New Orleans Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS.

JAMES G. FLOOD. WILLIAM B. ARMS.

OFFICE, NO. 10 CAMP STREET.

TERMS.

THE CRESCENT will be delivered to subscribers in the city at Ten Cents per week, or Sixty Cents a month, (Sunday excepted,) for $6 a year, in advance; half-yearly and quarterly at the same rates, or 25 cents a week, payable to the carriers.

Advertisements, by the square—the 1st time, $1 for all cases, $1 for every subsequent insertion, 50 cents.

Advertisements on the second page are charged $1 for every insertion.

Advertisements published at intervals, will be charged $1 per square for every insertion.

Advertisements not marked, will be published one month, or longer, unless charged accordingly; no advertisement or subscription will be inserted until all arrearages are paid, at the option of the proprietors.

A Liberal Discount will be made to regular advertisers.

THE DAILY CRESCENT

Has a circulation which renders it a desirable medium for advertisers. As a FAMILY PAPER it circulates largely, reaching nearly two-thirds of the houses at early hour, and being read before the approach of so short a time, some portion of its columns daily, as to make its advertisements daily published in its columns.

THE WEEKLY CRESCENT

Has a circulation every Monday morning of 3[illegible] a year, invariably in advance. Having an extensive circulation throughout Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, Alabama, Texas and other States, it presents a favorable medium to advertisers of making their wants and commodities known. Advertisements inserted in the Weekly at 1[illegible] per square, each insertion.

THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 17, 1856.

[illegible] who desire the Daily or Weekly Crescent sent to them, can have it done regularly, by leaving their orders and address at the office, No. 10 Camp street.

☞ We would again remind our readers of the necessity of having their names registered. Remember, if you neglect to do so, you will not be allowed to vote at the next election.

NEW BOOKS.—S. B. Steel, No. 60 Camp street, advertises in another column that he has received several late publications. We would call the attention of our friends to this, because, among the books offered are several which would be valuable additions to any library.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.—The value of importations at this port for the last fiscal year will be found in another column. It must be gratifying to every well wisher and friend of our city, that in spite of the maledictions of those who feel averse to its general prosperity and welfare, who are always croaking of the decline of trade, that the increase of importations from foreign countries exhibits so very favorably. The increase is in the Calendar of paying duties and in free goods, which, it will be perceived by the table, is thirty-seven per cent. In dutiable goods the increase is twenty-nine per cent; in free goods the increase is within a fraction of fifty per cent, whilst the increase of bullion and specie does not reach six per cent. So far as the imports of bullion, gold dust and specie go to increase the amount of imports, the true and just sums cannot be ascertained with any degree of accuracy. There being thousands of dollars in value brought in the hands of passengers and which surreptitiously (to avoid charges,) are never entered and cannot be recorded.

Of the free goods imported for the last quarter ending 30th inst., the sum of one million five hundred and ten dollars was in coffee, being fifteen millions nine hundred and twenty-six thousand six hundred and thirty-six pounds, costing nine and seven-eighths cents per pound per invoice.

Large importations have been received also for entry at the several custom-houses in the West, say St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati, and almost every port of delivery on the Mississippi or other districts, the value of which, of course, is not included in the returns of the New Orleans Custom-House.

We desire those who are complaining of decrease in trade to make up their minds for a great rout in all their fine theories and assertions, and shall call their attention to the vast exports next week.

☞ The steamship Philadelphia, Capt. McGowan, sailed yesterday morning at 8 o'clock for New York via Havana, with $187,000 specie, and the following passengers:

For Vera Cruz—E. Sartorius, F. M. Lemos, E. M. Barlow, G. G. Dunlap, Jas. M. Lemos, A. L. Carter, D. S. Hemenway, G. Draper, F. Lawton, Miss O. Hackett, Mrs. Stowell, Mrs. J. D. Brown and child, Miss Phillips, Judge and child, Capt. Fuller, lady and child, Mrs. Simonds and daughter, G. F. Miller, Dr. Holmes, Miss Gascoigne, Mrs. Wright, child and servant, L. J. Wood, child and lady, Capt. Stockton, Capt. Ingraham.

For Havana—Jose Hernandez, Alex Mason, D. Emilio Grand, Pt. Garcia and wife.

DEPARTURES.—The following residents of New Orleans embarked on board the steamer Asia, for Liverpool, which sailed from New York on the 9th inst.:

Jonas Cobb and family, George Carvin Demens and family, William Wiley, British Consul, Miss Crelly, James Morgan, R. Taylor, M. M. Stocker, C. Bragger, T. Cavanna, and Charles Taylor.

