New Orleans Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS.

JAMES O. NIXON. WILLIAM B. ADAMS

BY NIXON & ADAMS.

OFFICE, No. 10 CAMP STREET.

AMERICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR,
FRANK HARDESTY, of East Feliciana.

FOR TREASURER,
J. W. WALKER, of St. Mary.

SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION,
W. A. LACEY, of Caddo.

FOR CONGRESS,
First District—GEORGE EUSTIS, Jr.
Second District—GLENDY BURKE.
Third District—GEO. W. WATTERSTON.
Fourth District—W. H. SPARKS.

TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 8, 1857.

☞ The gentlemen of Jones' Texas Express and Mr. J. McNair, purser of the steamship Galveston, have our thanks for late papers from Galveston and Houston.

☞ We are indebted to the clerk of the steamer Hiawatha for a late St. Louis paper.

Talk on 'Change.

It was very quiet yesterday on the streets. We, however, meet with many returning citizens from the North and the sea shore, all satisfied in getting home, particularly those who have been traveling through the Northern States. There is very little business going on as yet. Preparations are progressing on a great scale, and we expect a larger amount of business to be transacted this autumn than during any corresponding time antetior.

There was some considerable activity on the levee yesterday in the vicinity of the steamboat landing; lower down, below St. Louis street, there is not much doing—hardly time yet. Some few vessels are discharging. Of coure, there is very little produce going forward. The European markets do not offer the least encouragement for shipments of breadstuffs, and we must look for some depression in the grain trade. Mr. Ball is, however, willing to take any number of bales of cotton, by the way, we suppose, of accommodating our planters at or below fifteen cents per lb. Perhaps he will get it at these figures, but the chances are he will go higher. However, there will be some buyers in the city for England between the 20th and the 1st of October. We shall then be able to understand the movements for the season.

The Northern mail came through yesterday. If it comes through this morning, intelligence will be received of the suspension of Tuesday last, in which considerable interest has been manifested for some days. The Cunard steamer of the 29th ult., from Liverpool, will be due at Halifax to-day. We do not think that the intercepting of the ocean steamers, off Cape Race, to obtain a little later intelligence, will pay. It will hardly be a safe course to operate largely on, viz: dispatches via Cape Race. We shall see how many failures have taken place in Liverpool when we receive our regular correspondence. We do not know from what causes these reported failures have arisen. It is too early to experience any sad effects from the India mutiny, and we can hardly believe that troubles have grown out of cotton operations. There may have been losses in grain investments, but we believe that dispatches by telegraph travel too fast very often. *News verrons.*

MAJOR WM. H. MCCARDLE.—We had the pleasure of a call yesterday from this gentleman, so well and favorably known in the Southern newspaper world. Many years ago Major McCardle was editor of the Vicksburg Whig; afterwards he became one of the editors of the New Orleans Tropic, and up to within a few days he has been editor of the Vicksburg Whig for nearly one year and a half. In all of these editorial positions he has displayed much ability and vigor as a writer, and won for himself an enviable position in the ranks of journalism.

We regretted the severance of his connection with the Whig, for we were loth to part from so courteous a cotemporary, so vigorous a writer, and so true a Southerner. We are glad to learn, however, that the separation will be but temporary. Maj. McCardle proposes to issue, on or about the 15th inst., a new daily and weekly paper in the city of Vicksburg, to be entitled the "True Southron." From the prospectus, which we find in the Vicksburg Sentinel of the 5th inst., we clip the subjoined paragraph, as it sets forth, in brief compass, the objects of the proposed publication:

The True Southron will be a thoroughly independent Southern journal, and will recognize no allegiance to parties, politicians or party platforms. It will maintain earnestly and with whatever ability the editor may possess, the rights, the honor, the interests, and the perfect equality of the South in *the Union*, so long as these cherished objects can be maintained there, and when the Union fails to afford us the protection to which we are justly entitled, it will take bold and manly ground for their preservation out of it.

We heartily wish our friend McCardle the amplest success in his new undertaking, and trust he may realize in proportion to his merits. If he succeeds according to the latter measure, his success will be unexampled in the annals of newspaperdom.

