DAILY CRESCENT.

THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 18, 1861

☞ 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 bills contracted by any person attached to the office, without a written order.

The Railroad Bonds.

In the Lower Board of the City Council on Tuesday night last the Finance Committee reported a resolution instructing the Mayor not to make any issue of City Bonds in behalf of the New Orleans and Pontchartrain Railroad Company until all the stockholders of the existing road should consent to relinquish its earnings to the construction of the Mobile Road. A letter from the City Attorney accompanied this report, stating in effect that without the unanimous consent of the stockholders no transfer of any of their rights or privileges can be made and that without such consent the new stockholders and the city will not stand upon that equal footing with the old which is guaranteed to them by the ordinance.

From the instant when the ordinance was declared adopted by the voters of New Orleans, it was our opinion that it would be wise for the city to afford Messrs. Egerton and Hennen every opportunity to conduct the affair honestly and fairly, and every facility for the rapid prosecution of the work. The enterprise itself we have been strongly in favor of from the start, and however little confidence we may have in the gentlemen who have it in hand, we greatly desire to see it pushed through to a successful termination. No unnecessary obstacle, therefore, should be thrown in the way of the work, either to defeat or delay it, but every aid and encouragement should be rendered for its speedy completion. At the same time, every provision and requirement calculated to secure the rights of the city should be insisted upon and strictly complied with. If the terms of the ordinance are complied with in every particular, the bond should be issued in their regular series, and no attempt should be made to delay them or injure their credit; we may then expect to see at least sixty miles of the road completed by the company. But any effort on the part of the Pontchartrain Railroad Company to secure these bonds and at the same time fail to comply with a part of the agreement, and thus compel the city to bear the burden of the enterprise without a just share in its profits, should be promptly met and resisted.

Let us see what the objection of the Finance Committee consists in:

The Ordinance provides, that "from the time of the city subscription to the stock of the said company, the old and new stockholders and the city shall in all respects be upon an equal footing, in proportion to their respective number of shares, as to the earnings that may accrue on the road now in existence, as well as that to be constructed to Mobile; and *provided further*, that the rights and exclusive privileges now held by the Pontchartrain Railroad Company, and by which, under charters granted by the States of Alabama and Mississippi, the said Pontchartrain Railroad Company has obtained the privilege of constructing and maintaining a railroad from New Orleans to Mobile through those States, shall, on the subscription by the city as above set forth, become the joint assets of the new as well as old stockholders of the said Pontchartrain Railroad Company, and of the city of New Orleans."

The Directors of the Company have given their assent to this provision, but it is clear that in doing so they disposed of rights and privileges over which they could have no control without the consent of every person owning a single dollar of the stock. That consent has not been obtained, and now the question stands—shall the city subscribe to the stock and issue her bonds with the certainty of being deprived of the benefit of this important provision? Would the issue of bonds under circumstances directly against a requirement of the ordinance be legal? And if issued with well founded doubts of their legality, would not their credit be depreciated to a degree that might prove ruinous to the enterprise, and thus involve the city in an enormous expenditure without the shadow of compensation?

There certainly should be no haste in a matter where caution and correctness are so essential to success. The bonds should not be issued until their issue is made legal by a full compliance with the law and the requirements of the ordinance.

The affair wears an ugly aspect. To us it appears the first decisive move in a grand game to swindle the city. If no attention is to be paid to one of the most important provisions of the ordinance, and the original company is thus allowed to retain for its own use a large fund which the law declares shall be appropriated to the construction of the Mobile road, how can it reasonably be expected that any part of the ordinance will be complied with which the company finds it profitable to avoid, or that the bonds when issued will be honestly applied to the purposes for which they are intended?

We will say in conclusion that it is clearly the duty of the Mayor to delay the issue of the bonds until they can be placed in the market without a doubt as to their legality. There is no urgent reason for their immediate issue; no contracts have yet been made, (no public contracts,) and the company cannot be in want of money until the work is commenced. And the strongest possible argument against a premature issue is the one we have already stated, that the credit of the bonds would be liable to suffer great injury thereby.

A NEW RAILROAD HOTEL.—It will be seen by a card in another column that a fine new Hotel is about to be completed at the Amite Station, 68 miles from the city, on the line of the Jackson Railroad. The location will probably prove a desirable one.

EXECUTION.—The negro man convicted at our last Circuit Court of assault with intent to kill a white man, was hanged yesterday, at about 12 o'clock, M. A pretty large concourse of persons, black and white, turned out on the occasion. The crowd, though *unnecessarily* large, was not so great as usually go to see the disgusting spectacle. [Montgomery Advocate.

The execution took place on the 7th inst., the same day on which Frank Smith was hanged in this city.

