torious General that "Hungary lay at his feet." These ties had, undoubtedly, laid a degree of constraint upon Austria which she had vainly endeavored to shake off.

In January, 1815, she conducted a secret treaty with England and France to oppose the designs of Alexander upon what remained of Poland; from 1821 to 1829 Prince Metternich contended in vain against Russian ascendancy in the East, which had at that time the support of France and the assent of England. Since 1830 the dread of revolutions has prevailed over every other consideration, and Austria was spoken of by Nicholas himself as the mute vassal of his sovereign will. Is it not obvious that in proportion as the Court of Vienna connects itself with the Western Powers and recedes from that of Russia, it relinquishes the system of an alliance which was based exclusively on the narrowest maxims of absolute government, and approaches a policy infinitely more calculated to establish mutual confidence and content between the Sovereign and his subjects? M. Kossuth appears to consider such a result a great evil, and breaks out in fresh vituperation at the bare idea that the house of Hapsburg should be capable of a wise and patriotic action.

But those who desire to see the Government of a great Empire conducted with moderation and success, and who think that more is to be gained for the cause of real improvement by the progress of the nation than by the incursions of sedition, will see cause to rejoice at any change favorable to a more liberal policy and to the Western Alliance. One of the very first acts of the young Emperor, as he shook off the influence of Russia, was to abolish martial law in the Eastern provinces of his Empire; and, although it is well known that both in Hungary and Italy Russian agents have been attempting to play the same game as in Greece, we have not the slightest doubt that, on the approach of a serious contest with a foreign enemy, the Emperor Francis Joseph may rely with confidence on the fidelity, not only of every regiment in his army but of every province in his dominions. Throughout the country the popularity of the Government has increased a hundred-fold as the anti-Russian policy of the Court became more clear and distinct; and, with the exception of that small band of malcontents who would be glad to throw Austria under the feet of Russia for the sole purpose of gratifying their own vindictive passions against her, we believe that her entire population are ready for the support of the Crown in alliance against Russia with the Western Powers.

No doubt the disappointment and mortification of M. Kossuth and his accomplices are extremely great at such a destruction of their hopes. They had confidently relied on the outbreak of hostilities to set the world in flames, and to spread all over the continent the horrors of revolutionary war. For this purpose it was essential, not only that Austria should be the object of their attacks, but that France and England should be leagued against her, and prepared to favor the internal disruption of the Empire. But the result has shown that their expectations were as futile, and their information as incorrect on this point, as they have proved to be on so many others.

Nothing remains to these disbanded soldiers of sedition but to attach themselves openly to the service of the Emperor of Russia, who will probably not despise their assistance; while their absurd and unmeaning threats against the alliance of the four greatest Powers in Europe are the best proof that the connection of Austria with England and France has, in reality, disarmed and defeated the bitterest of her enemies.

DAILY CRESCENT.

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 1, 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.

Now You See It, and Now You Don't See It!

The game is over. The last hand is shown. The grand hocus-pocus of John Egerton & Co., which abstracts fifteen hundred thousand dollars from the public pocket, is consummated, and it is now quite proper for every person, whose feelings or interests are concerned, to inquire whether the contest has been conducted upon principles of fairness, or whether the nimble tricks and dodges of legerdemain have been employed to make the result inevitable.

It will be seen by the published tables that the considerable majorities against the road in the First and Fourth Districts were greatly overbalanced by the enormous vote in the Second and Third Districts. Of course it was expected that the latter would cast a much heavier vote for the road than the former, but the most sagacious calculator and counter of noses could not have predicted that in many precincts of the Second and Third Districts there would be an immense gain over the vote of one of the most exciting elections that this city ever experienced.

Let us see how this stands. Let us compare the vote of the election on the 27th of March last for Mayor—an election which, nobody can deny, called out the strength of the city—with that of Thursday last upon the railroad ordinance, which, under all the circumstances, it was reasonable to expect would be decided by a very small vote:

First District—Number of votes polled for Mayor on the 27th March, 1854 4583
Number of votes for railroad ordinance, 29th June 709
Against ..... 2075—2866

Showing a falling off in the vote of 1718
Second District—For Mayor, 27th March 3270
For the railroad 2573
Against ..... 688—290

Showing a falling off in the vote of 377

In five of the precincts of this District—the 8th, 9th, 12th, 13th and 14th—we have a falling off from the former election of 838 votes, and in the 10th and 11th precincts *a gain of four hundred and sixty-two votes!* The following is the comparative vote of each of the precincts:

Eighth precinct, 27th March 585
" 29th June ..... 335—250
Ninth precinct, 27th March 568
" 29th June ..... 168—140
Twelfth precinct, 27th March 574
" 29th June ..... 450—124
Thirteenth precinct, 27th March 658
" 29th June ..... 548—110
Fourteenth precinct, 27th March 656
" 29th June ..... 471—185

Falling off in the five precincts 838
Tenth precinct, 29th June 449
" 27th March ..... 225—224
Eleventh precinct, 29th June 749
" 27th March ..... 511—238

Increase in two precincts 462
Third District—For railroad ordinance, June 29th 3668
For Mayor, March 27th ..... 2335—1333

Showing an increase over the former election of thirteen hundred and thirty-three votes in the Third District!