WASHINGTON ARTILLERY.—The Washington Artillery, Capt. Walton, celebrated yesterday with appropriate honors, the centennial anniversary of the birth of the great, illustrious and good LAFAYETTE, the compatriot of WASHINGTON, and other sages and warriors of our revolutionary era. The military displays came off yesterday, though the anniversary of the birth occurred on Sunday—it being a rule with the Artillery to make no public parade on the Sabbath. At 12 o'clock thirty-two guns were fired on Lafayette Square; and at 5 o'clock the Artillery, with their splendid band of music, formed in full force and marched through several of the most important streets of the city. Their martial bearing, their excellent discipline, and their soldierly appearance generally, elicited universal admiration, and reflected credit alike upon the officers and men constituting that gallant and efficient corps.

CARELESS USE OF FIREARMS.—On the 29th ult. a young man named Holly shot himself dead in a shooting gallery in New York, while carelessly handling a pistol.

A QUEER COMPANY.—A letter writer says the traveling retinue of Madame Lagrange when she was out West consisted of a soprano, a tenor, a baritone, a pianist, parrot, mocking bird, one husband and three dogs.

DROWNED.—A row boat towing at the stern of a yacht near Staten Island on the 31st ult. capized, and Mr. Henry Longhurst, of Brooklyn, was drowned. There were two other gentlemen and three ladies in the boat, and they were rescued without great difficulty.

A letter of the 28th ult., from Far Rockaway, to the New York Times, says:

A gentleman of the name of James Riley, from Savannah, Ga., was drowned this evening, about 6 o'clock, whilst bathing in company with his wife and some friends, in front of the Marine Pavilion. The body has not yet been recovered, but in all probability it will wash ashore on flow of the tide.

SERVED HIM RIGHT.—A party of ladies who were proceeding to bathe in a beautiful cove at Geneva, Wisconsin, discovered a young farmer in the thicket watching them, and gave him a sound beating in the hazel bushes in which he was hid.

SINGULAR SUICIDE.—A strange case of suicide occurred in Webster, Massachussets, on the 26th ult:

Some time ago a young man named Moore fixed his affections upon a young lady who did not reciprocate them, and rejected his suit. Recovering from his disappointment, he paid attentions to another, and was accepted. His first love, however, dissatisfied with the course of affairs, endeavored to reinstate herself in his affections, and probably succeeded too well. For in the agony of this conflict between love and honor, he went on Wednesday morning into a garret and hung himself. He was a likely young man, and is said to have been worth ten thousand dollars.

NEW MOLASSES.—The steamer Lecomte, which arrived yesterday from the Balize, brought 100 barrels and 20 half barrels of new molasses, from the plantation of Col. J. B. Ives, (Terre-aux-Boeufs,) parish of St. Bernard.

A SHOCKING BAD HUSBAND.—A man was arrested in New York a few days ago on the charge of biting off his wife's nose in a family fight.

STRONG AND BITTER LANGUAGE.

The subjoined article, taken from the Plaquemine (Iberville) Gazette of the 5th inst., is, we respectfully submit, altogether worthy the consideration of those Democrats in this city, and throughout the State, who do not belong to the "inside organization"—who are, in other words, opposed to the "Slidell clique," Custom-House, Federal patronage organization, which has dominated over and ruled the State for a series of years with a rod of steel, ostracising all Democrats who would not submissively work in the harness manufactured for them, and crushing down, with relentless and all-pervading vindictiveness, those who had the presumptuous independence to think, speak and act for themselves.

With the perhaps unnecessary remark that the Gazette is the accredited organ of the Democratic party of the populous and wealthy parish of Iberville, we subjoin the article referred to. A portion of it we have caused to be italicised:

