

Anonymous communications receive no attention.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA.—We learn that this steamer arrived at Boston at seven o'clock this morning, but up to our time for going to press we have not received an item of her news.

Crime Walks Abroad.

There has perhaps never been a time in which crime abounded more in our country than at the present moment. Not a newspaper can be taken up that does not contain the record of some new and startling deed of violence.

We were gratified to perceive the very general condemnation by the press of the late high-handed measures at San Francisco; and more recently, the tone of the press in alluding to the New Orleans duel told most forcibly that the object of the duellist's ambition, the applause of men, would not be attained, but that the popular condemnation was upon the act.

Every effort was made at New Orleans by the ministers of the law to prevent the murderous meeting, but without effect. The parties circumvented the legal authorities of the country, and achieved a murder!

There was a parallel case to this in Washington a few months ago. A meeting between Messrs. Stanley and Clingman was by every body's business, the parties would have been uninterrupted had not Walter Lenox, the Mayor of the city, moved by sentiments for which he shall ever honor him, upon his own testimony before a justice of the peace, caused the arrest of Mr. Stanley.

Respecting the New Orleans case, we quote the following from a letter in the Philadelphia Ledger, from a correspondent at the former city:

"By a presentment of the Grand Jury, warrants are out for the arrest of Dr. Hunt for murder, the two seconds and the two assistants, as accessories before the fact. As yet, none have been taken, as they would have to lay in prison till the fall, it is likely they will keep out of the State.

"The law against duelling, by the new constitution, is very severe. This has almost made it a dead letter, as many duels have taken place since its enactment; but as the several parties are not injured, no notice was taken of them. This being the first resulting in death, it will probably now be put in force, at least I hope so—for, during the last three months, not a day has passed without a murder, or an attempt to kill, being recorded in the papers.

"Capital punishment, by public opinion, has almost become obsolete here, and I have written that way myself; but from the practical working of turning murderers loose, I am now convinced that, however brutal it may be, the thought of dangling in the air would be some restraint on the desperadoes of these parts."

This writer's logic is very peculiar. He thinks the severity of the law against duelling makes it a nullity, and causes duels to be tolerated; but he is convinced that the thought of dangling in the air would be some restraint on desperadoes!

The latest outrage of which we have heard is thus briefly given in a telegraphic despatch:

"VERSAILLES, KY., July 18, p. m.—Our village to-day has been the scene of an awful tragedy. St. Clair J. Buford, of this county, in a rencontre with George W. Carter, former sheriff, was killed, and Carter was so injured that he is not expected to survive. Carter was, in the morning, horribly mutilated and beaten with a stick, and both being summoned in the afternoon at the court-house, for trial, Buford appeared before the court. In the afternoon the parties met, when Carter drew a pistol and shot Buford dead on the spot."

It will be perceived (although the wording is ambiguous) that the parties were of prominent position in the community, and that a fendish revenge was paramount with them, and its gratification no doubt believed to be impelled by a sense of honor!

THE WORK OF REFORM MUST BEGIN IN HIGH PLACES.

IMPROVED CRUTCHES.—Mr. JOHN S. GALLAGHER, Jr., who is well and favorably known to many of our readers, and whose affliction calling for the use of crutches constitutes by no means the most prominent of his peculiarities, walked into our office this morning with a pair of new and beautiful "props," for the novel construction of which he is about taking out a patent.

The crutch is neat, light and elegant. At the lower end there is a combination-extension ferule of brass, by means of which the length of the crutch can be extended or contracted at will. The extremity is rounded off with a knob, from which projects a bulb of gum-elastic, or gutta-percha, to prevent noise, injury to the foot, and the harsh jar that attends the putting down the crutch upon hard ground.

The upper portion, upon which the arm rests, is a steel elliptical spring, which rests upon a strong spiral spring, having its insertion in the firmly bound staff. As we look upon these supports in admiration of the skill and inventive genius which they display, we cannot doubt that the gratitude of many an invalid and maimed person will be offered to its inventor, whose own walk in life will certainly be accelerated by this excellent achievement.

APPOINTMENT.—We learn that Mr. CAREY H. H. DAVIS, an intelligent, energetic, and worthy young man, (son of G. T. M. DAVIS, of Louisville, a sterling warrior in the Whig cause,) has this morning been appointed to a clerkship in the Pension Office. Mr. D. is one who will not disappoint where every man is expected to do his duty, and we take pleasure in recording his good fortune.

The Mexican Board and Dr. Davis.