Among the passengers who sailed for Europe in the Asia on the 10th inst., was Mr. Bayard Tayler. He goes to spend two or three years in Denmark, Sweden, Norway and Russia, those being the only parts of that continent which this distinguished traveler has not before visited. Mr. Taylor contemplates returning home by the route across Northern Asia, Siberia and Mantchouria to the mouth of the river Amour, whence he will take ship for Oregon or California.

STATE ELECTIONS.—On the first Monday in August, a Governor will be held in the States of Kentucky, Arkansas, Texas, Missouri and Iowa; and on the first Thursday of August, in North Carolina and Tennessee. On the first Monday of October, in Georgia and Florida, and on the second Tuesday of October, in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana.

The Home Journal observes that another bubble has broken by the recent development of the fact, that the costly display of bridal presents at numerous weddings in New York for a few years back, have been hired from extensive jewelers for a reasonable amount.

There was a prize fight on Biker's Island, near New York City, on the 8th inst., between a mulatto named Robinson, and an Englishman named Barney Aaron, ten $100 a side. After eighty rounds, the contest lasting two hours and twenty minutes, Aaron won the fight and received the money. Both parties, who were pretty badly beaten, succeeded in escaping the police.

Rev. O. A. Bartol, of the West Church, in Boston, was called upon on Sunday, the 6th inst., to officiate at each of the various services required of a clergyman. He preached in the morning and afternoon, administered the Lord's Supper at noon, and during the day married a couple, baptized two persons, and officiated at a funeral. We think that if all the New England parsons were kept as busy, there would be less excitement on the Kansas question or Fugitive Slave law in their neighborhood.

Charles H. Wingfield was examined before U. S. Commissioner William P. Watson, at Richmond, Va., on the 10th inst., for robbing the mail at the Junction post-office, Hanson county, and acquitted.

An interesting spectacle was presented yesterday, says the New York Sun of the 10th inst., at Castle Garden, by a body of 170 Swedish emigrants who are there, meeting two or three times for prayer, singing and preaching in their native language. They appear to be of a religious turn, and were visited by O. G. Hedstrom, of the Swedish Bethel ship, lying at pier 4, N. R., who states that within the last ten years 20,000 Swedes and Norwegians have found a home in this country, and make good, industrious citizens. The present body are bound for Iowa and Minnesota. None of them speak English, and the Commissioners of Emigration intend to send an interpreter with them, free of charge.

After the House passed the improvement bills yesterday, says the Washington Organ, of the 9th, a prominent Democrat remarked that "the Democratic party had gone to——, and that he, for one, was glad of it." This old Democrat has seen the elephant.

Nashville was visited by a very destructive fire on the 9th inst. Property to the amount of $40,000 was destroyed, of which about one-half was insured. As the fire commenced in a furniture manufactory, it is supposed to be the result of accident or carelessness.

IMPORTANT TO TRUTH.—It is said that Senator Sumner left Washington on the morning of the 7th inst., for some quiet and healthful resort "away from the cares and turmoils of life." It is reported that he will seek the shores of the sea, having insuperable objections to resting beside a *Brook*.

LYCEUM AND LIBRARY—1ST DISTRICT.

The advantages arising from the existence of public libraries in large cities cannot but be evident to every one who has given the subject the slightest reflection. The varied and numerous benefits to be derived from them by individuals, and the consequent beneficial effects upon society, necessarily recommend them to the attention of communities.

From the earliest times, when thoughts were first recorded, either by rude tracings on leaves or by graven signs on durable substances, down to the present, when the genius of Fanstus is triumphantly pursuing its onward march, it has been with all wise rulers and provident communities an object of especial concern to cultivate a taste for literature, and to satisfy the natural cravings of that taste by building up and sustaining depositories of thought and study. Through their influence pure morals and a more refined standard of civilization have ever been produced—at the same time that an element of refinement has thus been created, a basis of good social government is established. As the individual is benefited by converse with the wise of the past and the present, inasmuch is the community of which he forms a part profited.

This is not theory, but a fact amply proved by the history of cities in past time renowned for the learning, wisdom and social amenities of their institutions.

The advantages to be derived from the spread of knowledge and practical information cannot be exaggerated—whether emanating from the pen of the scholar, or issuing from the lips of the daily laborer, words of intelligence never fail to contribute to the common weal, because by their utterance information is thus much extended, and to this degree the condition of society ameliorated. It is an imperative duty then, devolving upon those who have the interest of the community in which they live at heart, to foster such literary institutions as tend to the moral, social and intellectual advancement of society. By so doing they assist in sowing the field from which, in due season, a remunerative harvest may be readily and freely gathered.