THIRD DISTRICT.—It cannot be denied that considerable dissaffection exists in the Democratic party in the Third Congressional District. There is a distrust and destitution of confidence among the prominent members of the party which speaks illy for its success in the November election. Taunting and acrimonious letters fill the press. Communications full of bitterness are weekly circulated over the District. Passion seems to have usurped the throne of reason and assertion to have taken the place of argument. Party intrignants are mysteriously busy with the public ear, and the interest of the Democratic cause is jeopardised by the war of petty chiefs; the urged claims of a superannuated and notorious politician are placed, by a peculiar combination of individual influences, in opposition to the undoubted interest of the real Democracy of the heretofore indomitable and unconquerable old Third District. What has brought about this state of affairs! Why is it that a feeling almost universal pervades the District that injustice was done in the convention that nominated Mr. Davidson? How does it happen that a conviction generally prevails that influences *outside and beyond the District* were brought to bear in that nomination? Whence arises this general sense of foul play. There must be some existant cause, and what is it? We believe it was and is that same *blighting cause which withered, demoralized and damned the Democratic party in the city of New Orleans*—that influence, which, like the Pelhams, has no other *recourse but fraud and bribery, corruption and lying, and which being driven in ignominy with hisses, yells and scorn from its primitive habitation, dares pollute the pure country atmosphere with the stench of its foul breath.* We say from that influence *God deliver us*, or a long farewell to Democratic supremacy—the fructifying and beautiful and glorious influences which it has, like the unseen and unheard hand of Providence, shed over the land. But from such influences we appeal to the Commons of the country—to the great heart of the people. Let them decide in their own way and in accordance with their own good understanding what concerns their own immediate interest. Let the people assume a direction of their own rights and frown down the demagogues, who jackalike, howl at the heels of their masters. Let the would-be captains of tens, hundreds and thousands, who think they make public opinion and shape its direction, know and feel that the Democratic Commons are capable and determined to conduct their own political affairs. We appeal from the politicians to the people—from the unwarranted, usurped and partial tribunal of demagogism, to the impartial and high tribunal of reason and common sense.

To our mind, and we are pretty well posted, "influences outside and beyond" the Third Congressional District, superinduced the nomination of Col. Davidson. Hardly a doubt exists that the Slidell influence, working through the Custom-House, aided by all the innumerable appliances of federal patronage, and stimulated and set in efficient motion by the shrewd counsels and active personal exertions of the distinguished Senator himself, effected the result which has given rise to the dissatisfaction. So, in this important particular, there is no difference in opinion between us and our political antipodes, the Gazette.

The Gazette is also right in attributing the nomination of "a superannated and notorious politician," (Col. Davidson) to the "same blighting cause which withered, demoralized and damned the Democratic party in the city of New Orleans"—to that "influence, which, like the Pelhams, has no other recourse but *fraud* and *bribery*, *corruption* and *lying*, and which being driven in ignominy with hisses, yells and scorn from its primitive habitation, dares pollute the pure country atmosphere with the stench of its foul breath." There is no mistake about the verity of the statements of our Iberville Democratic cotemporary, strong and bitter though they unquestionably are. The "Slidell clique" *has* broken down the Democratic party in New Orleans, and it will remain broken down until that selfish clique is broken up. That clique has ostracised the ablest, best and truest Democrats in the parish, simply because they would not submit to an ignoble surrender of that which a good man prizes highest—independence of thought and action—has been governed by supreme selfishness throughout—and has diffused universal distrust and dissatisfaction all around, until there is no such thing as a working Democracy in the city. We tell our cotemporary of the Gazette, in all candor, go and seek roses at the North Pole, and search for natural mountains of ice under the torrid zone, but do not waste your time in trying to hunt up a Democratic party here, until after the reign of King Slidell and his Lieutenants is terminated. Put such men as Soule, Herron, Perkins, Parham and others, in the high places of authority, and you will make a party that will command the respect of its opponents, even if it does not succeed, and should it succeed, the causelessly maligned and cruelly persecuted American party of this parish will know that their rights will be respected, their constitutional privileges preserved, and that their honor and manhood will not be insulted. Place such men in power and no "Army Bills" will ever pass the Legislature. As matters now stand, the American party has no confidence, political or personal, in the leaders of the faction that presents the only faint show of opposition. Change the aspect of affairs, and confidence will be restored, an era of good feeling will return, and our people will begin to think, as of yore, that they will not be singled out as special objects upon which to practice tyranny, plunder, insult and spoliation, if the Democratic party happens to win the victory.

(COMMUNICATED.)

Agricultural Mechanics' Fair Association.

Messrs. Editors Crescent:—Please state to the public, that Dr. A. L. Plough, Sr., has no connection whatever with our Association as above, further than being a simple member. His name is registered as having paid a fee of membership only—this is all. I am led to make this statement to prevent any imposition being made on the country public, and from the following Baton Rouge correspondence published in the Sugar Planter of Sept. 5, 1857.

THE AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICS' FAIR ASSOCIATION. BATON ROUGE, AUG. 31, 1857.

