DAILY CRESCENT.

FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 23, 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.

The Case of Matthew F. Ward.

We have received a copy of the publication issued by the press of D. Appleton &Co., of "A full and authentic Report of the Testimony on the trial of Matt. F. Ward, together with the speeches of Gov. Crittenden, Gov. Helm, T. F. Marshall and Nathaniel Wolf, and the reply of Alfred Allen, Attorney for the Commonwealth. This report is made by A. D. Richardson, an accomplished reporter, attached to the Cincinnati press. This is the report referred to by Mr. Ward, as the one upon which he preferred to be judged rather than upon the imperfect and prejudiced reports that had been published of the trial. The request was a reasonable one, which no just man could refuse. It is true that those who had already judged and denounced Mr. Ward impugned the reliableness of this report, and charged that it was made by a reporter employed by the friends *of the* accused; but since its publication, we have waited in vain to see any attempt to question the accuracy of the report of the testimony. On that point the report stands intact. The most that has been said against it is, that it does not give all the speeches delivered on the occasion, and gives but one from the prosecution and four for the defence. To those who love to read speeches this will be a sound objection; but we imagine that if persons desirous of understanding the merits of this case had been compelled to wade through three other speeches of greater length than those reported, (which take up two-thirds of the report,) they would have had greater cause of complaint for the publication than they now have for the omission. Any how, they would have appreciated the justice of the plea of the reporter, that it was a physical impossibility to report such a number of speeches of such inordinate length in the period allotted to the trial. Still, we think it would have been better for the reporter to have published an equal number of speeches on both sides. The report of the facts, however, is acknowledged to be full and accurate, and it is on that Mr. Ward must rely for his defence before the public, rather than on the ingenuity and eloquence of counsel. To what little effect the talents of counsel may be exerted in such cases before an intelligent jury will be illustrated in this case, by the declaration of one of the jurors, made in public, that after the evidence had been heard, and before the argument had been commenced, the jury would have acquitted the accused.

Such a declaration as this, from a most reliable source, would certainly exculpate the able and ingenious counsel of the accused of any such responsibility, as a clamorous and passionate press and populace have sought to throw upon them, for torturing and perverting the law and testimony to procure the acquittal of the accused. The truth is, the accused was acquitted upon the testimony, and upon the Kentucky construction of the Common or Criminal law. The charge of bribery of the jury will never be entertained without positive or strong circumstantial evidence. It will be a bad symptom, when such charges can be made against this high tribunal, which embodies the very core and essence of our criminal judicature, upon loose rumor, unsupported suspicions, emanating from malice, passion or prejudice. The public journal, that condescends to give place to imputations of this character, on such foundation, departs gravely from its line of duty. The task of a juror is a thankless, serious, disagreeable one, but when to his proper and high responsibilities, there is added the liability to be held up in the journals of the country, as a perjured and bribed individual upon no stronger evidence than mere flash gossip, transferred from mouth to mouth, from paper to paper, and copied by persons, who would scorn intentionally to do wrong, without any idea that they are overstepping the path of duty and justice—all, for rendering a verdict which may not please an excited public, we should be surprised if there were any citizen who would not shrink from and evade, by all the acts in their power, the discharge of such duties. The twelve honest farmers, summoned mostly from the crowd of bystanders about the Court house of Hardin county—nearly all men of independence, substance and long-residence, of the class which is the hardest of all others to bribe, intimidate or cajole—who tried the case of Ward must be greatly encouraged to see themselves published all over the country as perjured and corrupt jurors. But the people of the United States begin to understand very clearly that even newspaper averments are not to be received as proof; that it is one thing to charge and quite a different thing to prove the charge. Hence we should regard it as quite superfluous to defend the jury that tried this case until some proofs are brought forward against them stronger than their verdict in this case, especially since we remember seeing in the column of the Louisville journal, published near the scene of this trial, and strongly enlisted against the accused, the fullest certificates to the respectability, honesty and entire reliableness of this jury. Until the rendition of their verdict they enjoyed the confidence of all parties. There was not one of the panel known to the accused or any of his friends. After they were empannelled they were most carefully confined and kept apart in the charge of the Sheriff and his deputies until their verdict was rendered. The Counsel for the prosecution were confident of dividing the jury—some expected a verdict of manslaughter, others a full conviction: no one, until a Louisville paper started the charge, dared to entertain a suspicion of bribery, or any other improper influence on that jury. All the clamor against the Hardin Jury, which has been rung to so many changes by the Northern press, was an after-thought that sprung from the rank invention of an infuriated mob, misled by certain adroit demagogues, and perhaps by others who with no worse motive than a misdirected friendship for the worthy gentleman whom the accused had slain, so eagerly joined the pack who were determined to annihilate by clamor and calumny all who were connected with this case—lawyers, judge, jurors, witnesses, the accused, his friends and family. Did these individuals imagine that the people of this country possessed no higher sense of chivalry, gallantry, justice and manhood, than to join in such a crusade as this, one worthier of New Zealand barbarians than of citizens of an enlightened republic? They begin already to perceive that this was a false estimate of that sober second thought, which in the American people may be always relied on to correct and repair the injustice and wrong that sudden gusts of popular passion may inflict.

So much for the charges against the jury and all the outrages against individuals who violated no law and no rule of duty or propriety, but who happened in various relations to be connected with this case. The only question which the case fairly presents for discussion is as to the legality and justice of the verdict. That is a proper subject for newspaper argument and debate—not for mere clamorous denunciation, passionate objurgation, and gross abuse. What the public demands and needs is a faithful exposition of the facts of the trial, of the grounds and the validity thereof, of the acquittal. We have had already too much loose and general assertion on this subject. It is time, in justice to all parties, that the case should be viewed in a more rational and dispassionate manner.

