the middle of my story, but as the cars won't wait, I must bid you good-day."

"How did the adventure terminate?" asked the steamboat captain, so excited that he was unable to keep his seat.

"Very singularly, indeed," replied the Yankee, and he stepped from the car as he finished the sentence, "for while tying to the stake the last strip of bark, I awoke and found that I had got up in my sleep, tore up one of the sheets hanging on the line, and was now tying it in strips to the woman's bed-post."

DAILY CRESCENT.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 28, 1854.

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

Riots and Intolerance.

We think it is a bad sign when the newspapers of the country get by the ears upon religious subjects, and succeed in arraying considerable portions of their readers against each other in a religious warfare. While the former crack bitter jokes at each other and indulge in abuse more or less foul, the latter soon come to blows, crack each other's skulls and bring about rows, mobs and murder. Such a state of things, however much to be deplored, we must confess at present exists in several of the larger Northern cities, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, etc. We find able editors of leading journals, United States Senators and high prelates of different churches, eagerly taking part in a worse than senseless quarrel upon points of theology or abstractions which none of them understand, and by their example urging the masses to deeds of violence, and producing in the streets of our cities scenes much more appropriate to revolutionary France, England and Ireland, the countries of bread and potato riots, or a place unmentionable and perhaps worse than either of the others. If every body who cares enough about religion to quarrel and fight for it may be pronounced pious, then the cities above mentioned must be inhabited by a most God-fearing population. We apprehend, however, that all their disregard of law and order does not proceed from a natural proneness to wickedness and intolerance; we think it has arisen from a long series of aggravating causes, the like of which would have brought mob violence, anarchy, and perhaps Lynch law into even the peaceful and gentle community of Rapp himself.

From the dregs of European life has issued, year after year, an endless stream of the most depraved, degraded and worthless of all the sons and daughters of humanity — convicted felons, ragged and starving paupers, professional swindlers, robbers, thieves, pick-pockets, beggars, and Heaven knows what besides. Landing upon our shores and finding themselves no longer under that sterner, and, for such as they, more wholesome rule, which kept their wild and savage barbarism in check, they have given themselves up to unrestricted license, riot, crime and the abuse of a strange and unappreciated freedom. This course of conduct has been borne by the native population until it appeared really as if this spirit of resistance to outrage and wrong existed no longer.

Mr. Mitchel, in speaking upon this subject, indulges in the following outburst against the Catholic Church. We cannot endorse such extreme denunciation:

"In this country, in this glorious and magnificent republic, to the building up of which Ireland has contributed so much treasure of blood, and intellect, and heart—there must surely be a substantial reason for all this. Upon the Roman Catholic Press, here and in Ireland, we charge this business. They, by their influences and cruel writings, have made Ireland, here and elsewhere, a parable of reproach—have stripped her of many honors—have turned away from her those generous streams of love and home which were heretofore flowing to her feet from every heart which God had touched.

"This Roman Catholic Press—this base Press—especially in America, has scandalously misrepresented, calumniated, deceived, insulted and dishonored that noble historic land of ours; has swindled, tradured, brought shame, derision, and the bitterest distrust upon the generous race who cling to the traditions and its hopes; has flung the foulest insults on the graves and memories with which our dell and history have been illuminated and enriched, has interposed its treacherous influence between our people and the terrible enemy which hugs them to death, and rob them when they are dead; has given gratuitously and copiously every calumny against our government, and every Other Government which establishes her on earth; and now, as an inevitable consequence of all this, has originated, provoked, emboldened, almost justified this terrible conspiracy, which arms against, votes against, and may yet cancel the severest laws against the Irish people in this Republic."

THE AMPHITHEATRE.—This place of amusement is nightly growing more and more popular. The entertainments for this evening are varied and interesting. Our summer "Can't-Get-Aways" are advised that they can amuse themselves in no better way than by a visit to the Amphitheatre. To-morrow evening, the favorite Allen takes a benefit.

A SINGULAR PERSONAGE.—"Rhoderick," the Baltimore correspondent of the Washington Star, gives the following account of a very singular personage:

There resides in Baltimore county, not far from our city, a very singular and extraordinary personage, who thus far has passed through life unobtrusively. His history yet remains to be written, and few, if any there is that could do it justice. He has lived the life almost of a hermit, seldom appearing outside the walls of his hermitage, except when special occasions require. There is a marked singularity in his dress, general appearance and manner. Though upon the turning point of fifty, he had remained a bachelor. Humble in his profession—being simply a repairer of clocks—he is proud, and looks down upon those of high rank and wealth with a degree of contempt. He is lord of his own castle, and inhabits it *solus*—has no friends, no companions, and wants none. He eschews women, considering them a useless expense, and a source of multifarious vexation. Wealth, to his philosophy, is an absorbing evil, and money in any shape, except so far as it contributes to higher enjoyments, mere dross.