The Legislature of Connecticut has passed a law forbidding the passage of wild beasts through the State at any time except in the night, and then one must proceed in advance, warning the people of their danger. The Hartford Times warns the people that they may hear, in the deep quiet of the night, a bellow, "Ho! beware, ye sleepers; get out o' the way—the tall giraffe is on the road, about five miles back!"

A CURIOUS CASE.—One night last week a young man boarding at the Red Lion Hotel went to bed, as known by persons in the house, entirely sober, and in usual health, etc. On awakening during the night, or in the morning, he discovered that his nose was crushed down, the bridge apparently broken, his upper lip cut through, a large patch of skin abraded from his chin, and bruises on his temple and neck. His room door remained closed, as he left it on lying down, and he accounts for the wounds by the fact that he was formerly in the habit of sleep-walking. He supposes that he must have got up in his sleep, walked out and fallen, and afterward returned to bed without waking. The story appears tough and rather hard to swallow, but these well acquainted with the young man believe his statement. [Pittsburgh paper.

A New Orleans and North-eastern Railroad.

NUMBER III.

If nothing more could be advanced but what I have already suggested in favor of the project of constructing a railroad north-east from this city, to complete the long air-line from Boston or Portland to this point, nothing more would be needed to recommend it to the attention of capitalists, or to excite an interest in the minds of those who have the prosperity of New Orleans at heart. But all has not yet been said. It is evident that such a road would contribute very greatly to increase the number of strangers annually visiting or passing through the city. In the first place, if I am not mistaken in supposing that this road would really bring to New Orleans a considerable amount of trade which would otherwise never reach it, then there can be no question that the flux and reflux of travel occasioned by this traffic itself would greatly benefit New Orleans. But, besides this, there is a vast and increasing amount of annual travel which, being unconnected with any local business, may pass us by on one side or the other, unless drawn in this direction by the facilities which the New Orleans and North-eastern Railroad may offer. There is even now a great amount of such travel; but the fact should never be forgotten or allowed to lose its importance, that while hitherto New Orleans has been standing, as it were, upon the very margin of the industrial and commercial world, it has to-day a great continent bursting into life behind it, and another ocean beyond, seeking to roll its treasures to its feet. The immense domain of Texas, now sparsely inhabited, is rapidly filling up, and will shortly swarm with a numerous and busy population. New Mexico and the country further west, which it is the object of the Gadsden Treaty to secure, if they do not offer the only line on which a railroad to the Pacific is practicable, present at least the shortest and least difficult one, and that on which, unquestionably, the first California railroad will be constructed. That Mexico herself is ultimately to be regenerated—or rather, that the Mexicans are yet to be replaced by a more enterprising and energetic race—is too plainly written in the Book of Fate to be misunderstood; and though a result implying so immense a change may be regarded as too remote for the purposes of the present argument, yet the time has already arrived when so much of the Mexican territory, at least, as divides the two oceans at the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, must pass into Anglo-Saxon hands.

Twenty years will not elapse before New Orleans, instead of standing, as heretofore, upon the mere border of a civilized land, and marking the boundary between smiling cultivation on the one hand and a howling wilderness on the other, will find herself the very centre of a political, industrial and social world, whose myriad population are engaged in gathering up the varied wealth of a vast continent, and whose limitless commerce is whitening the waters of two oceans. The rolling to and fro of the great tide of travel, which at present sets from the north and east to the now opening west, will inundate the great trans-union line of communication which I have pointed out as now extending from Portland (destined ultimately to extend from Halifax) down to the intersection of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad with the Brandon. At this point, in the absence of any outlet toward New Orleans, the great wave descending South will divide. That part which is destined for Northwestern Louisiana, Northern Texas, New Mexico, and ultimately for the trans-continental railway to California, will take the western direction along the Brandon Road to Vicksburg, and so on to Shreveport; while that which seeks the Tehuantepec connection will pass down the Mobile and Ohio Road, to take steamers for the Gulf at the city of Mobile. If we grant that a road continued directly hitherward, from the point of bifurcation mentioned, will not necessarily draw to New Orleans *all* the immense travel here spoken of, it is still too obvious for argument that a large amount of it will fall on that road: and it is equally obvious that, without the construction of such a work, New Orleans will not have even a chance of competition for its benefits.

Suppose that neither the Tehuantepec nor the Pacific Railroad should ever be built. Suppose that the eastern and western travel of which I have spoken should be confined to the people of Louisiana and Texas going eastward, and those whose interests induce them to visit these States going west. Would not, even in that case, the numbers whom the proposed road would draw to our city be sufficient to justify the construction of this short and easy work? What if, to a traveler destined for Northern Texas, the distance by the way of New Orleans is a little greater than that by way of Vicksburg? How many are there whom the attractions of a great and world-renowned city will cause willingly to deviate in some measure from their most direct route, for the gratification of curiosity, for the sake of advantages only there to be found, or even for the sake of amusements? Let every man consult his own feelings, supposing that he was himself one of the traveling multitude, and he can easily judge from his own spontaneous preferences how strong would be the tendency of the mass to gravitate toward the great city, notwithstanding the detour which yielding to this influence would involve.