We have said that the acquittal of Matthew F. Ward was due to Kentucky law. We mean by this, that, in the eye of that law, he was deemed justifiable in killing Professor Butler. We do not assert or pretend to assert that Kentucky law is the law of England, or of any other State or community; nor do we say that it is good law. The extent of our averment is, that according to the public opinion which prevails in Kentucky, agreeably to a long and unbroken series of verdicts and decisions of the courts and juries of the State, the verdict in the case of Ward, was according to Kentucky law, and that the accused would have been excused and justified under the circumstances in acting as he did. If there is divine authority to the effect that the "heathen are a law unto themselves," it certainly will not be regarded a startling and unusual proposition to maintain that Kentuckians will be a law unto themselves, and that the prevailing idea, feeling or opinion of the people will control the action of its individuals and the administration of its laws. Thus, no case can be produced in the annals of criminal trials in that State, in which any man has been convicted for killing another, who struck or who even threatened him with bodily harm. Ward's case, instead of being a novel or unusual one, is in accordance with uniform decisions. Raised in the State, indoctrinated with its spirit and opinion, a young man of reputation for courtesy, mildness and gentleness, such as few men could ever prove, was instigated to a deed which has cast a gloom over his whole life, produced a profound and widespread sorrow and distress, and given cause for an infuriated display of popular passion and wrath. Who then is more criminal in this matter, the accused or that public opinion of Kentucky? The accused who committed a deed revolting to his feelings, so discordant with his whole previous life, so crushing and desolating to the brightest hopes that ever dawned upon youth; or that sentiment and spirit which in Kentucky directs the hand of sneering contempt and reproach at the man who has left unavenged by even the bloodiest penalties the disgrace of a blow, which ever afterwards attach thereto, the stigma of deficient manhood or chivalry.

Such was the law under which Matt. F. Ward was acquitted.

What are the facts of his case? These facts have never been fully presented to the public. The stringency of the common law system of trial, which often excludes the most material part of the evidence in a case, differing so widely, from the French system, which elicits every fact, how remote soever bearing upon the case, prevented the presentation on the trial of several important truths of the defence. They are, however, sufficiently indicated to justify our supplying the details.

Professor Butler lived on terms of cordial friendship and intimacy with Mr. Robert J. Ward and his family. Having established a high school for boys, Mr. Ward's younger sons were sent to him as pupils. One of the assistant teachers of the school was an Englishman of the name of Sturgus, who was suspected by the Wards to entertain no good feelings towards them, as could hardly be expected, when it is borne in mind how severely Matt. F. Ward had dealt with English character in his "Items." One day one of the younger Wards came home complaining of being badly treated, of which proofs were presented in bruises and other marks—he was beaten by Mr. Sturgus. An interview between Mr. Butler and Mr. Ward, Sr., followed, in which Mr. Ward made a condition, to which Mr. Butler assented, that his sons, if sent back to the school, were not to be flogged.

After this interview Mr. Sturgus, the Englishman, spoke to Mrs. Ward and requested her to say to Mr. Matt. F. Ward that if he felt aggrieved he knew where to find him. This fact was the key of this whole affair. Matt. F. Ward was led to infer that he was threatened, but a direct appeal was addressed to him to take up the matter and show himself a man by assuming his brother's cause. Hence when the second case of whipping of one of his brothers occurred, in the absence of the parents, he felt that it was a kind of bravado or challenge to him. Besides, his affection for his brother was warmly enlisted by the representation of the brother that he had been whipped unjustly, and disgraced before the whole school. Determined to investigate his brother's charge, and right his wrongs, and also inquire the cause of Mr. Butler's violation of his pledge to Mr. Robert J. Ward, Matt. proceeded to the school house, the place of business of Mr. Butler and a *quasi* public place. Previous to going, in view of the hostility of the sturdy and powerful Sturgus, and of his own extreme debility, he purchased a pistol, which he had loaded.

The events which occurred were surrounded by so many distressing and impressive circumstances as to render a dispassionate judgment quite difficult. Matt. asked if his brother had not been unjustly dealt with. The reply of the Professor, variously reported, and his bearing, represented by some as cool and dignified, by others as determined and spirited, irritated Ward to such a degree as to provoke words of violent denunciation. What followed Matt.'s words is the point upon which the case chiefly hinged. The boys of the school generally deposed that the parties closed together; that they were clinched; that Butler had his hand on Ward's shoulder; but none of them saw any blow inflicted. In the last agonies of the dying Professor, he is represented by one of the physicians attending (Dr. Yandell) as having said that Ward called him a d——d liar or scoundrel, and raised his hand: that he (Butler) then struck him; they clinched, and he was shot. Another (Dr. Thompson) deposed that Butler's dying statement was that Ward cursed and struck him; that he struck back and was shot. Dr. Caldwell stated that Butler's language was that he was shot whilst they were engaged. A man by the name of Barlow stated that Butler said: "Matt. said he had come to seek for an explanation, and in the conversation he gave me the d——d lie; I struck him and in the fuss he threw his right arm against my breast and fired."

Lastly, there was the testimony of Robert J. Ward, Jr., which was fuller than that of the other witnesses, as he possessed better opportunities of seeing and knowing what occurred between his brother and Butler. This testimony was introduced under an unbroken series of decisions of Kentucky courts admitting the testimony of parties indicted with the accused, but severed on the trial. His testimony in all the facts referred to by other parties concurred with the other testimony given.