It is an admitted fact that a system of public schools is conducive to the healthful growth of large communities. As the children educated under this system arrive at maturer age, it is proper that sources from which they may derive more general information than can be obtained in the usual course of study, should be opened to them. With a view to the furtherance of this object, the Council of the Second Municipality on the 3d December, 1844, passed an ordinance providing for the establishment of a Lyceum and Library, by the scholars of the public schools. But whilst this object was particularly borne in mind, care was had that no class of our citizens should be debarred from the privileges and advantages of the Library. Subsequently the Common Council, by resolution, appropriated all fines collected by the Recorder of the First District to the support and advancement of the said Library and Lyceum.

During the past season, owing, it is presumed, to the financial embarrassment of the city, the source of support was withdrawn, so that now the library is entirely dependent upon the efforts and liberality of our citizens for its sustainment. The library referred to, now contains nearly ten thousand volumes, embracing well selected works upon theology, medicine, law, general literature, etc., and the most popular magazines and reviews are regularly received, monthly or quarterly, as the case may be.

Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and other large cities of our Union, justly point with pride to their large and numerous depositories of literature. Our own city, the metropolis of the Southwest, can instance but one large public library, and that up to this time sustained rather by municipal munificence than by individual assistance. This, too, in the face of the fact that its benefits may be realized for a less consideration than is required by any similar institution in our country, so far as we are informed.

Is it not eminently proper then that those of our citizens who are identified with the social advancement of New Orleans, should give this matter their thought and earnest co-operation, so that an institution, meritorious in every point of view, may not fall or even languish for the want of the necessary support? State pride, if nothing else, should induce every merchant to give his aid. The annual charge for membership is but a trifle, and every consideration of patriotism calls for a liberal support to this very valuable and useful enterprise.

The police of New York arrested on the 9th, J. S. Cousden, who for a considerable time past has been engaged in the manufacture and disposal of counterfeit bank bills. On searching his house, they found about $40,000 in unsigned $5 bills upon the Union Bank of Providence, R. I., and the Union Bank of Swanton Falls, Vt., and on his person they found $360 of the Providence bills signed.

Besides this counterfeit money, the officers found a large press, the plates from which the bills were made, rollers, paints, dies, and in short, all the paraphernalia required to carry on the business.

A statement of the movement of the precious metals in France for the three years, 1853, '4 and '5 has been made up, from which it appears that the empire imported in gold $236,088,000, of which $51,360,000 left the country, and $184,720,000 entered into circulation or bank use. Meanwhile, the empire lost by export $162,220,000 in silver, and imported $66,060,000, making the net loss $95,560,000. The actual net accession of both metals in the three years, two of which were years of war with Russia, was $89,160,000; notwithstanding which, the Bank of France entered the struggle with Russia with a reserve of about one hundred and twenty-three million dollars, (we assume the highest point of 1852, '53,) and came out in January, 1856, with less than forty millions. The gain to her vaults since the peace has been steady and rapid, as it is beginning to be with the Bank of England.

Death seems to have been busy among the old citizens of Mobile during the past week. In the Advertiser, of Tuesday morning, we have the announcement of the death of three gentlemen, who were among the oldest residents of that place. Messrs. Wm. Crothers, C. E. Parish and Capt. Chas. A. Miller. Of Capt. Miller, the Advertiser says: We expect that during his life he was "blown up" and "burnt up" oftener than any man in Mobile, but lived through it all, and finally died in his bed, after several weeks sickness.

The contest between the two Mobile Fire Companies, Nos. 5 and 6, terminated on Monday afternoon. Both engines threw 198 feet 11 inches, consequently the bet was withdrawn, there being a tie.

We learn from the New York papers that Wm. S. Hanna, charged with attempting to swindle James Garvie out of property to the amount of $100,000, has been fully committed for trial in that city.

We some time since gave the particulars of this case.

WHEAT CROP IN VIRGINIA.—We notice by our Virginia exchanges that the yield of wheat is generally larger than was expected. The Winchester Virginian says there is a good yield in that county, and the quality of the grain has never been better. Still, in Clark and Jefferson, the farmers will not concede more than half an average crop, and in Frederick the case is worse. In Warren an average will not be reached. In Page the crop has turned out beyond the most sanguine expectations, notwithstanding the late and cry of the fly and joint worm a month ago.

We learn from a dispatch in the New York papers, of the 10th, that the charges against Mr. Clark, the State Treasurer, have been dismissed by the Governor.

The Old Line Whig Convention met in Baltimore on the morning of the 10th inst. Delegates from nearly all the counties of Maryland and the city of Baltimore were present. A temporary organization was made by the call of Judge Weizell, of Washington county, to the chair, and the appointment of A. B. Patterson, of Baltimore, Secretary.