But this influx of accidental travel would not be a benefit to the city only. It would increase the business on the roads diverging from the city westward, of which the Opelousas, now in progress, will constitute the main trunk. The road which I propose recommends itself, therefore, strongly as a work calculated to give increased value to another work in which the city is already deeply interested, both as a recipient of the commercial benefits it is designed to secure and as a heavy stockholder. This consideration strikes me as having a substantial importance.

What I have further to say upon this subject, at present, I shall endeavor to embrace in one additional communication. F. A. P. U.

NEW ORLEANS, July 11, 1861.

Messrs. Editors: Will you be kind enough, through the medium of your valuable paper, to call the attention of the Chief of Police to a nuisance which exists at the corner of Girod and St. Paul streets. A gang of noisy boys congregate their nightly, and scenes revolting to decency are perpetrated. A lazy Irish watchman walks up and down the street with dignified step, who neither cares or knows anything about it. No lady is allowed to pass without being insulted. The leader of the gang is named " " *, and lives on St. Peter street, between Hevia and Poydras.

Respectfully yours, A SUBSCRIBER.

We have left out the name of the leader of the gang referred to in the above communication, with the hope that a timely warning may induce that juvenile offender to turn his attention to something more respectable than offering insults to females. The Chief of Police will, we are sure, see that this gang is dispersed and the offenders punished. That "lazy Irish watchman" ought to be made to attend to his duty, or some one put in his place who will.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—John Mack, a dissipated man, attempted self-destruction in Auburn on Friday morning. He had applied for a permit to go to jail, and being refused, went to a drug store and procured eight grains of morphine, which he took. Medical aid was procured, and toward evening he was considered out of danger.

THE FOUNDER OF WILLIAMS COLLEGE.—A correspondent of the Springfield Republican gives a description of the monument erected by the alumni of Williams College, to the gallant Col. Ephraim Williams, the founder of that institution, on the spot where he fell, September 8, 1755. He was killed on or at a huge bowlder of granite, lying solitarily about 2 miles from the head of Lake George, and near the plank road leading from Glens's Falls to Caldwell. From one of the inscriptions on the obelisk, we learn that Col. Williams was a native of Newton, Mass., and after gallantly defending his native State, served under Gen. Johnson against the French and Indians, and nobly fell, in the bloody conflict of September 8, 1755, in the 42d year of his age.

A ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH BLOWN UP.—At Dorchester, opposite Boston, on the 4th, the new Roman Catholic Church in Dorchester, was blown up by gunpowder, and nearly all destroyed. There was considerable excitement, some attributing it to the Native Americans, and others saying that the Catholics had deposited powder and arms there, for the protection of their church, and that the explosion was accidental.

DAUPHIN, PA.—On Wednesday of last week a lady was killed at the Highspire station on the Harrisburg Railroad, in attempting to cross the track in front of the locomotive. She was a Mrs Andrews of York, and was much esteemed in that village. She was killed by the 11 o'clock train, and was horribly mangled.

"A DIRTY DOG."—Mr. Senator Pettit, of Indiana, who made Wilmot Proviso and Freesoil speeches in 1848, but who has lately been going it strong "on the Nebraska," has got himself into double trouble. In the first place, his immediate neighbors and constituents of Lafayette recently "hissed him to death," while he was attempting to excuse his course in the Nebraska business; and, having stated positive falsehoods with regard to Col. Benton, he has now got the old Missourian after him "with a sharp stick." The editor of the Lafayette Daily American wrote to Col. Benton respecting the statements of Pettit, and the following is "Old Bullion's" answer:

WASHINGTON, June 17, 1858.

JAS. HOWE, Esq., Lafayette, Indiana:

Sir: Your letter has just been received, informing me that Mr. Pettit, in a public speech in your town, stated that I was the first man to break the Missouri Compromise; that I had a law passed by Congress annexing to the State a large territory, etc. Sir, your Senator is a great liar and a dirty dog, falsifying public history for a criminal purpose. The Missouri Compromise was not violated in annexing the Platte country. Both parties to the Compromise agreed to it, the Free States being unanimous. There was not even yeas or nays upon it. The General Assembly of Missouri requested it. We applied to the members personally and individually for their consent, which they gave, and without their consent no movement was made, or would have been made. The journals prove this. There is a full account of it in my "Thirty Years' View," in the chapter headed "Extension of the Missouri Boundary," also, in my late Nebraska speech, it is briefly alluded so, and that is probably all the dirty dog knew about it, and which he falsified to answer his criminal purpose. I send you some of my Nebraska speeches, and I hope you will find the chapter in the "Thirty Years," and see that this change in the line was asked as a boon from the Northern States, and by them granted in a spirit of kindness, and in a way to prove that they would not suffer anti-slavery feelings to prevent them from doing an act of great favor to the State of Missouri, and for which all Missouri was thankful at the time, and I am still. Mr. Pettit must feel that his cause is villainous, when he can thus stand up before his constituents to falsify public history, and to justify his own violation of the Missouri Compromise, by telling a lie upon me. Respectfully,

THOMAS H. BENTON.