Here is his statement of the [illegible] occurrence:

When we reached the school-house [illegible] his books; and on being called for, [illegible] came out of his room with a lead pencil in his hand [illegible] good morning, and he bowed in reply [illegible] said "I have called see me Mr. Butler [illegible] conversation with you;" he replied "[illegible] private room;" Matt said: "No, the matter about which I wish to speak with you occurred here and this is the proper place to speak of it. Mr. Butler, what are your ideas of justice—which do you think the [illegible] who [illegible] chestnuts and scatters the [illegible] floor, or my brother William who gives them to him?" Butler replied: "I will not be interrogated [illegible] the same time buttoning his coat up to his throat and putting the pencil in his pocket; Matt. said: "I have asked a civil question, and have a right to a civil answer [illegible] the contemptible little puppy [illegible] chestnuts and then lies about it, or my brother [illegible] who gave them to him?" Butler answered: "[illegible] no such boys here!" Matt said: "Then [illegible]; I have another question to ask; you called my brother a liar, and I must have an apology for it!" Butler answered: "I have no apology to make!" Matt. asked "Is your mind fully made up about that?" He replied: "It is; I have no apology whatever to make." Matt. then said: "Then you must hear my opinion of you. You are a damned scoundrel and a coward." Butler sprang forward, pushed my brother back against the door, and struck him; am not quite positive as to the number of blows, but I saw him strike twice; he then fired the pistol; I did not see the pistol until he fired; Mr. Sturgus then came out of his room and advanced a few steps; I was excited, and thought he had something in his hand with which he was going to attack brother; I drew my bowie knife, and went two or three steps towards him, telling him to stand off; he then retreated.

How obnoxious soever this testimony may be to suspicion, proceeding, as it does, from a brother and one interested in the result, nobody could hear or read it without being impressed with its consistency with all the other facts presented in the case.

There is other testimony bearing on this point and giving to the case strongly the complexion which the law defines as one of justifiable homicide, wherein the party had reason to believe himself in jeopardy of life or limb. The fact of the sturdy and vigorous physical condition of Professor Butler and the extreme debility and helplessness of Ward gave confirmation to this view of the case.

Under our premises, it is unnecessary to inquire whether this was a case of justifiable homicide under the English and Common law or not. It is sufficient for the jury that it was a case under Kentucky law. That was the law which they sat there to administer. The point was put to them and sanctioned by the Judge that if there was a reasonable doubt that the accused was in jeopardy of life or limb they should give him the benefit of such doubt. In Ward's condition it was considered that a slight demonstration might have produced such peril. To show the extent to which Kentucky law is permitted to modify English decisions, we may refer to the ruling of the court in favor of the admissibility of the testimony of Robert J. Ward, jr. All the decisions outside of Kentucky were against this rule; but the District Attorney himself was forced to admit that such was the feature of the Kentucky courts. Shall the judge or jury, then, be blamed for following the path marked out for them by all the tribunals of the State? Shall they be hounded and vilified for an honest discharge of what the courts have marked out as their duty? Oh! no. Reform your laws, your courts, above all reform your public opinion, the foundation of all your laws and justice. Do this, not by mobocratical demonstrations, by barbarian outrages, fanatic violence and vulgar and cowardly detraction; not by concentrating your wrath on a single helpless individual, because he may be conspicuous for talents or for social prominence; or because he may have relatives, that enjoy some of those fleeting gifts of fortune, which frequently contribute rather to prejudice their possessors before the public, than to secure them any advantage or influence. Scorn these low arts, and devote your energies to the reform of your laws, your judicature and your public opinion, and then you may be able to save the youth of the country from precipitating themselves into deeds to which they are too often driven, against every impulse of their hearts, in order to satisfy the demands of your despotic sentiments of honor and of manhood!

NATIONAL GUARDS.—Company D, (the Rifle Company) of this new Regiment, organized last evening by the election of the following officers: Captain, Wm. Saloman; First Lieutenant, B. W. Loucke; Second Lieutenant, Mark L. Moore.

A NEW NOVEL.—We have received from A. & E. Ezekiel, No. 7 Exchange Place, a new work entitled "Gideon Gibs, or the Struggles of Life," by Thos. Miller, Esq., author of several popular works.

A NEW SONG.—We notice at P. P. Werlein's music store, No. 5 Camp street, a new song called "Rosa May," composed by our talented young fellow-townsman Walter H. Peters, music by Thos. J. Martin.

THE AMPHITHEATRE.—A good bill at this place to-night: "State Secrets," in which Mr. Kemble will take the character of Thimblewell; "Love in Humble Life," Mr. Hamilton and Miss Somers performing the principle parts, and afterwards the "Rendezvous," with Mr. Smith and Miss Kemble.

AN AMERICAN MINISTER IN RUSSIA.—Mr. Seymour, it is said, was received with high honors on reaching St. Petersburg, but having, at his presentation to the Court, paid no attention to a previous intimation that it would be more agreeable to the Czar for him to appear in court dress, than in plain American clothes, he has since, it is alleged, received very little notice from any of the royal officials, and manifests a disposition to leave St. Petersburg.

A MAMMOTH FARMER.—Jacob Strawn's homestead in Illinois consists of ten thousand acres. Another farm is owned by the same man, which is six miles long and four broad. Last year he paid out ten thousand dollars for fencing materials. He has also large tracts of unimproved lands. Strawn is an immense dealer in cattle.

Large farms, very; but we respectfully suggest that he does not give us what the caption of his article seems to promise—the dimensions of the "Mammoth Farmer."

"About thirty years ago Gen. Cass owned a farm in what is now the heart of Detroit, and, by simply 'holding on,' he has become the possessor of a fortune estimated at three millions of dollars."

MORE DISCOVERIES.—A boy named M'Laughlin found the case of a gold watch on the site of the old Fort, at Pittsburg, bearing the following inscription: "Presented to James Wetherell by his friend George Washington, May 8, 1755."

RAPID VOYAGE AROUND THE WORLD.—The clipper ship Fearless, Capt. Manson, left Boston with a full cargo, August 30, for San Francisco, proceeded thence for Manilla and home, and arrived off Boston Light on Saturday last, having completed the round voyage in nine months and ten days.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—A large fire occurred in Baltimore on the 15th inst., by which property to the amount of $25,000 was destroyed. Two or three firemen were injured by falling walls.

WASHINGTON MONUMENT.—The total amount contributed for the Washington Monument at the late election in Washington was $121 37.

IMPRESSMENT OF SEAMEN.—The British Government has revived a most disgraceful practice, that of forcing seamen who had been taken prisoners of war to serve in the navy, where they of course are likely to be called upon to fight against their own country. Twelve Russian seamen, lately taken prisoners, were drafted on board an English vessel of war.

