THE DAILY CRESCENT.

THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 8, 1854.

☞ All persons having bills against the Crescent Office are requested to present them at the office for settlement.

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

New Orleans and Mobile Railroad.

We need not apologize to our readers for directing their attention to this subject again. It is one which, if it does not interest, concerns all, and as it is to come up before the Upper Board of the Council to-night, for, we hope, final decision, it is fit that we should once more hold it up for public consideration and make an earnest appeal to every member of the Board, whether opposed to or in favor of the bill, not to cast any obstacle in the way of its immediate settlement, but on the contrary to use every effort to have it at once placed before the people for their final decision, knowing, as every body must know and few will deny, that the city has nothing to gain and may have much to lose by further procrastination, and that if New Orleans is to enjoy the inestimable benefits to which the completion and operation of this road will make her heir, the less delay there may be about it the better.

The active opposition which prevailed for a long time against this enterprise has, so far as we are able to learn, almost entirely ceased; for the close and searching scrutiny which it instituted into the affairs of the Company has but had the effect of making the public more completely acquainted with their details, and of giving more general satisfaction in regard to the whole matter.

The vote in the Upper Board on Tuesday night last, adopting the first section of the ordinance, was joyfully hailed throughout the city as the pledge of its passage, and the final success of the enterprise.

THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL.—It seems rather surprising that our neighbors of the Picayune, after successfully exerting themselves to attain to the honors and dignities pertaining to the situation of public printers, should suddenly become dissatisfied with the emoluments of the office, and address a letter of complaint to the City Council upon the subject. We had supposed our neighbors too astute in matters of this sort to be led into a bad bargain by a misconstruction of its terms, when ample time had been given for the consideration of the subject. We are disposed to sympathize with them in their misfortune, but we really do not see what power the Council possesses to afford them relief, inasmuch as the law expressly forbids the granting extra compensation to public officers or employees. When we say that the Picayune stands in the condition of the man who ate the clam and cared nothing further for the shell, we do not mean to affirm that the honors and dignities above mentioned would properly compensate the public printer, or that the rates agreed to by both parties are remunerative or even adequate, but that when one grasps for a "fat" job of the public work, it is surprising that he should not make some provision for the "lean" that may follow it. However ruinous the present rates may be, the public printing has certainly been done lower, and that too without much complaint or very extraordinary efforts to be relieved of the hardship, and we are much mistaken if parties do not at the present time stand ready to take the contract off our neighbor's hands whenever they may wish to abandon it.

A DELIGHTFUL EXCURSION.—Yesterday, in obedience to an invitation from the Opelousas Railroad Company, we entered the cars *en route* for Lake des Allemandes. The day was propitious, and we went along at lightning speed. About twenty miles from the city we were detained to "water the horse," after that, at a precarious spot, we found the road had just sunk some three feet. This was shortly remedied, and we went on to Bayou des Allemandes. This, though a most uninviting spot, attracted the attention of the company. It was pronounced a perfect paradise.

The fact is, that we had been in a perfect quagmire so long that an emergence to any thing like civilization looked like entering Eden.

The Directors had a bountiful repast prepared under the branches of a live-oak tree, and every one seemed to enjoy it.

The company consisted of about two hundred gentlemen, comprising the most eminent merchants and capitalists of our city, as well as delegations from the city press and the learned professions. The clergy only were unrepresented; and we regretted this fact the more, as at dinner hour there was no one to "say grace."

Upon the whole, it was one of the most pleasant excursions of our life; and we could not but indulge in the anticipation of the time when we can lie down at Algiers and wake up on the Pacific!

NEW MUSIC.—Mr. P. P. Werlein, No. 5 Camp street, has laid upon our table a very elegant piece of new music, called "The Free Masons' Grand March," and dedicated to that numerous and ancient order, by Thos. J. Martin, author of the "Persifer F. Smith March," "Had I Never, Never Known Thee," etc., etc.; which two pieces, out of many others, by the same author, have reached very large editions. The present production is spoken of in musical circles with great commendation, and, in our opinion, does the composer—a native artist—great credit. No doubt it will have a run commensurate with the beauties it contains. See advertisement.

STEAMBOAT FAVORS.—We are under obligations to the steamboat S. F. Trabue, for late Louisville papers.

Also, to the Antelope for St. Louis papers of a late date.

A NEW BOOK.—J. C. Morgan has our thanks for a volume of the writings of that most eccentric but estimable lady, "Fanny Fern."

UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA.—The faculty of this institution have published a circular explanatory of the recent difficulty with the students. They state that for some years the students have adopted a mode, by loud outcry, of giving each other notice when the officers are engaged in visiting the rooms. This outcry, we learn, *aliunde*, is the word "wolf," shouted so as to be heard throughout the premises. Against this practice the faculty have often remonstrated, "marking" the guilty when detected. In February last they determined to suspend offenders, and so announced. On the 15th of March a member of the Sophomore Class was reported, and, refusing to "deny the charge," was suspended. In consequence of this, many of the students withdrew from the institution, and those who remained became so outrageous in their conduct as to render the place a perfect bedlam, breaking window glass at night, upsetting and displacing furniture, and finally hitching one of the professors' horses in the prayer-room, with his tail and mane sheared and fanciful devices drawn with paint upon his skin. Quiet has been in some degree restored recently.

An aquatic bird called the "Crested Grebe," incapable of land locomotion, was picked up a few days ago in a garden at Carbondale, Pa., whither it had probably been blown during the late heavy gales.

The Deseret News announces the death of Clarissa Smith, the wife of John Smith, patriarch over the church of Jesus Christ of latter day saints, and mother of George A. Smith, one of the twelve saints, on Feb. 14th.

Editorial Correspondence.

ST. LOUIS, 29th May, 1854.

The Preface, of which I have given you quite a moderate specimen, is by many supposed to be an invention of modern impertinence. Not a few, therefore, regarding it as a bore, skip it; or if they read it all, read, as it is usually written, last of all. Yet prefaces are but apologies; and what book but has need of one, in sign of the author's modesty? A man should not rush upon his readers, without some attempt to make fair weather with them and cajole them at the outset. Nothing has greater need than a book to ask indulgence; and all subjects require, either for themselves or for him who is to treat of them, some preliminary explanations. The least one can do is to make a self-introductory reverence to his auditory. A bow is the necessary preface to entering a ball-room; a shake of the hands is the preface to a boxing-match; a sword-salute that to a duel; an oath to the giving of one's testimony; a proclamation (except among filibusters) to the going to war. We court and we kiss—very pleasant prefaces—before we marry; we quarrel—a scurvy preface—before we fight. A noble edifice has its preface, a portico; an opera, its overture; a play, its prologue; an orchestra, its tuning up; which, even at the Orleans, in spite of the accomplished Boudousquié and Davis and maugre all Prévost's skill, is as disagreeable a preface as any that ever was written. Nay, Governments themselves have, where meaning to be good, their prefaces: for what else is a Constitution? It is but the prologue, not the play. Were both ever so good, bad actors might murder them. The present paltry Administration had its appropriate preface of high-sounding pretences, the Baltimore Platform; which is very like a grand portico, to conduct you into a hovel.

Thus you see that prefaces are in the very nature of things. And, accordingly, the Ancients themselves—those models of taste to whom I just now indirectly referred—were no strangers to the practice: they often used the preface; taking care only to keep it within due proportion to the dignity of the work. Homer opens the Iliad by announcing that he is about to sing, with the Muse's heavenly assistance, the wrath of Pelides and the woes which it brought upon Greece: Virgil begins the Æneid by a like intimation of what he is to relate—"arms and the man": both declare their subject and invoke the tuneful Nine: so that the great bards of yore did just as we do nowadays, except that they bespoke, by their prefaces, the favor of the Gods, where we, rather less piously, try to propitiate the reader, as far more likely to buy our books. The father of prose-narrative, Herodotus, sets out with what is a real preface, in which he succinctly tells who he is and what he is going to write about. His yet greater follower, Thucydides, does the same; letting us know, by way of Advertisement, what pains he had taken to arrive at the truth of the events which he relates. Such are the great antique authorities in behalf of prefaces. They render needless any resort to modern instances, unless it be that of the least degenerate of moderns, Milton; whose brief proem to the Paradise Lost is nothing but a very solemn preface.

Having thus cleared the way of all difficulties, we will, if it so please you, proceed upon our voyage, or (as it may prove to be) our vagary.

Like Cimon of old, who, in one day, triumphed both as an admiral and a general, I am about to try my fortune both by water and on land; or as the great Blake, who after much buffeting with the Irish and others on shore, suddenly became one of the chiefest of naval heroes.