Comparative vote of the several precincts:

Fifteenth precinct, 29th June 1066
" 27th March ..... 794—272
Sixteenth precinct, 29th June 464
" 27th March ..... 112—352
Seventeenth precinct, 29th June 184
" 27th March ..... 70—114
Eighteenth precinct, 29th June 1039
" 27th March ..... 589—450
Twentieth precinct, 29th June 517
" 27th March ..... 486—31
Twenty-first precinct, 29th June 540
" 27th March ..... 179—161—1390

Nineteenth precinct, 27th March 195
" 29th June ..... 138—57 less.

Showing an increase in six precincts of the Third District of 1390 votes.

Fourth District—For Mayor, March 27th 1571
For Railroad ordinance, June 29th 826
Falling off 745

Now, to what are we to attribute the perfectly incredible increase in the precincts alluded to? Are they in that quarter of the city which usually returns a larger number of votes at each succeeding election?—and is the present the season of year when any precinct of the city is expected to return an augmented vote? These questions are significant, and no man in New Orleans can hesitate for an answer. We declare in plain and direct terms that wherever there has been an increase over the vote of last March, there should instead have been a reduction, and that under the circumstances such increase could only have been brought about by false and fraudulent voting; and every person, who knows any thing about elections in New Orleans, knows this to be true.

The number of votes cast at the March election was 11,785, before the approach of summer had thinned the city, and upon an occasion when each party strained its strength to the utmost. With the enormous gain in those precincts of the Second and Third Districts, what would have been the vote at the late election had there been no falling off in the others? Why, *fifteen thousand four hundred and ninety votes!*

To make it clearer, we will sum up the reduction and gain as they occurred in the several Districts:

Falling off in the First District 1718
" " five precincts of the Second District 838
Falling off in the Nineteenth Precinct, Third District 57
Falling off in the Fourth District 745
Total falling off 3358
Increase in two precincts of the Second District 462
Increase in six precincts of the Third District 1390
Total increase 1852

Now if we add these two amounts to the number of votes polled, we have what would have been the vote had there been no reduction in any of the precincts, and can form some faint idea of what it would have been had it experienced the same augmentation in the other precincts that it did in those of the Second and Third.

Now if we deduct the falling off and the fraudulent increase from the vote polled in March, we shall undoubtedly have the number of legal and the number of illegal tickets:

The number of votes cast in March was 11,785
Falling off in several precincts 3358
Increase in the others ..... 1852—5208
Number of votes legally polled 6577

Now deduct the number legally polled from the number reported, and we have the fraudulent vote:

Vote cast 10,282
Legal Vote 6,577
Illegal vote 3,705

This, it will be observed, does not take into account the probability that in most of those precincts in which an increase has been reported there has been an actual decrease of the legal vote.

Deduct now from the whole number of votes cast for the road the fraudulent ones and those cast against it, as follows:

For the road 7079
Against the road 3268
Fraudulent ballots ..... 3705—6973
171

and we have the only majority that can be claimed for the ordinance without the illegal ballots. If we then consider, as we above stated, the probability, nay, the certainty, that in most of those precincts where an increase is claimed there has been an actual diminution of the legal vote, it must appear to the most obtuse understanding clear as noonday that this ordinance has *not* received the sanction of the popular will—that it has been passed by the force of bribery, fraud and corruption, the all-potent influence of money.

A careful investigation of the above facts and figures will surely dissipate all doubts in regard to the truth of the charges made by the proprietor of this journal against Messrs. Egerton & Hennen. Those most rare managers have proved themselves quite equal to the task they undertook. And now the public should know who pays the expenses of their dexterity. It is confirmed by somewhat better evidence than rumor that about one hundred thousand dollars have been expended in the passage of the ordinance, and it is a fair question—and one which no doubt the tax-payers would be glad to hear answered—whether this money comes from the pockets of the railroad company or the vaults of the public treasury. And that grand and expensive Northern firm, of which the pious John Egerton is "the fall partner here," will, we have no doubt, be wonderfully built up by this clever financial operation—for now we are satisfied that can be its only proper name. And should the senior partner chance to be a sort of second Dombey, or as godly as "Brother Egerton" pretends to be, how will he fortify himself round about with his dignity or elevate his astonished optics when he learns what a coadjutor of Satan he has sent among an innocent people!