This singular person has existed in the same hut, same locality, for many years, and still his nearest neighbors know him not. He spends only so much of his time at physical labor (mending clocks) as will procure a plain, scanty living, and obtain other requisites to mental enjoyment. He visits Baltimore about twelve times a year on foot, and then so arranging in point of time, that his entrance and exit are made in the night. His passion is books and culture. Though in seeming poverty, he has a well selected library of several hundred volumes, containing all the classics, besides other works. His visits to Baltimore are generally of a literary character, always taking home books of a rare quality.

To see him, the beholder would suppose he belonged to the ignorant, unlettered division of human nature. In this, however, the few who were fortunate enough to form his acquaintance found themselves mistaken. Contrary to all expectations, he proved a scholar of superior finish, versed in the classics thoroughly, and master of Latin, Greek, French, German, Italian, Spanish, Hebrew, and many other languages, all acquired without a tutor. He is also familiar with the various sciences, accomplished in manner, address, etc. He converses freely, fluently, and sensibly, upon the most abstruse and complicated subjects; is well posted in politics, and knows the history of the past and current events accurately. He delights particularly in Oriental literature, and possesses a fund of information thereto. He professes alliance with no religion, and yet observes a code of scrupulous morality.

His best costume is extremely antiquated parts of it having been in use probably twenty years, and all together, if put up at auction, would not command ten dimes. The casual observer would suppose him a poor mendicant, and feel inclined to extend the hand of charity; yet he is surmised to be comfortable in the world's lore, and proves himself enviably rich in all that appertains to a refined and highly cultivated intellect. His name I do not feel at liberty to mention at present. I have given you the outlines of a reality, which, up to this period, has probably never been thought of beyond the ordinary routine of life. The "Learned Blacksmith," John McDonogh, Peter the Hermit, and Stephen Girard, were not more peculiar than the hero of this brief epistle.

Within the past year he has mastered the the arts of stenography and phonography, and reads and writes them with ease.

We do not know what very funny chap has sent us the following droll parody, but excepting his unwonted freedom with our name which is parallel only in the "flagitious" card of D. N. Hennen, from whom nothing better is to be expected, we have no objections to any body laughing at it who can.

A LITTLE SONG TO OLD MUSIC.

John Egerton, my jo, John,
When we were first acquaint,
You were rushing on the road, John,
Without the least restraint.
There was nothing in the world, John,
So worthless, I am told,
As the Councilmen you bought, John,
And the consolences that you sold.

I was told by another, John,
A very pious friend,
That the means were fully justified,
As you thought, by the end;
And there is no doubt that Maddox, John,
Would like to know, for greens,
If you justify the meannees,
As you justified the means.

'Twas a very shrewd remark, John,
You made upon the sly,
That 'twas not the time to argue,
But it was the time to buy.
Now the time has passed along, John,
The purchases were made,
And you'll have to argue now, John,
I am very much afraid

There is nothing in the world, John,
So many people think,
That is half so easy shed, John,
As Maynard's Boston Ink;
So I'd pitch in like a Bruce, John,
But see there's nothing said
That might happen to produce, John,
A shedding of the red.

For the people who are waxed, John,
In all the cobbling done,
They would like before they're taxed, John,
To see a little fun.
And the Road—to get it through, John,
The better way by half—
I'll lay an *Alderman* it's true, John,
Is to make the people laugh.

Sy.

Texas Items.

By the steamer Charles Magan we have received late Texas papers.

We learn from the Clarksville Standard of the 27th ult, that on the 15th ult., Mr. Wm L. Harper was killed by one Jesse C. Russell in Hopkins county. A reward of $1,000 is offered for the apprehension and delivery of Russell to the Sheriff of Hopkins county. Said Russell is described as being five feet ten inches high; black hair, inclined to curl; black eyes, heavy black beard; about thirty-three years old; will weigh 165 or 170 pounds; one of his wrists is crooked and he is said to be very quick. [Galveston Times.

MORE KILLING.—We extract the annexed account of the killing of Milton P. Mize by A. E. Howell, from a letter received from Grove's Retreat, under date of the 16th instant.

"On Monday, the 14th inst., a man of the name of Milton P. Mise was killed by A. E. Howell. They appeared very friendly, until a few minutes before the horrid deed was committed. The only cause of the melancholy difficulty was *Liquor. Both of the parties were intoxicated.* Howell was acquitted by the Magistrate, on the ground that he was acting in self defence. [Galveston News.

WEATHER, CROPS, RIVERS, &C.—The weather continues almost insufferably hot, notwithstanding the strong wind, accompanied with rain, with which we were visited a few mornings since. The little breeze which we now have is from the North-East, bringing with it legions of mosquitoes.

At last accounts, the Brazos river was falling slowly. It had been over its banks, in the neighborhood of Washington, but, we suppose, not enough to do any very serious injury to the bottom farms.