We have not understood any one as censuring Dr. D., for all know that from his position he is subject to the control and direction of the President and the State Department. We nevertheless cheerfully comply with the request of a well informed and responsible person who presents for publication the following explanation:

I understand from good authority, that the strictures of your correspondent "A. B.," in yesterday's Telegraph, were undeserved, so far as they affect Dr. Davis. The law certainly says that the papers, when done with, shall be returned to the State Department; but neither the President nor Secretary of State construes that to mean, that they shall be returned at once, in a state of chaotic confusion. Doctor Davis, I understand, was desirous, two months ago, to give up the documents, but the Acting Secretary of State declined to take them until they were indexed, and a synopsis made of every paper, there being no Spanish scholar in the Department who could be spared for such duty. Besides, it is deemed important that a proper index and synopsis should be made before the papers leave the files of the late Commissioner, so as to avoid the possibility of any losses or confusion arising hereafter, when the papers are called for by Congress, and they undoubtedly will be next winter. Doctor Davis certainly was absent, by permission of the President, two days, which, however, may be pardoned, when it is known that for nearly four months past, ever since the date of his commission, he has attended every day at the office, sometimes till late at night.

The office is considered as being part of the State Department, though not in the same building; and if any losses were sustained the responsibility would be just as great upon the Secretary of State and the President as if the papers were in the "Northeast Executive Building." As to the care which is manifested in preventing the papers from being examined, or "abstracted," perhaps some of the agents of the claimants can speak more feelingly than I can.

JUSTICE FALLEN.—We learn from a French paper now before us, that a tragic-comic incident lately happened at the tribunal of Pithiviers, in France, which was the occasion of much merriment. M. Genteur, of the Orleans bar, was engaged in a case with M. Tomplier, of the Paris bar, as the opposing counsel. All at once, in the midst of M. Genteur's plea, the three judges holding the court, the States' attorney, and the clerk disappeared altogether, sinking down through the floor as by a theatrical trap, to the great amazement of the spectators. It was the floor supporting the bench, giving way, irreverently carried with it the whole equipage of justice. However, as no person was wounded, the accident caused much amusement; the scattered papers were collected, the court, bar and spectators repaired to another hall, and M. Genteur continued his argument, commencing at the very point where he had left off three-quarters of an hour before.

Obsolete Coins. To the Editors of the American Telegraph.

GENTLEMEN: It will generally be admitted that the half-worn Spanish 6 cent pieces, which have for several generations formed a part of our currency, have become almost a nuisance, particularly since the coinage of the last two convenient little pieces by the Mint—I mean the half-dime and the three-cent piece. Nothing so much contributed to bring the half-dime into circulation over the interior of the country as the creation of a postage rate of that amount. I wish now to ask you to call the attention of Mr. Hall, our efficient Postmaster General, to the Spanish six-cent pieces. He has done much for the public convenience, and is doubtless willing to do more. Can he not issue an order to all the country post offices to receive these defective coins, including eight-cent pieces, pistareens, and short quarters or twenty-cent pieces, and enclose them to the Department here to be disposed of? I am convinced this can be done, from a conversation I had with one of our city silversmiths, who told me that old silver-ware or plate is not offered in half the quantities that the metal is needed by the jewelers, and that consequently these artisans have to resort to melting down the coinage of the country. I was further told, that in all probability the Washington silver-workers could buy all the old coins from the Department now in circulation in the country. If so, this would be a great convenience to the multitude of the people, as much, very much is lost in each year by our dealing in fractions of a cent, whereas, if these short coins were out of use, this would not be so.

Please draw Mr. Hall's attention to this fact, and let us see if he will not serve the whole country by issuing an order as here suggested.

JEFFERSON.

WASHINGTON, July 23, 1851.

The Revolution at Cuba a Hoax.

We learn by a telegraphic despatch from Charleston, dated yesterday, that the schr. Sea Gull, having Havana dates of the 17th, arrived at Savannah on Tuesday; that the health of the Island was good, but two cases of cholera having occurred, and that the news of the insurrection at Principe is all a hoax. It created some excitement at Havana, which however speedily subsided.

LOLA MONTES COMING.—We learn from an authentic source that Mrs. Heald, alias Lola Montes, alias the Countess of Landsfeld, will visit this country in September or October, with a Spanish ballet company. It is to be presumed that this is a speculation, taking her notoriety as capital, and American curiosity as the raw material out of which to manufacture the means of reviving her fallen splendor. She will, of course, draw crowds until everybody has seen her once, and, if she is handsome and dances well, may be as successful as she evidently anticipates.—N. Y. Tribune.

