visit one of his friends, a young surgeon, who was studying there. He found him in the dissecting room, preparing to anatomize the corpse of a man who had expired the day before, in the division of incurable lunatics. It was the poor peasant, the inventor of the clock.

The Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL
Of the Council of the Second Municipality.

NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 31, 1850.

THE COTTON CROP.—Papers and letters from the interior speak encouragingly of the crop at this time. The plant is about three weeks behind time, but the warm dry weather is very favorable. With a late fall two-thirds of a crop will be made, where there has been no overflow. An early frost will reduce the crop to one-half or one-third.

We shall expect letters written by the agents of foreign houses will have the effect of knocking down the prices; but this will only be for a short time. The market will open and be maintained at the highest rates of the last season.

Can not the papers through the Cotton region, publish the quantity produced in their counties, for a series of years, and learn from the oldest planters and best judges, the probable crop of this year? We know that it is too much the habit for the sellers to underrate the product, and the buyers to overrate it. But it would be for the interest of all to know at the commencement of the season, what is likely to be the ruling price. An accurate knowledge of the actual condition of the plant from month to month, is of the utmost importance to all. We shall be glad if gentlemen of the interior will give us the prospects of the crop in their immediate neighborhood.

THE LATE MARGARET FULLER.—Our latest Northern papers inform us of the loss of this highly gifted woman, whose mission has terminated suddenly, and under circumstances of peculiar distress. Her brother left here a month since, to greet her return to her native shores, and meets—probably not even the melancholy satisfaction of clasping her lifeless body in his arms. She and her husband were carried in their death, beyond recovery, to sea. The body of their child alone had washed ashore.

Miss Fuller, or the Countess of Ossioli, as she had become by marriage since she left her home, had been absent from the United States about four years, residing most of the time in Rome, but since the Republic—which engaged all her sympathies—was put down, her residence had been in Florence, where she devoted herself to the completion of an important literary work, upon which she had been occupied for some years. She left Leghorn in the latter part of May last, taking passage for the United States in the brig Elizabeth, Capt. Hasty, but had been out only a few days when the small pox appeared on board, and the Captain fell a victim to that disease, off Leibralar. From the time of his death, we have heard nothing of the Elizabeth, until this morning, when the mail brought accounts of her having been wrecked on the New York coast, during the hurricane of the 18th and 19th inst. Of the passengers and crew, eight found a grave in the surf, and Margaret Fuller was one of the first victims of the storm. The survivors were rescued through the heroic efforts of four gentlemen from the city of New York, two of whom we are proud to number among our personal friends.

Our limits forbid even a brief reference to Margaret Fuller's history or her works, nor is it our province now to speak of her as a writer, yet, as a passing tribute to her memory, we may say that she deservedly held a high place among the thinkers of this day of thought and progress. She searched deeply, examined closely, and only made known the results of her investigations.

Her writings have mingled the vigorous with the tender, the pure with the bold and truthful, and her words have sunk deeply in the minds of many, for their good. The soul of a true man, the heart of a true woman, appear in all the productions of her pen, as they appeared in all the actions of her life. Feeling within herself the full power of the Promethean impulse, she viewed with natural jealousy the pretensions of our sex to intellectual superiority, and sedulously employed her fine talents in the endeavor to elevate the standard, and enlarge the sphere, of woman's usefulness. Not, however, like George Sand and her school, did she make war upon the holy institutions of the age, but preserving in all their sanctity the chaste attributes of the woman, she proved by her example, as forcibly as by her words, the capability of her sex to unite in the same individual the qualities of a devoted daughter, a confiding wife, and a tender mother, with those of a philosophical inquirer, a deep thinker, and an able writer.

We fear that the work upon which she had been so long engaged, and which would have been a valuable contribution to American literature, was lost with her.

We remember a passage in her "Summer on the Lakes," which the circumstances of her loss calls up. It is this:

"On the waves below
Did new I gazed, warmed with the setting sun,
Who seemed to kiss the golden streamers at my feet—
It seemed a pathway to a world beyond,
And I looked round, if that my spirit beckoned,
That I might follow it."

The spirit of the storm beckoned, and she followed it—never to return—never to appear again at that fireside, where, gathered from afar to greet her arrival, sat brothers, sisters, and that fond old mother—with wrapped up hopes—waiting for her in the old home, but a short remove from the fatal strand beyond which she and her loved ones could not pass. C.

☞ See First and Fourth Pages.

THE BONNET CARRE CREVASSE.—We learn by the steamer General Taylor, from Donaldsonville, that the water no longer runs the Bonnet Carre Crevasse.

PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD REFORM MEETING. We have been favored with a copy of the preamble and resolutions offered by Mr. Egerton at the late Railroad Meeting, which we lay before our readers in another column. We are gratified to see, by the unanimous adoption of the resolutions, a disposition on the part of our fellow-citizens of the First and Third Municipalities, to co-operate with those of the Second in the support of measures alike promotive of public accommodation and the interests of the Company. We understand that Mr. President LeBeau and several of the Directors were present at the meeting. On the Board now devolves the duty of carrying into effect these salutary measures proposed by the Stockholders, to which we look forward with much interest, as a matter of public concern.

