DAILY CRESCENT.

MONDAY MORNING, JULY 3, 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.

Louis Kossuth.

This eloquent agitator, after remaining cautiously quiet for some time during the progress of the great movement in Europe, as if awaiting some particular conjunction of events and circumstances, appears to have aroused from his inactivity, and made up his mind to go to work again. What he will or can do, however, to influence the course of affairs, does not appear to receive much consideration from any body, and certainly does not enter into the calculations of the great managers of the game of fleets and armies.

It appears that he has been called out by his great fear that Austria is about to secure the friendship of the allied powers, by taking sides with them in the present struggle, and thus utterly defeating his darling scheme of making the present difficulties the means of rescuing Hungary from the grasp of her oppressor.

M. Kossuth, in a recent address to the English people, declared that if France and England should humble the pride of the Czar, obtain all their demands and bring about a peace without having reestablished Poland and procured the independence of Hungary, the people would find that their blood and treasure had been expended in vain, and that they were farther than ever from the realization of European freedom and that balance of power for which they had been contending. He endeavored to show that a coalition between Austria and the Western Powers would result to the disadvantage of the latter in almost every way; but in this attempt, however ingenious may have been his argument, his success must certainly have been very indifferent; it is not in the nature of things for the English people to be convinced against their interests.

He certainly has hitherto been very unsuccessful in his attempts to get up a grand indignation meeting of the democracy of the world against despotism, though it has been from no lack of speeches and writings. He has, besides, lost his reputation—if he ever had one—for being a man of practical availability for the purposes to which he has devoted himself. He has no doubt applied himself very closely to the study of English opinions and feelings upon the subject, yet he does not appear to have learned what almost every body else knows, that in this, as well as in every other matter, the English will consult their interests and nothing besides, except, perhaps, their pride. He will be about as successful in persuading them out of the idea of a coalition with Austria, or any other earthly power that should offer to make common cause against the Czar, as he was in stirring up the people of America to an armed crusade against European despotism.

We shall look to hear from him in Constantinople shortly, making a speech to the Turks or advising with the Sultan and his Cabinet upon affairs of State.

GREAT CIRCULATIONS—*The Question Settled.* The public will probably be disappointed to learn that the long agitated question between the Picayune and Delta, in regard to their comparative circulations, and the Post-office printing, has at length been decided, and, perhaps, altogether settled. The Postmaster-General, to whom the matter was referred, declares that he finds the circulation of the Delta larger then that of the Picayune by several hundreds daily, and he sees no reason to change Postmaster Kendall's disposition of the Post-office printing. We say the readers of the two journals will not be overmuch pleased to hear this, having been so long accustomed to the fun of the dispute.

NEW PAPER.—We have received the first number of a smart little sheet called the "Know Something," published by somebody somewhere about town. It really does seem to know a thing or two from the manner in which it squares off and pitches into the press of the city. The typographical appearance of the paper is very neat, and the editor's portrait is inserted in the head line with fine effect. This device is very ingenious and appropriate; the face has an expression of comical humor, as if something excessively funny had just turned up; on reversing the picture, however, a new face is presented, bearing a most grief-stricken, woe-begone expression, and appearing to meditate in the deepest dejection upon the trials and hardships its unfortunate original is about to undergo. The convenience of this arrangement will be readily appreciated when one understands that this latter feature of the picture is intended to be used at such time as the prospects of the paper begin to look unpromising or immediately after the editor shall have received a dressing from some brother editor's quill or other instrument.

VALUABLE BOOKS.—It will be seen by an advertisement in another column that J. B. Steel, No. 60 Camp street, has at present for sale a large number of valuable works upon the Laws of Louisiana, which he is selling at reduced prices.

PLACIDE'S VARIETIES.—A performance will be given by a number of gentlemen amateurs, assisted by the requisite regular dramatic force, at this house to-morrow evening, for the benefit of Mr. W. H. C. K. We refer our readers to the very rare bill of fare offered.

We are indebted to the officers of the steamer Grand Tower for late St. Louis papers, from which we extract the following items:

The warm weather yesterday seemed to throw quite a damper over the Levee and the people engaged thereabouts. Boats in Sunday found it almost impossible to procure laborers to discharge their cargoes, and the most extravagant charges are asked by the latter. Fifty cents per hour seemed to be the standard wages demanded—twice or three times as much as they have been getting heretofore. One boat we notice lying deserted, with her full trip from New Orleans aboard, her officers being unwilling to pay the exorbitant rates asked.

BOAT SUNK.—*Collision.*—The Louisville Democrat of the 23d ult. says:

"The stern-wheeler Republic was sunk on Friday in the Cumberland river, near Dover. She was from Cincinnati, bound for Nashville, with a full load. She was owned by Messrs. French, McAllister & Northern. The Republic sustained some injury while going through the canal at Louisville, by coming in collision with another boat, and it is thought this caused her sinking."