We have but little more to add upon this subject at present. The correctness and truthfulness of the figures we have set down above are indisputable; no man can deny it. We are satisfied that fraud and other dishonesty can be established sufficient to vitiate and set aside this election, and we sincerely, earnestly hope that an injunction will be placed upon the issue of the bonds until the legality of this election shall be tested by a Court of Justice. The financial condition of New Orleans at present is not such as to render the incurring an additional debt of a million and a half merely a pleasant joke, and we appeal to those of our citizens upon whom the burden will rest most heavily to make one last effort in behalf of their own rights and the rights of the city.

NAVAL STORES, BUILDING MATERIALS, ETC.—Messrs. A. Delagrave & Co., No. 71 Magazine street, have the largest supply of the above in the city. Contractors and others in want of such articles would do well to call on them before making arrangements elsewhere. They have also a large supply of Guano on hand in lots to suit purchasers.

The particular attention of buyers is called to the sale of one hundred and seventy-five packages Foreign and American Dry Goods of recent importation, by Vincent & Co., No. 43 Bienville street, this day at 10 o'clock, without reserve, for cash.

IMPORTANT TO BANKS.—The Swedish papers bring accounts of a very important invention which has been laid before the Commissioners of Banking at Stockholm by a certain Count P. A. Sparre. The invention is two-fold; he counterfeits with incredible exactness the bank notes in use, but prints others which he himself can not imitate. An editor who has witnessed the process remarks:

"When one sees Count Sparre with his simple machinery, which any one may manage with the greatest ease and facility, prepare in a few minutes the bank paper in use, which is made of three different laminæ, and in this give, without the slightest difficulty or even exertion of artistic skill, the finest water-marks in perfection, and then follows the preparation of the paper by a simple and merely momentary process, but which gives again the printing and engraving absolutely perfect—he feels a strange sensation at the thought of being participator in the secrets of the art which, in less conscientious hands, might ruin all our banks and produce utter and inextricable confusion in our credit system."

Count Sparre, in his memorial, states that his process, if it does not render counterfeiting utterly impossible, at all events increases its difficulty to almost that degree, and offers to furnish the bank with all the notes for the sum of 25,000 thalers ($18,000) per annum, which is about one-half its present expense for paper. The Commissioners have referred the question to a Committee of scientific men. In the mean time, Count Sparre is to visit England and other countries to bring his invention to the notice of the mercantile public.

The Detroit Daily Advertiser states from a reliable source, that five hundred pounds of silver were taken from the Minnesota Mine on Lake Superior, a short time since.

VERY FORGETFUL.—A man with a very extensive showing of juveniles was recently landed from a Memphis boat on a point on the St. Francis river, and soon after the boat shoved out and started on her way, the man was seen running along the bank, gesticulating in a most extravagant manner. The boat was stopped, and it was discovered that the parents had forgotten one of the babies, which was asleep in a state-room [Memphis Whig.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

TO THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

By the National Line.

The Mexican Treaty.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The House yesterday passed the bill appropriating ten millions of dollars to carry out the provisions of the Gadsden Treaty with Mexico.

In the Senate, a spirited discussion took place between Senators Pettit, of Indiana, and Sumner, of Massachusetts, with regard to language used in debate. The word "false" passed frequently between the honorable members.

Mr. Dixon, of Kentucky, spoke for one hour in favor of the Fugitive Slave law.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, June 30.—There has been only a limited demand in the Cotton market to-day, with firm pretensions on the part of holders. Sales of Flour at $7 25 to $7 75 per bbl. for Ohio. Corn has been in fair request yesterday and to-day, at a range of 76 to 80c. per bushel. Provisions are in moderate demand, the rates for Pork, Beef and Lard remaining without further alteration.

Steamer Europa.

NEW YORK, June 30, Noon.—There are yet no signs of the steamer Europa, now overdue at this port.

Ohio River—Steamboats—Markets.

PITTSBURGH, June 30.—The river here is now falling, with scant three feet nine inches water in the channel.

CINCINNATI, June 30.—The river here has fallen three inches during the last twenty-four hours.

Sales of Flour at $7 per bbl. Bacon Sides are selling at 5c., and Shoulders at 4¾c. per lb. Whisky is in good request at 28c. per gallon.

LOUISVILLE, June 30.—The river here is stationary. The steamer R. H. Winslow has departed for New Orleans.

Three Days Later from Europe.

Arrival of the Europa.

COTTON DULL.

BREADSTUFFS HEAVY.

SILISTRIA STILL HOLDING OUT.