The Huntsville Item of the 17th inst. has the annexed paragraph:

"We have had such heavy rains in our section of country, lately, that the crops of cotton have suffered considerably. The river continues in good navigable order, and the upper counties are now well supplied with the necessaries of life."

The Houston Morning Star of the 21st inst. says:

"The corn crop in Harris county is very promising. The same can probably be said of most counties in the State."

We clip the following paragraphs from the Austin Times of the 10th inst.:

"We learn that the wheat crops in Williamson county and the counties above, exceed all previous calculations. They have two excellent flour mills in Williamson. We shall have domestic biscuit this year.

"Mr. Hawpe, Sheriff of Dallas county, reports the wheat crop in that section as having turned out good. The greater portion of the harvesting has been completed.

"The crops, coming from Houston by way of Warren, Brenham and Matson's, look tolerably well. The cotton is not forward, appearing generally to be a second planting, only a few inches high.

"On the Colorado the corn and cotton crops are looking remarkably fine.

"The late rains have rendered the prospects of a large yield of corn west of the Trinity almost certain.

"Millet is now being raised by many of our farmers. The present crop will be a good one.

"Irish potatoes have done well.

"This will be a good year for farmers, if appearances can be trusted."

The Texas Star, at Gilmer, gives the following account of the weather and farming prospects:

"Of late we have had a great deal of rain, accompanied with fearful winds, which have blown down a great many trees, to the great damage of our farmers. The season is evidently too wet for the farming interest. However, crops look finely on upland, yet the bottoms are entirely too wet. We learn that the roads are in a bad condition, being torn up by the rain and obstructed by the fallen timber."

Certain reckless Irishmen hereabouts are pursuing a course which, if further followed, is sure to bring them into serious trouble. They have got into their heads the idea that the jaunty little white felt hat known as the "Wide-Awake," is the peculiar badge of the "Know-Nothings," and have taken occasion to commit brutal assaults upon the most peaceable citizens for no other reason than because they wear these hats. We have chronicled within a few days as many as a dozen such assaults, in one instance an Irish Catholic being the victim. On Sunday last, about a dozen Irishmen at the High Bridge fell upon a single man and beat him ferociously, only because he wore a white hat. On the same day, a lady and two gentlemen, while walking from Brooklyn to Williamsburg, were overtaken by half-a-dozen Irishmen, who expressed an anxious desire to thrash the d——d "Know-Nothings," the only offence being the aforesaid white hat. The man said nothing, and the ruffians passed on. About half a mile nearer Williamsburg they met a gentleman wearing the obnoxious hat walking with a lady, and, without the slightest provocation or even notice, fell upon him, knocking him down and kicking him in the face. The lady fled screaming from the scene. In a few minutes the two gentlemen first spoken of came in sight and ran to the assistance of the sufferer. A revolver put the ruffians to flight, but as they ran they threw back a volley of stones, a large one striking one of the ladies in the breast, knocking her down and hurting her severely. There was no provocation in any of these instances, and no possible mitigating circumstances in the part of the assailants; their acts were utterly unwarranted and brutal beyond all precedent, even among the reckless class who perpetrate such offences. [New York Tribune.

OUTRAGES AT POTTSVILLE, PA.—*Pottsville, Pa., June 19, 1854.*—In addition to the murder of Mr. Kean, in this city, on Saturday last, as before reported, we learn that a Protestant Irishman, residing at Westwood, was roused from his sleep, on Saturday night, by a party of Irish Catholics, who had been drinking. He came to the door, and was struck with a bludgeon, and killed, and his wife was maltreated.

We also learn that, on the same night, on the Catawissa road, above Tamaqua, a difficulty occurred between an Irishman and his employer. The latter was struck with a stone, and whilst the Irishman was in the act of repeating the blow, his employer shot him in the arm, to cripple him. The ball passed through his arm and leg, but the wound was not serious.

It is also reported that a woman was found near Tremont, with her throat cut.

All these outrages resulted from rum, and there is a very great degree of excitement in this city and vicinity.

ILL-PAID SERVICES.—A bill for changing the time for the annual meeting of Congress is now under discussion in the United States Senate. It is proposed to commence the long session on the first Monday in October, instead of in December; the professed object being to get through with the business of the session before the Summer months. Mr. Mason objects to the change, and thus states his reasons:

I am utterly unprepared to meet at an earlier day than now fixed by law. I fear that the only effect of it would be to prolong the short session, without at all diminishing the duration of the long session. It is the theory of our Government—and the practice of it—that our labors here at Washington are not to interfere with our private business.

The compensation which is given to members of Congress, as every body knows, can not be increased. I think it would be idle to attempt it. Every body equally knows that what they now receive is not a remuneration for their services. Why, then, I respectfully ask, should we run any risk of prolonging the time of our services here? We all have our occupations, and we are all obliged to abandon them to a very great extent. Certainly, gentlemen who come here from a great distance have to abandon them almost altogether.