SUN-STROKE.—We hear of cases of sun-stroke in every part of the city, and there were no less than four yesterday, one or two of which may terminate fatally. There was a case occurred near Camp Springs; another at the corner of Eighth and Market streets. A man fell from his wagon on Fifth near Walnut, and a Levee laborer was brought to the Health Office, both the latter also suffering from sun-stroke.

The Atlanta, bound down, and the Cuba, bound up, came in collision on Monday night, about twenty miles above Cincinnati. The Atlanta lost a good portion of her guards, a spar and derrick by the accident. The proper signals had been given, but a little too late to prevent the striking.

FREAK OF LIGHTNING.—Mr. Amasa Smith was lighting the gas in his saloon in Lowell, Mass., during Monday's thunder storm, when the lightning struck the building, passed down the gas-pipe, entered his right hand, and made its exit out of his left one, which held a burning match, exploding when it came in contact with the flame, and knocked him down, but did no serious injury.

Big Names and Comprehensive Mottoes.

Some of our exchanges have very large names and mottoes that go a great ways. We give a few of them:

"South-west Independent." "A journal for the encouragement of Education, Agriculture, Internal Improvements, Fine Arts, Sciences, Religion, Political Reformation, and the interests of every body."

"The Arkansas Whig." "Devoted to Politics, Foreign and Domestic News, Education, Literature, Miscellanies, the Markets and General Intelligence." He should have added, etc., etc., etc., and we doubt not would, but the line was already filled out.

"Iberville Gazette." "Devoted to Politics, Agriculture, Sciences, and the General News of the Day."

"The True Democrat." "Devoted to Democracy, Foreign and Domestic News, Internal Improvements, Literature, Agriculture, Commerce, Education, Sciences, etc." This one found room for *one* etc.

"Miner's Express." "For Truth, we sink our shaft. We drift upon the vein of principles."

"Arkansas State Gazette and Democrat." "TRUTH is in no danger from ERROR, so long as REASON is left free to combat it."

"Southern Advocate." "In Principle just, in Politics conservative, in conduct independent."

"The Southern Shield." "The People's safety is the sovereign law."

"The National Patriot." "Devoted to the maintenance of American Principles, without Sectarianism in Politics or Religion. Motto—No Kings, no Popes, but an enlightened People."

"The Daily Constitutionalist," (Jacksonville, Illinois.) "Devoted to the dissemination of Useful Information, Temperance, News, Politics, and to the interests of Jacksonville."

"The Democratic Flag." "Truth fears nothing but Concealment," (alluding to the Know-Nothings, no doubt.)

"The Golden Era." "The proceeds of this paper are devoted to the spread of Liberal Principles." Of course it must be patronized. Does Barnum take three copies?

Two etcs. "Bienville Times." "An Independent Family Newspaper. Devoted to General and Miscellaneous Intelligence, Literature, Science, Education, Religion, Temperance, Agriculture, Domestic Economy, etc., etc." What do the etcs. stand for?

"The Lancasterian." "The grant of exclusive principles to some is repugnant to our whole system, the interest of which is to make firm the equal rights of all."

"The Merchants' Journal." "Devoted to Literature, Science, Arts, Reviews, Education, News, Morals, Health, Humor, Amusement, Drama, etc., etc."

Items by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 1.—The very latest intelligence brought by the Europa, from London to the 17th ult., furnishes a few items of interest.

Among others, there is the unexpected statement that the Austrian troops were suffering for want of food. It was believed, however, that they would soon enter Moldavia.

The report of the Greek insurgents having gained a victory proves to have been unfounded.

The English Admiral, Plumridge, is reported to have seized the bullion in the Bank of Finland.

The Russians had made another unsuccessful attack on Silistria.

Accounts from Athens represent a very complicated state of affairs in that capital. Great discord still continued among the Ministers, but altogether matters seemed to be improving. Three of the Generals recently dismissed have made their submission and been restored.

The transport ship Europe, bound for Gibraltar, with a number of troops on board, took fire in the British Channel and was destroyed, with the loss of twenty-one lives among her passengers.

A portion of the English fleet stationed in the Baltic have made a diversion in the Gulf of Bothnia, proceeding as far north as Uleaburg, in Finland, and destroying that place, as well as Brahestadt.

A dispatch from Vienna, dated the 16th June, states that the Russians, under the command of Prince Paskiewitch, made another attack upon Silistria, on the 10th, which, like those preceding, was unsuccessful. It was on the occasion of this attack that Prince Paskiewitch received the wound which led to the temporary resignation of his command, and his retirement to Jassey.

A bill giving to Canada an active Senate, has passed to a second reading in the House of Lords.

Accounts from several districts in France report the prevalence of hot weather, and considerable apprehensions are felt with regard to the crops.

The Turkish fleet had made an attack on the Island of Makaiu, (?) and were repulsed with loss.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The bill appropriating ten millions of dollars for the Gadsden Treaty, which passed the House yesterday, has been signed by President Pierce. The ratification of the treaty is consequently secured.