Mr. Webster addressed a letter to Gov. Briggs, on the 23d inst., informing him that, owing to his appointment as Secretary of State, his seat in the U. S. Senate would be vacant from that day.

THE PRISONERS.—The Pensacola Gazette, speaking of the prisoners recently released by the Spanish authorities, says: "These men have been confined in double irons on board of a Spanish seventy-four in the harbor of Havana, and complain of having been treated in a most cruel manner. The men will be detained here until instructions can be received from Washington as to what shall be done with them."

The following is the list of passengers per steamship Falcon, Lieut. Hartstene, commanding, for New York via Havana and Chagres:

For New York—C. Manuel, John Marks, Jos. Turner, Mr. Willis and children, Miss Boulton, J. D. Lezarde, W. H. Blacker, S. Bryan, S. A. Belden, B. N. Burrows, Col. Morris, W. Morris, E. Verdon, Dr. Parmelee, Jos. Wood, P. Dennis, W. H. Thompson, Thomas F. Monnerat, J. Weis, L. Blain, L. Gottschalk, P. McMahon, G. L. Olds, A. J. Hamlin and family, S. Jeffy, M. Clark, F. B. Wales, R. Parry, D. Kilgo, M. Dawson, E. A. Tyler, Mrs C. Reily, H. Spalding, T. K. Smith, R. Chew, R. Scott.

For Havana—Joel Moral, B. Sanchez, A. Hernandez, Miss A. Lubean, A. Sanchez, and D. Lubean, A. Kesglay, W. Douglas, L. Vinte, F. Lamont, B. Moss.

For Chagres—Mr. F. Marshki, Mrs. A. E. Harper, Jos. Vilas, E. G. Alderman, T. C. Jenkins, S. Dare, W. Williams, J. Bellow, R. and Mrs. J. Portland and child, Capt. R. Edwards, L. Henriquez, J. Borlaz, J. Clement, J. Sanders, L. L. Vance, G. Overbach, M. Lucas.

The steamer VIXEN, from HAVANA, with Commodore Morris on board, touched at Norfolk on the 23d for fuel, and left immediately for Washington.

Alexander McIver, a citizen of Cheraw, S. C., died suddenly on the 18th inst.

The splendid passenger steamer Mohawk, we perceive, is advertised to leave this evening at 5 o'clock P. M., for Louisville and all intermediate landings. She is one of the most elegant and safe boats on the river, and those upward bound will probably not meet with so favorable an opportunity during the present season. [illegible] freight for the Tennessee or Cumberland rivers.

The North American Whale and Seal Fisheries.

From the Report of Mr. James Arnold, made to a Convention of the friends of a Protective Tariff in 1843, we gather some interesting particulars in regard to this branch of the Fisheries. Six hundred and fifty ships are employed, measuring 199,000 tons, and manned by 16,500 men. These vessels, when ready for sea, with their stock of provisions on board, are worth $20,120,000. The returns in 1841 were $7,359,022. After paying the *lays* of the men and the expenses of the voyage, there was left as the profits on the $20,000,000 $4,585,634. The whale ships are owned by citizens exclusively, for the statutes of the United States expressly prohibit foreigners from entering into the whale fishery under the American flag. A singular case occurred in New Bedford about fifteen years ago. An individual who owned the sixteenth of a ship, became very indignant, because in some particular, the owners of the fifteen-sixteenths did not adopt his views. The ship was just ready for the South Seas. He sold for one dollar, one half of his sixteenth, to a little English tailor in the town, for the express purpose of effecting a forfeiture of the whole ship! He immediately caused information to be communicated to the Custom-house officers, and had the vessel seized as she was about to weigh anchor.

The other owners at once filed their libel in Admiralty, setting forth the fraudulent sale and the illegal intent of the parties. While the suit was pending, the self-willed owner became fearful that the affair would terminate in the forfeiture of his own part, and no more, and consented to sell out to the others at a fair price; and the Federal officers consented to the cancelling of the pretended sale. We have spoken of the pecuniary value of the fisheries; but it is as a nursery for seamen that they are a subject of such interest and importance. Their dangers and hardships form the character of the American seaman.

From Macgregor's book we make an extract, which describes the manner of life of the New England fishermen. This is the prose:

"The Americans follow two or more modes of fitting out for fisheries. The first is accomplished by six or seven farmers, or their sons, building a schooner during winter, which they man themselves, (as all the Americans on the sea-coast are more or less seamen as well as farmers,) and after fitting the vessel with necessary stores, they proceed to the Banks, Gulf of St. Lawrence, or Labrador, and loading their vessels with fish, make a voyage between spring and harvest. The proceeds they divide, after paying any balance they may owe for outfit. They remain at home to assist in gathering their crops, and proceed again for another cargo—which is salted down, and not afterwards dried: this is termed mud-fish, and kept for home consumption. The other plan is, when a merchant, or any other person owning a vessel, lets her to ten or fifteen men on shares, he finds the vessel and nets; the men pay for all the provisions, hooks and lines, and for the salt necessary to cure their proportion of the fish. One of the number is acknowledged master, but he has to catch fish as well as the others, and receives about twenty shillings per month for navigating the vessel; the crew have five-eighths of the fish they caught, and the owners three-eighths of the whole.