NEW YORK, June 30.—The Cunard steamer Europa has arrived here, bringing dates from Liverpool to the 17th June, three days later than the accounts brought by the Atlantic. The following is a summary of her commercial news:

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, June 17.—The demand in the Cotton market has continued moderate, since the departure of the Atlantic on the 14th inst., and the sales of the week sum up barely 45,000 bales, of which 5000 have been taken for speculation, and 7000 for export. Messrs. Milligan, Evans & Co., report that prices have generally been in favor of buyers, but without any quotable alteration, and they quote as follows: Fair Orleans 6¾d; Middling Orleans, 5¾d; Fair Uplands 6¾d, and Middling Uplands 5¾d per lb. The Flour Market has been rather quiet, and closes at from 38 to 39s. per bbl. for Western Canal and Ohio brands. Corn has been heavy at from 38 to 39s. per quarter for Yellow and White.

Money Market.

The Money market at London has been stringent, and Consols close at 88¼.

Havre Cotton Market.

The Cotton market at Havre has been dull, with sales of 5000 bales during the week. Prices remain without any change of moment.

General News.

The Europa brings but little news of interest. The most important item of intelligence from the East is that, at the last accounts, Silistria was still holding out against the Russian forces.

They have some hot weather in Boston, too. The mercury stood, on the 20th, at 90 degrees in the shade.

A mountain of Spanish brown, estimated to be sufficient to supply the world for centuries, is reported to have been discovered in the vicinity of Elyton, Ala.

A boarding-house runner was recently shot in Charleston harbor, while carrying off two sailors from the ship Arlington, at night.

The whole police force at Quebec have struck for higher wages. The sub-constables demand 7s. 6d. (about $1 50) per day.

A regular vein of nitre, believed to be unique in its character, is said to have been discovered in Bradford county, Pa.

Preparations are making for the reconstruction of the Wheeling Bridge, which was destroyed by a hurricane.

They have a paper in Buffalo with the comprehensive title of "The Democracy." Wonder if it is the "Great Embodiment"?

BOLD BURGLARY.—One of the boldest robberies of the season occurred in this city on Thursday night, at the residence of Anthony S. Camp, Esq., foreman of the Banner office. The robber procured a ladder, by means of which he entered the window of the second story of the house, opening out of the room occupied by W. M. Brown, in which, with his wife and servant girl, he was sleeping at the time. The pantaloons of Mr. Brown were taken down to the ground, and the pockets robbed of about $20, all the valuables that happened to be in them. The thief then returned, leaving the bifurcated integuments outside, and entered another room, from which he stole another pair, the pockets of which, however, contained no valuables. Yesterday morning the ladder was found snugly laid alongside the street, and the pantaloons in the yard. A candle was burning in Mr. Brown's room all the time, but his first intimation of the robbery was the absence of his pantaloons when he arose in the morning. [Nashville Whig.

PINE WOODS PASTURE AND SOUTHERN COWS. Hundreds of cows that range in the pine woods of the Southern States do not give a quart of milk a-day, and we have often seen the milking of a cow in a pint cup without filling it. The animals are generally poor, small, scragged creatures, and their calves look like foals of the mother of the woolly horse. It is a common thing that planters with large herds have to buy butter and go without milk. The deficiency is generally charged to the climate. This is not the cause. The truth is to be found in the fact that the natural grass of the extensive pine lands of all the Southern States is almost entirely destitute of phosphate of lime, without which the cow cannot produce abundant milk; her calf cannot grow rapidly, for it gets no bone material.

Don't say, "What fools; why don't they add phosphates to their soil if it is destitute of that important ingredient of fertility?" Look in the glass—see yourself. Look at your own pastures. They may not be as bad; they may be made better. [New York Tribune.

THE KEY TO THE LOCKED HEART.—"He saith unto the woman, give me drink." Thus it was that our Lord opened his way to the women of Samaria, and so it is that we, if we could only crush our own pride, we would find our way to the hearts of those to whom God has sent us to hear his word, "Give me to drink;" a little cold water only I ask, or enter into the cottage for it. Such was our Lord's humility, but such is not ours. We stalk grandly by the mansions of our fellow-men, and often call it an honest independence to refuse their kindness if not sufficiently large to excite our cupidity. No way this of gaining love, however successful it may be in throwing a wall of ice between you and your brother. Dr. Chalmers never said any thing more true than that the readiest way of getting into a man's heart was to go into his house.

Congressional News.

WASHINGTON, June 22, 1854.

SENATE.—Mr. Rockwell presented a memorial signed by over 1900 persons, principally of Boston, asking the immediate repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law. He said the signers were persons of all professions and occupations, and mostly persons who had been disposed to support the Compromise measures of 1850. They were induced to ask the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law because of the late act repealing the Missouri Compromise. He moved that it be referred to to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Dixon said that before that motion was adopted, he, as well as other Senators, desired to be heard. He therefore moved that it be postponed until to-morrow.