NEW YORK, June 30.—The Legislature of Connecticut yesterday passed resolutions nullifying the Fugitive Slave Law.

CONCORD, July 1.—Mr. Hadley, reporter, of this city, has been elected State Printer, in opposition to Mr. Butterfield, of the Patriot. They are both Administration Democrats.

LOUISVILLE, July 1.—There are now four feet three inches water in the canal here and the river rising slowly.

The weather is extremely hot, and one death is reported to-day from sun-stroke. [Delta and Picayune.

ENGLAND'S WAR VIEWS.—A letter from London states that the Government of Great Britain, though reluctant to begin the war, and not seriously decided upon carrying it on with the necessary energy, so long as the Czar may be made to believe that he has no allies, and accordingly no chances of success, has determined to employ all the elements at its disposition at the moment when Austria shall have disappointed the expectations based on her friendly assurances. The war until now has been only a cessation of peace. The whole solicitude of the Western allies has been, until within a short time, to secure the Austrian alliance, in order to escape thoroughly, as they hope, the rent war Nothing, however, has been left undone to act instantaneously, and with the utmost vigor, upon the failure of exertions in that direction. It also stated that Kossuth has the direct assurance of the Sultan, "and indirect notification of the British Cabinet, that his presence in Constantinople, and especially on the frontier of Transylvania, will be desired at the shortest possible notice, upon any fresh attempt on the part of Austria to evade her promise to regard the march of the Russians towards the Balkan as a *casus belli* for herself." He is, of course, at the disposition of the allies for such ends, although he will not bind himself to inactivity, should the contingency of his being called upon not present itself to England.

A KNOW-NOTHING.—The Washington Star says:

"The commandant of the Navy Yard nominated Mr. Dixon for the position of assistant clerk of the Yard, an office recently created. We learn that the Secretary of the Navy refused to confirm his nomination, and appointed in his stead Mr. J. Smoot, a young man previously employed in the joiner's department of the establishment. The general understanding is that Mr. Dixon's nomination was rejected on the ground of his identification with a secret association embracing a union of religion and politics in its aims."

Mr. Secretary will find himself kicked out one of these fine days for a some what similar reason.

It is estimated that the whisky-drinkers of the United States could build the Pacific Railroad in a couple of years.

A mayor out west has determined to kill half the dogs in his city, and tan their hides with the other half.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

TO THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

By the Southern Line.

Eastern Mail.

MOBILE, July 2.—The Eastern mail this morning brings New York dates only to the 26th June, with foreign letters brought by the steamer Atlantic.

Havana Items.

The steamer Isabel arrived at Charleston the 25th with Havana dates to the 22d inst. The news is to the effect that a great amount of sickness was prevailing. Commercial affairs were dull, as is usually the case at this season of the year, and the markets were glutted with most descriptions of produce. Little appeared to be stirring in politics. The President's edict against the fillibusters, and the rumored negotiations for the purchase of Cuba, were the principal themes of discussion.

The black vomit, or yellow fever, had made its appearance in Havana, and a large number of deaths occurring daily.

The fever has also appeared at Key West, as we learn from a passenger. Among those who had been attacked by it was Capt. J. M. Scarritt, of the U. S. Engineers, who, it was feared, would not recover. A Cuban physician, who had had much experience with the disease, and who was a passenger by the Isabel, paid Capt. Scarritt a short visit and prescribed for him. He thought a recovery barely possible, but not probable.

The defences of Cuba are reported to be in a very efficient condition. All the fortifications have been repaired and put upon a war footing. The naval force had been largely increased, and an addition of five or six war steamers was expected soon from Spain. The military forces of the Island are estimated at 20,000 men, who, with the exception of a few black companies, are good soldiers. In case of an invasion, it is thought that this force could be largely increased, and in a very short time, by calling out the militia.

Admiral Duchesne, of the French fleet, was still at Havana with several vessels of war. He had been honored with a "bull fight," and was very much caressed by the authorities. It was universally understood in Havana that he was there to protect the Island from invasion.

The order issued to the priests some time since by the Captain-General, authorizing the marriage of whites and blacks, had been modified so far as to suppress its publication. This concession was made to the Catholics, or old Spaniards, who, it is said, were hostile to the edict, and determined to resist it, even by force, if necessary.

A rumor prevailed that the authorities had resolved to open Royal University to black students. Indeed, it was the general impression that the Captain General was an abolitionist, and that having been appointed at the instance of Great Britain, he was acting in concert with that Government, and carrying out its wishes for the final extinction of slavery on the Island. There was consequently much uneasiness among landed proprietors and owners of slaves, and in fact among all classes of society.