The New York Courier thus handles Mr. Jones for his recent speech in Congress:

Mr. Jones threatens this Republic with destruction—Mr. Jones of the United States Senate. This thing needs looking to. We could rest easy under his vulgar anecdotes; his profane similes even did not prevent decorous men from sleeping o' nights; but this fell purpose of burning the Temple of Liberty and perishing in its flames—this, this is shocking and disquieting indeed. We don't know what the Republic has done to Mr. Jones to make him feel like taking its life. We are sure that it never intended any mortal offence to Mr. Jones. It is a respectable Republic. There are plenty who can vouch for its good character. We may say it is generally liked. Many people think it one of the best Republics they know of, and are glad to see it enjoying life. Why can't Mr. Jones let it live a while longer? If Mr. Jones would only do this, we could almost promise that it would take extra pains to win its way back into Mr. Jones's favor. If Mr. Jones won't consent to be kind to it—if he is determined he will never patronize it again—at least let him have mercy enough not to cut its head off. Kill a Republic so young in years, and yet so fair in stature,

O the pity of it! the pity of it!

But really it is time that this habit of threatening the Union with dissolution, which so many of the puny whipsters in Congress indulge in, should be given up. It has no effect whatever but to make the threateners ridiculous. James C. Jones cannot put an end to this Republic. A million of James C. Joneses could not do it. They may play at thunder and lightning under a cabbage leaf if they like, but as for setting the world on fire, it is entirely out of the question. Senator Rockwell, of Massachusetts, in declaring that the dissolution of the Union was not a possible thing, simply stated a truth which is obvious to every man of sense. From the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the Great Lake to the Gulf, it is bound together with ligaments which the God of Nature placed there.

A CEROTS INCIDENT.—Mr. Planddin, in his narrative of a residence in Persia, relates a curious incident which occurred when he was at Ispahan:

"The Persian servant of a European had been stung by a scorpion, and his master wished to apply ammonia, the usual remedy in such cases, but the man refused, and ran off to the bazaar. When he returned he said he was cured, and appeared to be so. The European, rather surprised at this almost instantaneous cure, questioned him, and found that he had been to a dervish, who, he said, after examining the wound and uttering a few words, had several times touched it with a little iron blade. Still more astonished at the remedy than the cure, the European desired to see the instrument by which the latter had been effected. At the cost of a small pickech he was allowed to have it for a few minutes in his possession. After a careful examination, finding nothing extraordinary in the instrument, he made up his mind that the cure was a mere trick; that the dervish was an impostor; that the scorpion sting had not penetrated, and that his servant had been more frightened than hurt. He threw the blade contemptuously upon the table, when, to his great surprise, he beheld it attach itself firmly to a knife. The quack's instrument was simply a magnet. But what power had the loadstone's attraction over venom? This discovery was very odd; incredulity was at a nonplus, and yet the man stung by the scorpion was cured, and he who had cured him was in great renown at Ispahan for the treatment of that sort of wound."

A RUSSIAN REMINISCENCE.—The late Empress, like Queen Adelaide, was given to inspect the "domestic accounts," and she was puzzled by finding among them a "bottle of rum" daily charged to the Nasledniki, or their apparent Imperial Majesty turned over the old expenses of the household, to discover at what period her son had commenced this reprobate course of daily rum drinking; and found, if not to her horror, at least to the increase of her perplexity, that it dated from the very day of his birth. The "bottle of rum" began with the baby, accompanied the boy, and continued to be charged to the man. He was charged as drinking upwards of thirty dozen of fine old Jamaica yearly! The imperial mother was anxious to discover if any other of the Czarovitch babies had exhibited the same alcoholic precocity; and it appears that they were all alike; daily, for upward of a century back, they stood credited in the household books for that terrible "bottle of rum."

The Empress continued her searches with the zeal of an antiquary, and her labors were not unrewarded. She at last reached the original entry. Like all succeeding ones, it was to the effect of a "bottle of rum for the Nasledniki;" but a sort of editorial note on the margin of the same page intimated the wherefore; "On account of violent toothache, a teaspoonful with sugar to be given, by order of the physician to the Imperial Court." The teaspoonful for one day had been charged as a bottle, and the entry once made, it was kept on the books to the profit of the unrighteous steward, until discovery checked the fraud—a fraud more gigantically amusing than that of the illiterate coachman, who set down in his harness-room book: "Two pennyoth of whipcord, 6d." The Empress showed the venerable delinquency to her husband, Paul; and he, calculating what the temporary toothache of the imperial baby Alexander had cost him, was affrighted at the outlay, and declared that he would revolutionize the kitchen department and put himself out to board.