Mr. Randall, of Annapolis, offered a resolution that one from each county and the city of Baltimore be appointed by delegates to draft resolutions for the action of the Convention. Carried.

On motion of Dr. J. Hanson Thomas, the Convention adjourned to meet at 4 o'clock, P. M.

We see by the papers brought by the last steamer that a very large and valuable deposit of iron ore has been lately discovered in Exmoor Forest, a wild and uncultivated tract of country situated in the county of Devonshire, England.

We learn from the Newark Advertiser that a very destructive fire occurred at Orange, N. J., on the morning of the 4th inst. Total loss estimated at between $8,000 and $10,000, partly insured.

TELEGRAPHED TO THE CRESCENT.

ADDITIONAL BY THE NIAGARA.

[BY THE SOUTHERN AND NATIONAL LINES.]

Havre Cotton Market.

HAVRE, July 1.—Orleans *fres. ordinaires* is quoted at 95.

Correction.

Consols were improperly quoted in our first dispatch yesterday morning. The quotations should be 95⅞ to 96¼.

General News.

A much better feeling towards the United States is evident in the finance trade.

The English papers say that the negotiations of American difficulties are believed to be already in a train to bring speedily an amicable adjustment.

The bullion in the Bank of England has increased considerably.

The crops in Great Britain and France are excellent, while in Russia, Spain, Baden and Portugal they are about the usual average.

FRANCE.—The new customs tariff is postponed until next session.

Another squadron of eight ships is announced to sail from Havana against Mexico.

Denmark apprehends new difficulties. Schleswig, Norway, Sweden and Holstein adhere to the maritime law of the Paris Conference.

An insurrection is expected in Parma.

Cincinnati Markets.

CINCINNATI, July 15.—Flour is unsettled; Whisky 31 to 31½; Sugar 9¼ to 10c.; Coffee 11½ to 11¾.

River Intelligence.

LOUISVILLE, July 15.—The river is falling, with 3 feet 4 inches in the canal.

A Visit to the Parish Prison.

On Monday, being oppressed by the intolerable heat and dullness of the city, we concluded to seek relief by visiting the special retreat of that ancient class of the community known as the Cant-get-Aways. We often hear of the Can't-get-Aways, but as we never encounter them about town, or at least never find anybody who will admit he is a member of the Club, the only members that we can make sure of being such are those whose daily perambulations and sight-seeing are limited by the four walls of the Parish Prison. We availed ourself of the company of Captain Moynan, who had occasion to pay a visit there.

Entering the chief yard of the prison, where the most distinguished of the prisoners are confined, things presented a pleasant and cheerful if not a gay aspect. Some of the boarders were walking to and fro in the shade; others were lounging about reading, smoking and chatting; and others were sleeping on the mattresses in their cells, or killing time with some kind of drilling work. In general they looked clean, comfortable and well-fed. Although their diet is plentiful and good, it is quite evident upon mingling among and conversing with the prisoners, that their good cheer and corpulency are owing to a kind of food that does not figure in the monthly bills, or appear on the dinner tables—in other words, hope—"sweet, beautiful hope."

"When courage droops and comforts fail,
And sore affections press the mind,
Sweet Hope prolongs her pleasing tale,
Till all the world again looks kind."

The delicacy is indulged in by all the prisoners, but owing to a peculiar dispensation of nature, those whose situations are most desperate partake of it in the largest quantities, whilst others who are suffering only temporary confinement for petty offenses, seem to take it in homeopathic infinitesimals. Those prisoners who mope and keep aloof from the crowd, one would suppose to be the doomed; whilst those who appear sociable, smiling and chatty, would naturally seem to have nothing very serious hanging over their heads. The reverse, however, is the case, curious as it may appear.

We found James Costello at dinner, with several fellow-prisoners, disposing of the edibles with all the gusto of a healthy, hungry man. In the prison, he has become stout and handsome; has a kind, smiling face, and a fine head of hair; is altogether the handsomest prisoner in the whole crowd; and no one can visit him and converse with him, and think of the circumstances under which he killed Dunn—being drunk at the time, and incited to the deed by worse men—without granting him a hearty pardon. He says his heart is in the right place, and that he indulges in hopes of a pardon. And we are confident that if Governor Wickliffe's heart is as benevolent as his countenance, the young man's hopes will not deceive him. To those of our readers who may not be familiar with Costello's case, we would say, that he has been sentenced to death for murder, and a day—some weeks past—fixed for his execution; but that he has been respited to January next.