It was the opinion of intelligent Americans that an invasion, to be successful, must be supported by at least 25,000 efficient soldiers. They say no reliance can be placed upon the Creoles, who would be afraid to take sides with either party until they saw who would be successful. Should the present anti slavery policy of the Government be continued, the old Spaniards might be forced to take part with the revolutionists, in which event the overthrow of the Government would be certain. The invaders might effect a landing in a remote part of the Island, but it would be folly to attempt it at or near Havana. The wisest plan would be to get possession of the Island first, and take Havana afterwards.

It was the general belief that the slaves, amounting to about 600,000, would be emancipated by the authorities, in case of a successful invasion. In this event, and with 20,000 trained soldiers on land and the Spanish and French fleets at sea, it was believed that it would require an enormous outlay of blood and treasure to get and retain possession of the Island.

Texas Items.

The Western Texan, published at San Antonio, states that parties are still going through by land to California, notwithstanding the Indian troubles on the frontier. A party of sixty, well armed men, with their families, passed through that place a few days since.

Rain, Rain, Rain, is of daily occurrence of late, and our ears are daily greeted with "will it ever cease raining?" Our planters are anxiously anticipating dry weather to enable them to work their cotton, which is being materially injured by the continued wet weather. The heavens gave way last night, and the rain fell in such torrents that bridges and fences were carried off in a great hurry. [Brenham Enquirer.

THE WHEAT CROP.—In this and the adjoining counties is remarkably fine, and promises, if it escapes the ravages of the rust, a most abundant yield. A much larger quantity of this important article of domestic commerce is grown in this region the present season than at any former time; and we are happy to announce that facilities for the manufacture of flour have increased in much more than a corresponding ratio. In addition to the mills heretofore noticed, several others are now in course of erection and projected; among them is one being built by Messrs. Baird & Carten, on the Elm Fork, to be propelled by water-power. These gentlemen are confident of having a superior mill in operation in time for the incoming crop. [Dallas Herald

The following appears in the Huntsville Item of June 24:

On the 4th day of July, 1854, there is to be a foot-race between three boys, on the Huntsville Track, which lies near the branch, opposite Dr Bowdre's. The oldest boy was born in 1775, and weighs 117 pounds; the second was born in 1786, and weighs 180 pounds; the third was born in 1795, and weighs 195 pounds. The race will commence at 7 o'clock, P. M. All respectable persons, who love fun, are respectfully invited to attend. MILLBOY & CO.

Several storms of wind and rain have visited the neighborhood since our last issue. We have not heard of much damage to the crops. Our farmers, no doubt, would be glad to see storms change their course, so as to blow up what is blown down; but, unfortunately, instead of this, the wind lays the corn and the oats closer to the ground than before. [Nacogdoches Chronicle.

The weather continues showery and sultry, and the general complaint is "too much rain." This unusually wet season must seriously affect the cotton crop.

The steamer Brazos has arrived from up the river, bringing down 200 bales of cotton. She leaves to-day for Galveston with about 400 bales of cotton. [Ranger.

Since Wednesday night last, much rain has fallen in these parts, and on Thursday night quite a heavy rain fell; to-day (Friday) cloudy, and very warm. Too much rain for cotton, and much more will injure the corn crop materially. [Bastrop Advertiser.

At the last term of the District Court for Bell county, Shadrack Howard and his two sons, Eli and Monroe Howard, were put upon their trial under an indictment for the murder of William Manere, committed about one year ago. The cause produced considerable interest and excitement in Bell county, and after two days' investigation resulted in a disagreement of the jury; ten for the conviction of all three of murder in the first degree. The father, Shadrack Howard, is the same person who surrendered, some time since, his two sons to the authorities of this State, under a reward of $200, and claimed and received the reward. The case was one of circumstantial evidence connected with confession, and was ably managed on both sides.

We think this case worthy of notice, as it is one of the few instances within our recollection since the days of the Republic, where the whole or a large majority of the jury were in favor of finding the culprit guilty to the greatest extent of punishment known to the laws, and argues a favorable change in the sentiments and morals of our citizens. [Austin State Times.

LUCKY MISTAKE.—A few years since two prominent gentlemen of this State had a newspaper quarrel, which became so personal that one of them, Mr. A., wrote to the other, Mr. B., that he would be in Columbus on a certain day, and would expect to meet B. there. Mr. B replied that he would be on hand. When the day arrived the challenger was in Columbus, Mississippi, and the challenged in Columbus, Georgia. This *twice* mistake was so ridiculous that their friends afterwards interposed, and the matter was settled and hushed up. [Alabama Gazette.

A DUEL.—Two young lawyers, of Newnansville, E. F., C. C. Stewart and J. B. Coker, Esqs., adjusted a personal difficulty on the 19th inst., with rifles, one of which was loaded with thirty-six buck shot, the other with twelve bullets. Out of the forty-eight pieces of lead three took effect on the first fire in Stewart's arm, which rendered amputation necessary.

KNOW-NOTHING TRIUMPHS.—The late elections in the towns of Memphis, Norfolk and Portsmouth have resulted in the election of all the Know-Nothing candidates.