The first spring voyage is made to the Banks; the second, either to the Banks, Gulf of St. Lawrence, or the Coast of Labrador; the third, or fall voyage, is again to the Banks; and a fourth, or second fall voyage, is also made, sometimes, to the Banks.

From the Pilgrim address of Mr. Prentiss we give the same fact, but adorned with all the ornaments that a gorgeous imagination could throw over the subject. This is the poetry of the sailor's life:

"They drive the Dryads from their accustomed haunts, and force them to desert each favorite grove; for upon river, creek and bay they are busy transforming the rude forest into staunch and gallant vessels. From every inlet or indenture along the rocky shore, swim forth these ocean-birds—born in the wild wood, fledged upon the wave. Behold how they spread their white pinions to the favoring breeze, and wing their flight to every quarter of the globe—the carrier-pigeons of the world! It is upon the unstable element, the sons of New England have achieved their greatest triumphs. Their adventurous prows vex the waters of every sea. Bold and restless as the old Northern Vikings, they go forth to seek their fortunes in the mighty deep. The Ocean is their pasture, and over its wide prairies, they follow the monstrous herds that feed upon the azure fields. As the hunter casts his lasso upon the wild horse, so they throw their lines upon the tumbling whale. They 'draw out the Leviathan with a hook;' they 'fill his skin with barbed iron,' and in spite of his terrible strength, they 'part him among the merchants.' To them, there are no 'pillars of Hercules.' They seek with avidity new regions, and fear not to be 'the first that ever burst' into unknown seas. Had they been the companions of Columbus, the great mariner would not have been urged to return, though he had sailed Westward to his dying day."

Macgregor also furnishes a graphic description of the Seal Fishery, with which we conclude this article. We think the term of "Codfish Aristocracy" need not be deemed so very offensive after all:

SEAL FISHERY.—The great and primary business of the people of Newfoundland is that of pursuing and catching the inhabitants of the ocean. If habit, as is generally allowed, becomes nature, the Newfoundlanders are naturally, from their pursuits, certainly the most adventurous and fearless men in the world. Courage and industry, which certainly prevail, are to them absolutely necessary.

The Seal Fishery, as it is generally termed, has only become important within the present century. It is little more than thirty years since the first vessels ventured among those formidable fields of ice that float from the Northern regions, during the months of March, April and May, down to the coast of Newfoundland. Those who are acquainted with the terrific grandeur, particularly during stormy weather, of the lofty islands and mountains of ice, covering often from two hundred to three hundred miles of the ocean, and occasionally arrested by the coasts or shoals, will admit that it requires more intrepidity to brave the dangers of those elements than to encounter a military fortification.

The vessels equipped for the seal fishery, are from 60 to 120 tons each, with crews of from sixteen to thirty men. They are always prepared for sea, with necessary stores, fire-arms, poles to defend them from the ice, etc., before the feast of Saint Patrick. Immediately after, the crews at the harbors, then frozen over, collect together, with all assistance from the shoremen, and dividing themselves into two rows on the ice, and provided with hatchets, large saws, and strong poles, fixed on two lines far enough separate to allow their largest schooners to pass.

Each party cuts along its respective line, and they divide the solid mass between them into squares, which are shoved with poles under the firm ice, continuing this laborious operation until a channel is open to the sea. The vessels then proceed to the field-ice, pushing their way through the openings, or working to windward of it, until they meet it covered with vast herds of seal.

Where these occur, the part on which they are is called seal-meadows. These animals are surprised by the seal hunters while they are sleeping on the ice, and attacked with fire-locks or with strong bludgeons, which are considered preferable. But the hunters have frequently to shoot the large ones, which will turn upon the men and make resistance. The piteous moan and cry of the young ones during the slaughter, require more than common nerves to disregard. The hooded seals will draw their hoods, which are shot proof, over their heads.

The skins, with the fat, surrounding the bodices, are shipped off together, and the scalped carcasses left on the ice. The pelts or scalps, are carried to the vessels, and packed close in the hold; but the weather often is such as to leave no time to scalp the seal on the ice, and the carcasses are then carried whole to the vessel.

The situation of these vessels, during the storms of snow and sleet, which they have at that season inevitably to encounter, is attended with fearful danger. Many vessels have been crushed to pieces by the tremendous power of the ice closing on them, and their crews have also not infrequently perished. Storms during the night, among the ice, must be truly terrible; yet the hardy Newfoundland Seal Hunters seem even to court these sublime and hazardous adventures.