MURDER.—The dead body of a white man was found floating in the river opposite Alexandria, Louisiana, a few days ago. It had the appearance of a gun shot wound in the left arm, which was broken, and also of two stabs or shots in the right shoulder and neck. The body was in an advanced stage of decomposition, and appeared to have been in the water for a considerable time. His dress and appearance indicated that he had been a deck hand on one of the river boats.

ANOTHER.—The Sheriff of Clayton county, Iowa, was murdered on the 8th by some one on board the steamer Henrietta, for which boat he had a writ, and was in the act of tying it up at the McGregor landing. While in the act of stooping down to throw off the chain cable with which to tie her up, he received a blow on the back of the head that rendered him senseless. The boat then left with the Sheriff, but landed him in a lone place, between McGregor and Clayton City, where he was found. He died soon after.

Poets and editors are the most unlucky of mortals. Mr. Bryant lately sold a lot of land upon the Rock Island Railroad in Illinois for $10 an acre, which is now worth $2000 an acre.

From Washington.

PROPOSED MODIFICATION OF THE TARIFF.

WASHINGTON, June 14, 1854.

The Committee of Ways and Means of the House, after much difficulty, have agreed to report a bill for a modification of the tariff somewhat upon the basis suggested by Secretary Guthrie. The bill contains five schedules of rates. In the first schedule, the old one hundred per cent. duty on brandies, liquors, etc., remains unchanged. We now receive three millions duties annually from this source.

The second schedule rates the duty at twenty per cent. This includes all the articles which, in the present tariff, vary from twenty-five to one hundred per cent. It also includes iron, sugar, manufactured silk and hemp.

The third schedule is fifteen per cent.; the fourth, ten per cent.; and the fifth, five per cent.; and embraces nearly all the articles in the existing tariff, but reducing to fifteen per cent. articles which now pay twenty; to ten per cent. articles which now pay fifteen, etc., etc.

The twenty per cent. schedule includes raw silk and some descriptions of medicines and dyestuffs. We now receive over seven million dollars duties upon manufactured and unmanufactured silk.

The lists are very full, and fifteen per cent. is placed upon all unenumerated articles.

Salt, which under the present tariff as an enumerated article pays twenty per cent., is to be admitted free of duty.

The free list takes in all the articles now admitted free, as well as many articles now in the lower list of duties. It also includes certain dyestuffs and medicines. It is not, however, as extra as Mr. Guthrie's proposition.

With regard to bounties, the committee have determined to remain silent. This does not look very favorable to the reciprocity treaty, which looks to their abolishment.

It is estimated that this tariff will yield a revenue of about forty-five millions.

It was evident in the discussions in the Committee, that the Administration had shifted round, and are desirous that no action should be taken, so as to leave an accumulated surplus in the Treasury; but some of the members of the Committee were determined that the Administration should stand square up to their own recommendations, and that the matter should be presented to the House, so that the country would be able to judge what sincerity there is in the cry of economy, which Mr. Guthrie harped upon in his report. It is believed the Chairman of the Committee (Mr. Houston,) is sincere, and that he will not consent to play second fiddle to the other end of the avenue. Our opinion is, that the bill stands no chance of passing this session. Its introduction will probably kick up a very pretty excitement.

TERRITORIAL APPOINTMENTS—THE RECESS—TREATY WITH JAPAN—THE BLACK WARRIOR AFFAIR.

The Territorial appointments for the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska are ready, and will probably come before the Senate to-morrow.

The House will concur in the Senate's resolution for a recess from July 17 to October 16. The Senate proposes to pass all the appropriation bills, and act upon the Homestead bill previous to the recess.

It is certain that Commodore Perry has made a treaty with Japan, and the documents are preparing for the consideration of the Senate.

From the most reliable source it appears that the Black Warrior affair remains a bone of contention, to favor the administration's ulterior designs upon Cuba. Mr. Soulé is encouraged in his demands upon Spain, while the latter, sustained by France, refuses concession, and is preparing for an emergency. [N. Y. Herald.

THE AFRICAN SQUADRON TO BE WITHDRAWN.—*Washington*, June 14.—I hear that yesterday, in executive session, a proposition was reported from Mr. Slidell, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, advising the withdrawal of our eighty gun squadrons stationed on the coast of Africa in conformity with the treaty of Washington.

These squadrons are of no use, as is generally admitted by British authorities on the subject, and the withdrawal of the British squadron has been recommended. If Brazil and Spain have taken effectual means to abolish the slave trade, the squadrons may be withdrawn; and if they have not, then the squadrons could not suppress it.

It is presumed that the object in bringing home this squadron at this time is to increase our disposable naval means in view of a threatened rupture with Spain. The Japan squadron is also about to return, and will add considerable to the disposable force. [Balt. Sun.

The Rev. Dr. Fuller, a distinguished Baptist clergyman of Baltimore, author of the first petition presented by Gen. Cass on the subject of religious freedom, has taken up the controversy with Archbishop Hughes, and his reply will appear in the American of the 15th.

The glorious Fourth is to be patriotically celebrated at the Yellow Springs, Pa. Colonel Fitzgerald, of the City Item, has been selected as the orator of the day, a guarantee that some good things will be said and done. A ball and fireworks in the evening.

The London Times says that on the 15th ult two emigration commissioners, accompanied by the Government officers, visited Cork (Ireland) work-house, for the purpose of selecting a number of female paupers to emigrate to Van Dieman's Land. All the healthy, able bodied women of the house, amounting to about 1100, having been assembled in the upper room of the Industrial Department, 200 women of good character and sound health were selected.

A young fellow was sent to the chain-gang in Wheeling, Va., recently, for bathing in the river within the city limits in daylight.

Rev. F. W. Bogen, Minister to the German emigrants in New York, estimates the total German population residing there at 80,000 or upwards.