Smile not at the thought of my talking as if I had launched forth upon the great deep. I have high authority for doing so. When Mr. Calhoun wanted to shift about for Western popularity and to get over his own doctrines of strict construction, he pronounced the Mississippi to be a true sea. You yourselves speak always of its shores, far above and below you, as "the coast." It is, in short, our Mediterranean Sea: and though not just that briny affair which old tars and the sea-songs have been raving about, from the Earl of Dorset's time down to Dibdin's, it is, in my conception, none the worse for that. For though I have made not a few voyages, I confess that fresh water still seems to me as much better than salt to sail on as it is to drink. Yet I have read, while still a boy, what has sent many an honest lad to sea: not Marryat and his compeers of piracy made romantic, but Drake and Dampier and Cook and Byron and LaPeyrouse and Vancouver, and many more that tell how brave tars have wrestled with the storm or fought the foe. Such simple, sturdy, stirring old authors are, you know, dear reader! to the men of the waves, what the great poets are to us landsmen: if one has in him a drop of the mariner's blood, they kindle it up, as a trumpet does all the spirit that is in a steed. Tuneless enough may such stories seem to us that read verse and get soft sounds ashore: but to the rough ears of the sailor, nothing is so sweet.

I had early read Homer, too; and certainly with no very great opinion of the naval tactics of his hero, Achilles; who, in his attack on Troy, had so nearly foundered and been swamped, in the river Scamander, when he might have fallen on in good barges, stoutly manned and each mounted with a swivel, after the manner of the armaments of that great sea-captain, Thomas Jefferson, my countryman, the inventor of Abstractions, of Freedom without sense or morals or religion, of colleges without discipline, of credit without honesty, of wars without bloodshed and of navies without a ship.

Nor had I much more admired the voyages of Homer's other hero, or those of that pious milk sop, Virgil's Æneas. I could not read the long log-books in rhyme of either, without a very hearty contempt for such spoony seamanship. Remember, for instance, how that notable navigator, Commodore Ulysses, got stranded and swamped, for want of being cockswain enough to steer through the straits of Messina, though a good deal broader than the Mississippi: or how Virgil's psalm-singing skipper, the Dardan Æneas, although by the mother's side sprung from the sea, kept up such sorry discipline on his deck, that one night the man at the wheel (a certain Jack or Bill Palinurus) actually fell fast asleep, tumbled over the gunwale, and was (as he deserved to be) drowned—there being not a boat in the davits, nor a watch on the forecastle to sing out, "man overboard!" or fling him a rope's end!

In short, ignorant as I am, I am not going to take such lubbers as Homer and Virgil for my models. As poets, they may do very well; but not as travelers. They sing much better than they sail. We probably haven't a surgeon, a chaplain or even a marine, in our whole navy who doesn't know more of a ship than all the bards that ever existed, except Falconer, Tom Dibdin and Lord Byron; and I doubt if Robinson Crusoe and Capt. Lemuel Gulliver, besides being quite as veracious, have not made full as many sailors as the whole press-gang of the Nine Muses.

D. CERVANTARIO.

HOW BURNS WAS DISCOVERED.—Soon after Burn's arrival in Boston, as it now appears, he wrote a letter to his brother in Alexandria, who is also a slave of Mr. Suttle's, stating that he was at work with Coffin Pitts, in Brattle street, cleaning old clothes. This letter he dated in "Boston," but sent it to Canada, where it was post-marked and sent according to the superscription, to Burns's brother in Alexandria. As is the custom at the South, when letters are received directed to slaves, they are delivered to the owner of such slaves, who opens them and examines their contents. This appears to have been the case with Burns's letter, and by his own hand his place of retreat was discovered by his master.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

TO THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

By the Southern Line.

Eastern Mail.

MOBILE, June 7.—The Eastern mail has arrived with dates from New York as late as due, but no steamers' letters.

Mobile Cotton Market.

MOBILE, June 7.—The sales of Cotton yesterday again reached nearly 3000 bales. Market firm at previous rates.

The steamer Europa sailed from Boston for Liverpool on the 31st ult., with one hundred and fifteen passengers and $650,000 in specie.

The steamer Editor arrived at St. Louis on the 2d inst. from St. Paul, with $850,000 in gold. It is Government money, and arrived in charge of Major Quigley, Land Officer at Dubuque.

NORTHWESTERN (VA.) RAILROAD.—The work on the Northwestern Railroad is progressing rapidly. The whole line is now under contract, and will be pushed through at the earliest possible period. The Petersburg Gazette says the road, it is confidently expected, will be prepared for the business of the fall of 1855.

DESTRUCTIVE STORM AND FRESHET.—A tremendous thunder storm occurred at Baltimore on the 30th ult., accompanied by a great freshet which inundated one portion of the city and caused immense damage to wharves, bridges, streets, culverts, houses, etc. The flood was as great and destructive as any that has been known there for many years.

KILLING A NEGRO.—A farmer, his son and a man named McLeod, are under arrest in Xenia, Ohio, for killing a negro whom they were attempting to arrest on suspicion of his being a fugitive slave. The Cincinnati Commercial says great excitement prevails in the surrounding country in consequence.

HYDROPHOBIA.—Mr. J. Ellis was bitten by a rabid dog in Cincinnati recently, and had his leg amputated immediately.