The Rev. Peter Kreoger, a Roman Catholic priest in Trinity Church, Cincinnati, has been held to bail in the sum of $2000 to answer the charge of having committed an indecent assault upon Catherine Meyers, a young girl, fourteen years of age, while at the confessional.

DREADFUL.—A cholic died on the 22d of May last, in consequence of injuries received from an alligator, a few days previous, near Kingston, in Jamaica.

The cholera has broken out, and is prevailing to an alarming extent in Bowling Green, Kentucky.

A branch of the Know-Nothings is to be established in Louisville.

NOT TO BE FOOLED.—One of the dog poisoners related to us an incident yesterday, says the Cincinnati Atlas, which occurred on the evening previous, near the corner of Sixth and Plum streets. The poisoner threw down a piece of meat; the dog smelt it, turned it over and over with his paw, and, shaking his head, walked away and left it. In a few minutes after, a small "bow wow" came along and took it in his mouth. The large dog ran towards him and barked and made a terrible fuss, but the little cur swallowed the meat, and in a few minutes lay dead in the streets. The large dog was of the Newfoundland species, and valued by his owners as being worth $75.

A TOUGH STORY, OR A TOUGH GOOSE.—An English paper says that "Mr. Everett, farmer, of Kirby Ledge, near Rockingham, has a goose which he vouches to be at least ninety-three years old. It has been on his farm full fifty years, and passed the former part of its life on the farm adjoining. It is a large, fine fowl, with a head and neck as white as snow, and has lately hatched a brood of goslings from its own eggs. Mr. E. has a book, stating its age and history, which he can authenticate." Should Mr. Everett give his time to investigate the genealogy of the wonderful gorse, we have no doubt it would prove a lineal descendant of those patriotic birds that cackled upon ascertain occasion at Rome.

DUELING.—Tegg's Dictionary of Chronology recently published, contains, under the head of "Dueling," a list of the most celebrated duels fought in all parts of the world during the last hundred and fifty years, with the remark that in one hundred and seventy-two duels sixty-eight of the combatants were killed and ninety six wounded; in eight, both combatants fell, and in eighteen the survivors were hanged. These statistics will enable gentlemen comparatively inclined to calculate their chances.

MELANCHOLY SUICIDE.—Coroner Green held an inquest recently on the body of Henry Merriman, at the residence of his father, about ten miles from this city, on the Salt River Road. This is one of the most affecting cases of suicide ever committed in this section of country. Henry had lost a little sister to whom he was much attached, and so great was his anxiety to be with her, that he put an end to his existence by cutting his throat with a razor from ear to ear. [Louisville Courier.

"Sir," said one of two antagonists, with great dignity, to the other, during a dispute which had not been confined to words, "you have called me a scoundrel and a liar, you have spit in my face, you have struck me *twice*; I hope you will not carry this any further, for if you do you will rouse the sleeping lion in my breast, and I cannot tell what may be the consequences."

In the case of Warden against the publishers of the Cincinnati Times for libel, tried last week in the Common Pleas of Hamilton county, Judge Johnson and Charles Anderson were employed as counsel on opposite sides. During the Judge's argument to the jury, he quoted a Latin maxim "*Homo homini lupus*," adding: "Is that good Latin, Brother Anderson?" "The second word of your Latin would be good," replied Mr. Anderson, "if you had to eat your words." The Judge, for once, had to "acknowledge the *corn*."

COW-CATCHING.—As the New York express train was coming towards Springfield, at a rate of 45 miles an hour, a cow suddenly appeared on the track. The steam was reversed, but the locomotive struck the poor animal so that she was tossed into the air, and after a succession of somersets landed 40 rods ahead, literally a mass of crushed meat. A brief delay, but no damage to the train.

THE ACCIDENT AT FONDA.—The body of the little girl killed on the Central Railway, near Fonda, on Wednesday, was brought to this city yesterday. At the time of the accident she was accompanied by a boy, who ran across the track ahead the engine; the girl, in attempting to run, tripped and fell, and before she could recover herself, the engine ran over her, cutting her head from her body. [Albany Register, 23d ultimo.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—About 11 o'clock on Thursday night, Mr. James McDevitt, of the Livery stables on Conception street, retired to rest, but from the excessive heat remained in a rocking chair on the upper gallery of his new house. About 1 o'clock he started from sleep in some imaginary cry of fire, and fell over on to the ground below. On being examined by Dr. Levert, it was found that a frightful injury had been inflicted on the spine, and fatal consequences are deemed almost inevitable. The unfortunate man remained perfectly self possessed, made all his disposition of his worldly affairs—for he has four little orphan children.

Mr. McDevitt is greatly esteemed by all who know him, from his unceasing civility, warm-heartedness and attention to business. [Mobile Register.