Editor Sugar Planter:—I noticed in the Sugar Planter of the 22d inst., a communication from New Orleans, in which Dr. A. L. Plough is mentioned as not being connected with the Agricultural Association recently established in that city. I have seen similar assertion in other papers. In last Sunday's Delta I find a communication from Dr. Plough under the heading of "The State Fair," and signed by the Doctor as "Secretary." Is there any difference between the "State Fair" and the "Agricultural and Mechanics' Fair Association!" If there is, you would confer a favor on the agricultural interests of this section by stating that difference. And if none, then is it that Dr. Plough signs himself as Secretary while the published list of officers in the pamphlet issued by the "Agricultural and Mechanics' Fair Association," shows the name of C. H. Horton as Secretary? There are a great many beside your humble servant anxious to know the connection of Dr. Plough with one or both (if two) of these Associations. INQUIRER.

In answer to the above, we can only say, that so far as we are able to learn, Dr. A. L. Plough is not in any manner connected with the Agricultural and Mechanics' Fair Association. He says in a card published in the Daily Delta, of the 27th inst.:

N. B.—A report is being circulated by some evil disposed individual, to the effect that I am desirous of, and intend to organize an Independent Fair Association, in opposition to and for the purpose of injuring the one now existing. This report is false and my present exertions are for the purpose. *I challenge proof of this.*

This feeling is to believe that they are one and the same Association. We have seen the communication in the Sunday Delta and signed by the Dr. as "Secretary," while we know that C. H. Horton, Esq., is the duly elected Secretary, and his name is published in the list of officers as such. We hope some of our city cotemporaries will set the country "folk" right upon the subject.

On the 27th, Dr. Plough published in the Delta a communication in which he states the New Orleans correspondence of the Sugar Planter to "combine the most absurd falsehoods ever issued," and emphatically denies being engaged in organizing an *Independent Fair Association*.

On Sunday, Aug. 30th, Dr. Plough publishes in the Delta a "skamming" communication, under the head of "The State Fair" and signs it "A. L. Plough, *Secretary*, New Orleans, with this additional: "Send on your communications." This *quibbling of cookery* and semi-counterfeiting official position Dr. Plough may explain to the public, if he can.

As to the subject falsehood, etc., of the New Orleans correspondent of the Sugar Planter of August 22, letters from the country not only confirm the full statement of the writer, but state that "the character given of Dr. Plough" by gentlemen living near Baton Rouge "*is sufficient to exclude him from the association of gentlemen.*"

This notice of Dr. Plough is designed to secure the Association from loss of confidence with those who are unacquainted with his former connection with fairs, and to prevent any imposition by his assuming a position that does not belong to him, and one that cannot be maintained. Any further notice of Dr. Plough by the Association is deemed quite unnecessary.

C. H. HORTON.
Secretary Agricultural and Mechanics' Fair Assoc'n.

ANOTHER OF THE THREE THOUSAND FALLEN FROM GRACE.—The Rev. Wm. B. Sutherland, pastor of a church in Burlington, New Jersey, is charged with having seduced or ravished a girl fifteen years of age, daughter of one of the church members. He fled to escape the wrath of the father, who was determined to take his life.

Telegraphed to the New Orleans Crescent.

ADDITIONAL BY THE ARAGO.

[BY THE SOUTHERN LINE.]

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—The Arago, which was intercepted by the agent of the Associated Press off Cape Race, on the 3d, has arrived here.

The Europa arrived out on the 23d, and the Circassian on the 22d.

Turkey.

It is reported from the Principalities that Prince Daniel is preparing an expedition into Turkish territory.

The Sultan is willing to resume negotiations on the Osborne basis. He consents to new elections in Moldavia.

Spain.

The Spanish Cabinet is consulting upon the proposals of the municipal authorities of Havana for reducing the duties on flour.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 22.—The sales for three days are 42,000, of which speculators took 6000 and exporters 4000 bales. Fair and middling qualities have advanced ½, and closed with an advancing tendency. Flour is 1s lower. Wheat 4d lower. Provisions a little cheaper. Bacon steady. Lard 76s.

ARRIVAL OF THE KANGAROO.

Suspensions in Liverpool.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—The Kangaroo has arrived from Liverpool on the 26th. The Indian from Quebec arrived out on the morning of the 26th.

Tuttle, Cutting & Co., Healey & Bates and Griffin & Dinsmore, flour and produce dealers, of Liverpool, have suspended.

Crops in Germany.

WASHINGTON, September 7.—A letter from a correspondent at Frankfort-on-the-Main says that crops are favourable, and that a considerable reduction had already taken place in the price of grain and a further decline was anticipated.