GREAT HAILSTORM.—A correspondent of the Galveston Journal states that hail stones fell in Williamson county, on the 17th ult., some of which weighed upwards of four pounds. A tough story.

A DOSE AS IS A DOSE.—The following account of a very remarkable effect produced by electricity we copy from the Courrier de l'Europe:

A gentleman employed in one of the telegraph offices in France accidentally brought his arm in contact with one of the wires while the electric current was passing through it. So violent was the shock that he was raised from his chair and thrown with great force through an open window into the adjoining garden. When he recovered his senses, he had no recollection of what had happened, and could only be convinced of it by finding that his hair and beard, which were previously of a beautiful jet black, had become in various places as white as snow! It devolves on men of science to explain this phenomenon, which will form an epoch in the history of electricity.

ENGLISH CREW MURDERED.—A correspondent of the New York Observer, writing from Athens, Greece, under date of April 26, 1854, says:

"We have received intelligence here that should be known in America, that captains of vessels may be on their guard in coming into these waters.

The ship Harriet, of London, bound to Constantinople, while off the island of Andros, was boarded, plundered of every thing movable, and the crew murdered. One of them was an American, aged 27. The ship's papers were found on board in perfect order, and the log written up to noon of April 11, 'bearing my compass Cape Doro N. E. by N. 12 miles, weather calm and sultry.' The next morning she was observed by the people on the island drifting about, and, on her being reached, she was found in the condition mentioned, with much blood on deck.

American captains would do well to look for pirates in the Archipelago."

SATISFIED.—The Boston Journal of a recent date says:

"Yesterday there were more people in town than on Saturday, every train that arrived being crowded. Most of the strangers went up to the court-house, took a good look at its old walls, its massive doors and its ponderous pillars; stared at the police who guarded every approach, speculated on the probable success ten thousand men would have in attempting to rescue a prisoner, spent a few shillings for dinner, and went home perfectly satisfied, as a general thing, that there is physical force enough in Boston to execute the laws."

FRAUDS OF THE PENSION BUREAU.—From the report of the Commissioner of Pensions, just submitted to the House of Representatives by the Secretary of the Interior, it appears that frauds in Revolutionary cases have been detected in ten States; that fifty-four cases have been found to be fraudulent, of which twenty-nine have been admitted, and twenty-five rejected. The amount of money abstracted from the Treasury in these cases is $68,232; and the amount claimed in cases that have been rejected because of their being fraudulent is $44,042. Of the money taken from the Treasury, $45,000 were received upon the claims recently discovered to be fraudulent in Lancaster county, Pa. These frauds commenced as early as 1844, and have been regularly perpetrated to Sept. 4, 1853.

The whole number of persons connected with the frauds upon the Pension Bureau, that have been detected under such circumstances as to leave no reasonable doubt of their guilt, is twenty-six. Of this number seven have been convicted and sentenced to hard labor in the Penitentiary; one has died; one has committed suicide; six have forfeited their bonds and fled the country; nine are now waiting their final trial; and two, against whom bills of indictment have been found, have not yet been arrested. [Washington Star.

SOUTHERN FABRICS GOING NORTH.—In our last we gave a paragraph or two relative to Southern vegetables and other produce that were daily being sent to market at the North.

Some of our Columbus factories have been in the habit of sending pretty large orders to New York and Philadelphia for more than twelve months past, which goes to prove that we are no ways behind the rest of the world, either in the facilities of furnishing goods of a superior quality, or for rates as favorable to large purchasers as those at which they can buy the same goods nearer their own doors. And the cream of the circumstance does not stop here, judging from a single transaction that occurred during the Summer of '53. A bale of goods manufactured in this city, was sent to Philadelphia and sold. The next steamer from that city brought back the identical bale, which had been purchased by a merchant from the interior of Georgia, and who, on being told that the cloth was made in Columbus, remarked, he thought it was the cheapest and best piece of goods of the kind that he had purchased for years past. [Columbus Enquirer.

RAILROADS IN OHIO.—We learn from an article in the Western Railroad Record that there are in Ohio at this time 1707½ miles of Railroads completed in whole or in part, of which 357 miles have been opened since the first of November last. These roads, when finished, will make 2200 miles of completed railway, independent of double tracks. The following roads are in progress, viz: Cincinnati and Marietta, 260 miles; Cincinnati and Dayton Short Line, 42½ miles; Cincinnati, Xenia and Cleveland Short Line, 220 miles; Clinton Line, between Tiffin and Pennsylvania State line; Tiffin and Fort Wayne, a prolongation of the Clinton Line; Pittsburg and Cincinnati Railroad, via McConnelsville. These comprehend about 600 miles, and will swell the aggregate to 2800 miles. From a review of the receipts of these roads for 1853, it appears,

1. That the aggregate cost of the roads is $20,105,787.

2. That the net receipts were 8¾ per cent. of the entire cost.

3. That the net receipts are about 50 per cent. of the gross receipts.

The present aggregate market value of the stocks of these roads is $18,986,000. This shows a market depreciation of $1,219,000, and at that the rate of interest paid by the net receipts is 9¼ per cent.