Mr. Sumner hoped the memorial would be referred.

Mr. Dixon's motion was agreed to.

Mr. Seward reported a bill for the establishment of a line of steamers between California and Shanghai, in China; and gave notice that he would call it up to-morrow.

Mr. Seward's bill is as follows: That the Postmaster-General be, and he is hereby directed to enter into contract for a term not exceeding 5 years, for a sum not exceeding half a million of dollars, with such person or persons, being the lowest bidder, offering sufficient and satisfactory security, after one public notice, for the transportation of the United States mails upon the best terms, for the United States, monthly from San Francisco via the Sandwich Islands and Japan, (in any port in the Empire which shall be opened to the U. States,) to Shanghai in China, and back, in steam vessels of not less than 2000 tons burden of the best form of construction adapted to the navigation of the Pacific Ocean, the same to be ready as early as practicable, and any excess of the moneys so to be paid on the amount of postages collected, shall be paid out of the United States Treasury.

Mr. Rusk reported a bill providing for the transportation of the United States mails on Railroads. It gives land to any Road which will contract to carry mails free of expense to the United States.

Mr. Clayton presented the proceedings of a meeting, in Delaware, remonstrating against any treaty or other measure for a reciprocal trade in breadstuffs.

Mr. Mason reported a bill allowing the Orange Alexandria Railroad to construct a railroad over the Long Bridge, and through Washington City, to connect with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

It was debated until one o'clock, and then postponed.

Mr. Jones, of Tenn., reported back all the House bills for the relief of territories.

Mr Dawson reported a joint resolution abolishing the distinction between surgeons and surgeon's mates of the revolutionary army, with respect to extra allowances to the same. Passed.

Mr. Hamlin reported a bill making Madison, Indiana, a port of delivery. Passed.

Mr. Sumner introduced a bill granting land warrants to Massachusetts, to aid in the construction of a tunnel through the Hoosac Mountains. Referred.

The vetoed Insane Land bill was taken up.

Mr. Bell resumed, and at half-past three finished his speech in favor of the bill.

Mr. Brodhead got the floor, when the bill was postponed.

The House bill, creating the office of Surveyor General of Washington Territory, was taken up, amended and passed.

After a short Executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Houston, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill to enable the President to carry into effect the Gadsden treaty—appropriating $10,000,000 for that purpose.

Referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. Benton said he was not willing to go into the consideration of that bill until they had an opportunity to inquire whether the privileges of the House have not been involved in the negotiation of that treaty.

Mr. Houston replied it was a distinct bill and was not designed to be taken up in common with the General Appropriation bill. There was an express provision which requires bills to carry treaties into effect to be separately considered in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Olds, from the Committee on Post-offices, reported a bill to amend the postage law charging three cents on a single letter for any distance not exceeding 3,000 miles, over that distance ten cents. Ocean postage to foreign countries, under 3,000 miles, 5 cents, over that distance 10 cents. Drop letters one cent, advertised, one cent additional.

Mr. Olds moved that the bill be put on its passage; but further action was deferred till to-morrow.

Some personal explanations as to recent occurrences were made, when the House went into Committee on the General Appropriation bill, and after acting on various amendments adjourned.

The New York Canal Board are discussing the question of further enlarging the Erie Canal. Although a double track of railroad runs the whole distance parallel to this great work, its capacity is judged insufficient for the speedy transmission of the large increase of freight.

Coffee is an excellent disinfecting agent; when roasted and ground, and exposed in an open vessel, its effect is quite as powerful as chloride of lime, without its disagreeable smell.

SUICIDE ON A GRAVE.—A Coroner's inquest was held at Union Cemetery yesterday, by Coroner Hanford, on the body of a German named Andrew Goetz, who committed suicide the day previous by blowing out his brains with the contents of a pistol. From the facts elicited, it appears that deceased was a resident of New York, and a wheelwright by trade. About three weeks since he buried his wife, and a short time previous his only child. This so preyed upon his mind that on Wednesday, while laboring under aberration of mind, he went to Union Cemetery, and after writing a letter to a relative, destroyed his life while seated on the new-made grave of his wife. The following note, addressed, under care of A. Leizer, of this city, to his brother-in-law, in Flushing, was found on the person of deceased:

"Excuse me for doing so; misfortune came over me so great. God knows the reason better than I can tell. My beloved wife and child are taken from me, and the longer I live the more I feel the loss. I would like to sleep with them. I write this on the grave of my beloved wife. Take care of my step-son; he is a good child. Take every thing I have—debts I have none. You will find $80 in my trunk at my brother-in-law's, at Honesdale. John Reif will owe me $60 on the 1st of July. Don't let my step-son out of your care; I go from him with a heavy heart. My family are in New York; you will find out at the "Harmony," by Fromm, near the railroad depot. Good bye. Your unhappy brother-in-law and brother." [N. Y. Times.