There are many of the same sort of women in this country already, but no lady ever willingly goes under the same roof with one of them. We predict the failure of this speculation.

A VETERAN.—Thomas Johnson, a seaman, died at the Naval Asylum, Philadelphia, on Saturday, the 12th instant, aged one hundred years. This old tar is believed to have been the last survivor of the gallant crew who so well sustained Paul Jones in his desperate conflict with the Serapis, in 1779.

Above all things never despair. "God is where he was."

Mr. Hardy's Notes on New Mexico.

To the Editors of the American Telegraph.

GENTLEMEN: In your paper of the day before yesterday you were so good as to notice, but too favorably, my unpretending "Notes on New Mexico." Every word you wrote was penned in the spirit of kindness, and intended to recommend my contributions to public acceptance. Imagine, therefore, the reluctance I feel in being compelled, by a sense of public duty as well as individual self-respect, to say to you that the concluding sentence of your notice goes farther than I can accompany it.

It is true that I have not now, nor have I ever had, any desire "to give" just "offence" to any man or class of men, and my confidence in the fact that I have never so transgressed stands confirmed by the obvious inability of any one to point out a single culpable sentence in anything I have written, notwithstanding all the discredit and turmoil that has been raised, and the ignoble means that have been resorted to to drive me from the columns of the public press, and prevent the people of this country from hearing a recital of facts and circumstances which it is both their right and interest to be correctly informed of.

At the same time it would be impossible for me to promise—and pitiful in me if I could—that nothing I shall hereafter write shall be "susceptible" of "offensive interpretation" by unreasonable and passion-led men, the mental and moral perverseness of some of whom, as well as their impatience of constitutional right and freedom of speech, I have enjoyed a pretty fair opportunity of accurately appreciating.

My idea is, that if a writer or speaker constantly observes the Apostolic formula of "speaking the truth in love," he does all that he can be required to do; and that if he should then offend, the burden of offence lies not upon him, but on the other party.

Come what may, I trust that the Genius of Liberty shall never have just cause to reproach me with having covered under any assaults, how fierce or malicious soever, made upon the liberty of speech and of the press in my person. And I conceive it high time that it should be known abroad, that here, in the metropolis of the model Republic of the world, sacred to the largest liberty, and called by the name of Washington, things have come to such a pass that truth dare not be spoken, nor may a man that dares to do so, be permitted to do so with impunity; that already there is established a virtual censorship of the press, an American "Index Expurgatorius!"

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, HENRY HARDY.

WASHINGTON CITY, July 24, 1851.

It is proper we should here append the notice in our paper, to which Mr. Hardy alludes: Notes on New Mexico.—No. 15 of this series is to-day presented to our readers. We have read it with satisfaction, and in admiration of the writer's ready apprehension, and easy and familiar style of narrative. He appears to be equally at home in describing the physical characteristics of the country, the social condition of the people, the political aspects of society, and the idiosyncrasies of individual character. In describing the religious scenes which he has seen, the religious institutions of the country, some of our readers are of opinion that he judges with a prejudiced mind. We can answer for him that he does not so believe; but lest he should unintentionally give offence in this particular, and to a people whom he has no desire to offend, he readily assents to the omission of every thing susceptible of such an interpretation.

It appears we did not clearly understand the assent of Mr. H. as to the omission of every thing "susceptible" of an offensive interpretation; but in the confidence that he will not give just cause of offence, and that others will not do him injustice in the matter, we desire to present no avoidable restrictions.

AN ANTELDUVIAN SKELETON.—A Rheims (French) journal gives the following item of intelligence, which we translate and pass along for what it is worth: "Science must, for once at least, hazard the solution of the important question whether or not the human species has sensibly degenerated since the days of the antediluvians. Behold the fact: M. L., of Rheims, in digging a cellar, has found embedded in the chalk formation a human skeleton, quite well preserved, which is not less than four meters (over thirteen feet) in height. According to this, the men of the present day would be mere dwarfs by the side of those of former times. M. L. is said, intends to enrich the museum of natural history with this curious relic of the past."

SINGULAR FACT.—It is recorded as a singular fact, that during the late terrible conflagration at San Francisco, not a single house of worship of any kind was destroyed, while every gambling-house but three was burned.—Exchange.

It would be singular if they had been in the way!