Will Villainous Saltpetre Explode?

The following account of the awful effects of the recent explosion in Wilmington, Del., will be read with interest:

On Wednesday, three wagons filled with powder from Dupont's Mills, exploded at the corner of Fourteenth and Orange streets, opposite to the residence of Bishop Lee. The report, or series of reports, was tremendous, and the effects were frightful. The wagons were of course demolished; fifteen horses were destroyed; but the loss of life was the most lamentable feature of the calamity. The list of killed and wounded, as far as ascertained, is as follows:

John Keys, driver, John Walters, driver, Thomas Chambers, driver, Thomas Hughes, colored man in Bishop Lee's house, and Henry, a waiter to Jas. E. Price, all killed; John McLaughlin's child missing; William McCoy and Mrs. Richard Reynolds, badly hurt. Part of Bishop Lee's family are said to be missing. Several other persons were injured, and it is feared that other lives have been lost, but in the consternation that prevails, it is impossible to tell certainly. The damage to property has been frightful. Seven dwelling houses and six stables were blown down, and some of them burned. At least fifty other houses were more or less damaged by the explosion. The walls of James E. Price's residence were so shattered that they are expected to fall momentarily. The residence of Bishop Lee was much injured. The report of the explosion was heard to a great distance, and alarmed every one, but the extent of the destruction to life and property could not have been imagined.

There were 175 to 200 kegs of powder in the wagons, all of which exploded. There were two distinct explosions, one immediately after the other. From the crown of the hill down to the Brandywine, there is not a window or front door left unbroken. The windows all over the city are more or less broken, and in many houses the plaster was blown down from the walls and ceiling. At the depot, the plaster, owing to the concussion, fell from the ceiling on the clerks. The shock was fearful: many persons thought it was an earthquake. Persons in the street were driven along by the concussion, before they had any idea what had happened. Immediately after the fearful report was heard, windows, timbers, doors, etc., were seen flying in every direction. The panic, when the nature of the calamity was known, was frightful. The cause of this fearful calamity is ascribed to a cigar which one of the drivers was smoking. A small stone house near the spot was demolished, and the people inside of it are supposed to have been killed. The barns of James Canby and John H. Price were set on fire.

The powder wagons were on their way from the mills to the magazine, and, at the time the explosion occurred, were between Market and Orange streets, in Fourteen. The shock was felt at a distance of half a mile: nearly every building within two squares was injured, trees prostrated, and in many instances survivors were covered up by the ruins of dwellings, which had to be cleared away for their extrication. The Catholic College, which is fully half a mile from the scene of the disaster, was considerably injured. The upper part of the town looked like a city after a bombardment—desolation had been carried every where.

A CHANCE FOR MARRIAGEABLE LADIES.—Walker, the Indian chief, continues his depredations upon the Mormon settlements, and Elder Smith proposed the following mode of obtaining peace not long ago, before a conference meeting:

I know men are careless, women are careless; and if there is not greater care taken, women will be murdered if they wander off carelessly and without protection. I tell you in a country like this, where women are scarce and hard to get, we have great need to take care of them. Walker himself has teased me for a white wife; and if any of the sisters will marry him, I believe I can close the war forthwith. I am certain that unless men take better care of their women, Walker may supply himself on a liberal scale; and without closing the war either. In conclusion I will say, if any lady wishes to be Mrs. Walker, if she will report herself to me, I will agree to negotiate the match.

THREE CHILDREN DROWNED.—A woman by the name of Mrs. Banty, and five small children, attempted to cross Kickapoo Creek in a wagon, at a shallow ford four miles from Atlanta, Ill., on the 15th May. The current carried the horses and wagon down the stream into deep water, the wagon-bed turned over, and threw them all into the water. The mother caught the two youngest children under one arm, and with the other hand she caught the end of a limb which hung in the water. The oldest, twelve years old, drifted down the stream one hundred yards and lodged against a hanging willow. He had scarcely crawled upon it, when his little brother came along, but, with presence of mind perhaps unequaled, he caught him, but was unable to get him out of the water. While holding his head above water, his drowned sister came floating by; he caught her, and held on for some time, but being unable to save both, he let the body go, and rescued the living child until assistance was rendered. The cries of the mother soon brought the neighbors to the spot, who succeeded in rescuing her from her perilous position, with one of the children she had with her; the other was drowned. The boy who had lodged against a willow was rescued.