SHIPWRECK.—Captain Hopkins, of the schooner Kent, arrived at Baltimore from Rio Janeiro, reports that on the 26th of May, when in latitude 21 deg., 55 min., and longitude 28 deg., 20 min., he fell in with the wreck of the English ship Bella, bound from Rio for New York. Captain H. supposes, from the appearance of the wreck, that all on board must have met with a watery grave. The Bella cleared from Rio with a cargo of 4,300 bags of coffee, and 900 bags of logwood. It is believed that she had but a few passengers on board. She had a crew of about twelve men.

RICHMOND, June 15.—The Dispatch says—Anthony Burns, the fugitive slave, is to be sent further South, to find a new home and a new master.

Deputy Marshal Riley, and the aids who accompanied him from Boston with the fugitive, were entertained last evening by our citizens with a dinner at the American Hotel.

NEW HAVEN, June 15.—The Maine liquor law, which was passed by the House this morning, passed the Senate this evening by a vote of thirteen to one.

SHOCKING DEATH ON A MAN-OF-WAR.—We are informed that a private letter has been received stating that a seaman named John Welsh, of Boston, on the sloop-of-war St. Mary's, now on her way home, met with his death recently, under shocking circumstances. On the 11th of May, having got drunk, and flogging not being allowed, he was placed, by way of punishment, in "the cage," a wretched, ill-ventilated place of confinement. He was heard to groan during the night, but the groans ceased before morning, and at eight o'clock, when "the cage" was opened, he was taken out a corpse! We have no farther particulars. [Philadelphia Bulletin.

The ladies of Woburn, it will be remembered, sent Mr. Loring "thirty pieces of silver." He has returned them with the following note:

"Mr. Loring returns the enclosed money unopened, as he does not need such a memorial to keep fresh his regrets at having incurred the censure of those who sent it. June 5, 1854. Boston." [Boston Commonwealth, June 14.

Lord Elgin, Governor General of Canada, arrived at Montreal on the 10th inst., on his return to his official duties.

The last overland mail announces the clearance from Australia of thirteen different gold ships, having together on freight 291,649 ounces, equal to $5,820,980.

The Artesian well, now being dug at Henderson, Kentucky, has reached the depth of seven hundred and fifty feet.

A commercial company, called the "Japan Trading Company," is talked of in New York city; capital one million of dollars.

LARGE COTTON FACTORY DESTROYED BY FIRE.—About 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the extensive cotton mill of Thomas O'Shaugnessy, Esq., situated on the bank of the river in the upper end of Newport, was destroyed by fire. It had only been in full operation about two weeks, and when the fire broke out, about one hundred hands were at work. The loss is estimated at $50,000, covered by insurance. [Cincinnati Times, 14th.

MYSTERY AND SUICIDE.—The Poughkeepsie Telegraph says:

"As some gentlemen were walking in the suburbs of the city on Sunday morning last, their attention was attracted by cries of distress. On proceeding to ascertain from whence it came, they found a man in nearly a state of nudity and apparently in a dying condition. He was a horrid spectacle to look upon. When interrogated as to who he was, and how he came there, he stated that he was a fugitive from justice from the State of Ohio. He had traveled the distance on foot by night, concealing himself by day, and had subsisted on raw poultry most of the time, which he had stolen from farm-yards. His sufferings had been so severe that he wished to give himself up to the authorities. The party expressed their willingness to accompany him for this purpose, and after proceeding a short distance, he turned suddenly and ran to the bank of the river and plunged in. He was not seen to rise, and at last accounts his body had not been recovered."

Twenty-three negroes from Grand county, Ky., made their escape on the night of the 13th inst. They came down the Licking river in disguise, crossed the Ohio below Cincinnati, and took passage on the "Under ground Railroad" for Canada.

Nine fugitive slaves from Boone county were arrested in the suburbs of Cincinnati on the night of the 14th inst., including four men, two women and three children.

NEWS OF THE CITY.

DEATH FROM SUN-STROKE.—Yesterday, about 12 o'clock, a German, named John Leeser, fell down and suddenly died at the corner of Tchoupitoulas and Race streets from the effects of a *coup de soliel.* An inquest was held on the body and a verdict of "Death from congestion of the brain" was returned. The deceased was 30 years of age.

DROWNED.—An inquest was yesterday held on the body of an unknown man found dead in the river near the towboat Anglo-Saxon. Verdict, "Drowned." The deceased was apparently about 40 years of age, six feet in height, had dark hair and some beard under his chin; was dressed in the garb of a laborer.

FIRST DISTRICT.

SERIOUS STABBING AFFAIR.—About dusk on Wednesday evening an affray took place on the corner of Gravier and Phillipa streets, between Charles Catoir and Charles France, in which the latter was so seriously stabbed and cut with a bowie knife by Catoir, that he is not expected to survive. After stabbing his antagonist Catoir fled, but being closely pursued by officer Howard was arrested in bed at his residence on Bayou Road. He is now in the lock-up, where he will be kept until the wounded man either dies or recovers.

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.—Robert J. Lilly was committed for trial before the First District Court on a charge of having assaulted and abused a driver of one of Mr. Slawson's omnibuses, and disturbed the peace of the vehicle.

SELLING LIQUOR TO SLAVES.—Peter Gallan was examined on a charge of selling liquor to slaves at his cabaret corner of Poydras and Fulton streets. After hearing the evidence the Recorder committed him for trial before the Criminal Court.

CHARGE OF PERJURY.—James J. Jones was arrested yesterday and will be examined on the 1st of July, on a charge of having committed willful and corrupt perjury, by making and falsely swearing to an affidavit in Recorder Summers's Court against Hammen Franko on the 10th inst.

TREATY OF PEACE.—George W. Saint was yesterday required by Acting Recorder Bloomfield to enter into a treaty of peace with the State of Louisiana for six months, binding himself in the sum of five hundred dollars not to beat or abuse his wife during that period. George will find it a difficult matter to comply with the stipulations of this treaty, as Mrs. Saint is rather a belligerently disposed female.