CANCERS CURED.—Dr. Frazee has the honor to inform the public that he is prepared to extract more of cancerous disease and he will GUARANTEE A CURE IN EVERY CASE, except when some vital organ may be seriously affected. From the success of late, he feels more than ever confident of success in all such cases and in such instances as the above he will give a written guarantee of the permanent cure whenever the disease is extracted. Persons at a distance can send by mail or express, with a description of their complaint, and receive a package of the CANCER SPECIFIC, with full directions for use. Address DR. FRAZEE,
april 17 Office, 85 St. Charles street.

RUPTURES CURED.—Sherman's Curative Patent Truss and Anatomic Bandages are relief and comfort and cure ruptures. Sherman's Truss is the best of all Ruptures. The anatomic bandage, adapted to the proportions of each individual, is 50 St. Charles street, and inquire for Dr. Sherman. For further particulars, see advertisement on this page, or apply to him for a gratuitous pamphlet. feb 21 3m

To the Members of the Bar.

☞ The undersigned having been appointed Agent for the distribution of the LOUISIANA ANNUAL REPORTS, would inform that the Reports for Year 1853 have been ready for delivery. H. RANDALL DE BLANC,
Or, at Office. J. D. SEMMES,
6m Comptroller.

☞ The undersigned has also the following works relating to the Laws of Louisiana, for sale:

LAWS OF LOUISIANA.

Which he is prepared to sell at very great reduction from the prices annexed to each:

MARTIN'S REPORTS, with references to examples, decisions of the Supreme Court upon the Civil Law, and Reports, in relation to the Annotations of the Constitution, Statutes and Civil Code of Colonial France, with, these contained works modified, by Treaties, Spanish Decisions, Commercial Laws. New edition, Hall, the only edition, 10 volumes, Original in Do. edition, Mulford edition, Orleans, 12 volumes.

LOUISIANA REPORTS, new edition, by Thomas Gibbons Morgan, complete in 16 volumes. Price to street, less 33 per cent.

ROBINSON'S REPORTS, 12 volumes, embracing the decisions of the Supreme Court of Louisiana from October, 1841, to March, 1846, by Robinson.

LOUISIANA ANNUAL REPORTS, 2 vols.

LOUISIANA CODE OF PRACTICE, new edition, 1838, by Thomas Gibbes Morgan Esq.

LOUISIANA CIVIL CODE, new edition, 1838, by Judge Thomas Gibbes Morgan.

GRIFFIN'S LOUISIANA CODE OF PRACTICE, new edition.

BENJAMIN AND SLIDELL'S DIGEST, in one vol. A Digest of all the Decisions of the Supreme Court of Louisiana, down to the 12th volume of Louisiana Reports.

DERBIGNY'S DIGEST. Table of contents of Benjamin and Slidell's Digest, and is brought down to the 14 volume of Louisiana Reports.

PESKINE'S GENERAL INDEX, from 1809 to 1841. An alphabetical arranged table of all cases decided during the above mentioned long period.

J. B. STEEL,
may 28 60 CAMP STREET.

WANTED—A WAITING MAID to go North with a lady. A free Colored Girl preferred. Must understand hair-dressing and come well recommended. Apply to
feb 18 W. S. DONNELL, The Common st.

NEWS OF THE CITY.

INQUESTS.—An inquest was held on Saturday, on the body of Mary O'Hara, a native of Ireland, aged 35 years, found drowned at the corner of Market and New Levee streets. Verdict—"Died of apoplexy."

Another inquest was held on the body of Wm. Regan, a native of Ireland, aged 5 years, found dead in the river at the head of St. Joseph street. Verdict, "Accidentally drowned while bathing."

A third inquest was held on the body of a German, name unknown, aged about 30 years, found dead in the workhouse. Verdict, "Died of congestion of the brain." Was a recently arrived German emigrant, and died from the effects of the heat.

CHARITY HOSPITAL.—The weekly report of the Charity Hospital from Saturday, June 24, at 6 o'clock P. M., to Saturday, July 1, at 6 P. M., shows: Admissions, 237; discharges, 138; deaths, 43. The number of patients remaining, 480. Twenty of the deaths were from sunstroke, resulting from the excessive heat of Wednesday and Thursday last.

ACCIDENT.—Charles Hyer was yesterday arrested on board of the steamboat Fashion. He is charged with having accidentally wounded a man by carelessly firing a pistol. No examination has yet been had in the premises.

FIRE.—A fire broke out at 10 o'clock on Sunday morning in the rear portion of a hat store, at No. 70 Camp street, which, before the flames could be checked, destroyed the entire building. The upper portion of the store was occupied by Messrs. Bogert, Williams & Co., Commission Merchants and Agents for the Bridgewater Paint, the rear rooms fronting on Bank Place were occupied as offices by Cotton-brokers. The property was mostly covered by Insurance, but Messrs. Bogert, Williams & Co. lost a large number of valuable books and papers.

SUNDAY.—Yesterday was "a Sunday as is a Sunday," to use the language of Mr. Weller. It was the quietest day on record—up to a late hour there had not been an arrest made in either the First or Second Districts; we saw nobody drunk in the streets, no rows or disturbances of any kind. Verily, we are just becoming civilized in New Orleans.