Patrick Kennedy—a fine-looking young Irishman—sentenced to death for a murder committed during a drunken spree, but awaiting a re-trial, which his counsellors were so fortunate as to gain—was taking an afternoon nap, looking comfortable and pleasant. Melvin, an old man with gray whiskers—sentenced to the penitentiary for life for murder, but awaiting a new trial—was knocking about the yard in the greatest apparent good spirits. Other prisoners, awaiting trial for murder, appeared to partake of the general indifference to the future.

Adam Scott—accused of poisoning Levi Smelser—appeared genteel and gay. His cell is well stocked with books and other time-killing implements. He took us politely to task for our report of his manner and appearance in court, a few weeks ago. He thought it unkind, and calculated to prejudice him with the public, and asseverated, distinctly, that he was a Scotchman and not an Irishman. He expressed some vexation at not obtaining a speedy trial, which he is confident will acquit him; he asserts that there is a conspiracy against him which the trial will disclose. He has improved his looks by shaving off his moustaches. As we did not visit the female department of the prison, we have nothing to report concerning Mrs. Smelser.

Wm. H. Wilder was moving about, a perfect picture of gentility and gaiety. Richards, the one armed man, accused of stealing and selling Dick Murphy's note for $1,300, looked remarkably cute and cool, sitting astride a stair-balustrade with a pipe in his mouth. Chauncy P. Van Schaick, the young man who robbed his employer in New York and turned up here, looked perfectly cool and contented, although, owing to the absence of friends here, he stood sadly in need of barbering and clean linen. He is awaiting a requisition.

The melancholy young lawyer—we forget his name—who kept nightly watch opposite the chamber of a young lady in the Pontalba Buildings—who lied divers and sundry individuals upon representations that he was about to marry a fashionable and wealthy lady—and who was finally sent to prison as a vagrant, for spitting into that lady's carriage—was leaning against a wall, in the dress of a levee laborer, but with the fine blue eyes and hair and whiskers of a German Duke. He spends most of his time in writing for himself and his fellow-prisoners; at which, it is said, he displays talents of no mean order.

The debtor's room contained only two persons—George Shropshire, who is now accused of a forgery in Kentucky, and a good looking youth who, we were informed, was boarding there at the expense of his father, whose authority he doesn't acknowledge in any other place. This apartment has the luxuries of bedsteads, and so much of a view of the tiles and chimney tops across the street as may be had through an iron net, with an iron grating outside. The hospital department had three inmates who appeared to be doing well.

We were informed that Mrs. Rohrbetsch, who was sentenced to the penitentiary for life for arson—setting fire to the Live Oak coffee house, on Poydras street—mopes and cries all the time. She is very old and homely, and that, with her perfect misery, draws largely upon the sympathies of all who see her.

In the second yard of the prison, we found a scaly looking crowd—all foreigners—who were serving out short terms in default of paying fines for drunkenness, etc. On an upper gallery the negroes were sitting and rolling about, shirtless, like so many "varmints," but enjoying themselves highly; for where there is no work, that is the negro's paradise.

We were altogether pleased with the cleanliness, coolness, and good order that reigned throughout the prison, as well as the apparent comfort and good cheer of the prisoners. And when we came out, and thought of the weary weeks, months, and even years that those men support with such apparent cheer within those cheerless walls, the city, which before had seemed so dull and dreary, now seemed like a very paradise. A great deal can be seen and learned within the walls of a prison.

There were only twenty-three deaths in Wheeling during June.

Local Intelligence.

DULL.—The streets wear a miserably dull aspect about time times. Some of the back streets however, are improvingly well sharpened up by the incessant grinding of the organists. Although we are not severely partial to organs, music, we would not now object to some of the organists grinding also; Camp and Canal streets. It would take off the dullness of those thoroughfares, even if it did not set our teeth and ears on edge.

CHIEF'S SECRETARY.—We are glad to see that Mr. George Measman has been appointed Secretary to the Chief of Police by the Mayor—thus confirming him at the post he held with such credit under the old regime. Long live to you, familiar George! and may you live to be Secretary of State!

DISMISSED FROM THE POLICE.—Policeman Wm. O. C. Bassett was yesterday dismissed from the police by the Mayor, for conduct unbecoming an officer at the hall at Armory Hall, on Saturday night.

BEARDING THE LION, ETC.—The residence of Judge Bradford, on Julia street, was entered by some clerical rascal on Tuesday night and robbed of a lady's reticule, five or six dollars in money and a number of judicial shirts. The fellow forgot to leave his card behind, or may other inducement than to plat have enabled the police to compliment him upon his feat.