A MINISTER TARRED AND FEATHERED.—A few months since a man who claims to be a Methodist preacher, and who lives near Lebanon, Illinois, married a respectable widow lady who had a daughter some fourteen or fifteen years of age, who was subsequently prostituted by him. The St. Louis Republican says that as soon as this became known, the greatest indignation was felt among the citizens, who held a meeting and resolved to lynch him. They proceeded to his house, but found it barricaded. After a while, however, he proposed to let them in, provided they inflicted no other punishment but tarring and feathering him. This was agreed to, and the Republican proceeds to describe the ceremony as follows:

The tar and feathers were at hand, and men willingly pitched in to give him his new suit. The brushes and mops were dipped into the tar bucket and speedily applied to his naked form, while the victim stood it like martyr. What was their surprise, however, to find that the substance wouldn't stick, and slid off his person as fast as it was applied. Upon questioning him sharply and examining him closely, they found that the Rev. gentleman had actually greased himself all over, in anticipation of the course that would be pursued towards him. His ingenuity, however, wouldn't save him, and vengeance finally triumphed. Some genius in the crowd suggested a method, which was immediately adopted. It was nothing more or less than to sprinkle him with ashes, and a little dirt and sand. The plan succeeded—the priming stuck—and the tar and feathers were applied and adhered; after which they trotted him around on a rail.

The St. Louis Democrat states that a serious proposition was entertained at first to kill him outright, and it was only at the earnest pleadings of the more sober members of the party that his life was spared. He owns a farm some where in the vicinity of Lebanon, and heretofore had maintained a fair enough character. The citizens have given him until after harvest time to make his preparations for a removal.

NEWS OF THE CITY.

BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.—This Board met last evening at the usual hour—a quorum present. The President, Mr. Place, in the chair.

A message from the Mayor, informing the Council of the result of the election on the railroad tax, and other unimportant matters, was referred to the Finance Committee.

A resolution to sell a contract to build a bridge across the new canal at Carrollton Avenue. Adopted.

A resolution authorizing the Surveyor to have a mud scow built for the dredge boat. Adopted.

A resolution authorizing the Surveyor to have a small house erected at the new bridge across the canal at the Carrollton Avenue, for the bridge-keeper.

A resolution from the Board of Aldermen authorizing and directing the Treasurer, under the direction of the Finance Committee, to correct all palpable errors in the tax bills which may be placed in suit to the Council as soon as possible. Concurred in.

The Health ordinance, as amended by the Board of Aldermen, was now taken up. The amendments were laid on the table, and the ordinance was returned to the Board of Aldermen in its original form.

A resolution to allow the Chief of Police to employ two additional clerks in his office, at a salary of $60 per month, and four special policemen, was adopted.

A resolution requiring the Chief of Police to detail a policeman for each District to oversee the cab-drivers, and see that they do not violate the ordinance.

A resolution from the Board of Aldermen, authorizing the Surveyor to contract for building a fence around the Park on Metairie Ridge, was rejected.

A resolution appropriating $900 to purchase a new engine for No. 8. Adopted.

A resolution to purchase a new engine for No. 1 was also adopted.

A resolution from the Board of Aldermen, to change the name of Broome street back to Girod street, was concurred in.

Mr. Stith, from the Special Committee to which was referred the letter from the proprietors of the Picayune, asking for an increase of compensation, reported in favor of giving 22½ cents per square of pearl type for all matters. The report was referred to the Finance Committee.

The Board then adjourned till Monday evening.

INQUESTS.—The following inquests were held by the coroner yesterday and Thursday:

On the body of Frank Sekles, a native of Germany, aged 37 years, found dead at No. 201 Cascade street. Verdict, "Death from Sun-stroke."

On the body of Michael Fleming, a native of Ireland, aged 23 years, at the corner of Roman and St. Louis streets. Verdict, "Sun-stroke."

On the body of Robert Hall, a native of Ireland, aged 45 years, at No. 66 Moreau street. Verdict, "Sun-stroke."

On the body of Mrs. Louisa Alexis, a native of France, aged 40 years, at the corner of Circus and Girod streets. Verdict, "Congestion of the brain, caused by intemperance."

On the body of Joseph Osborne, a native of Ireland, aged 35 years, at Simpson's House, lake end of the new Shell Road. Verdict, "Sun-stroke."