LARCENY.—Mr. L. Ford yesterday appeared before Recorder Summers and deposed that on the 1st day of May last, at a late hour in the evening, one James McManus came to his premises at 120 Circus street, and representing himself to be a professional lawyer, induced deponent to purchase sundry law books from him which he has since discovered had been stolen by McManus, who it appears was no lawyer. The accused has been arrested and will be examined to-day.

SECOND DISTRICT.

CHARGE OF ARSON.—Charles Frederick was arrested yesterday by virtue of a warrant issued on the affidavit of Francisco Guerrero, charging him with being an accessory before the fact to the Chartres street arson—the burning of a house which was occupied by him on Monday night last. Mr. Guerrero bases his charge on the fact that Frederick purchased a lot of camphene a day or two previous to the fire. The accused was committed to prison to await an examination.

DRAWING A KNIFE.—Theodore Henry awaits examination on a charge of having drawn a knife on Rodolphe Lewis with intent to kill him in Chartres street.

IN TROUBLE.—The Jacobs family were arrested for having, on several occasions, grossly insulted and abused and threatened to take the life of Miss Mary Murphy.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.

TRIALS.—J. B. Horton was put upon his trial yesterday on an indictment, charging him with having, on the 14th of May last, in the counting-room of the Picayune office, committed an assault with a deadly weapon on Sandy, the slave of Mr. Holbrook, with intent to kill. Sandy, it will be remembered, was severely stabbed, and was for some time not expected to live. After a full trial of the case it was submitted to the jury who brought in a verdict of "Guilty of assault and battery, but recommended to the mercy of the Court." At the request of the prisoner Judge Robertson passed sentence immediately, and condemned him to one month's imprisonment in the Parish jail.

Andrew Arthur was tried and found guilty on an indictment for passing counterfeit coin—he passed a 2½ counterfeit gold piece on Michael O'Hanlan, in the Third District. This individual was tried once before and found guilty, but, owing to some informality in the proceedings, a new trial was granted.

FIFTH DISTRICT COURT.

SUIT FOR DAMAGES.—Salonie Miller, alias Sally Miller, yesterday instituted a suit against one Henry Kittle for $5000 damages, because said Kittle called her a negro—after the Supreme Court had decided that she was no negro.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—*The Fillibuster Case.*—Before the grand jury yesterday it appears that three of the witnesses demurred to answer questions propounded them by the grand jury. Mr. J. S. Thrasher was asked, "Have you attended any meeting within the limits of this District convened for the purpose of adopting measures to collect means or raise men, for the purpose of fitting out a military expedition, for the hostile invasion of a friendly nation." He refused to answer on the ground that his answer would implicate himself and subject him to a criminal prosecution.

Mr. Sauvé demurred to a question as also did Dr. Saunders.

The grand jury then adjourned till nine o'clock this morning for instructions from Judge Campbell.

At 10 o'clock the demur of Mr. Thrasher was argued at considerable length, and the Judge decided, that that gentleman was correct in his refusal to respond to the question if he was of the opinion that the answer would implicate him in such a manner as to subject him to a criminal prosecution under the neutrality laws.

Mr. Sauvé withdrew his demur—stating that he had refused through misunderstanding the question.

The Court decided Dr. Saunders to be wrong in his manner of answering, and stated that he should be sent back to the grand jury, and entirely different answers to the questions propounded would be expected by the Court.

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, 45 St. Charles street, and inquire for Dr. Sherman. For further particulars, see advertisement on third page, or apply to the above for a descriptive pamphlet. feb12 ly

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. From this the sufferer may obtain comfort [illegible]. Those afflicted with Cancers or ulcerations are invited to visit Dr. [illegible] Office and [illegible] 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 3ply Office, 38 St. Charles street.

Summer Stock of Clothing.

R. PITKIN & CO.,

37 CAMP STREET, 37

☞ The Subscribers have now on hand a Fine Assortment of

CLOTHING FOR THE SEASON.

Also, a Large Assortment of

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

.... consisting of ....

FINE LINEN AND MUSLIN SHIRTS, LINEN AND COTTON DRAWERS, CRAVATS, LIGHT UNDER SHIRTS, SUSPENDERS, GLOVES, and SPLENDID SOLE LEATHER TRUNKS,

Which are offered low. R. PITKIN & CO., je2 6tp 37 Camp street.

Joseph Hufty,

20 CAMP STREET, 20

IMPORTER, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER .... IN ....

FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY, RICH FANCY .... AND ....

STAPLE GOODS,

No. 20 CAMP STREET, under the City Hotel, New Orleans.

Respectfully invites the attention of Wholesale and Retail Dealers and purchasers to his VERY LARGE STOCK OF GOODS, which is freshly imported, and constantly supplied throughout the year.

SHELL COMBS.

IMITATION SHELL AND BUFFALO COMBS, of every style and variety.

BRUSHES, of every description, of his own manufacture, and at the lowest Northern Factory prices.

TOILET ARTICLES.

Such as PERFUMERY, HAIR OILS, HAIR PINS, POMATUMS, FANCY SOAPS, etc.

FINE FANS, PURSES, POCKET BOOKS, WORK BOXES, PORTABLE DESKS, together with an endless variety of PORTE MONNAIES, etc., of every style and shape, and at unusually LOW PRICES.

GUNS, PISTOLS, KNIVES, COLT'S AND WARNER'S REVOLVING PISTOLS, SCISSORS, RAZORS, LIFE PRESERVERS, FISHING RODS and TACKLE, of every variety, to suit the most fastidious Angler.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, etc.

☞ The stock in this line, consisting of the [illegible] T. COOPER, M. I. TOBIAS and REAL JOSEPH JOHNSON MOVEMENTS, with a fine assortment of SWISS and ENGLISH LEVERS, together with a [illegible] stock of fine and EASTERN JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, etc., having been selected with great care by F. ROBERTS, [illegible] in the Wholesale business, and having been purchased exclusively for cash, great inducements will be offered to purchasers.