A BARBER-OUS AFFAIR.—That usually quiet neighborhood, Chartres street, in the vicinity of Canal, was last night the scene of unwonted excitement. A band of angry men faced all the world over for their dexterity and skill in the use of dangerous weapons, had vowed vengeance upon a recreant member of their profession. Among those who knew the man, and felt an old at the relenting shade of their pleasures slides to dangerous proximity to their throats, a feeling of foreboding uneasiness was plainly perceptible. Not did the rising moon, which just then bathed the city in a sea of silvery effulgence, dispel the gloom that hung upon the anxious expectants. Rumor had already invested the parties to the anticipated encounter with the characters of boilsgers and bedsgers.

The non-conformist stood upon his individual rights, roundly declaring his determination never to surrender "upon compulsion." The bedsgers, on the other hand, with a keen appreciation of the value of secrecy in all strategic movements, kept their interior so made of attack carefully concealed. But alas for this, as for all other attempts to reconcile the hostile elements of the medieval era. The object of the projected foray, regardless of the poetic aspect of his situation, brought the aid of the powerful Lord Perfumer of the Crescent and the Rhine. The presence of Giant Flow soon had a band of sturdy readers as once inspired courage to the garrison and spread terror in the ranks of the enemy. A sally upon the invaders resulted in their capture.

CORONER'S INQUESTS.—The Coroner yesterday held an inquest on the body of Frank Schlesinger, a bad clue years old, and a native of this State, found in the river opposite Eighth street, Fourth District. Verdict, accidental drowning. This was the boy previously reported by us as being drowned at the foot of Washington street, in endeavoring to secure driftwood.

Also, an inquest on the body of Owen Gilmartin, an Irishman, 38 years of age found dead in a house on Second street, Fourth District. Verdict, apoplexy caused by intemperance.

Also, an inquest on the body of Michel Faust, a Frenchman, 21 years of age, who died at the Charity Hospital. Verdict, apoplexy of the lungs.

DEATH BY EXPOSURE AND NEGLECT.—C. W. Newland, a sailor, was found lying in a suffering condition in the street at St. Mary's Market, on Tuesday evening, by policeman Schram, who at once had him taken to the hospital. He died there a few hours afterwards, and his death was attributed to exposure to the sun and neglect. It appeared that he had just recently recovered from a sick spell at the Marine Hospital, that he had shipped himself for another voyage, but that, owing to his feeble condition, the captain sent him ashore; and that he went and laid down by the market, and had been lying there thirty-six hours when the officer found him.

SAD ACCIDENT.—The adopted daughter of policeman Edmondson, a girl about fifteen years of age, had both her arms broken, and sustained other severe injuries, on Tuesday evening, by falling to the street from the roof of the house (No. 120) Tchoupitoulas street; within the last some in period of an escaped lunatic. She is dreadfully hurt, but her surgeon thinks there are chances of her recovery. We hope so.

BADLY BEATEN.—Matthew Reilly was admitted to the Charity Hospital yesterday, suffering from the effects of a beating he received three weeks ago, on the corner of Washington and Magazine streets. His injuries are of a very serious nature.

THAT CHOICE OIL AGAIN.—Mr. Louis Mestier asserts roundly that there was not a word of truth in the account we published yesterday of his poisoning policeman Sarry with a dose of Croton oil. We told the tale as it was told to us, having no reason to believe it was an injured man. Upon inquiry, last evening, we found that we were considerably mistaken, and in order to do Mr. M. justice, we give the particulars of the matter as related by Sarry himself, when we found at the police office, but still pale and very weak. Sarry is a man of reliability, and we have no hesitation in giving his story.

He says that on Monday night, as he was passing Mestier's grocery—being on duty at the time—Mestier invited him to take a drink. He accepted the invitation, but stood outside—the regulations not permitting a policeman to drink in a public house. Mestier was about to bring the liquor to him, when a female customer entered the grocery, and he stopped to wait on her. Whilst so engaged, a man named Charles L. Bernard, of a very vagabondish reputation, proposed to wait on Sarry, and the latter gladly accepted the offer, and Bernard brought out a glass of brandy and a glass of water, both of which Sarry swallowed, and then proceeded on his beat.

In about two minutes, he felt a burning sensation in his throat, which extended downwards, and put him in the greatest pain. He met another policeman, and told him that he believed he was poisoned, and showed the patches. The other policeman at once explained the matter by stating that he knew Bernard was in the habit of carrying a vial of Croton oil in his pocket. By advice, Sarry at once went to the market and drank about a quart of milk. He then went back to Mestier's, and asked to see the bottle which Bernard had taken the brandy from. Mestier set a bottle on the counter, which he said he was sure was the one that had been used. Sarry told him he believed he was poisoned, and asked him to drink some of the brandy, for an experiment. Mestier did so, and it had no visible effect upon him. Sarry being now very ill, went to the police station, and was soon taken down with what appeared to be the Asiatic cholera in its worst shape. He was taken home in a coach, and has not been able to leave his room until yesterday.