When the vessels are loaded with scalps, or if unsuccessful, when the ice is scattered, and all except the islands is dissolved by the heat of the advancing Summer, they return to their respective ports. Some vessels, which succeed soon after meeting the ice in filling up a cargo, make a second voyage.

The fat, or seal-blubber, is separated from the skins, cut into pieces, and put into frame-work vats, through which, and small boughs inside, the oil oozes on being exposed to the sun. In three or four weeks it runs rapidly off, and becomes the seal oil of commerce.

The planters sell their seal pelts to the merchants who manufacture the oil and ship it off in hogsheads. Seals are still caught at Newfoundland and Labrador, on the plan first adopted, by strong nets set across such narrow channels as they are in the habit of passing through.

Lady Peel has been ill ever since the late accident happened to Sir Robert, and she remains in a dangerous state at this time.

Mr. Squier, our Chargé to Central America, is now in Washington City.

The Electric Fluid.

Messrs. Editors—The exploded notion that Iron and Steel attracts lightning, being again revived by paragraphs going the rounds of the papers, let me state what all who have paid any attention to Electricity know, that Iron and some other Metals are *good conductors*, but have neither attractive nor repulsive powers. We frequently hear of persons being struck by Lightning, having penknives, swords, pitchforks, umbrellas, or other pointed instruments in their hands at the time, and the inference with many is, that the Metal was the cause of attraction; if this were so, then a Foundry or Iron Works would be the most dangerous place to be in during a thunder-storm, but where is the "oldest inhabitant" who ever saw or heard of a place containing a large quantity of Iron or Steel having been struck with Lightning? on the other hand, it is a place of safety during a thunder-storm, for the Electric Fluid becomes diffused and passes harmlessly into the ground. I recollect of several *dwelling houses* having been struck by Lightning in this city, and yet the most of the Electric Fluid must have passed over the top of Mr. Rabb's Depot, in Bank Alley, where there are always many tons of Cast Steel stored.

Again, I was once during a severe thunder-storm running a locomotive engine for many miles through a forest, during which time the flashes of Lightning were incessant, and the Iron Rails at times appeared like streams of fire, and we frequently heard the crashing of the tall pine trees, (some of them near the track,) from being shattered by the Electric Fluid, and yet neither the train nor the persons on it were in the slightest degree injured. Now this was not an accidental escape, for in the eighteen years elapsed since, no doubt many other locomotives have passed through the same ordeal, and I have yet to learn of the first one struck by Lightning.

Water is the most attractive for lightning, and when the surface of the earth is moistened, then the surcharged clouds, obeying a law of nature, give up their extra electricity for the benefit of the earth, and always prefer some pointed object communicating with the ground as a conductor, without caring whether it is iron or wood. Tall pine trees, and the unprotected masts of ships, suffer most by lightning; and it is dangerous to carry pointed sticks elevated, or even an umbrella, during a severe thunder storm.

There was very little bravery in Ajax daring his breast and defying the lightning; if he had wetted his finger and held it pointed upward, and the lightning had been true to itself, it is likely that sculptors would have had one ideal figure less to hand down to us.

Throwing plenty of water on a person struck by lightning is an excellent remedy, if life is not extinct, as I know from experience, having at one time more of the electric fluid in me than I ever wish to have again.

Works treating on electricity will explain to nervous persons how the many non-conductors can be used to make them "lightning proof," such as wearing silk stockings, standing on glass, rosin, etc. Respectfully yours, A. C. JONES.

MR. CLAY'S SPEECH ON THE 22D.—We were disappointed in not receiving, by our mails of yesterday, the last great speech of Mr. Clay on the Compromise bill. The disappointment is accounted for in the following paragraph from the Washington Union of the 23d:

We are compelled to suspend until to-morrow the publication of yesterday's debate in the Senate. The great orator of the day says, waggishly, it may be the last long speech that he will deliver, and therefore he wishes to revise it. We would advise Mr. Clay not to retouch too much the sketches of our Reporters, because we doubt very much whether he can improve his expressions by the corrections or the embellishments of the closet. They fell from his lips like Minerva from the brain of Jupiter—full armed. It was unquestionably the best speech which Mr. Clay has delivered during the session. The whole debate, indeed, was one of the most brilliant and spirited we have ever heard. We mean to include in this remark the two replies of Messrs. Barnwell, of South Carolina, and Mr. Hale, of New Hampshire, with the rejoinders of the Senator from Kentucky. We are no very great friends of long debates, for we have sometimes had a surfeit of them in our time; but we could have remained at our post for some hours longer, to listen to such eloquence and wit, and, as Dr. Johnson calls it, such "digladiation." The interest of the debate could be sustained to the very last, when the curtain fell.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says of this speech that: It was a masterly, eloquent, statesmanlike, patriotic speech, for which the country will ever be grateful, and which will be read with pride and satisfaction by every honest man. Mr. Clay justly remarked that the defeat of the bill would be the triumph of abolitionism, the triumph of free soilism, the triumph of ultraism of every sort; but he hoped it would not be the triumph of disunion. Mr. Clay went over the merits of the bill, and showed to the satisfaction of every candid man, that it is a bill with which both sections of the country may be satisfied, and which, if passed, will restore peace and harmony to the country. He paid a just tribute to Gen. Cass, whose life of usefulness and patriotism he reviewed with great truth and liberality, avowing that the General's last noble and patriotic effort to right the sentiments of the great North-west in regard to the Wilmot proviso, was the crowning glory of his life, and entitled him justly to the gratitude of the whole country. Mr. Clay also showed that, in no event, could the Mississippi river, the carrier of our Western produce, be other than common property of this glorious Union. He was terrific on the ultras North and South, and poured hot shells into South Carolina and New Hampshire—into the disunionists North and South. He denounced Rhett, "for whom he once had some respect; but if he had used the words imputed to him, he was a traitor, and deserved the fate of a traitor."

