [my29] S. WOLFE, 95 Camp street.

PRESERVED CORN.—75 cases, containing each 2 doz. cans. Window's Preserved Corn.
For sale by S. WOLFE, 95 Camp street.

FLOUR.—3,000 bbls. fresh Superfine, Fancy and Extra brands, landing and for sale by my29 L. M. KENNETT & CO., 75 Tchoupitoulas st.

LARD.—1,000 kegs Prime, for sale by my29 L. M. KENNETT & CO., 75 Tchoupitoulas st.

BEEF.—500 tierces Norwood's Prime Mess, for sale by L. M. KENNETT & CO., my29 75 Tchoupitoulas street.

BEEF.—100 bbls. Norwood's Prime Mess, for sale by L. M. KENNETT & CO., my29 75 Tchoupitoulas street.

NAILS.—1,500 kegs Agawam brand, to arrive, for sale by L. M. KENNETT & CO., my29 75 Tchoupitoulas street.

Strangers and Citizens,

BE SURE TO CALL ON

ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,

84 Magazine street, corner of Gravier.

☞ In this House every thing is done on the "Square," NO HUMBUG, "Truth" the motto.

LINEN GOODS ALL SHRUNK,

and every Article warranted well made.

It is also a well known fact that it is largest Stock in the South is always on hand in this House.

COATS FOR SUMMER,

of Drap d'Etés, Paramatta, Silk Warp Alpaca, Black Silk, Fancy Linen, White Linen Drill and Duck, Colored Linen Drill and Duck, India Serpentine, Pongee, Grass Cloth, etc.

PANTALOONS FOR SUMMER,

of Black and Colored Single Milled Cassimere, French Drap d'Ete, Paramatta, Alpaca, White Drill and Duck, Fancy Colored Lin