This, of course, regards Mestier of the poisoning, and will not, we think, please the Recorder; but Sarry is of opinion that he was still as necessary to the act, by reason of his great familiarity with Bernard, whom he permitted to loaf in his grocery a great part of the time, and because he once said (which Sarry says he can prove by a good witness) that if he could, he would poison half the policemen in town, even if he knew he would be hung for it afterwards.

Bernard is a very notorious character, having several times been before the Recorder for snatching his mother's handbag, and having, among the police, the reputation of a first-class thief. He has not been arrested yet. He is, we should think, a nice acquaintance of a young man to have his hangdoubers in a grocery possessing any pretensions to respectability.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—This court was occupied all day yesterday with the trial of Mrs. Pumpella for perjury. It was upon this lady's oath to the effect that she caught Mrs. Newman in the act of abducting that J. P. Newman obtained a divorce recently. The affair was altogether Dutch, and consequently very tedious in court, and had not come to a conclusion when we left last evening.

RECORDER SMITH'S COURT.—W. Durbridge was yesterday sent before the First District Court to be tried for a trespass, in continuing to occupy the house 322 Poydras street, in defiance of C. C. Wayland, the lessee. Bail $250—given.

Elizabeth Spinner, accused of larceny, O. Wilson, dito; assault and battery, Thos. Meally; were all examined and discharged.

Wm. Doyle was fined $10 for assaulting Policeman Hilt with a knife, on Tchoupitoulas street, on Tuesday evening. He drew his knife upon the old cuffer, "Who is the knife, and the knife is the Hilt."

Thomas Maguire was arraigned on a charge of beating and wildlying Eleanor O'Hanan, on Perdido street, between Magazine and Adelaide streets. Bail given to keep sir.

Henry Ryder was arraigned on a charge of stealing a gold ring worth $8 from Policeman Zimmer, on Felicity street. Bail not given.

A plump, good-looking boy named Billy, was arraigned on a charge of being a girl. He admitted the fact, but plead in justification that she had worn the breeches without suspicion for six years, and that, in all that time, he had never done anything that she was ashamed of. His occupation, she said, had been that of steward on several steamboats. The Recorder gave him some good advice, and let her go.

RECORDER PARKE'S COURT.—Francisco Marianovich, a Sicilian, was yesterday examined on a charge of having been concerned in the Sicilian outrage of the 24 of June. He proved an alibi by several respectable witnesses; but upon the positive testimony of one man that he was seen in the affair, the Recorder concluded to let Judge Robertson decide the matter, and so sent him before the First District Court, under a bond which Judge Robertson fixed at $500.

Thomas P. Williams—the same who had the Dugean family up the previous day on the charge of cutting down the trees on his property, occupied by them, and piling them up in front of his house—was arraigned on an affidavit by Bridget Duggan, charging him with offering to shoot her on Tuesday, and with carrying concealed weapons. He gave bail to appear.

Adolphe Andrieux was arraigned on a charge of being one of the burglars who robbed Jerome Merlin's barber shop and fancy store, under the St. Louis Hotel, of $200 worth of goods, on the night of the 24th ultimo; a portion of the goods being found in his room on Canal street near Villere, and another portion being found in the possession of the above woman Rosette, on St. Charles street. Andrieux was refused bail and sent to prison. The negress was sent to prison in default of $1000 bail.

Henry D. Clermont was arraigned by Lieut. Freneaux upon a suspicion of being the other party to the above burglary. He was admitted to bail.

D. L. Harrison was arraigned on a charge of having obtained $24 worth of copper from the hardware store of Wm. Armstrong, on Old Levee street, about a month ago, upon a false representation that he was authorized to do so by the proprietors of the Shakespeare Foundry. He gave bail.

Francisco Martinez was arraigned by Constancy Mercantes on a charge of offering stolen clothing for sale in the Vegetable Market. He gave bail.

Dominique Brevern was arraigned by policeman Trepani on a charge of selling grog to a slave in his cabaret, at the corner of Dauphine and Bienville streets. He gave bail.

RECORDER SOLOMON'S COURT.—John O'Connor and John O'Connell were arraigned yesterday on a charge of having dangerously stabbed Michael Conner, at Lynch's bakery on Burgundy street, on Tuesday. A partial investigation showed that Conner and O'Connell had a rough-and-tumble fight, and that whilst they were fighting O'Connor ran up and stabbed Conner twice in the back and once in the abdomen. O'Connell was accordingly discharged, and O'Connor was remanded to prison, to await the result of Conner's wounds. Conner still lives, but is in a very precarious situation.

DIED.