It was not, on the 23d, still understood in Washington City whether or not Mr. Crittenden would accept the Cabinet appointment tendered to him.

FROM WASHINGTON.—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun writes:

"Dr. Napheggi, a Hungarian exile, who has taken up his residence near Georgetown, has presented to the Senate a series of sentiments in memory of Zachary Taylor, executed in the most beautiful manner with the pen on large sheets of thick paper, in different colored inks, gilt, etc. Each sheet is executed in a different language, and splendidly illuminated and illustrated. The languages employed are the English, Caldo, Hebrew, Armenian, Arabian, Sclavonian, Latin, Greek, German, French, Italian, Wallachian, Hungarian and Servian—fourteen in all. All of these languages Dr. N. speaks and writes fluently, and he has recently lectured, as we understand, in Amherst College and other institutions with great success, and from which he has received diplomas. The present was conveyed by Mr. Davis of Mississippi, and accompanied with some eloquent and appropriate remarks. The Library committee has the disposal of the plates, and it is presumed they will be put in the library and handsomely bound, as they are a great curiosity in chirography. Miss Bremer has written a few lines on the dedication with her autograph."

PROF. WEBSTER.—The Boston Transcript says: "Prof. Webster is said to have been fully prepared for the decision of the Executive Council—at least, when he learned it from the evening papers, he did not appear to be disappointed. His wife and three daughters, also Mr. Sohier, one of his counsel, had an interview with him yesterday.

"It is understood that Prof. Webster had expressed a wish that if he were to be executed, an early day might be fixed; and that his family might be kept in ignorance of the time. For a long time this family have abstained from reading any newspapers whatever.

"The prisoner was visited this morning by High Sheriff Eveleth, who found him calm and apparently resigned. Prof. W. had probably long before abandoned all hope of the favorable action of the Governor and Council. His Excellency, the Governor, has affixed his signature to the death warrant, which has been duly submitted to the High Sheriff."

The Journal says that Prof. Webster's family had not, when they visited him, on Saturday, learned of the decision against him.

A Washington letter in the Philadelphia Inquirer says:

"A report is now in preparation by the Secretary of State, of a most interesting character. It is with reference to British and other colonization in Central America, and will be an unanswerable reply to the attacks which have constantly been made upon Mr. Clayton, of having given up the principle of non-intervention or colonization of European power in Central America. Independent of this it gives a vast variety of information with regard to the contemplated Nicaragua Canal, and the country through which it is to pass—which cannot fail of being highly interesting at this period. The report, which is made to the President, will go in in a few days."

GRAIN CROPS IN VIRGINIA.—The Wheeling Argus of the 20th says: "Several farmers in the surrounding counties inform us that the wheat crops are harvested, and abundance crowns their labors. The corn is coming on finely, the oat crops look well, and an average yield of hay will be obtained. The health of the country, with a few exceptions, is good, and heaven smiles on the families of industry and temperance. All honor to agriculture—may those who plow and toil, ever reap the fruit that Providence places in their hands."

Party politics in Missouri are running high, and Col. Benton's prospects for re-election to the Senate are, according to the democratic papers in that State, growing desperate. It is now generally conceded by the press representing both sides, that a majority of whigs will be returned to the next Congress, and that a whig U. S. Senator will succeed Mr. Benton.

VERMONT.—A very destructive storm has prevailed in Vermont, sweeping away bridges, etc. The embankments of the Vermont Central and Portland Railroads have been badly injured.

The Greensboro (Ala.) Beacon announces the death of two prominent citizens of Eutaw, Col. M. H. Judge, aged 39, and Col. Alexander Graham, aged 48.

Foreign News--Further by the Atlantic.

Italy.

The *Giornale di Roma* of the 26th ultimo, publishes a programme of the Bank of the Pontifical States, established by a decree of April 28, 1850. The object of the programme is to open a subscription for shares; the capital is not to be less than a million of scudi, (five millions of francs,) and is not to exceed two millions of scudi. The capital of the late Banca Romana is transferred to this.

The French fleet continues at Naples. The United States frigate St. Lawrence has returned.