THREE EXECUTIONS IN ONE DAY IN NEW YORK.—To-morrow is appointed for the execution of Charles F. Douglas, Edward Benson, and Frederick Clements, the three sailors convicted of the murder of the second mate of the bark Glen, in September last. There is no probability of pardon or reprieve. They are said to be resigned to death.

NATIVE AMERICAN PARTY IN PENNSYLVANIA.—We learn by a telegraphic despatch, that the Native American State Convention met at Harrisburg, yesterday morning, at 9 o'clock. A difficulty occurred in organizing, and a part withdrew. James P. Verre, of Philadelphia, was then chosen President with a number of Vice Presidents, and a committee appointed to report resolutions. Mr. Brewster, chairman of the committee, in a short time offered a series of resolutions sustaining the Compromise and declaring it inexpedient to nominate a State ticket, which were adopted. The American Standard was repudiated as the organ of the party, and after appointing a State Executive Committee, the Convention adjourned sine die.

Madame LABOREE, the brilliant French singer, being at Bordeaux, starting at the Opera, was prostrated by a bouquet, which, thrown by an enthusiastic admirer, hit her in the face with a shock so violent as to cause her to faint, and the performance to be broken off.

Rev. THEOPHILUS FISKE, the original ecologist of this city, is lecturing on his "wonderful science," in London.

The Evening Post has private advices from Kentucky, to the effect that Cassius M. Clay will probably poll at least ten thousand votes for Governor in that State, as the Emancipation candidate.

Trial of John Day.

Charged with the Murder of his Wife.

CRIMINAL COURT, July 23.—In addition to those mentioned in our paper yesterday, the following witnesses were examined: Mary M. Fridley, Wallace Grant, John H. Sessford, Dr. Wm. B. Butt, and Wm. H. Scott. George W. Fridley and Wm. A. Boss, previously sworn, were re-examined. There is no material variation in the evidence of the witnesses.

Mary M. Fridley (sister of deceased) testified that on the evening of the murder she was standing at the gate with the deceased and other members of the family. The prisoner approached them; and, in answer to a question by his wife, whether it had been warm enough for him to-day, he said: "It has been warm enough for you to promenade the Avenue all day," accompanied by an oath. Witness immediately went to inform her mother of the remark, and before she returned the prisoner had fired once. Saw him shoot the second time, having his foot on her dress when he fired. At the time the second shot was made, the deceased was lying at the door. Witness exclaimed, "My God, mother, John has shot Kate!" Witness also testified that Day treated his wife very badly when they lived at her house; had slapped, cursed, and otherwise abused her. On one occasion, returning from a ball, he severely choked her, and threatened to choke witness for remonstrating.

Wallace Grant testified, that on the night of the ball alluded to he saw a man walking in company with two ladies. He supposed they were the prisoner, his wife, and her sister. Witness was well acquainted with Day. The party were on the opposite side of the street from him; it was about three o'clock in the morning, and he supposed they were returning from the ball; heard him swearing and threatening with an oath to knock her head off; he did not offer to strike her.

The testimony of John H. Sessford corresponds with that of Officer Boss, and relates chiefly to the arrest of Day, and his conduct while going to the watch-house.

The evidence of Dr. William B. Butt is in accordance with that given by Dr. Stone, relating to the condition of the deceased after receiving the fatal wound.

Wm. H. Scott attended the Infirmary Ball; prisoner and his wife were there. His testimony was to the effect that prisoner was much irritated during the evening, and frequently used violent language to his wife.

To-day.—The Court-room was again thronged. Joseph Sessford was sworn on the part of the prosecution. He saw the prisoner at 6 o'clock on the evening of the murder, and he seemed to be sober, but was following a girl, and stated that he could see in certain intimacies with her but for another girl.

Mr. BRADLEY, for the defence, then made a few preliminary remarks, when he introduced, as the first witness for the defence,

William Thomas, who said that about a week after Day's arrest, Officer Boss told him (which conflicts with Boss's testimony) that two of the barrels of the pistol were not charged with balls, or if they had been, the balls must have been too small, and rolled out.

James Bowen sworn.—Was at the jail when the pistol was examined. Only two of the barrels were charged with balls. Day charged some one with putting a rope round his neck. Witness saw marks on his neck having such appearance.

Wm. Thomas recalled.—Heard Day tell Boss he would go with him. Saw officer Handy strike Day after Day was tied. Day kicked and scuffled when they attempted to tie him, but said he would go with Boss himself.

Lemuel Herbert sworn.—Day's neck, after his arrest, was very much swollen.