The same correspondent states that the Persian Ambassador has concluded treaties with various European States, in virtue whereof the Zoll-Verein will have commercial intercourse with Persia.

Naval Courts.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—The three Naval Courts of Inquiry resumed their sessions to-day.

New York Bank Statements.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—The weekly bank statement shows a decrease of loans of $4,365,000. Decrease in deposits, 5,321,000. Increase of specie, $986,000. Increase of circulation, $21,000.

Another Failure.

BOSTON, Sept. 7.—Saroni & Goodhimer, clothing merchants, have suspended. Liabilities, $500,000.

Murder and Suicide.

GLOUCESTER, MASS.—Samuel Davis to-day shot his wife and afterwards himself. Cause, jealousy.

Domestic Markets.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 7.—Extra Flour $5 to $5 10; Superfine $4 85 to $4 90. Wheat 81. Oats 36 to 38c. Money is unsettled. The checks of the Trust Company are offered freely at 70 cents on the dollar, but without buyers.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—Cotton steady. Southern Flour $6 to $6 40. Wheat 6c. lower. Corn steady. Provisions firmer. Pork heavy. Whisky 26.

River Intelligence.

VICKSBURG, Sept. 7.—The Hiawatha passed down at 11 o'clock Saturday night, and the Michigan at noon yesterday.

VICKSBURG, Sept. 7.—The J. C. Swon passed down at 6, and the McRae at 7 o'clock this evening.

Preparing for the War.

The anti-Davidson Democrats in the Third District are preparing for the war in downright earnest. The Pointe Coupee Echo has hoisted the name of the Hon. L. J. Sigur to its masthead; and in its issue of the 5th inst., speaks of Davidson as "the very embodiment of all that is disgaceful and infamous."

This is severe language to apply to old Tom Green. Well may old Tom Green cry out for assistance against the members of his own political household. His political enemies never applied as harsh epithets to him. But, a question or two: What has Col. Davidson done within the last two years to make him particularly "disgraceful and infamous?" What special crime has he committed within that period? We wish these questions answered, and we look to the Pointe Coupee Echo for a satisfactory response. Two years ago the Echo, and all other Democratic journals in the district, supported Davidson with unanimity and zeal, and maintained before the people that he was a "marvelous proper man" to receive their votes to represent them in Congress! If he has'nt done something criminal—at least very bad—since the last election, *they* were then engaged in playing a game of deception upon the voters. Let this thing be explained, or the suffragans will begin to grow suspicious.

Referring to the late Baton Rouge Convention, the Echo has the subjoined article, which we append, as we are particularly desirous that the masses should know what the pro and anti-Davidson Democrats say of each other:

THE NEW CONVENTION.—At the Second Congressional Convention, when the outrage of disfranchising the parish of St. Tammany was perpetrated, and Bowie with many other delegates footed from the Convention, the numerous (?) friends of T. G. Davidson little thought this apparently only handful of "bolters" would, as the high handed measures of that Convention became known, swell and increase to such an alarming extent as to seriously threaten to overwhelm them by an immense majority. Had Mr. Davidson's friends but possessed a little more foresight; had they had an inkling of what course the "factious minority" intended pursuing, how differently would they have acted; how much more conciliatory would they have been. Blinded by the promises of "spoils," all other considerations were forgotten, and in their mad career of "rule or ruin" they overleaped the real interests of the party and rushing headlong into a contest, strictly personal in its nature, they have brought about the present result.

Notwithstanding the many propositions of the Davidsonites, that the Convention would resolve itself into a ratification meeting, a nomination has been made, and such a one too, as we can boast of; such a one as will spread terror in the ranks of the Davidson men. The proceedings of the Convention were marked by calmness and deliberation; no vindictive spirit evinced; but firmness and decision were prevailing characteristics. A fair proposition has been made to Davidson, and if he and his friends desire a union of the party, now is the time to bring it about. On the part of the anti-Davidson men more propositions than one have been made to effect a reconciliation, but they have all been refused, and we presume the last one will meet with a similar fate. But if Mr. Davidson refuses to withdraw, then with him lies the responsibility of all disasters.