☞ Every article WARRANTED AS REPRESENTED, or the MONEY REFUNDED.

☞ WATCHES, JEWELRY, etc., CAREFULLY REPAIRED and WARRANTED. je18 6m

Southern Military Academy

LOTTERY!

[BY AUTHORITY OF THE STATE OF ALABAMA.]

Conducted on the Havana Plan.

☞ TO BE DRAWN JULY 16, 1854. ☜

CAPITALS [illegible]

☞ Tickets, [illegible] Halves and Quarters in proportion.

☞ All communications strictly confidential.

SAMUEL SWAN, Agent and Manager, [illegible]

Montgomery, Ala., June 10, 1854.

Pass Christian Hotel

☞ Will open for the reception of Visitors on SATURDAY, the [illegible] of JUNE. [illegible] S. H. MONTGOMERY.

Consumption Curable.

BEACH'S BREAST LINIMENT

[illegible]

E. D. BEACH, M. D., Chemist and Apothecary, Corner of Chartres and Customhouse streets.

THOS. RANKIN, corner Poydras and Tchoupitoulas.

J. SYME, corner Canal and Carondelet streets.

Copartnership.

☞ The undersigned has This Day associated with him WILLIAM COLBY, for the purpose of carrying on, as heretofore, the

CLOTHING .... and .... FURNISHING BUSINESS,

Under the name and style of STURGES & COLBY.

THEODORE STURGES, [illegible]

New Orleans, June 1, 1854.

Beautiful Teeth

AND SWEET BREATH

☞ SHERMAN'S ORRIS TOOTH PASTE, warranted the best Dentifrice in the world, and free from all deleterious substances; [illegible] Recommended by the most eminent Dentists, [illegible] Prepared by A. Sherman, M. D. Sold in New Orleans by J. WRIGHT & CO., 151 Chartres street. je19 6tp

Norris & Way,

CLOTHIERS,

Corner CAMP and COMMON STS., (under the City Hotel.)

☞ Have just received, and are now opening, their usual NEW AND SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT OF CLOTHING. The stock of GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS is also very large and complete; they are prepared to furnish their friends and the public generally with every

ARTICLE OF APPAREL

PERTAINING TO A GENTLEMAN'S WARDROBE.

Being constantly in receipt of the latest NOVELTIES in every department, [illegible] will maintain throughout the season a COMPLETE ASSORTMENT.

NORRIS & WAY, Under the CITY HOTEL.

BANKING HOUSE, 61 Camp street.—CHECKS ON BOSTON, ST. LOUIS, NEW YORK, LOUISVILLE, PHILADELPHIA, CINCINNATI, BALTIMORE, NASHVILLE, SAN FRANCISCO,

☞ Purchased and sold by MATTHEWS, FINLEY & CO.

INSTRUCTIONS IN VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.—THOMAS MARTIN, [illegible] ☞ Orders left with P. P. WERLEIN, [illegible]

WANTED—A smart, intelligent colored B[illegible]

REFINED SUGARS—100 bbls Northern Crushed and Powdered, for sale by CONVERSE & CO., 37 Tchoupitoulas street.

CATSUPS AND PICKLES—250 cases Assorted, for sale by CONVERSE & CO., 37 Tchoupitoulas street.

LEMONS AND ASSORTED SYRUPS—125 cases Lemon, for sale by CONVERSE & CO., 37 Tchoupitoulas street.

BROOMS AND BUCKETS—200 doz, for sale by CONVERSE & CO., 37 Tchoupitoulas street.

HAMS—75 tierces Choice Sugar-cured, for sale by CONVERSE & CO., 37 Tchoupitoulas st.

CANDLES—150 boxes Star; 50 do Sperm, in store. CONVERSE & CO., 37 Tchoupitoulas st.

PAINTED TUBS—10 nests, for sale by CONVERSE & CO., 37 Tchoupitoulas street.

SMOKING TOBACCO—100 gross Goodwin's, for sale by CONVERSE & CO., 37 Tchoupitoulas st.

SOAP—400 boxes in store; 200 do Windsor No. 1, for sale by CONVERSE & CO., 37 Tchoupitoulas street.

SALT—25 bbls Table, in bags, for sale by CONVERSE & CO., 37 Tchoupitoulas street.

CHEESE—60 boxes Pine-apple and English Dairy, for sale by CONVERSE & CO., 37 Tchoupitoulas street.

OLD WHISKY—150 bbls Bourbon and Rye, for sale by CONVERSE & CO., 37 Tchoupitoulas st.

BRANDY AND WINES—A large assortment, [illegible] CONVERSE & CO., 37 Tchoupitoulas st.

FLOUR—800 bbls St. Louis Superfine and Extra, for sale by S. H. KENNEDY & CO., 78 Tchoupitoulas street.

SIDES—20 casks Prime, for sale by S. H. KENNEDY & CO., 78 Tchoupitoulas street.

BACON SHOULDERS—50 casks Prime, for sale by S. H. KENNEDY & CO., 78 Tchoupitoulas st.

WHEAT SACKS—7000 three-bushel Sacks, made of cotton, expressly for Wheat, for sale by J. P. WHITNEY & CO., 41 Camp street.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA and WASHINGTON CITY.

By First Class Steamers to St. Louis, and by Railroad from St. Louis, via Chicago, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, direct.

☞ Time from St. Louis to New York—ONE DAY AHEAD OF ANY OTHER LINE.

☞ By the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroads, carrying the Great Western United States Through Mail.

☞ The following Steamers will leave New Orleans for St. Louis, connecting at St. Louis with the Michigan, Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, carrying the Great United States Through Mail to all the Eastern and Northern Cities, via Niagara Falls, direct:

Steamboat DELAWARE,	..	Tuesday, June 20.
ATLANTIC,	..	Thursday, June 22.
BELFAST,	..	Tuesday, June 22.
MICHIGAN,	..	Friday, June 24.
GEO. COLLIER,	..	Saturday, June 24.
MAGNOLIA,	..	Saturday, June 24.
ALECK SCOTT,	..	Wednesday, June 28.
CRESCENT CITY,	..	Wednesday, June 28.
ST. NICHOLAS,	..	Friday, June 30.
ILLINOIS,	..	Friday, June 30.