On the body of George Sentall, a native of France, aged 36 years, found lying on the sidewalk at the corner of Dauphin and Main streets. Verdict, "Sun-stroke."

On the body of an unknown man, aged about 50 years, found dead in the woods, near the toll-gate on the Shell Road. Verdict, "Sun-stroke."

On the body of A. G. Stone, aged 40 years, a Kentuckian, found dead at the Indian Queen Hotel, First District. Verdict, "Sun-stroke."

On the body of a man named Caughlin, supposed to be a native of Ireland, aged about 45 years, at 96 Exchange Alley, Second District. Verdict, "Sun-stroke." The deceased was an extraordinarily large man.

On the body of Philip McAuliff, a native of Ireland, aged 43 years, found dead in the woods near Salomon's soap factory, on Elysian Fields street. Verdict, "Sun-stroke."

On the body of George Marshall, of Rhode Island, aged 28 years, found dead in a house on Piety street, Third District. Verdict, "Sun-stroke."

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.

CONVICTED.—In the case of Dr. S. G. Ladd, who was tried in this Court on Friday for the murder of B. Schlessinger in a room on Common street on the 9th ultimo, by shooting and killing him during an affray, the jury at 6 o'clock last evening, after being out for 24 hours, brought in a verdict of "guilty of manslaughter but recommended to the mercy of the Court." A motion for a new trial was made by Judge Lane, on a bill of exceptions.

FIRST DISTRICT

PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—Henry Myers was arrested yesterday, and awaits an examination before Recorder Summers, which will take place on the 5th of July, on the charge of having passed a counterfeit bill, purporting to be the issue of the State Bank of Louisiana, on Mr. Elshelberger. This bill has all the appearance of a genuine article, and is well calculated to deceive.

LARCENY.—Joseph Raynor and wife will be examined on the 10th inst. on a charge of having stolen sundry articles of value from Thomas McMahon, out of a house recently purchased from them.

RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY.—Andrew Gillahuy, who resides near the Louisiana Cotton Press, was examined yesterday before Recorder Summers, and committed for trial before the First District Court, on a charge of having received a quantity of cotton from a negro, knowing it to be stolen property.

SECOND DISTRICT.

INTENT TO KILL.—John Terarchy was examined yesterday before Acting Recorder Filleul on a charge of having committed an assault and battery with intent to kill, and stabbed John Kiertar in the thigh with a pitchfork, on the 16th inst., in an affray on the Steamboat Landing. Upon an examination, the Recorder committed the accused for trial before the First District Court.

LARCENY.—John Wilkinson and John Camp were yesterday arrested, and are now in prison awaiting examination, on a charge of having cut off the pocket of Martin Cusick's pantaloons, and stolen $3 80 in cash therefrom.

The Police yesterday took Daniel Toy prisoner, on a charge of having assaulted and beat Mary Jane Smith with brickbats, at No. 35 Dauphin street.

☞ Weak, nervous, depressed in spirits, and a prey to innumerable mental as well as physical evils, the victim of dyspepsia is indeed an object of commiseration. Yet it is absurd for him to despair. We care not how low, weak, nervous and irritable he may be, the cordial properties of Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia, are stronger than the many headed monster which is preying upon his body and mind; and if he chooses to try them, he will insure a speedy cure.

Died:

On Friday, the 30th ult., GEORGE JAMISON, a native of Belfast, Ireland, aged about 27 years.

☞ Belfast News Letter please copy.

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, 79 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. feb25 1y

CANCERS CURED.—Dr. Frazee has the honor to inform the public that he is prepared to treat all cases of this fatal disease; and he will GUARANTEE A CURE IN EVERY CASE, except when some vital organ may be seriously affected. Even then, the sufferer may obtain much relief. Those afflicted with Cancerous affections are invited to visit Dr. C. for advice free. As an evidence of his sincerity and his confidence in his system of treatment, Dr. F. will undertake to cure every case of Cancer presented, and make no charge until the patient is cured. Patients cured without pain or the use of the knife. Twenty Dollars sent by mail will secure a package of the CANCER SPECIFIC, with full directions for use. Address DR. FRAZEE, Office, 38 St. Charles street. april 9ply

☞ TO THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.—At the Annual Meeting of PROTECTION FIRE COMPANY No. 19, held on the 24th inst., the following gentlemen were duly elected as Officers, to serve one year, from the 4th of July:

President ..... M. J. REARDAN.
Vice President ..... R. FLANNAGAN.
Foreman ..... J. C. JACK.
First Assistant ..... A. MONTGOMERY.
Second Assistant ..... J. GRATTAN.
Third Assistant ..... A. BAYS.
Secretary ..... J. F. RUSHA.
Assistant Secretary ..... D. L. HASELTON.
Treasurer ..... C. H. WALDO.
Steward ..... S. BOEHAN.
Hose-keeper ..... P. RELLY.