I fear, therefore, if we adopt an earlier day for our meeting at the long session, we shall remain here just as long as we should if we met on the first Monday of December; and we know (the practice of both Houses of Congress proves it) that all the business of the session, if we mean by business the legislation—the actual voting—is, either at the long or short session, crowded into the last two or three weeks.

The logic of this is, says the New York Sun, that though members of Congress do not receive sufficient remuneration for *their services (?)*, and though the principal part of the work they perform is crowded into the last two or three weeks; yet members are so prodigal of their time, that they will, if they are allowed the opportunity, waste still more of it upon the country to their own personal loss! We submit, however, that the *services* of members are paid with profuse liberality; and that a majority do not consider that they are making ruinous sacrifices to a patriotic desire to serve their country, the long sessions are, we think, conclusive evidence. Mr. Mason might earn more money elsewhere, but his case, we fear, is one of the exceptions, not the rule.

A NEW COLONY IN LIBERIA.—We have seen in some of our exchange papers mention made that the Ohio Colonization Society had bought a tract of land without the limits of the Republic of Liberia for the purpose of forming an "Ohio Colony." The facts, we believe, are these, as we find them in the Cincinnati Christian Advocate:

"Charles McMicken, Esq., of this city, in 1848, offered funds to Mr. Christy for the purchase of lands in Africa for an Ohio colony. To give an additional check to the slave trade, then carried on extensively at Grand Cape Mount and Galinas, it was proposed to make the purchase outside the limits of Liberia, and, if possible, to obtain one or both of these districts. By an additional offer of funds in England, and a smaller sum from Solomon Sturges, Esq., of Putnam, Ohio, the President of Liberia was enabled, in 1850, to purchase and *annex* to the republic both these regions. Subsequently, the Legislature of Liberia passed a bill authorizing a settlement to be made at Grand Cape Mount, but in consequence of the English offering $10 per head to the chiefs for laborers, to be shipped to the West Indies, a war broke out among the tribes to catch apprentices for Jamaica, and the place could not be settled. The Liberians are unable to make the defences, and erect the houses necessary for the security and comfort of emigrants, and the work must be delayed till the funds for this purpose can be raised in the United States.

The Tribune remarks, in the course of an article on summer travel:

"Whatever signs of travel there are from and to the metropolis at other periods of the year than this, they are now much greater when so many recreate themselves with summer rambles. It is now no mark of fashion or wealth to leave the city for such a purpose. A week or two's wages will allow the mechanic to see life at the Springs or at Niagara for a few days; and nearly all now can go thither. And this ability to travel most marks the American from the European even in Europe. A short time ago, of some sixty persons sitting down one day at a table d'hote in Geneva, Switzerland, fifty-odd were found to be Americans. The increased disposition and means for traveling in the summer have to the same extent augmented the number of agreeable resorts and improved their accommodations. The attractions of the seashore are of course paramount. Nothing so sublime as the ocean; nothing so luxurious in the summer as to dase among its waves and be borne on their buxom crests. The gymnastics of this exercise are all that hygiene can sigh for; the purity of the lavation all that water-reformers can ask: the self-reliance of the swimmer the best lesson in persistent courage. No poetry which glows over this privilege lying almost at our doors can be extravagant. All other summer recreations appear tame, if not exhausting, alongside of the ecstasies of ocean-bathing."

A DREADFUL TRAGEDY.—*Providence, June 19, 1854.*—A terrible tragedy occurred at Millville, Mass., last Saturday evening. A man named Alexander Hewitt, being jealous of his wife, assaulted her with intent to kill, when she ran to the house of Mr. Owen Brown, and claimed his protection. Her husband pursued her, armed with a pistol, and fired twice through the window. Mr. Brown received a ball in his forehead, and died instantly. Mrs. Hewitt then ran out, and was followed by her husband, who shot her in the back of the head, and then escaped to the woods. On Sunday morning he came in and delivered himself up, but before doing so took a dose of strychnine, and died soon after. Mrs. Hewitt still lives, but cannot long survive. Hewitt was subject to fits of dissipation, and was in liquor during the enactment of this dreadful affair.

Died:

On Monday, the 26th inst., of scarlet fever, MARY ADA STEWART, daughter of Caroline M. Hynes, formerly Stewart, aged 8 years and 10 days.

☞ Pittsburg papers please copy.

On Monday, the 26th inst., at Colerain, ANNA, only child of Edwin F. and Caroline Burrs, aged 5 months and 9 days.

☞ TO THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.—At the Annual Meeting of PROTECTION FIRE COMPANY No. 12, held on the 26th inst., the following gentlemen were duly elected as Officers, to serve one year, from the 4th of July:

President ..... M. J. BRARDAN.
Vice President ..... R. FLANNAGAN.
Foreman ..... J. C. JACK.
First Assistant ..... A. MONTGOMERY.
Second Assistant ..... J. GRATTAN.
Third Assistant ..... A. HAVIS.
Secretary ..... J. F. RUSHA.
Assistant Secretary ..... D. L. HASELTON.
Treasurer ..... C. H. WALDO.
Steward ..... S. BOHAN.
House-keeper ..... F. KELLY.