DEATH OF MAJ. LARNARD AND EIGHT MEN.—The Washington Star has letters from Oregon confirming the report of the death, by drowning, on the 28th of March, in Puget Sound, of Major C. H. Larnard, Corporal Isaiah G. Barlow, and privates James Fitzsimmons and Lawrence Fitzpatrick, and musician John McIntire of company A, and musician Henry Hall and privates John Clarke and Henry Lees of company C—all of the 4th Infantry; also, John Hamilton, a citizen boatman. Those who escaped were Wm. Dunford and Richard Owens of company A. This tragical accident occurred in the Sound, near Fort Madison, by the upsetting of the boat, while Major L. and men were returning from Whidley Island, where he had been engaged in quelling Indian disturbances. The Major was a gentleman of remarkably fine abilities and erudition. There were few men in the country of more literary attainments—his whole life, after graduating at West Point, had been devoted to study, when he was not immediately engaged in the discharge of active duties. He was a native of Rhode Island, and was about forty-four years of age.

DROWNED.—We learn from the Rising Sun (Ia.) News that Mr. C. Borders and his eldest daughter were drowned in the south branch of Hogan's Creek on Sunday morning last. Six of the family had started to church in a two-horse wagon, and in attempting to ford the stream, which had been swollen by a heavy rain during the previous night, the father and daughter lost their lives. An infant child was one of the company, but, strange to say, it was rescued from a watery grave by the hand of its mother. The bodies of the deceased were recovered several hours after the occurrence.

ATTEMPTED PARRICIDE—*Fatal Suicide.*—A man named Augustus Wenz, formerly the keeper of a bar-room in Jefferson street, and latterly keeper of a pistol gallery on the White Bluff road, within the extended limits of the city, yesterday attempted to shoot his father with a pistol, but being restrained by persons present, deliberately placed the muzzle of the pistol into his own mouth and discharged its contents into his neck and throat, causing a frightful wound. Drs. Fish and Ganahl were called to his relief, but up to a late hour last night no hopes were entertained for his recovery. We are not aware of the causes which led to the tragedy. [Savannah Georgian.

DESPERATION.—On Tuesday evening a negro man was observed while taking some things from a store on Gray street, with which he made off. Pursuit was made after him, and he became so hard pressed that he jumped into the falls, over the railings of Gay street bridge, the water then running rapidly from the heavy rain. Strict watch was kept to see where he would come out, but he could not be seen afterwards, and the presumption is he was drowned. [Bal. Sun.

SUICIDE.—A man named Addison Vaught, from the vicinity of Elizabeth, in Wirt county, committed suicide at the American Hotel, in Parkersburg, a few weeks ago, by inflicting a frightful gash upon his throat. He died on Wednesday morning. Domestic difficulty is said to have been the cause of the rash proceeding. The Parkersburg News says that a brother of the unfortunate man, who was in attendance upon him, has since become a maniac.

The Hon. J. W. Maury, Mayor of Washington, has returned to the Boards of Aldermen and Common Council the bill appropriating ten thousand dollars to procure a bronze statue of Washington, with his objections.

The English papers state that the steamship Atrato, noticed as the largest side-wheel steamer afloat, has made her trip home to Southampton from St. Thomas on her first voyage, in the very short time of twelve days and twenty hours. The distance is 3000 miles, and she thus averaged 300 miles per day.

COTTON BLOSSOM.—A gentleman writing to us from the St. John's river, East Florida, under date of May 29, says: "I take the liberty of enclosing in this a cotton blossom. I have several more of the same sort, (no mistake.) Would like to know if any of my brother planters can beat this. My cotton will average from six to eight inches in height. Want rain now badly. Think we will get some to-day."

A severe tornado occurred on the 16th inst., originating in Missouri, and crossing Illinois. Log houses were lifted from their foundations and scattered in the air, and barns were entirely demolished.

Mr. McKay, of Boston, the builder of the Great Republic and other noted vessels, has recently contracted to build for various Liverpool firms new ships to the value of £200,000, or one million of dollars.

NEWS OF THE CITY.