THE BATTLE OF THE GILA.—A late file of the Santa Fe Gazette furnishes the particulars of the battle fought on the 27th of June last with the Southern Apaches of New Mexico, on the banks of the Gila river, by the U. S. troops under command of Col. Bonneville and Capt. Ewell. It was a more sanguinary affair than stated in the first accounts. The Gazette says:

As is already known, Col. Bonneville organized a campaign against the Southern Apaches during the last winter, while in command of this department, during the temporary absence of Gen. Garland. The arrangements were made with great care, and the flower of the United States troops on duty in New Mexico composed the expedition. They took the field in May, and the result shows the ability and gallantry with which their operations have been conducted.

After operating for some time in the mountainous and almost inaccessible country drained by the Gila, the Indians were fallen in with on the 24th of June, and on the 27th their camp on the Gila was surrounded. The Gazette thus relates what followed:

The whole command was upon the ground, and took part in the action. The Dragoons having cut off the retreat of the Indians to the mountains on the left bank, the mounted rifles charged on the right bank, and prevented escape in that direction. The 3d and 8th Infantry, under Lieuts. Whipple and Steen, and Lieuts. Jackson and Cook, assisted by the rifles and dragoons, now attacked the Indians in the bushes on opposite sides of the river, and after a severe conflict succeeded in killing or capturing the whole party. The field of battle extended the distance of a mile and a half on both sides of the Gila, and was covered with a thick growth of bushes which enabled the enemy to fight with great advantage. Of the Indians, twenty warriors and four women were found dead upon the field, and twenty-seven women and children were made prisoners. The loss of the enemy is supposed to be much greater than indicated by the dead bodies upon the field, as two prisoners taken after the action both reported that the camp consisted of forty warriors, of whom but two or three escaped. Of our troops, Lieuts. Steen and Davis and nine men were wounded.

In this affair the officers and men seemed to vie with each other in gallantry.

FLORIDA TOBACCO.—Dr. J. T. Wilson, residing on Lake Jackson, in this county, is now cultivating on his plantation a crop of tobacco of almost superfluous growth. There is scarcely to be found a stalk measuring less than eight feet in height from the surface root to the bifurcation of the flower stem. The leaves are of extraordinary expansion, marking very generally 38 by 17 inches. [Tallahassee Floridian, 26th.

Local Intelligence.

CORRECTION.—Mr. J. B. Groves, upon whose premises, at the corner of Camp and Felicity streets, Lieut. Marshal made a descent on Saturday night, and carried off thirteen slaves, requests us to state that the assemblage of the negroes was not disorderly or unlawful, as charged by the Lieutenant. Two of his slaves had a wedding, and he permitted them to invite their friends. According to the custom in Tennessee, from which State Mr. G. comes, he allowed none but slaves to come to the wedding, and required each slave to bring a pass from his master, which requisition was obeyed by every one of them. He did not know that it was necessary to get a permit from the Mayor, as the ordinance requires, and in this laid his only fault. He denies that he had anything to do with nailing up the gate, or concealing the slaves in his own rooms. When the police arrived, and he found that they had tried the gate and couldn't get in, he went round to show them the way in, but before that they had broken through his fence, and the negroes had themselves about his house without any aid or connivance on his part. Mr. G. is a respectable citizen, who, we are satisfied, would be the last to harbor an unlawful assemblage of slaves, knowingly, and we make this statement of the case for him with pleasure.

MORTUARY.—The deaths of the entire city last week numbered only 93—9 less than the week before. Of the number, 27 were men, 14 women, 25 boys, and 27 girls. Of the juveniles, 34 were less than a year old. No yellow fever.

FATAL AFFRAY.—Last evening at about 6 o'clock, a difficulty about a drunken man on Gravier street, between Dryades and Circus, led to an affray between John Hart, proprietor of the grocery at the corner of Circus and Gravier streets, and Wm. Price, alias McDonnell, a cab-driver, generally known as Billy McDonnell. In which the former was stabbed and instantly killed by the latter. We give a synopsis of the testimony taken by the Coroner, who did not get through his inquest till 11 o'clock last night.

James S. Buchanan, a young man employed at Mr. Clark's, No. 99 Circus street, swears that a drunken man, whose name he heard was Sullivan, passed by, swearing and making remarks to every one he met. He turned down Gravier street, and began knocking and cursing at the door of Mrs. Smith, the dress-maker, near the corner of Dryades street. Mrs. Smith's son stepped out and ordered him off; the drunken man called him a son of a b—h, at which the young man closed in upon him, and pushed him down, falling upon him. Just then Mrs. Smith ran out, and seeing her son engaged, went to his assistance, and both proceeded to beat the man. Some one ran up and pulled the young man off—witness thought the man was a Mr. Cameal, a friend of the deceased—saying he would take him (the drunken man) to the calaboose.