Delegates to the Firemen's Charitable Association.

J. C. JACK, A. MONTGOMERY, C. H. WALDO.
A True Copy from the Minutes.
jun 27 1t 108 F. RUSHA, Secretary.

RUPTURES CURED.—Sherman's Curative Patent Truss and Reparer 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 established mind, 76 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. jn26 2t 6p

CANCERS CURED.—Dr. Frazee has the honor to inform the public that he is prepared to treat all cases of this dreadful disease, and he will GUARANTEE A CURE IN EVERY CASE, except when some vital organ may be seriously affected, from which the sufferer may obtain much relief. Those afflicted with Cancerous affections are invited to visit Dr. C. at his office, and advice free. As an evidence of his sincerity and his confidence in the efficacy 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 only. Persons at a distance will secure a package of the CANCER SPECIFIC, with full directions for use. Address DR. FRAZEE,
apr 19 2t&W Office, 58 St. Charles street.

Small Fry Hat Establishments, Eh!

☞ Who would ape the Great Publisher, or any foreigner, Mr. True Dollar? Small Fry, eh! That sounds well, doesn't it? Well, suppose Mr. True Dollar, and we will say who are the Small Fry.

☞ I say, could you inform the Public whether this "Great Genius of the South" is one of the KNOW-NOTHINGS? If he is, the Know-Nothings ought to support him.

☞ A Counterfeit Article, Eh? The REAL, GENUINE, SIMON PURE can be found at

HOYT'S,
jun 27 6t&p Corner of St. Charles and Common streets.

ENGLISH PIE FRUIT—100 doz., for sale by
jn 28 E. J. HART & CO., 79 Tchoupitoulas street.

LONDON PORTER—50 casks, for sale by
jn 28 E. J. HART & CO., 79 Tchoupitoulas street.

POUCHONG TEA—250 half chests, for sale by
E. J. HART & CO., 79 Tchoupitoulas st. jn28

NEWS OF THE CITY.

FIRE.—About 1 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in Jefferson city, which, as we go to press, had consumed two blocks of buildings, and was still raging fiercely.

FIRST DISTRICT.

COMMITTED ON A CHARGE OF MURDER.—Stephen Brien was examined yesterday before Recorder Summers and committed for trial on a charge of having murdered a young sailor named Edward Hilliard, in the yard of the Sailors' Home, on Suzette street, by stabbing him with a knife in the side, on Monday, the 19th inst., from the effects of which wound he died on Saturday last in the Charity Hospital. Several witnesses were examined before the Recorder, and their testimony went to show that it was a most cold-blooded and unprovoked murder.

SECOND DISTRICT.

ARSON CASE DISMISSED.—A few days since Cecile Frederich, Jules Bernard, Hypolyte Grage, and Antonio Jeanniac were arrested on a charge of having set fire to the upper portion of a store on Chartres street, which was partially destroyed. They were examined yesterday, but there being no evidence against them, the Recorder dismissed the case.

SWINDLING.—John, the bar-keeper of the California House on Gallatin street has been arrested on a charge of having cheated Ellen White out of $16 50, which that confiding female had entrusted to him for safe keeping a couple of months since.

BRUTALITY.—John McGee awaits a hearing on a charge of entering the premises of Elizabeth Underwood, on Dauphin street, in the night time, and beating that female in a most brutal manner.

A couple of larks were sent before the First District Court for trial, on a charge of assault and battery; and several "individuals" were fined or imprisoned for breaches of the peace, etc.

THE COUNCIL.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—This body met last evening—nine members present.

The following resolution from the Board of Assistant Aldermen was adopted:

Whereas, Reports are in circulation tending to bring this Council into contempt amongst the people, by reason of charges of bribery and fraud in the passage of an ordinance to take the vote of the people on a subscription to the stock of the Mobile and New Orleans Railroad, by the Common Council; and whereas, such reports are injurious, not only to the character of the city, but to the individual reputation of every member of the Common Council,

Be it resolved, That a Committee of three members of this Board be appointed to act in conjunction with a like Committee from the Board of Aldermen, with power to send for persons and papers to investigate such reports and charges, and report to the Council with as little delay as possible.

The Finance Committee made the following report:

In answer to the resolution, calling for information in regard to the probable receipts and expenditures from the present time until the 1st January, 1855, respectfully shows:

The ordinary receipts, as per statement, about $300,000; from other sources, notes receivable, $150,000; probable amount of collections by Assistant Attorney, $50,000; balance on the Treasury, $50,000; total, $550,000.

While the expenditures for the same time are, per statement of Committee, and of the Surveyors and Street Commissioners, annexed as follows:

Ordinary expenditures, $418,000; opening Colyseum street, $16,000; Surveyor's estimates, $337,000; Street Commissioner's estimates, $117,000; total, $888,000. Leaving probable deficit, $308,000.