NAPLES, June 30.—The King has retired to Gaeta. Count Montemolin has arrived in Naples. He is about to form an alliance with the sister of the King; he has been well received by the Neapolitan court. The State trials are again suspended.

Spain.

MADRID, June 20.—The government has sent dispatches to the Duke of Rivas, approving of his having protested against the marriage of Count Montemolin with the King of Naples' sister. The Duke is to demand his passports in case the marriage is persevered in. The *Espana* asserts that the Spanish Embassador in Paris has been authorized to enter into a treaty with the French Republic of mutual defence against any future piratical attack that may be made against the colonies of either nation, by adventurers who may avail themselves of the defective legislation of the United States for that purpose. The English government will be invited to join the alliance. The new elections are the principal objects of political interest at present.

Austria and Hungary.

VIENNA, July 1.—Ban Jellachich has arrived in Agram, where he now possesses the authority of a viceroy. The official journals are full of the addresses which he has published to the population. In all his addresses, however, there is not a single word to be found of the Banat council of the ministry, or of the important questions of the day. They contain nothing but extravagant protestations of his loyalty to the imperial house and praise of the great patriotism which he declares he has on all occasions manifested.

Turkey.

INSURRECTION ON THE TURKISH BORDER.—The accounts which appear in the Vienna journals of July 2, in regard to the insurrection in Bulgaria, are very contradictory; but from all it is clear that several serious engagements have taken place, in most of which the insurgents were defeated. One battle occurred in the neighborhood of Wilden. The Turks defeated the undisciplined horde opposed to them, after a short but sanguinary struggle; most of the latter escaped into Servia. Another engagement occurred at Beograditz, with a similar result. On this occasion one of the chief leaders of the insurgents was captured by the Turks.

According to the Osservatore Dalmato, the inhabitants of the Bagnani are ripe for insurrection against the Turkish rule. The same authority states that the populations of Montenegro and Grabova are also in a very disturbed state.

Prussia.

PEACE WITH DENMARK.—The peace with Denmark is a peace pure and simple. It contains the full reservation of the rights of both parties. The Holsteiners are acknowledged to have been right in opposing Danish aggression. Foreign intervention in aid of Denmark is to be permitted in Schleswig, but not in Holstein, which the Danes will be allowed to enter only on certain conditions. The peace is to be ratified by Prussia within a week, by the German Government within three. The latter will not be waited for.

The Duchies are preparing for war.

A telegraphic dispatch in the Cologne Gazette, dated Berlin, evening of the 6th inst., announces the ratification by Prussia and Denmark of the protocol which is annexed to the treaty of peace between these two States, according to which the execution of the armistice is at an end.

In five days the Prussian troops will leave the Duchies. According to intelligence received, the Schleswig Holstein troops will then immediately enter Schleswig.

Russia.

MOVEMENTS OF THE RUSSIAN FLEET.—The German Reform contains a letter from Copenhagen which states that on the 30th ult. a Russian frigate, the Nordstiernen, cast anchor in that port. Several officers landed and some even took apartments. Among the persons who left the vessel, was M. de Galsenapp, Aide-de-Camp to the Emperor. That officer announced that the Russian fleet had sailed direct for Alsen.

The Cologne Gazette contains a letter from Lubeck, stating that the Russian fleet had left the port of Cronstadt, and passed on the 13th ult. before the island of Falstein. The fleet cast anchor near that island, and consisted of eight ships of the line, two frigates and two steamers. "We shall soon learn," says the letter, "what the appearance of this fleet on the coasts of Germany means."

LOUIS PHILIPPE AND HIS FAMILY.—A letter from a friend of the Ex-Royal family says:

"It is perfectly true that Louis Philippe regards a fusion of the two branches as the only reasonable solution in France. The Duchess of Orleans is not favorable to the proposition, but her opposition is by no means so great as some of your journals have pretended. In my conversations with the ex-King, she is very careful not to say any thing that could offend or annoy him on this subject, and at times she appears to be convinced by his arguments; and so great is the influence of Louis Philippe over his family, that it would not be astonishing to see the Duchess of Orleans become a convert to his views. The most affectionate intercourse exists between the ex-King and his daughter-in-law, but he talks with her as he would do to a man, and thus shows the reliance that he has in her judgement. His favorite—I ought almost say his pet—is the Duchess de Nemours. He appears absolutely to doat on her, and her devotedness to him is delightful to witness. The Duke de Nemours agrees fully with her father. As to the Prince de Joinville and the Duke d'Aumale, it is well known that they are not favorable to a fusion; but if the King should carry his ideas out, they will submit to the extent of laying his injunction upon them, he assured that it would be religiously obeyed."

Switzerland.

Letters from Berne, of the 28th ult., mention that the Federal Council has determined to adopt measures for the reduction of the number of refugees in the cantons, whose machinations have become dangerous to their hosts. A sum of 10,000f. has been voted, to enable such refugees as may be ejected to proceed to England or America.

Miscellaneous.