DEATH BY THE ROPE.—The trial of the negro boy Ned, belonging to Mr. Henry Dugué, of the parish of Jefferson, who stood charged with having committed a rape, on the 17th ult., on the person of Elizabeth Schlindwein, aged about eighteen, came off yesterday in the town of Gretna, before Judge Guy Dreux, and a jury of ten slaveholders, as specially provided for by law. The Court-room was intensely crowded by the population of the town, and a great interest seemed to be manifested in the result of the trial. The prosecution was conducted by Charles D. Dreux, the young but able District Attorney of the parish, and Messrs. Henry Dugué and Edward Bermudez appeared for the defense. The examination of the witnesses elicited the facts, as previously stated in the city papers at the time of the occurrence. The following will give our readers an idea of the testimony:

On the morning of the 17th of May, Elizabeth Schlindwein, in company with her mother and three of her friends, went on the rear of Mr. Polycarp Fortier's plantation to gather blackberries. As they passed near Mr. Fortier's mill they saw two negroes lying on the ground, who both sprang up and looked at them as they passed. About half an hour afterwards, when they had reached the woods, they were met by a negro boy, whom they recognized as the prisoner, and also as being one of the two whom they had seen at the mill. He approached Elizabeth and said a few words to her in English, which she could not understand, and immediately afterwards drew a knife, and, in presence of the four terrified women, perpetrated the outrage. One of the persons present at the time was unwell yesterday and consequently unable to attend the trial, but the testimony of four intelligent witnesses corroborated in every respect the relation of the above facts.

In the cross-examination it was shown that on the day succeeding the occurrence, Elizabeth Schlindwein, together with her friend, repaired to Mr. Fortier's plantation, and after a long and careful examination of all the negroes, could not succeed in identifying a single one present as the perpetrator of the crime. The second day they paid another visit to the plantation, and being admitted separately into a large room where twenty-six negroes were assembled, recognized each a different one, until the last witness, a sprightly little girl of twelve or thirteen, positively identified Ned as the boy whom she had seen in the woods. It was not until then that the other four were satisfied in their own minds as to the identity of the prisoner. The difficulty that the witnesses had met with in recognizing the offender for a while created a strong impression on the minds of the jury in favor of the accused, but it was soon counterbalanced by the testimony of a slave of Mr. Fortier, who said that he saw the boy Ned going towards the woods half an hour after the women had passed the mill; that Ned was to have stayed in the mill all day, but did not make his appearance until the next morning, etc.

Mr. Polycarp Fortier, being next sworn, related in a few clear and forcible words the many circumstances which had led him to suspect Ned of the crime; that Ned was working in his employ; that he is a lazy negro, although a good boy; and that before being taken to jail Ned had confessed to him that he really was guilty of the charge.

The above is a statement of all the evidence given at the trial. The District Attorney submitted the case to the Court in a few brief and forcible remarks, and was followed in an eloquent appeal by Mr. Edward Bermudez. The jury retired, and about fifteen minutes afterwards returned with a verdict of *Guilty*. Judge Dreux then proceeded to pass the sentence of the law upon the accused, condemning him to be hung within the walls of the Parish prison on the 19th day of June. The prisoner was very much affected when he heard his sentence, and burst into tears, thanking his master for the interest manifested in his behalf, and evincing a state of great nervous excitement. He is a young, stout, and well-built negro, about twenty-five years of age, and although always known to have been somewhat lazy and little inclined to work, had never yet shown any symptom of vice or villainy.

FIRST DISTRICT.

CARRYING CONCEALED WEAPONS.—Recorder Summers yesterday imposed a fine of twenty dollars upon John Phillips for carrying concealed weapons.

MAYHEM.—M. McDonald was arraigned before Recorder Summers yesterday charged with having bitten off the end of Malachi Feeny's nose in a fight. He was placed under bond of fifteen hundred dollars for his appearance on the 10th inst.

CHARGE OF LARCENY.—A. W. Burges made affidavit yesterday that the sum of fifty-four dollars had been stolen from him at the Arcade Hotel, and that he believed one D. L. Tucker had taken the money. Mr. Tucker was required to give bond in the sum of five hundred dollars to appear for examination to-day.

SECOND DISTRICT.

BREACH OF TRUST.—A warrant was issued by Recorder Ramos yesterday for the arrest of one W. S. Brown, on a charge of having appropriated to his own use certain moneys entrusted to his care by Henry Dagoret.

A man named Edwards was arrested on a similar charge, having refused to render up a watch belonging to one of his friends. He was required to give bond for his appearance.

CHARGE OF LARCENY.—A lad named Adam Piotts is under lock and key in the Second District, awaiting examination before Recorder Ramos on a charge of having stolen a lot of dry goods from the store of Haggerty & Bros., on Canal street.

To the Public.

In the Crescent of this morning I find that in the Board of Assistant Aldermen on "individual," named Place made an effort to injure my reputation, by saying that whisky, purchased for the use of the City Workhouse, was only worth 20 cents per gallon, when the city was charged 40 cents.