The Finance Committee submit the above statement, and the accompanying document, without comment, hoping that at least it will show the necessity of the greatest economy on the part of the Council: that it will justify the constant and increasing opposition of your Committee to any outlay proposed up to the present time, notwithstanding its apparent desirableness.

Little other business was transacted.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.

TRIAL FOR MURDER.—John Joyce was yesterday put upon his trial for the murder of Patrick Burke in March last, by stabbing him in a house on St. Thomas street, while the parties were engaged at a game of cards. It was found that all the witnesses had left the State, and the only evidence against him was the dying declaration of Burke, made to Bridget Walsh, in the Charity Hospital, the day before he died, to the effect that Joyce had murdered him without a cause and he never would forgive him. The case was given to the jury at two o'clock, but up to the hour of our going to press no verdict had been rendered.

GRAND JURY FINDINGS.—The Grand Jury returned the following true bills:

Against Patrick Ryan for kidnapping Miss Honora A. Wood.

Against Alexander Ferrior for the murder of John Drew.

Against Manuel Obregan for arson, in setting fire to his restaurant on Main street.

FOURTH DISTRICT COURT.

THE QUO WARRANTO CASE.—*Ker and Cummings vs. DeBuigs and Phelps.*—This vexed question was decided yesterday by Judge Reynolds, who gave judgment for the defendants and dismissed the writ of Quo Warranto at the cost of plaintiffs—thereby declaring the election of the 27th of March last to be valid, notwithstanding no returns were made from the Seventh Precinct.

Norris & Way,
CLOTHIERS,
Corner CAMP and COMMON STS., (under the City Hotel.)
☞ Have just received, and are now opening their spring *NEW AND SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT OF CLOTHING.* The stock of GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS being very large and complete, they are prepared to furnish their customers and the public generally with every
ARTICLE OF APPAREL
PERTAINING TO A GENTLEMAN'S WARDROBE.
Being constantly in receipt of the latest NOVELTIES by every arrival from the North, they will maintain throughout the season a CONSPICUOUS ASSORTMENT.
NORRIS & WAY,
jn 13 3p&f Under the CITY HOTEL.

The Gentlemen
☞ Are now offered Greater Inducements than ever to purchase their
SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING
... OF ...
C. B. DREW,
No. 14 CHARTRES STREET.
☞ They will perceive, by the following list of prices, that the goods are at least 25 per cent. below the regular rates!
FINE BLACK FRENCH CLOTH FROCKS $18 00
FINE DRAP D'ETE FROCKS 8 00
FINE FRENCH MERINO FROCKS 8 00
FINE SILK ALPACA FROCKS 5 50
FRENCH MERINO PANTS 5 00
WHITE AND FANCY DRILLINGS 3 00
WHITE AND FANCY MARSEILLES VESTS 2 50
LINEN BOSOM SHIRTS 1 50
ALL LINEN SHIRTS, (warranted) 3 50
RUSSIA DUCK, OFFICE AND SAC COATS 3 50
FANCY CRAVATS, per dozen 3 00
IRISH LINEN DRAWERS, per dozen 10 00
FINE BLEACHED COTTON DRAWERS, per dozen 6 00
FANCY SILK HALF HOSE, per dozen 7 00
These prices will be strictly adhered to. All goods sold and warranted.
jn 28 1m&p1&W C. B. DREW, 14 Chartres street.

Pass Christian Hotel
☞ Will open for the reception of Visitors on SATURDAY, the 10th of JUNE.
jn 24 2m&p1&W R. H. MONTGOMERY.

Hats, Caps, etc.
AT WHOLESALE.
☞ Unhandreedases HATS, comprising superior style of SILK, ASHMERE, MEXICAN, WOOL, STRAW, PALMLEAF, SAMPAGHAT HATS, for sale by
jn 18 1m&p1&W FROST & CO., 10 Magazine street.

PECANS—30 bags Texas Pecans, for sale by A. F. COCHRAN & HALL, 36 Gravier st. jn28

DATES—10 frails Dates, for sale by A. F. COCHRAN & HALL, 36 Gravier street. jn28

CIDER—150 bbls. landing from bark Jenny Lind, for sale by A. D. GRIFFT & CO., 46 Old Levee. jn28

MAGNOLIA WHISKY—200 bbls. Pike's, for sale by E. J. HART & CO., 79 Tchoupitoulas st. jn28

QUININE—2000 ozs. in store, for sale by E. J. HART & CO., 79 Tchoupitoulas street. jn28

BUTTER—15 firkins New Goshen, per Empire City, for sale by E. J. HART & CO., 79 Tchoupitoulas street. jn28

Another Card.