The following is an extract from the Knickerbocker's account of the experience of Mr. and Mrs. Sparrowgrass, who had formed charming notions of country life and accordingly gave it a trial:

Mrs. Sparrowgrass, who is a notable housewife, said to me one day, "Now, my dear, we shall soon have plenty of eggs, for I have been buying a lot of young chickens." There they are, each one with as many feathers as a grasshopper, and a chirp not louder. Of course we looked forward with pleasant hopes to the period when the first cackle should announce the milk-white egg warmly deposited in the hay which we had provided bountifully. They grew finely, and one day I ventured to remark that our hens had remarkably large combs, to which Mrs Sparrowgrass replied, "Yes, indeed, she had observed that; but if I wanted to have a real treat I ought to get up early in the morning and hear them crow." "Crow," said I, faintly, "our hens crowing! Then, by ' the cock that crowed in the morn to wake the priest all shaven and shorn,' we might as well give up all hopes of having eggs," said I; "for, as sure as you live, Mrs. Sparrowgrass, our hens are roosters!" And so they were roosters, that grew up and fought with the neighbors' chickens until there was not a whole pair of eyes either side of the fence.

A dog is a good thing to have in the country. I have one which I have raised from a pup. He is a good stout fellow, and a hearty barker and feeder. The man of whom I bought him said he was a thorough bred, but he began to have a mongrel look about him. He is a good watch dog though, for the moment he sees any suspicious looking person about the premises he comes right into the kitchen and gets behind the stove. At first we kept him in the house, and he scratched all night to get out. Then we turned him out, and he scratched all night to get in. Then we tied him up at the back of the garden, and he howled so that our neighbor shot at him twice before daylight. Finally, we gave him away, and he came back; and now he is just recovering from a fit, in which he has torn up the patch that had been sown for our spring radishes.

The Recent Great Fire in Philadelphia.

We find in the Philadelphia papers the following particulars of the destructive fire in that city, of which the telegraph had already apprised us:

On the evening of the 5th instant a most disastrous fire occurred in Philadelphia. Owing to some carelessness in the handling of matches behind the scenes of the National Theatre, at the corner of Ninth and Chestnut streets, fire was communicated to the scenes, and the flames spread with a rapidity that defied all the efforts of the firemen. A lurid glare was cast over the sky, and the alarm spread throughout the city.

The National Theatre was entirely destroyed. The audience escaped, we believe, without a single exception.

The building was of a very combustible kind, not only in the scenery, woodwork, etc., of the interior, but in the mere shell, which was of the slightest description.

The Chinese Museum building, in the rear of the theatre, one of the most massive and extensive structures in the country, was entirely destroyed.

From the museum and theatre the flames spread eastward to the adjoining houses on Chestnut and Sansom streets. The buildings occupied by James S. Earle picture gallery, and Evans & Co's large dry goods store, were soon utterly destroyed. Many of the valuable pictures in Mr. Earle's gallery were burned, as also a large amount of picture frames, looking glasses, and other stock. Some of the pictures were saved, though in a damaged condition. His loss is quite large, on which we regret to learn that he has but comparatively little insurance. Messrs. Evans & Co. were large dealers in costly fashionable goods, and their stock was extensive and valuable. Their loss is, of course, heavy, but is, no doubt, covered by insurance. From these buildings the flames soon spread to the rear of all the buildings along Chesnut, Sansom and Eighth streets.

Most of the goods from the stores along Chesnut and Eighth streets were carried out and saved, and some of the furniture from the dwelling-houses along Sansom street, but the operations in this way were very much impeded by the great piles of stones with which the streets were occupied, preparatory to paving Chesnut street. The stores on the east side of Eighth street were saved with much difficulty, as also the carriage bazar on the south-east corner of Ninth and Sansom streets.

The fire extended to the south-east as far as Eighth and Sansom streets, where the assiduous and unremitting exertions of the firemen checked the progress of the flames. The Girard House was saved, the upper stories only being damaged, and much of the furniture spoiled by the deluge of water.

Among the sufferers by this terrible conflagration we may mention those who occupied stores beneath the theatre—J. S. Earle, picture frame maker; Messrs. Jeanerette, jewelers; Vanzandt Christmun, perfumer; Theo. Ansler, optical instrument manufacturer; Young & Hudson, cigar and liquor dealers; Mrs. Elizabeth Place, keeper of a millinery store; Mr. Houston, keeper of a hotel; Mr. Frank, keeper of an eating-house; both the latter on Eighth street. Of course a large number of others were injured to a considerable extent. The total loss will be immense, and days must elapse before we can realize to the full measure the disaster that has befallen our city.