Billy McDonnell also went up, and seemed inclined to assist in carrying the man off, when John Hart came up, and said, "Boys, I think he's been imposed on." McDonnell said there was only one of the man, when Hart said, "It's a d——d lie!" and started back to his grocery, at the corner of Circus street. McDonnell then stepped forward to the curbstone and said, "Did you call me a liar, you dead Irish son of a b——h?" at which Hart turned and came back to him. They struck at each other at the same time, McDonnell wheeled around, and as he did so, witness saw a knife drop, which Mr. Rogers picked up. At the same moment, Hart and McDonnell were jerked apart by some persons, and witness did not know anything more of the matter till he heard that Hart was dead.

Witness, on seeing Rogers pick up the knife, said, "That's right, keep it," and begged him not to name him as a witness of the affair, he being a stranger here, and averse to appearing before juries and courts.

Mary Brady, a quadroon girl of Circus street, testified as to the drunken man passing along Circus and down Gravier street, and raising a row at the dressmaker's. She saw the dressmaker's son beating the man, and heard the dressmaker calling out for a knife to kill the man with. Then a crowd collected, and she saw no more till Hart came running over to his grocery. He ran in through the gate on Gravier street, stumbling, and was caught by a Spaniard who stood there, to whom he said, "That d—d son of a b—h, Billy, has killed me!" and these were his last words, for he died right away.

W. N. Rogers, proprietor of the stable on Gravier street near Dryades, saw the fuss over the drunken man, and ran up. He heard Hart say that it was a d—d shame that five or six men should be beating a drunken man. McDonnell replied that it was none of his d—d business; to which Hart replied it was his business, or the business of any citizen, and called McDonnell a loafing cur, or something to that effect, and started off. McDonnell then drew his knife from behind him, and held it concealed under his wrist; other persons who were there, urging him on to a difficulty with Hart. He stepped forward and called Hart an Irish son of a b—h. Hart turned, and asked him if he addressed that name to him.

McDonnell said he did, and told him to come on. Hart then approached him; they struck at each other simultaneously, McDonnell sending off Hart's blow with his left hand, and stabbing him with the right at the same time. They then clinched, and the knife fell, and witnessed picked it up. A young man (Buchanan) seeing him do so, said "Hide your knife!" or "hide it," or something to that effect, and witness hurried home and told his name him as a witness. Witness could not tell who the persons were that urged McDonnell on to the difficulty with Hart. Witness had known Hart for three or four years as a peaceable, quiet man.

Jacob Greiner, residing next door to Mrs. Smith's, where the affray occurred, gave a rather confused account of the affair, though he stated that McDonnell and Hart struck at each other at the same time. His account of the language passed them corroborated that of Mr. Rodgers, though not given so fully.

Policeman Charles Stannemyer testified that he, with Police men Hyatt and Turner, hearing of the murder, and knowing McDonnell, went to his mother's residence, at the corner of Gasquet and Berlingy streets, where they found McDonnell putting on another pair of pantaloons. Witness said, "You're too late;" to which he replied, "Well, I couldn't help it, the man struck me first." He did not however admit that he had stabbed Hart, or say any more to witness on the way to the lock up. Witness knew the knife, (which was shown him,) well; was riding in McDonnell's cab on Saturday, when he saw him have it, and asked him to present it to him.

Mr. Rogers and young Buchanan also identified the knife as the one that had fallen to the banquette, after McDonnell stabbed Hart.

Dr. Hart, the city physician, examined the body of the deceased, and testified that death had been caused by a stab in the left breast, between the second and third ribs, penetrating the upper lobe of the lung, and severing the main artery of the heart. The wound was a very large one, the knife having been plunged in and jerked downward. The knife was a very sharp dagger with a white bone handle. The jury of inquest on oath rendered a verdict, in accordance with the testimony above given. Hart was a native of Ireland, 38 years of age, and unmarried.

Our readers must not confound Billy McDonnell, or O'Donnell, as he was sometimes called, with Wm. C. O'Donnell, who is also called Billy O'Donnell by his friends and acquaintances. The latter was present at the inquest, very properly, in order to prevent ugly mistakes.

GOOD FOR THE OLD THIRD.—There was not a single arrest in the Third District on Sunday, or Sunday night. It is not often that we are enabled to record such a fact as this of the Old Third.