An exposition, published by me on Sunday last, seems to have called one of the parties implicated out in the papers, and the other—out of town. Mr. Attorney D. N. Hennen "acknowledges the right of the public to every satisfaction in relation to charges of so grave a nature," but he has failed to secure the personal aid of Mr. President Egerton, of whose work he has been the bungling but facile executor. The undersigned, however, will aid the Attorney in his efforts "as a director" to procure for the public mind "every satisfaction."

In my first "card" I characterized Mr. D. N. Hennen by appropriate epithets, and I shall here avoid unnecessary repetition. It will remain at the close, for those who do not know him, to contemplate the grandeur of the moral elevation a man would arrive at on being raised "to the dignity of equality" with *him*. I shall make this "card" as brief as possible, and avoid recrimination. I feel no resentment towards Mr. Hennen for the explosives wrung from his reluctant pen by the necessities of his defence. I have not considered him a party principal in this business, though he officiously obtrudes the personal pronoun "I" every where in the place of his more responsible master. My dealings were with Mr. President Egerton, or with Mr. Hennen *from* him. As, however, he is still undoubtedly endowed with his representative quality, it becomes necessary that his statements should be noticed at length. He says of my card—

"He comes out averring to the public with flagitious candor, the broad extent of these emeralites, his participation therein, and fruitless attempt to compound the felony! by getting his share of the advantages. He places himself before the public in the high moral position of 'State's evidence,' invoking the vengeance of public opinion upon his accomplices for having been robbed of his share of the plunder."

In conducting an independent journal, no man would be right in incurring unreasonable loss by the advocacy of a question of local policy *involving no principle*. Such a question is that of the projected Mobile Road. It has its supporters and opponents, and is wholly a measure of expediency. It involves of itself no moral right or wrong. It does not jeopardize the public peace or public security. Every public journal, in such a case, is surely at liberty to exercise the same discretion as an individual. What man doing a mercantile business, supported by a class of customers, would suffer himself to be dragged into such a controversy, if, thereby, he was sure to lose his trade? However much his own judgment might favor the project, all men would accept the apology that its open support would entail losses upon him. If, in this state of his case, any man or corporation were to say to him, "We are interested in this measure, which you believe to be proper, and want your aid, and will make good to you all the losses you incur by its advocacy," he would assuredly be at liberty to act in its support. How could he, therefore, be called an accomplice in subsequent dishonorable practices which he could not have foreseen, and with which he refused to be connected?

Such was the position of the undersigned. As the conductor of a public journal upon any question of sectional policy he is as free as any other man. In questions involving a *principle*, there is always a right and a wrong, and at all hazards and at every cost he would be bound to maintain the right, and would not be at liberty to be silent. Had the undersigned yielded to the infamous proposals of John Egerton, and consented to be degraded "to the dignity of confidence and equality" with D. N. Hennen, he would at that moment have become an *accomplice*. Can his claim against these parties, for the indemnity agreed upon, be impaired by his refusal to participate in their subsequent infamous practices?

"The truth," says D. N. Hennen "may fortunately be ascertained by *disinterested* witnesses." Thereupon he sets out a series of facts which are either garbled or totally false. It is totally false that any substitution of a new agreement was made in place of the original one, or that there was any thing agreed upon "in lieu of contingent compensation." But the disinterested testimony is at hand:

"Mr. Egerton, now *absent from the city*, can state what I have heard from Maddox himself, that he preferred, upon subsequent reflection, that his compensation for his services should not be put on that footing."

Of course, Mr. Egerton is disinterested. Mr. Egerton, who is arraigned before the public bar to answer, together with Mr. D. N. Hennen, these "charges of so grave a nature," said state this beyond a preadventure. But Mr. Egerton is in Court to answer. When an accused pleads "not guilty," he is not to be called on for further statements. Were it otherwise, the worst accused would assuredly make out the best case, and the only crime would seem to consist in subjecting such innocence to suspicion and to trial.

If Mr. Egerton *should* state that the money which has been paid to the business department of the Crescent was "in lieu of any eventual compensation" to be paid for losses sustained, I pledge myself to produce unimpeachable testimony, showing that he, up to the time of my public denunciation of his course, repeatedly and distinctly stated that liberal remuneration would be awarded to the Crescent when the measure should be carried before the people. His assertion that he has paid "fabulous prices for imaginary squares," he knew to be entirely false. The statement, which we publish from the gentleman who has charge of the business department of the Crescent, shows clearly that the number of squares charged to Mr. Egerton were actually published, and that the direct losses sustained by the paper since it commenced supporting the road, more than balanced the prices paid for those publications, independently of other expenses attending them.