Dr. Howard sworn.—Attended Mrs. Day on the 18th of September, when she gave birth to a child. It was not premature. Day had summoned him on this day. Day seemed modest and composed, and did not seem to know what was the matter with his wife when he called on Dr. H.

TELEGRAPH IN CUBA.—The New Orleans Delta of the 13th inst. states that Mr. Kennedy, the chief operator in the office of the Atlantic Telegraph line in that city, was to leave that day for Havana under a contract with the Cuban authorities, to establish a system of magnetic telegraphs in the island.

Review of the Northern Markets for yesterday.

Office of the American Telegraph, July 24. BALTIMORE, July 23, p. m.—Sales to-day of 400 bbls. Howard street flour, fresh ground from old wheat, at \$4.12 1/2; also, a small sale from new wheat at \$4.26. Sale also of 600 bbls. City Mills flour, at \$4.50. Sales of good to prime red wheat at \$0.82 1/2; of white at \$0.85 1/2; and of family flour, white, at \$0.90 1/2. Sales of corn at 60¢/62¢ for white, and 59¢/60¢ for yellow.

New York, July 23.—Sales of 15,000 bbls. of flour at \$4.00/\$4.12 1/2; of State brands, and \$4.25/\$4.45 1/2 for southern. Rye flour \$3.37 1/2. Sales of Genesee wheat at 108¢, and white at 98¢/102¢. Sales of 40,000 bushels corn at 56¢ for mixed, and 60¢ for round yellow. Rye 70¢. Oats 40¢/42¢. Sales of new mess pork at \$14.87 1/2; new prime at \$12.87 1/2/\$13. Sales of lard at \$15¢/16¢.

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels, Up to 12 o'clock, to-day.

United States—A. L. Whaling, steamer Mount Vernon; W. L. Wheeler, Baltimore; N. B. Raiford and Mary; Miss S. Straup, Havana; James Ginersty, Washington; Alex Hart, do; C. S. Sanders, Panama; Daniel James, Baltimore; Mrs. Fowler, do.

DIED.

In St. Louis, on the 12th instant, of the cholera, Capt. JOHN T. MICKUM, formerly of Washington, in the 20th year of his age.

LOST.—Between Washington and the "Academy," Georgetown—a Gold chased Band or BRACELET, having the initials "M. E. S." engraved thereon. The finder will receive a liberal reward and the best thanks of the owner, by applying to Dr. SMOOT, or J. B. PLEASANTS, Treasury Department. jy 24—2*

BUFF ENVELOPES—ONE DOLLAR FOR A THOUSAND. Another lot just received by TAYLOR & MAURY, Bookellers, Pa. av, near 9th st. jy 24—

ATTENTION, HOUSE-KEEPERS! JOHN D. HAMMACK'S Grocery and Provision Store, corner of 13 and D streets. L. 50.

HE has just added to his stock usually kept on hand a choice lot of Wines and Liquors, and Inten keeping a full supply of every thing kept in his line, and it is determined to sell as cheap as any other establishment in the District. A fresh lot of Hams and Shoulders just received at the cheap corner, 13 1/2 and D streets. jy 24—2* J. D. H.

NEW WORKS.

LIFE AND TIMES of John Calvin, by Paul Henry Schaffner, D. D., translated from the German, by Henry Christy Second Edition: Will it be Pre-Millennial? By Rev. David Brown, A. M. Young Man's Christianianity, by Rev. Daniel Wadsworth, A. M. History of the Republic of Liberia, by Christian Purdy, by Rev. R. S. Foster—Introduction, by Bishop James Adams. Woman of the Bible. The Young Governors—A Tale. For sale by A. GRAY, 7th street, opposite Old-Fellows' Hall. jy 24—

HISTORY OF THE EARLY SETTLEMENTS, most complete and accurate, containing a pocket-book, with a full and complete system of mechanics, and a full and complete system of agriculture, and a full and complete system of domestic economy, and a full and complete system of household management, and a full and complete system of book-keeping, and a full and complete system of arithmetic, and a full and complete system of algebra, and a full and complete system of geometry, and a full and complete system of trigonometry, and a full and complete system of astronomy, and a full and complete system of natural philosophy, and a full and complete system of medicine, and a full and complete system of surgery, and a full and complete system of anatomy, and a full and complete system of physiology, and a full and complete system of pathology, and a full and complete system of therapeutics, and a full and complete system of hygiene, and a full and complete system of dietetics, and a full and complete 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