The Bontillier Brothers are among the heaviest losers by the conflagration. Their fine stock of dry goods has been almost entirely destroyed.

The pictures of the Art Union Gallery were saved by prompt and continued exertions. The loss of this institution will not be of much moment.

The Girard House caught fire at the cornice, which was of wood, but was eventually saved with much difficulty. When it was feared, from the malignant fury with which the eaves burned, that the hotel would be destroyed, the proprietors notified their lodgers of their danger, and advised them to seek quarters elsewhere. These, to the number of over four hundred, were not slow in taking this advice, and the other principal hotels of the city were eagerly sought by them. The servants, of whom there was a large number, also packed up their goods to be in readiness for departure, and the scene at the rear of the hotel was a sorrowful one.

A MOST DISTRESSING OCCURRENCE.—On Monday evening last, a little girl by the name of Mopp, who lived near Keiser's soap factory, out on Park avenue, fell into a well and was drowned.

It appears that her mother was sick, and her father off at his labors, when some water being wanted at the house, she went out to draw it herself.

The well-curb was high, making it necessary for her to get on a stool to manage the sweep. Having drawn the bucket to the top she reached over to catch it, when her feet slipped and she fell in. The alarm was given, at which one of the hands at the factory hastened to the spot and without taking the trouble to have the well-rope tied around him, he went down hand over hand. As he neared the water, persons at the top of the well observed him struggling most violently, then saw him let go the rope and drop beneath the water.

At this, great consternation was felt by the persons on the ground, and no one dared to attempt a rescue.

After a while, though, the two bodies were fished out, and were buried yesterday morning. It is supposed that the damps at the bottom of the well so suffocated the man that he was obliged to let go the rope, and so was drowned. [St. Louis Democrat, 6th.

ACCIDENT FROM A SHOOTING-CRACKER.—Last Saturday evening a small boy named William Morrison, was shooting fire-crackers near the corner of Baymiller and Richmond streets. He observed an empty whisky barrel lying on the sidewalk, and he lighted a cracker, put it through the bung-hole, and then stopped up the hole. Singular as it may appear, when the cracker exploded it forced out the head of the barrel, which struck the lad with such force as to break his leg! [Cincinnati Columbian.

SUICIDE.—A Spaniard named Octavio Alvarez shot himself through the head with a pistol, in Memphis, on the 6th inst.

The late anniversary of our Independence was celebrated on the top of the famous Table Rock, in Pendleton district, S. C. Mr. Wilson, Governor of the State, with his suite, was of the party. The rock is about one thousand feet high and very precipitous, yet a brass six-pounder was dragged to the top, and the discharges were echoed and re-echoed for a great length of time, to the wonder and awe of all present. [Niles's Register, Aug. 2, 1823.

Died:

On Wednesday, July 17, EDWARD WHELAN, a native of County Carlow, Ireland, and for the last six years a resident of this city, aged 26 years.

His friends and relatives and the Fire Department are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this afternoon at half-past 5 o'clock from the Hall of House of Jackson Fire Company No. 18, on Calliope near Apollo street.

☞ JACKSON FIRE COMPANY No. 18.—The Officers and Members of the above Company are hereby notified to assemble at their Engine House this afternoon, July 18, at 5 o'clock, fully equipped, in order to pay their last tribute of respect to their late fellow member, EDWARD WHELAN.

JNO. F. GRUBER, Secretary.

HOTEL FOR RENT.—The subscriber will have completed by the first of August next, at the "Amite Station" on the Jackson Railroad, a handsome Hotel, which he wishes to rent. The Amite Station is 68 miles from New Orleans, and is a fine high land free from mosquitoes and where there is good water. It is a beautiful, undulating country, and the Hotel is one and a quarter miles from the Tangipahoa River, a rapid, clear stream abounding in fish and affording fine bathing. The Hotel is at a convenient distance from the city for pleasure parties, and is supplied to order from the markets and Dinner Basket, if passage is given to and from the city. The Hotel will be furnished if necessary, and to a comfortable and commodious standard, and the most accommodating terms and every reasonable encouragement required from all applicants. Persons wishing to examine the situation can, on Thursdays and Saturdays, take the accommodation train at Port Hudson and there take a car.

JOHN COLEMAN, 49 Gravier street.

NEWS OF THE CITY.