FIRST DISTRICT.

PERJURY AND ILLEGAL VOTING.—Patrick Sullivan, *alias* Patrick McCarthy, is under arrest awaiting a hearing on a charge of having, at the election of Thursday last, at the First precinct of this city, voted first as Patrick Sullivan, and again as Patrick McCarthy. The last time he was challenged and swore in his vote. The affidavit against him was made by W. G. Mullen.

TRESPASS.—Charles Boyle and Patrick P. Walsh await a hearing on a charge of having forcibly taken possession of William Longworth's store, No. 88 St. Paul street, ejecting therefrom Mrs. Longworth and children. Examination fixed for the 1st inst.

SWINDLING.—Patrick Boyle awaits examination on a charge of having feloniously retained $16 entrusted to him by Wm. Harkin, on the 20th of May last, when Harkin was about to be admitted into the Charity Hospital on account of sickness.

SECOND DISTRICT.

STABBING AFFAIR.—Anthony Craig was examined on a charge of having, on the 28th ult., stabbed George Hill in the California Coffee-house on Gallatin street, and the charge being proved, the accused was sent before the First District Court for trial. Bail $400.

ANOTHER GALLATIN STREET AFFRAY.—Chas. Jackson was on Saturday arrested on a charge of having, on the evening previous, in Peter Johnson's Coffee-house, No. 5 Gallatin street, severely beaten and stabbed one John Walsh, so much so, indeed, as to place his life in danger. Walsh is in the Charity Hospital, and Jackson in prison.

STEALING JEWELRY.—William Foster was arrested on a charge of having stolen a box of jewelry, worth $200, from Charles Allen's Coffee House, No. 20 Front Levee street. Two rings, said to be a portion of the property stolen, were found on the person of the accused.

HONORABLY DISCHARGED.—Joseph Cournet was examined on Saturday before Acting Recorder Fillenwarden on a charge of perjury preferred against him by Wm. K. F. Fryer, M. D., and after a full hearing was honorably discharged. The accused and Fryer had, it appears, got into litigation about the rent of a house in the Third District, and the charge in question was based on an allegation made in Court by Cournet.

LARCENY.—Mary Hughes on Saturday underwent an examination on a charge of having, on the night of the 18th ult., stolen from the house of Bridget Lyons, on Conde street, the sum of $300 in gold coin, and the testimony adduced being such as to give assurance of Mary's guilt, she was committed for trial before the First District Court. Bail $000.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.

SENTENCES.—The following convicts were on Saturday sentenced by Judge Robertson:

Nathaniel T. Elson, convicted of embezzlement, sentenced to five years at hard labor in the penitentiary. Appeal taken.

John Joyce, convicted of manslaughter, sentenced to fifteen years at hard labor in the penitentiary.

Andrew Arthur, convicted of passing counterfeit money, (a $2 50 gold-piece), was sentenced to ten years at hard labor in the penitentiary.

Manuel Rogers was tried on a charge of having attempted to violate the person of a little child, about two months ago, and was acquitted by the jury.

Nol Pros was entered in the case of Patrick Smith, charged with larceny, and also in the case of John Matthews, charged with an attempt to rob.

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT.

REPORT OF THE GRAND JURY.—The Grand Jury came into Court on Saturday morning, and submitted the following report of their arduous labors:

To the Honorable Judge John K. Campbell, U. S. Circuit Court, Eastern District of Louisiana:

The Grand Jury beg leave to report to your Honor that in the discharge of the duty confided to them by this Court they have received from marshal Hatch the following number of persons as witnesses to testify and to procure from them, if possible, evidence in relation to the current rumor in this city of an expedition said to be on foot, the territory and purpose of which would be to violate the neutrality laws of the United States.

Among other witnesses cited were several whose names figured most prominently with the rumored expedition, and from the refusal of some of them to testify (as it shown to the Court), on the ground that they could not do so without criminating themselves, under the ruling of the Court, the strong inference left on the minds of the Grand Jury was, that these rumors were not altogether without foundation, and from collateral evidence brought to their notice in the course of the investigation, they are further led to infer that meetings have been frequently held on the subject of Cuban affairs and that, what is called "Cuban bonds" have been issued, that funds have been collected, either by contributions, sale of these bonds or promises to pay, to a very considerable amount, which sum, or would be hereafter, at the disposal of whomsoever might be chosen to the command of an expedition purporting to be in aid of the cause of Cuban revolutionists; but, from strict and searching investigation (examination) of the witnesses through the District Attorney, the Grand Jury have been unable to elicit any facts upon which to found an indictment against one.

Adverting to the Grand Jury strongly incline to the opinion that these meetings and collections of funds have for its (their) end, the organization of an expedition, either for the purpose of assisting in a Cuban revolution, or of making a demonstration upon that island; yet the plan. Whatever it be, seems altogether in the prospective and aware, as are they, that a great deal has been said and written about the extensive and formidable preparation on foot, for the purpose of revolutionizing Cuba, we believe it to have been very much overrated and magnified, nothing having been brought to our notice.