Delegates to the Firemen's Charitable Association.

J. C. JACK, A. MONTGOMERY, C. H. WALDO.

A True Copy from the Minutes.

J. F. RUSHA, Secretary.

Fourth of July.

The Committee of Arrangements for the celebration of the Anniversary of American Independence have determined that it would be unwise, in view of the extreme heat of the weather, to invite the citizens, as military bodies or as organized societies, to participate in a general parade and march through the streets. Neither do they think it wise to assemble the citizens in crowds inside of buildings, to listen to speeches and other ceremonies appropriate to the occasion.

The Committee have made arrangements for the firing the usual salutes on the eve and on the day of the Fourth.

The Committee have learned that it is the intention of the Military under command of their several grand officers, to celebrate the day by encampments and excursions, and other societies have resolved to aid in such celebration to the extent of their powers.

Arrangements have been made for a grand display of Fireworks at night on Canal street, between Baronne and Rampart; and an illumination of Canal street, from Charlmne to Basin, will conclude the celebration of the day.

BERARD STARR, E. FILLEUL, } Committee.

BATTALION ORDERS.

HEADQUARTERS, June 30, 1854.

The Battalion of National Guards, A, B and C, and the Louisiana Guards, Capt. J. Cavanaugh, will parade on the Fourth of July, at 6 o'clock in the morning, for the purpose of celebrating the Independence of the United States. Every member is expected to be on the ground at the hour named. H. FORNO, Colonel Commanding.

C. H. FORNO, Adjutant. jul1 1d

☞ The Gentlemen

Are now offered Greater inducements than ever to purchase their SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING ... ON ... C. B. DREW, No. 14 CHARTRES STREET.

☞ They will perceive, by the following list of prices, that his goods are at least 25 per cent. below the regular rates:

FINE BLACK FRENCH CLOTH FROCKS $15 00
FINE DRAP D'ETE FROCKS 8 00
FINE FRENCH MERINO FROCKS 9 00
FINE SILK ALPACA FROCKS 5 50
FRENCH MERINO PANTS 5 00
WHITE AND FANCY DRILLINGS 3 50
WHITE AND FANCY MARSEILLES VESTS 2 50
LINEN BOSOM SHIRTS 1 25
ALL LINEN SHIRTS, (warranted) 1 50
RUSSIA DUCK, OFFICE AND SACK COATS 2 00
FANCY CRAVATS, per dozen 3 00
IRISH LINEN DRAWERS, per dozen 12 00
FINE BEACHED COTTON DRAWERS, per dozen 6 00
FANCY SILK HALF HOSE, per dozen 2 00

☞ These prices will be strictly adhered to. All goods sold are guaranteed.

jul1 1mo&d&W C. B. DREW, 14 Chartres street.

Small Fry Hat Establishments, EH!

☞ Why would age the Great Original, or any foreigner, Mr. True Delta? Small Fry, eh! That sounds well, don't it? Wait a little, Mr. True Delta, and we will see 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, Corner of St. Charles and Common streets.

jun27 6tp

Chagres Fever—Chills and Fever.

☞ BEACH'S FERRUGINOUS TONIC is a certain and infallible remedy for CHILLS AND FEVER, CHAGRES FEVER, and all Fevers of an intermittent type. Never known to fail. For sale by K. D. BEACH, M. D., Chemist and Apothecary, corner of Chartres and Conthouse streets.

T. RANKIN, corner Camp and Poydras streets.

jun1 4tp&1d W J. SYME, corner Carondelet and Canal streets.

Beautiful Teeth AND SWEET BREATH

☞ SHERMAN'S ORRIS TOOTH PASTE, warranted the best Dentifrice in the world, and free from all deleterious substances, hardens the gums, strengthens the teeth, and keeps them from aching. Recommended by the most distinguished Dentists, and all who have used it. Prepared by A. Shermin, M. D. Sold in New Orleans by

jun26 6tp J. WRIGHT & CO., 151 Chartres street.

F. KELLER,

Law Bookseller and Stationer,

COMMERCIAL PLACE.

LOUISIANA, ROBINSON'S and MARTIN'S ANNUAL REPORTS ARKANSAS REPORTS.

DOMAT'S CIVIL LAW; COMMON LAW REPORTS; ACTS OF THE LEGISLATURE, 1 vol. 1853 to 1854; AMERICAN STATE PAPERS, From 1789 to 1828.

.... ALSO ....

BOOKS OF A CURIOUS NATURE;

Miraculous! Amazing! Strange! Marvelous! Astounding! Astonishing! Out of the Way! Unaccountable! jun26 1m

Joseph Hurtly,

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 O