SUICIDE BY HANGING.—Yesterday morning the dead body of a man named James O'Neil was found with a small rope around the neck dangling from the rafter of his house, at the corner of Harmony and Nayades streets, Fourth District. The Coroner was sent for, the body cut down, and an inquest held. The jury brought in a verdict of "Suicide by hanging." O'Neil had been in the Parish Prison for a long time, on a charge of bigamy, but a few weeks since one of his wives was killed by the Carrollton cars passing over her body, and he then got out of jail. A day or two ago his other wife ran away from him. These two heavy misfortunes turned the poor fellow's brain, and about 7 o'clock on Tuesday evening he bought a rope, adjusted it around his neck in the most approved style, reached the rafters of the house by means of a ladder, attached the rope thereto, and then took his final leap.

COWHIDING.—A gentleman was twice cowhided in the streets yesterday by his wife, we understand. The unfortunate affair had its origin in sundry yellow handbills that were posted up around the street corners in the morning.

FIRST DISTRICT.

THE SWINDLING CASE.—This case in which A. W. L. Palmer stands charged by Mr. P. Roubieu with embezzling him out of several thousand dollars, was called, but, the parties not being ready, was continued till Friday.

INSANE.—A small colored boy aged about 9 years, named Dan Meara, who has been in the Work-house for the last 18 months, was yesterday sent to the Insane Asylum. It would seem that he was not sound in mind when sent to the Work-house, where he was for safe keeping.

SECOND DISTRICT.

BEATING HIS SISTER.—A somewhat notorious individual, named Louis Charles Bernhard, who has figured conspicuously in the police reports for a number of years, was arrested yesterday for brutally beating his sister, Felicia Bernhard, over the head with a cane. The Recorder required him to give bail for his appearance to answer. This fellow was tried a few weeks since before the Criminal Court for manslaughter, but was acquitted. He was also arrested about three months ago for beating his mother.

INTENT TO KILL.—Joseph Rubbie, a free colored man, was examined and committed for trial on a charge of having assaulted and struck Pascal Miller, a white man, on the head with a slung-shot with intent to kill.

STABBING.—A warrant was issued for the arrest of the slave Daniel, who is employed on the steamboat Princess, for seriously stabbing a slave belonging to Mr. P. C. Wright. Daniel is represented as a dangerous fellow, and by no means a model for good darkies.

THIRD DISTRICT.

ROBBERY.—John Rooney was arrested on a warrant, for having robbed Mrs. Mary Fahy of $185 in cash. The money was found on his person when arrested.

Martha Field, Mary McCormick and Thomas Jones, found wandering about the streets at midnight, were arrested as dangerous and suspicious characters. Peter Clause was arrested on suspicion of stealing cotton, and Mrs. Nolan was taken into custody for threatening Mrs. Shepherd.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

ARSON.—Barney Welsh was yesterday arrested in Carrollton, and now awaits examination before Recorder Jackson, on a charge brought against him by John Adams of having set fire to the Louisiana Rope Factory, which, together with a large amount of other property, was destroyed last Sunday morning.

LARCENY.—John B. Allison was arrested on a warrant charged by Joseph Ballinger with having, in company with three others, on the night of the 10th inst., entered his coffee-house, at the corner of Pleasant and Tchoupitoulas streets, and robbed it of an accordeon and several silver spoons, which articles are asserted to be in Allison's possession.

A HORSE-THIEF.—A notorious character named John Greenwood was pulled by the Fourth District Police, as a dangerous and suspicious character. Greenwood is known as a notorious horse-thief, and was arrested by order of Captain Stieb.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.

GRAND JURY REPORT.—To the Honorable Jno. B. Robertson, Judge of the First District Court:

The undersigned, comprising the Grand Jury of this city and the parish of Orleans, beg leave to submit the following report:

The many causes of crime that exist, we find, have been presented by our predecessors, and regret that the result of our investigations has shown but little amendment—the chief among them we find to be intemperance and the unprecedented number of cabarets where liquor is sold to slaves. These latter establishments, with which our city abounds, are the fruitful source of the murders committed in our midst, and for their suppression we know of no means likely to effect so desirable an object as the passage of a prohibitory law. The matter having been brought before the Common Council, we hail the passage of the ordinance with pleasure which compels them to close at 9 o'clock P. M., this being an important step towards their eventual suppression.

You, Honors having called our attention to the sale of lottery tickets, this jury have given the subject their careful attention. The venders pretend to no secrecy; on the contrary, display their tickets openly to the public, thereby tempting the honest laborer and mechanic to intrust their hard earnings to schemes, without even the probability of gain. This, we contend, encourages a spirit of gambling, and to the detriment of good morals. The detention of parties engaged in this, must devolve upon majesty, on the police, whose duty it is to arrest all so acting in violation of law.

Our predecessors having reported on the inefficiency of the police, we feel glad, for the credit of our city, to be able to report an improvement in that department. We must, however, deprecate the practice of appointing partisans to office, and until it is abolished and men selected for their capacity and worth, identified with and feeling an interest in the prosperity and good government of the city, any attempt at accomplishing a reform, we fear, will be useless.