Had he been as anxious to tell the truth as to attempt to deform my character, he could see that my predecessor, Mr. Worrall, paid the same price, bought from the same person, and of the same quality and likewise the same bills passed and approved by this man Place, when he formerly held the "distinguished" position of chairman of the Finance Committee a few years ago.

Another "individual," named Stith, stated that I was "discharged" by the Police Board. Had the same "individual" been equally desirous to tell the truth or to create an impression that I was discharged for dereliction of duty, he would discover I was only suspended. Surely either of those *distinguished cliques* "individuals" will see that, in the mutations of political change, superseding an officer is not "discharging him." Even the most ignorant Reformer or Know-Nothing will see the difference. Besides the accusation of an overcharge in a few gallons of whisky—total amount of bill $7 20, for the month of April—comes with a bad grace from the "individual," who spent $10,000 himself in his celebrated bond selling trip to New York, which the city paid. Doubtless his conscience has been troubling him since, hence his little petty tirade against me.

I assure these two individuals that any petty attack of theirs cannot injure me in the estimation of a community among whom I have lived since childhood.

Respectfully, JOHN SULLIVAN.

RUPTURES CURED.—Sherman's Curative Patent Truss and Rupture Remedy is a relief and comfort and certain guarantee in the cure of all Ruptures. To secure a good fit, apply to the proprietor's establishment, 57 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. febl3 1y

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 simple and admirable book—it is a reasonable and true method, capable of producing the most satisfactory and incontestable results, and requires a great deal less time than any other system, ridiculously termed "the only successful, the only infallible one." Professor Dallas-sous 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. 9 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 advice 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,

apl1 1ply Office, 38 St. Charles street.

"Free Masons' Grand March."

☞ The above is the title of a new and beautiful piece of Music by Thomas J. Martin, author of "The Persifer F. Smith March," "Had I Never, Never Known Thee," etc., which has just been published, and can be had of

P. P. WERLEIN,

je8 1ptf No. 5 Camp street.

Insurance Notice.

OFFICE BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS, New Orleans, June 5, 1854.

☞ The Stock of Cotton in Presses being reduced, it was, at a meeting held this day—

Resolved, That on and after the 8th inst. the rates of fire premium on Cotton in Presses be reduced to the rates as charged previous to the published notice of the 28th of April.

JAMES H. WHEELER.

je7 6t

Cheap Bargains.

P. MALLARD,

67 ROYAL STREET,

☞ Has just received per ships Mulhouse, Ocean Home and Charlemagne, from Havre—

Iron BEDSTEADS; PIER TABLES, Louis XV.; Ladies' WRITING DESKS; Gentlemen's Minister desk; Rosewood and Mahogany MUSIC STANDS; PIANO STOOLS and CHAIRS; WASHSTANDS and DRESSING TABLES, with China Sets; SOFAS and CHAIRS, of every style; French LOOKING GLASSES and FLOWER STANDS, cottage styles.

.... ALSO ....

A large assortment of CUT GLASSES and CHINA for Table and Toilette service; Turkish Clothing TOWELS; Damask Linen TABLE CLOTH; Extra Fine French and English CUTLERY; SILVER and PLATED WARE, on White Metal; GILT CORNICES; CURTAIN KNOBS, LACES, GIMPS and FRINGES; Robinet and Muslin CURTAINS, and all kinds of Silk and Worsted materials for Curtains; 400 pieces of White, Checked and Fancy MATTING; a large supply of WINDOW SHADES; CARPETS, VELVET, BRUSSELS, etc., etc.

☞ Upholsterers and Cabinet Makers will find, at moderate prices, all the articles suitable for the trade. jel 3p

Consumption Curable.

BEACH'S BREAST LINIMENT

☞ Not only cures all those Pains and Aches in the Breast, Sides 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 Chartres and Conondelet streets.

THOS. RANKIN, corner Poydras and Camp st.

jel5 6t&p2tiW J. SYME, corner Canal and Carondelet street.

Veranda Hotel, New Orleans.

REDUCTION IN PRICES.

☞ The Rates for Board at this Hotel, on and after this date, in lieu of $3 per day, will be as follows:

In Ladies' Ordinary, per day $2 50
In Gentlemen's do. do. 2 00
Board only, do. do. per week 9 00

my1 6p J. W. YOUNG, Proprietor.

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 SNOW WHITE is now universally acknowledged to be superior to lead in whiteness, brilliancy and durability, either for inside 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 protective 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 outside things, depots, bridges, etc. The Company warrant the Paints manufactured by them to be equal, 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 ROBERT, WILLIAMS & CO.,

my26 3dpsr 16 Camp street.

City Bank of Cochran & Co.

38 Camp street.

☞ NOTICE.—From and after this date SIX PER CEN