RECORDER SMITH'S COURT.—James Skerritt was yesterday sent before the First District Court for stealing $60 worth of clothing from Mrs. Ann McQuaid on Calliope street, and for stealing sundry light trifles from Mrs. Linde on Julia street.

Thomas Fleshimous was examined on the charge of having purchased the slave man Dan, belonging to Walter Irvine of Natchez, knowing him to be stolen. He answered that he had purchased the slave in good faith from Bernard Kendig, for $725, and was discharged.

Peter Moffitt was examined on a charge of disturbing the peace by beating and cutting his wife. He was required to give bail of $1000 to behave himself hereafter.

Emile Zouck was arraigned on a charge of having threatened to open John Ryder with a bowie knife, in a levee coffee house. Held for examination on the 11th.

Ann Brown, charged with filching $4 from the folds of an innocent in her crib on Gravier street, was discharged, the innocent failing to appear.

Kate Williams was examined on a charge of having robbed Catherine Yonkers of a silk dress, on Dryades street. The dress, it appeared, had been lent to her by Adelaide Bulteur, and while she was taking a sponge in it, she was met by Kate, who swore all sorts of oaths that Adelaide had presented the dress to her; and considering her claim the strongest, ordered Catherine to take it off, right there in the street, or propose to have her head ripped out. Catherine, frightened, immediately peeled, gave up the garment, and went home to the police. This Recorder saw Kate before the First District Court.

Catherine Doran, Isabel Taylor, and Margaret McCarthy, were fined $10 each for making wild outcrys of themselves, in neighborhoods where nervous people reside.

John O'Donnell was sent before the First District Court, for having no better cause than to be caught with brass knuckles in his pocket. Bail required, $250.

Martin Dunn, charged with cutting Patrick Hutchinson in the face on Saturday night, at the corner of Gravier and St. Mary streets, was required to furnish bail of $1,000 for his appearance on the 20th inst.

R. N. McCauley, charged with stabbing John Bergan in the throat with a pair of shears, on Saturday night, on Tchoupitoulas street, was sent to prison—bail being refused—to be examined on the 20th inst.

John St. John, charged with brutally beating his wife, was discharged—he having been released from the Parish Prison by a future corpus, such as no earthly judgment has power to stay.

L. H. Hudman was sent to prison to await examination as a dangerous and suspicious character. He was arrested in a room in the St. Charles Hotel, on Sunday night, with a burglar's jimmy and dupes of the hotel keys in his pocket.

Caroline Mack was held for examination on a charge of carrying a disorderly house on Gravier street.

RECORDER FABRE'S COURT.—Sarah Dennis, f. w. c., was yesterday sent before the First District Court, for committing in the State in contravention of law, after receiving notice thereto to leave.

G. W. Windall, charged with obtaining two bags of D'Arcy, under false pretences, was discharged, he having paid for the bags after the affidavit was made. Bridget Tuppin, charged with stealing $18 from Mr. Wm. Baxter, and Elizabeth Sampsler, charged with thrashing John Silver, were also discharged.

Joe Blanco, charged with striking Joe Lokey, C. Rouzier, charged with grossly insulting and abusing Mrs. Carroll, and several parties charged with breaches of the peace, were arraigned and docketed for examination.

RECORDER SOLOMON'S COURT.—Antonio Freitas was yesterday arraigned on a charge of having kidnapped Julius Linton, a sailor, and sent him to sea, all against his free will and consent. He gave bail to appear for examination.

Mary Blake, charged with beating Mary Cavanaugh, Mrs Fray, charged with wanting to cut George Miller; Mrs Adelaide, charged with coming down on Mrs. McFadden; and George Stokes, charged with beating Valentine Kunkel, were severally arraigned and docketed for examination.

M. R. Kennedy, arrested on Sunday morning, with a sword in his possession—his intention, as charged by the officers, being to fight a duel—was discharged.

☞ Cholera has become one of the prevailing diseases of our land, as well as foreign countries. This being a universal fact, prevention should be taken in regard to the coming the warm weather, and in view of the beneficial results in the use of Dr. J. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, had you, in our city as well as elsewhere, we would advise all to procure a supply for family use, and use it as per directions on the bottle. When this is done much sickness can be prevented. At least this is the experience of the past, which can so and be testified to by thousands. For sale by druggists and dealers generally. ag 27 2t&W

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