As much valuable time of your honorable court is consumed in the investigation of petty cases, which could be disposed of by the Recorder, we think it would be a laudable effort for that high authority by law to do so. The passage of such a law by the Legislature, could not be otherwise than beneficial to the public.

On the 6th inst. the jury proceeded to the examination of the Prisons and other public buildings. The police stations and Poke-houses we found in very bad order, and in a filthy and disgusting condition. The cells of the First District lock-up are entirely too small and hardly fit for the habitation of beasts. We would recommend its removal to some place where prisoners can be kept in accordance with the dictates of humanity, decency and justice. The lock-up of the Third District is an exception, being in excellent order.

We next visited the Workhouse. The general good order and cleanliness throughout reflects credit upon the present superintendent. There are at present 286 prisoners confined, including whites and blacks. No complaint of either food or beds. The sheds of the workmen we found in very bad order, and too small for the purpose for which they were intended. We recommend immediate repairing to be made; also an enlargement of the same.

The Parish Prison, under the superintendence of Captain Samuel Powers, we found in good order, reflecting much credit on that officer. A reference to his books shows a smaller number of prisoners at this time confined there than at any period for the past fifteen years. This fact we attribute to the zeal and diligence of Attorney General J. E. Morse and District Attorney R. S. Tappan, in bringing them to trial rather than to any diminution of crime. There are at present 152 prisoners, a majority of whom have been duly sentenced, while others, at their own requests, have had their trials postponed till the Fall term. No complaint was made in regard to provisions the predecessors having reported an insufficiency of blankets during the cold weather, and the requisite number not having been as yet furnished, we would recommend that attention be given to the matter before the return of cold weather.

In the insane department every thing was in good order, and we want of attention to the unfortunate inmates was apparent to the jury.

In the Boys' House of Refuge we found 128 boys. The accommodations are entirely too limited for so great a number. There being upwards of 108 boys sleeping in one room, with dimensions hardly sufficient to accommodate comfortably one-half that number. The building, though in good order, is too small for the purpose. Many of the boys are sent there for a time, being young, with evil habits. They might be made useful to society, were it not that they are compelled by the crowded state of the Refuge, to associate with those hardened in vice. This jury would recommend a larger building to be secured, but by all means a separate line of the concern from the prisons.

The Girls' House of Refuge we found in good order in every particular. We found 36 inmates from 5 to 15 years of age, apparently in good health, and contented with their situation. The girls are instructed in all the branches of a common education, and engaged in various kinds of work. Our predecessors having recommended this institution, and also that of the Boys' Refuge, to the fostering care of our city authorities, we cannot omit to add our own, in the hope that they will be the means of reclaiming many that now throng our streets.

In the Charity Hospital we found 340 inmates under treatment. Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon this noble institution. Its fame is too well known throughout the South-west to require any commendation from this jury. The management being to the satisfaction of all who visit it. The building is now undergoing repairs, superintended by Mr. J. M. Howell.

We visited three orphan asylums. The first was the St. Mary's Orphan Boys' Asylum. It contained 280 boys, from two to twelve years of age, and is conducted by a Board of Trustees and faithful managers. The building now in course of erection will amply accommodate the present number, but until it is completed the boys must suffer greatly from the too crowded condition of the old building. This institution is in need of means to complete their new building, and appeal to a generous community for that assistance. The streets and gutters around the Asylum are in a very filthy condition, emitting an unpleasant odor, to the detriment of the health of the inmates. The Street Commissioner's attention is called to the matter.

The Peydras Female Orphan Asylum, in the First District, we found in good order and under good management. It contains 130 orphans, from one to fourteen years of age, a few of whom are blind. The children are apparently happy and well provided for.

The "Female Orphan Asylum" on Camp street we next visited. This excellent institution is under the charge of Sister Regis, and contains 360 inmates, from two months to four years of age. The practical benefits of this institution are too well known to require comment by this jury.

The condition of the Court-House and its offices have been the subject of special report by former Grand Juries. Our attention having been called especially to its present condition, we must referrate the necessity of some provision being made to improve both; your Honor cannot be insensible to the importance of securing fire-proof buildings for the public records of our parish, and avoid the incalculable amount of delay, inconvenience and expense to the community, which their destruction by fire would occasion. We deem this matter of the highest importance, and hope speedy attention will be given to it by those having authority to act in the premises.

We proceeded to the examination of the ferry fronting Jackson Square, Second District, and found the landing or wharves in a condition requiring immediate repair. The attention of the proper authorities is called to the matter in order that human life may not endangered by further neglect.

In conclusion we would tender to your Honor our thanks for the uniform courtesy and assistance you have extended to us; also to the District Attorney, Sheriff and other officers of the court for their kindness while prosecuting our duties.

Respectfully submitted,

J. H. SHEPHERD, Foreman.

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