But there is more disinterested testimony. It seems that when Mr. Goodwyn, the Secretary of the Pontchartrain Railroad Company, said to the undersigned "Your account is a very large one, Mr. M." the reply was, "I don't know what you call a large account—*but this is all, and the only compensation I am to receive for my services.*" If the undersigned made that reply, he must have designed it expressly for the use of D. N. Hennen on this occasion. Truly, it was quite unusual for his the question, and the appropriateness of the conjunction "but" in the middle of it "is an amusing problem for calculation." Mr. Smith, of the Pontchartrain Railroad, is also cited to endorse this statement. Whatever the words here attempted to be given were, they conveyed no such meaning as that the undersigned waived his eventual (not contingent) remuneration for losses. But Mr. Smith and Mr. Goodwyn know and will unquestionably state, that Mr. Egerton did agree to make a liberal award after the final passage of the ordinance. Can they deny that I distinctly expressed myself satisfied with the promises Mr. Egerton had made me of full compensation for all losses the paper might sustain, and will they state that they did not understand this to be independent of the payments to the business department?

I shall say but little in reply to the letter of Mr. Musgrove. I cannot believe that he would intentionally injure me by a false statement, but his letter certainly amounts to that. He yesterday acknowledged to me, in the presence of a third party—and I do not doubt that he is ready to say the same to any body—that the letter contained only a portion of my conversation with him; that it had been drawn up and presented to him by Mr. Hennen, and that he had innocently signed it without considering the construction my words might bear to that shape. The conversation in question happened in Mr. Hennen's office, during the absence of that person. It amounted simply to a statement by me that I had been treated unjustly by Mr. Egerton; that, although he had paid me the full amount of my bill for publications alone, that portion of the agreement relating to remuneration for losses to my paper had not yet been fulfilled. I further stated that financial embarrassments might compel me to dispose of my paper, and that I had received an offer from a person who was opposed to the road. I believe that, upon due reflection, Mr. Musgrove will acknowledge that this is a correct statement of my remarks upon that occasion.

"Setting aside" says Mr. Hennen, with a coolness quite refreshing, "the statement that *may be made by Mr. Egerton and myself*, the matter is now narrowed down to a question of veracity between Mr. Maddox and these gentlemen." Is it? The Attorney uses great freedom with these gentlemen in shuffling his quarrel upon their backs with so much facility—it is to be hoped not because they are in the employ of the road. There are other gentlemen, however, to make statements.

But what facts does Mr. Hennen deny? Does he deny that Mr. Egerton entered into a written agreement to buy the Jackson Street Road for $44,000, providing the bill passed the Council, and $6000 in addition thereto if it passed the people? When this is denied, even by D. N. Hennen, I will engage to furnish a copy of the instrument—a secret agreement made to cajole the lower District.

"As regards the charge of bribery, or attempt at bribery, I declare *them* false," says Mr. Hennen; and he calls it absurd to believe that any man in a "respectable position" should attempt such a thing. There is some popular belief of Mr. Hennen's having done things worse than "absurd," although the "respectability" of his position at the time might be matter of question. But he does not deny this charge of an "attempt at bribery" in a manner indicating any sense of injury or affront. But Mr. Hennen's experience in such notable exertions ought to have qualified him better for success. It is not long since he sought to induce the Council of Lafayette to purchase a square of ground belonging to him for a sum far beyond its value, by offering various members a commission upon the price. Is this also false and absurd? Should he so state there will be another question of veracity between Mr. Attorney Hennen and several of the late Aldermen.

Is it "false and absurd," that when a certain member of the Lower Board offered at the Southern Bank his note for discount, *which was rejected*, and when *in consequence* he denounced the measure, Mr. John Egerton sought him privately, *discounted* his note, and that, therefore, the member became suddenly awake to the great advantages of the Mobile road, and supported it on its final passage? It *may be* "false and absurd" to expect this note to be paid at maturity. And did not Mr. H lately promise a member of the Upper Board of Aldermen that he should be attorney for the "Jefferson Branch," on condition that he would vote for the road, and did not the member spurn Mr. Hennen and reject his proposal? Let these things be answered in his next card.

Many documents from responsible sources will be procured and published, if necessary, but I have not time to continue this article to-day. I therefore conclude with the following letters, which are all that can be published now. I have obtained various similar statements in support of other facts, for which space cannot here be afforded.

I hope, at least, to make one thing clear, and that is, the exalted eminence which any man will enjoy, who may happen to be raised "to the dignity of equality" with D. N. Hennen.

J. H. MADDOX.

NEW ORLEANS, June 27, 1854.

MR. J. H. MADDOX:

Dear Sir—In reply to your inquiries, I have to state that, some time since you called on me and stated that you were not satisfied with the course of Messrs. Egerton and Hennen towards you; that they had made distinct propositions to you to perform a deliberate work of bribery, and that you felt disposed to have nothing more to do with the matter. As your object seemed to be to consult me as to the course of your paper, I told you that, while I did not think the position which you had assumed in the advocacy of the road sound, I thought that consistency required that you should not change the position of your paper until after the matter had been disposed of by the Council.

At this time, you told me that you were to be liberally indemnified for any losses which you might sustain, nor did you express any doubt of being paid.

Yours, respectfully, W. H. GARLAND.

NEW ORLEANS, June 27, 1854.

J.