We hear from Stockholm that Jenny Lind has just been singing before the King and royal family at a grand concert given in honor of the marriage of one of the princes. After the performance was over she was sent for to the royal box, and overwhelmed with compliments and praises. She is to sing at Liverpool on Friday, the 18th, and Monday, the 21st of August; and on the following Wednesday she is to leave this town to delight the American audiences. For the two nights in Liverpool the songstress is to receive the sum of £1,000.

Boyer, Ex-President of the Republic of Hayti, is very seriously ill in Paris, and is not expected to recover.

It is stated that Count Edmund Zichy has abandoned the prosecution which he had commenced against Georgey for theft, brigandage and murder, at the special instance of the Emperor. A Paris paper says that: "The Embassador of Spain, at Paris, M. le Duc de Sotomayor, and Gen. de la Hitte, Minister of Foreign Affairs, have had of late frequent conferences, with a view of preparing the basis of a treaty between the nations interested, to prevent for the future the acts of piracy, and the attacks, unauthorized by the law of nations, which may be committed under the shade of the monstrous legislation of the United States of America upon this point. The French Government has received very favorably the overtures of the Spanish Embassador, and has decided that England shall be invited to take part in these negotiations, to the end that, by common accord, they may be able to reach a result so desirable for all civilized nations."

SINGULAR BALLOON ASCENSION.—* * * Yesterday I was witness, as was all Paris, of a balloon ascension, which was perhaps unique in the history of aerostation. Margot ascended in 1820, mounted upon a stag, but both he and the stag were in an ordinary car. Yesterday, M. Poitevin ascended on horseback, and without a car. The horse, a fine and spirited young white horse, was suspended beneath the balloon, in the place usually occupied by the car. Bands passed beneath the belly and well secured, left the animal in an easy position, with the legs free. M. Poitevin, clothed as a jockey, mounted the horse, which was saddled and bridled in the ordinary manner, and gave the orders to *cut loose!* The horse seemed loth to quit his mother earth, and remonstrated a little when he found that he was being taken off his feet. But once in the air he became as motionless as though he had been struck with paralysis. He must, in fact, have been not a little astonished, and it probably was that astonishment which struck him dumb and motionless. They moved off and up rapidly, now hid, now seen amid the clouds in the northeast direction. We have not yet had accounts of the descent and do not know whether it was happily and safely effected.—*Correspondent of the New York Courier and Enquirer.*

THE ELECTIVE FRANCHISE IN FRANCE.—Under the system of universal suffrage, Paris had 324,000 votes: now the number is reduced to 74,000.

The death of Sir Robert Peel adds another to the list of English Prime Ministers who have died from violence. Percival was assassinated; Huskisson was killed by a railroad train—one of the first ever run; Castlereagh committed suicide. Sir Robert Peel was confessedly the ablest living English statesman.

THE NEW POSTMASTER GENERAL.—A Washington correspondent says: "At length we have got a Postmaster General, who, in addition to urbanity of manners, possesses executive talent and a liberal spirit. Mr. Hall will endeavor to carry out the reforms so much needed in that department, in reference to postage rates, mail arrangements, etc."

From Mexico.

We have dates from the city of Mexico up to the 9th inst.

We are able to glean from them but few items of intelligence of any consequence.

There was much feeling in regard to the approaching Presidential election. Eighteen candidates have been announced for that place.

Two of the Deputies to the Congress have died.

The Minister of Finances, Don Bonifacio Gutierrez, has been dismissed.

In the State of Durango the Indians are perpetrating the most open outrages. They threaten to take possession of Sonora.

Don Mugica y Osorio, the new Governor of Puebla, has taken active measures to check the cholera.

Don Canido Barros was assassinated by one of his servants, who inflicted on him twenty-four wounds and fled. He was arrested the following day. He was afterwards apprehended.

Senor Will de Hass has been recognized by the Mexican Government as Consul of the United States in Sisal and Mérida.

The cholera had disappeared entirely in Guanajuato; and was disappearing, also, in Tacubaya.

Don Manuel Payno is recommended for the place of Minister of Finance.

From Texas.

By the arrival of the steamship Palmetto, Capt. Smith, we are placed in possession of Galveston dates to the 27th inst. We glean from them and from papers by mail the following very sad accounts of Indian troubles:

The Western (San Antonio) Texan of the 11th says:

On the night of the 11th inst. a party of Indians stole from the rancho of Mr. Lay, four miles from Seguin, nine horses; also, on the same night, from Mr. Odin, six mules below Seguin, on the Guadalupe, seven horses. Also, from Mr. Erskine, living in the neighborhood of Seguin, a number of horses—the exact number we have been unable to ascertain. On the evening of the 7th, the horses of Mr. Kesiah, living on the Cibolo, about three miles below the Sulphur Springs, were driven off. The citizens about the Springs were gathering on the morning of the 8th to pursue them. On Sunday, the 7th, the Indians were on the Coleto, and on Monday a party of 15 or 20 men, from the neighborhood of Seguin, crossed the Coleto on the trail, in hot pursuit. It is probable they will join the party from the Springs and pursue them together.