That there are a large number of citizens of the United States whose feelings and sympathies are decidedly enlisted in behalf of what is termed the Cuban, or native, population of the island of Cuba, they can be prepared to and that there has be no means contributed either by themselves or their friends in the United States, for the purpose of ameliorating their condition, or for getting up an expedition, in this country, in view of procuring the liberal sympathy of our citizens, we confidently believe, but that it has succeeded to the extent of furnishing the means necessary to the raising of men, arms and ammunition, with which to make a hostile movement towards that island, they have no evidence; indeed, they very much doubt the ability of the friends of this cause to command means to organize and equip any military expedition equal to the task of invading it with any prospect of success. Nor do they believe any such expedition, even if organized, could elude the vigilance of our Government officers, or of our law-abiding citizens; believing, as we do (that) they will not look with indifference upon any attempt to infringe the laws of our Government, more particularly the Constitution of the United States, but, looking to that instrument as the grand link which binds this nation, North and South, as one people—as the very ark or palladium of their safety—upon the observance of which the future prosperity and progress of this great nation depends. They will rally in behalf of the Constitution and the country; and, with the strong arm of the law on the one hand, and the moral sentiment of the masses on the other, visit upon every offender the just and merited punishment due such crimes and misdemeanors.

The Grand Jury, therefore, deem it inexpedient to prosecute the investigation of witnesses any further for the present, but will continue to make diligent inquiry in relation to this subject, or any other matter that may be brought to their notice, from time to time, as your Honor may see fit to direct. ALF. FENN, Foreman.

The Judge expressed his gratitude at the efforts made by the jury to ascertain the exact state of the reputed expedition against Cuba, and, after some further remarks, stated that he felt it to be his duty to require General Quitman, Mr. Trasher and Dr. Saunders—the three witnesses who had refused to answer, on the grounds of self-crimination—to enter into bonds with the United States for their good behavior. General Waul, counsel for the witnesses, objected to this as entirely at variance with the rights and privileges guarantied by the Constitution and laws of the country. The Judge, however, persisted that he was legally justified in exacting bonds from the witnesses, but at the request of General Waul left the matter open for argument at 5 o'clock.

At the appointed time the parties were all in Court, when the question was fully argued by General Waul and the Court, which ended by the Judge stating that he felt bound to require the witnesses to furnish recognizance in the sum of $3000 each, as a pledge that for the space of nine months next ensuing they will obey the laws of the United States, and especially the neutrality laws of 1818, and that, not as punishment for any imputed offence, but merely as a surety that the laws of the country will not be violated.

General Quitman arose and informed the Court that if without proof he must be suspected of an intent to violate the laws, he would decline to furnish the required recognizances. Mr. Trasher and Dr. Saunders also gave the Court similar assurances.

The Court then told the witnesses that they must consider themselves under the custody of the United States Marshal, who has kept them close prisoners in the City Hotel on their parole up to this time. Of course an application will be made to-day for a *habeas corpus* in one of our local tribunals.

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 of an organized character, to participate in a general parade and rendezvous at the Lafayette Square, as heretofore. Neither do they think it wise to assemble the citizens in crowds inside of buildings, in lieu thereof, several shorter routes appropriate to the occasion.

The Committee have made arrangements for the firing the usual salutes at the proper hours on the day of the Fourth.

The Committee have learned that it is the intention of the Military of the command of their several general officers, to celebrate the day by an impromptu and extemporaneous "lark" that the Committee have resolved not 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 Hermand Rampart, and an illumination of Canal street, from Charles to Rampart, will complete the celebration of the day.

GERARD STITH, } Committee.
E. FILLEBROWN, }

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION L. M., New Orleans, July 1, 1854.

(General Orders, No. 42.)

1. The Cavalry battalion is called to assist in a programme for a grand military mock celebration of the Anniversary of our National Independence, on the 4th inst., and the Artillery will prepare to pay such military honors as the nature of the glorious and ever memorable event shall demand. Such aid is only manner as the Colonel commanding the Louisiana Legion and the First and Second Brigades may direct. Detailed present.

2. The Artillery will be prepared to do any duty at sunrise on the morning of the 4th, and for the purpose of celebrating the day in a manner worthy of the Chivalry Corps of the city of New Orleans.

Col. Henry Forno, commanding the battalion, will detail a number of the Artillery, as charged with the exercise of a salute.

Col. Forno will detail a competent officer in charge of the 6 pounder half an hour previous to the parade and close the guard.

The commander of the Artillery will cause salutes to be fired from the French District and Lafayette Square at sunrise, at noon, at sunset, and at the opening of the 4th at sunrise the morning, noon and sunset of the 4th.

By order of E. L. TRACY, Maj. General.
Wm. Saunders,