☞ Several other first class steamers [illegible] during the week.

☞ State-Rooms can be secured [illegible] also steamers, [illegible] at Through Tickets to all Western, Northern and Eastern Cities, [illegible] Buffalo and Niagara Falls direct, can be obtained of [illegible] St. Charles Hotel, next door to the Banking House [illegible].

N. B.—Passengers can reach Niagara Falls by this line by noon, without going through Canada.

☞ Baggage checked through from St. Louis.

☞ Travelers can stop as often as they please on this route, and resume their journey at pleasure, the through tickets being good for the entire season.

☞ This Road connects at Toledo, Cleveland, Buffalo, Bellevue, Monroeville, and Dunkirk, [illegible] Passengers can procure tickets for all the various connections, also have the privilege of going the entire route by railroad, or can take the splendid steamers running on Lake Erie from Monroe direct to Buffalo, without stopping. Passengers going via Albany can take railroad from Albany to New York, or can go on the splendid steamers.

☞ All information with regard to the different routes will be cheerfully furnished by C. NICHOLS, who is the only Agent in this city where the through tickets to the North [illegible].

☞ Travelers in the river towns, wishing to secure tickets, or procure information, will please direct their communications to the agent in this city, who will promptly respond to the same.

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,

[illegible]

☞ Ground in oil, in kegs of 25, 50 and 100 lbs., in store and for sale by ROBERT, WILLIAMS & CO., my8 3dpst 30 Camp street.

City Bank of Cochran & Co.

55 Camp street.

☞ NOTICE.—From and after this date SIX PER CENT. INTEREST will be paid on Moneys left in this Bank, payable on demand.

EIGHT PER CENT. INTEREST paid on Moneys left for any specified time.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, if desired, bearing the current rate of interest, and negotiable in any of the Commercial Cities of the United States.

SHORT LOANS made on Undoubted Collaterals.

Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera,

CHOLERA MORBUS.

☞ BEACH'S ANTI-CATHARTIC MIXTURE [illegible]

E. D. BEACH, M. D., Chemist and Apothecary, corner of Chartres and Customhouse streets.

T. RANKIN, corner Camp and Poydras streets.

J. SYME, corner Canal and Carondelet streets.

Van Zandt's Anti-Diarrhœa

ELIXIR,

FOR THE CURE OF CHOLERA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, &c.

☞ This medicine should be in every family. [illegible] J. O. FOSTER & CO., 38 St. Charles street, and Druggists generally.

Medical Inhalation.

☞ Dr. EDW. [illegible] No. 98 Camp street.

F. H. Knapp & W. S. Chandler,

DENTAL SURGEONS,

104 COMMON STREET,

(Opposite the Private Entrance of the St. Charles Hotel.)

[illegible]

Boots, Shoes and Brogans,

AT WHOLESALE.

[illegible] MARACAIBO, PALM LEAF, STRAW and CAMPEACHY HATS, [illegible]

Ladies, Read This.

[illegible]

E. D. BEACH, M. D., Corner Chartres and Customhouse streets.

THOS. RANKIN, corner Poydras and Tchoupitoulas.

J. SYME, corner Canal and Carondelet streets.

Charles E. Kells,

DENTIST,

[illegible]

Death on Rats and Roaches.

☞ WILSON'S [illegible] RAT AND ROACH DESTROYER, [illegible]

J. WRIGHT & CO., [illegible] 151 Chartres.

Notice.

☞ The undersigned, having associated themselves in [illegible]

Messrs. C. LEIGHTON and F. X. BARBOT.

[illegible]

Fashionable Clothing

.... AND ....

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

At Cost.

[illegible]

THOMPSON, NIXON & CO.

Copartnership.

☞ The undersigned have formed a copartnership, to date from the 1st of July next, for the transaction of the

CLOTHING .... and .... GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING BUSINESS

Having bought out Messrs. THOMPSON, NIXON & CO., [illegible]

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING .... AND .... GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

☞ Mr. J. F. THOMPSON [illegible]

CHARLES LEIGHTON, F. X. BARBOT.

Sewell T. Taylor,

NO. 15 ROYAL STREET,

IMPORTER OF

WINES, LIQUORS, CORDIALS, etc., etc.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

☞ See advertisement in another column.

Summer Clothing.

F. STRINGER & CO.,

No. 53 Camp street.

☞ Invite attention to their superior assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING,

A large variety of WOOLEN GOODS, adapted for the season. FRENCH MERINO, ALPACA, LINEN DUCK, FROCK AND OFFICE COATS, SACKS, PANTS, [illegible] VESTS, [illegible] FURNISHING GOODS.

New style CRAVATS, NECK TIES, HALF HOSE, Etc., Etc. TRAVELING TRUNKS, Of the latest Fashion.

Creme De Bouzy Champagne,

JACQUESSON & FILS BRAND.

A superior article, from the Creme de Bouzy [illegible]

☞ NOW LANDING, 150 baskets of the [illegible]

This Wine is decidedly superior to any other Champagne imported [illegible]

☞ Also an [illegible] WINES and LIQUORS in the market, which will be sold on as reasonable terms as any other house in the city.

SEWELL T. TAYLOR, No. 15 Royal street.

Hats, Caps, etc.

AT WHOLESALE.

[illegible]

CIGAR, MEXICAN AND PLANTATION TOBACCO.—The subscriber has [illegible] CUBA, HAVANA, FLORIDA, MASON COUNTY, KENTUCKY, TENNESSEE, and MISSOURI WRAPPERS and FILLERS. Also, TOBACCO, HOGSHEADS AND BALES, selected from the Mexican [illegible]. TURNER, ENSHAW, 96 Camp street and [illegible]

TOBACCO BALED TO ORDER.