On the 20th June, at Loyola College, Baltimore, (whither he had gone to avail himself of the best medical attendance,) the Rev. GEORGE KING, S. J., in the 61st year of his age.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

An editorial notice having appeared in a city paper, last week, of a street rencontre which occurred some weeks ago in Natchez, Miss., between Gen. M. Hillyer, editor of the Daily Courier, and the editor of the Mississippi Free Trader, (excluding with a extract from a card published by the latter some six weeks after the difficulty took place, we are requested by the friends of Mr. Hillyer to give publicity to the following card, taken from the Natchez Courier of July 8d:

A CARD.

I returned to this city late yesterday evening, after a few days absence on business, and learned this morning that a card had appeared in the Free Trader of Friday last, signed by J. W. McDonald, to the statements of which I desire to give this notice, that I was absent from the city at the time, and that I had been continuous editorial assaults upon me in the columns of the Free Trader, the offending, as I believed, of the meanest kind of personal hate. I had characterized these assaults in the Courier as I thought they deserved, and there abandoned the matter; believing that I could neither be held even upon check, punishable, so to be proved upon me. I was aroused, by a man of McDonald's years, character, or notoriety. With stakes double the age upon me that he has, I did not choose to be so insulted by his dirty vituperations, as to deem cowardly to provoke, other notice than the chastisement they might receive. With a sincere family expectation upon my exertions for support, with heavy interests of theirs to be jeopardized by my rash or reckless conduct, I could not place myself on an equality with one who had no home-ties outside his own person. In no place or view did J. W. McDonald stand upon an equality with me, and I respected myself too highly to stoop to his level, until I had so lead upon driven to that point where forbearance ceased to be a virtue.

An article appeared in the Free Trader of May 30, which I read for the first time on the morning of the day, I never seriously upon reading it, I determined upon my course, and that was, that I would stop this tissue of scurrility and blackguardism by degrading the author the first time I met him in public. With this view and purpose in my mind, after the discharge of my daily duties, I rode with Mr. McDonald on the evening of the 3d of May, when, after having driven him to the earth for attempting to draw a pistol upon me, I proceeded deliberately to degrade him before the eyes of his fellow men, and subsequently to lash and submit to that degradation, until as he avowed my forbearance, he exulted my loathing and contempt. He finally had my pistol taken from me, after swearing my life, promising he would drive no weapon upon me. He left, and when not over six or eight yards away, required me for quarling his person, and compared his own weapon, with dishonor, by drawing a pistol and leveling it at my breast.

A half hour afterwards he returned to the neighborhood, and with the full knowledge, stated on his own requests, that I never carried weapons, and was unarmed even to a pocket knife, he again attempted to draw his pistol upon me. Again I caught him, and again held him at my mercy. I spared his life, and in consequence of resuming his pistol to my back, when, at my request, two of the bystanders took it from his unfortunate grasp, another visited I took from his pocket, and then held his life to a touch at my mercy as if my heel had been upon his neck, and his slaver blood my feet. He ended he never should have attacked me, but for receiving information that I was armed; and when I draw off my coat and vest to show that I was entirely unarmed, he begged that I would not strike him, appearing to be more an object for my contempt than pity, that I felt moved from obedience. The difficulty ended by some very ridiculous apologies made by him to Hayden and myself, how true he has not as yet disproved, my blood, and a distinct promise uttered that he would never attack me again; to which I gave him a sure again words, that there seems all that I wanted; our paths in life lay differently, and what I desired was, to be let alone. I had gained in the difficulty every advantage that I had intended. He had at my mercy; he had asked, my forbearance; he had forfeited his word; he had been degraded before the community, and had promised he would not attack me again.

In this position I, W. M. Hillyer, I thought, was chosen to remain until the tenth of July (—ever six long weeks—and from that position I shall not so far stil him in arising to respect, as to notice further his false and slanderous publications.

There is one point, however, to which I feel it but right to allude, in vindication alike of my friends and the character of the community; and that is the attempt to convey the impression that my attack upon him was a concerted plot between my friends and myself, to which I was, as was he, unknown by them, and his life to be the penalty of any accident to mine. A more calumnious falsehood was never uttered. With but a single friend I had spoken upon the subject of my intended interview; and that conversation was in reply to his expressed wish that I would arm myself. I refused to do so, telling him that I would never carry a weapon except when I was rioting, and that I neither wished, nor would, use other arms than those that nature gave me; and I changed that friend, that if I had McDonald at my mercy, he was present, to leave us both alone. On no account should any friend interfere in my behalf. If friends attempted to interfere in life, then, and in that event alone, would I ask that interference upon the proven fact.

Such, never carried a weapon except when riotous