On Monday last an express arrived here, who reported that on Friday, the 15th inst., two parties of Indians were committing depredations on the Cibolo, about forty-five miles above this place. One party of fifteen had attacked the rancho of Mr. Cassiano, killed one man and drove off the horses. Another party of six or seven had, when seen, a drove of horses, the majority of which, it is supposed, belonged to Mr. James Peacock.

We learn also that a party have been seen between this city and the Cibolo, on their way up the country, with a large number of horses.

On the 8th inst. Lieut. Underwood, with thirteen men, left Fort Merrill to escort the mail rider to Laredo, and on the evening of the same day met a party of Indians on the Nueces, who fired on him from the opposite side of the river. He immediately crossed over and dispersed them. On the 12th inst., when within about thirty-five miles of Laredo, he met a party of nine Indians, well mounted, who fired on him with guns and arrows, which being returned, a sharp conflict ensued, which lasted about half an hour, when the Indians retreated. The condition of Lieut. Underwood's horses not permitting a charge, he dismounted his men and fought on foot. Lieut. Underwood had one man killed and seven wounded, among whom was Lieut. Underwood himself. One of the wounded men died a few days after at Fort McIntosh. The Indians lost one man killed and four or five wounded—one very seriously, if not mortally. During the skirmish one horse and one mule strayed away, which were doubtless carried off by the Indians. We learn that the mail was also lost.

Since writing the above, we learn from a gentleman who arrived last night in an ambulance, in company with several others from Port Lavaca, that a short time after leaving the Sulphur Springs, they met a wagoner much frightened, running at the top of his speed, who stated that he had seen five Indians, and was now making his escape, advising them not to proceed, as there was danger. There being five men, however, they determined to come on. When they arrived at the place where he had left his wagon, which was about ten miles this side of the Springs, they found, at the distance of eighty or a hundred yards, moccasin tracks, which were perfectly visible, and had evidently been made in the morning. Also, a place to which the tracks led, where several men had been lying. As the gentlemen did not see them, they could not say positively that there had been Indians; but that they believed there were several. The wagoner was very positive he had seen five. They (the Indians) were on their way down the Cibolo.

We learn also, from the same source, that the Indians who had passed down on the 7th and 8th, had proceeded to the Stone or Pebble Crossing of the Cibolo and there crossed over to the west side. The party of citizens in pursuit followed them to the crossing; and in attempting to cross it, being unacquainted with it, two of them were washed down stream, barely escaping being drowned, one of them losing his gun. From this place we lost all clue to these Indians. They may have gone down to Goliad, or they may have crossed over to the Conquista Crossing of the San Antonio; thence to the Medina, and up the country, which we think most probable.

INDIAN DEPREDATIONS.—The following is from the Victoria Advocate:

A letter from Judge Gamble, of San Patricio, informs us that an engagement took place on the 8th inst., at a place called Olmer, about 60 miles west of San Patricio, between thirteen Mexicans belonging to the rancho of Judge Love, and a party of Camanche Indians. The Mexicans were out *Mustanging*. About 4 o'clock in the evening they were attacked by about twenty Indians, whom they succeeded in beating back about two hundred yards—three of their own number being wounded and four Indians killed. The Indians, being then re-inforced, a large body (about 80) having in the mean time come up with about four hundred horses, renewed the attack, a portion on horseback and the balance on foot acting as infantry. The Mexicans dismounted, and seeking the shelter of the woods, prepared for a desperate resistance. The Indians charged with great boldness, and a hand to hand fight ensued, in which nine of the Mexicans were killed, and the remainder wounded, except one. The wounded escaped to a thicket, where they remained until next morning, when the Indians leaving, they hastily buried the mangled bodies of their companions, and started for Judge Love's rancho, where they arrived safely. These are the facts as given by the Mexicans to Judges Love and Gamble.

THE BOUNDARY QUESTION IN TEXAS.—The Galveston News says: "We believe we may say truly that no question has ever before so completely united the citizens of this place as the one respecting our territory in Santa Fe. There are doubtless many who, on nearly all questions affecting State sovereignty, would hesitate long before they could be induced to assert that sovereignty in defiance of the Federal power at Washington, but on the question of our boundary there is no hesitancy, no difference of opinion among us; or rather, perhaps, our theoretical differences have all been lost sight of, until we are all practically State Rights men, under the impulse of a feeling that will always, we trust, be found ready to defend the honor, reputation and the rights of Texas."

THE BRAZOS CANAL.—The distinguished engineer, Albert Stein, recently examined the ground for the canal by which it is proposed to connect the Brazos river with Galveston Bay. A route has been selected which, the News says, is a perfectly straight line nearly east and west, tapping the Brazos about a mile above the race track, or perhaps two miles above Velasco, and entering West Bay at the point of deepest water. This line is five and a quarter miles in length, intersecting East Union Bayou three times, and Oyster Creek once. The ground thro