The Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL
Of the Council of the Second Municipality.

NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 2, 1850.

E. MORRIS, HARVEY & CO., General Agents, are not authorized to collect for this office, as they have not paid over moneys of ours in their hands.

The first part of Dr. Wilkinson's Letter on the subject of the Mississippi River, will be found on our first page. Also, Correspondence, Foreign Items, etc., etc....Last page, a poem.

THE NEWYORK CODE OF PRACTICE.—The papers complain of the New Code, and urge the return to the system of Special Pleading. Louisiana has had a Code similar, in many particulars, to the New Code of NewYork, for the last twenty-five years, and nothing could induce the legal profession to abandon it for any other. The petition and answer set forth simply and briefly the cause of action and the defence. Contradictory pleas are not admitted, but the entire controversy is placed before the Court. The only objection to it is, that the Supreme Court being judges of the *facts* as well as of the law, the evidence is all written down. This consumes a vast amount of time. Could this feature be changed, the Louisiana Practice would be the best and cheapest in the world.

We can spare a few lawyers who might indoctrinate the NewYork lawyers in the mysteries, or rather the simplicities of the New Code.

MILITARY PARADE.—There was quite a fine turn out of the Legion, but only a small display from the Second Municipality. They paraded under orders from General Lewis, who read to the companies his correspondence with the State Auditor. It appears that the Legislature last winter passed a law granting $2500 a year for two years. But unluckily the item was not inserted into the appropriation bill, so that the military of New Orleans must do without their usual supplies. This oversight is most unpardonable.

J. H. Foulhouze, Esq., has arrived in the city, after his long and mysterious visit to Havana.

A QUOTATION STOLEN.—A few days since, in urging the claims of Louisiana to receive the body of Gen. Taylor, we quoted a few lines of poetry from ——, to show the influence exercised by great men's monuments on the youthful imagination. The State Rights Republican, (of Columbia, S. C.,) instead of republishing our article, tears out the quotation and applies it to Mr. Calhoun. Ah, Mr. Republican, how could you steal from such a rank Union traitor as the Crescent? We challenge the editor to give the name of the poet! If it had been a stereotype quotation we would not have been sensitive. For there are certain quotations which ought to be cast at the foundries on the new plan of stereotyping the words most in use. But our quotation was no marketable commodity; it was a very appropriate one, and entirely fresh. And the Republican pounces down on it without any ceremony, or as much as saying by your leave. Well, we are glad that it sometimes finds even a quotation in the Crescent worth copying. He likes our taste in poetry better than our politics. Prof. De Bow has returned, and will be after him shortly.

FROM HAVANA.—The British Royal Mail Steamer arrived in Mobile Bay on the evening of the 30th ult., two and a half days from Havana. We are under obligations to the officers of the James L. Day for copies of papers of the 25th, 26 and 27th. We find in them nothing of special interest.

☞ See First and Fourth Pages.

Thanks to the officers of the steamer Atlantic for late St. Louis papers.

ST. LOUIS—*The Cholera.*—The total interments at St. Louis on the 24th were 35—of cholera 11—a decline of 7 from cholera compared with the report of the previous day. This report is more favorable to the health of the city.

The cholera has made its appearance at several points on the Illinois River.

The Hon. James B. Bowlin arrived at St. Louis on the evening of the 23d, from Washington.

The Upper Mississippi was higher at St. Paul on the 18th than has been known for many years

At Pittsburg, at 7 P. M. on the 24th, the river stood 3 feet 2 inches by metal mark....At Cincinnati, same date, the river had risen 10 inches.

Beck & Fosdick's distillery at Richmond, Ohio, was destroyed by fire on the night of the 23d.

THE FUNERAL OBSEQUIES IN NEWYORK.—The funeral obsequies in NewYork, on the 23d ult., in honor of the memory of Gen. Taylor, were of the most imposing description. The procession was one hour and a half in passing a given point. The streets through which it passed were thronged with multitudes of people. The city wore a most sombre and melancholy appearance. Nearly every house of note on the route of the procession was draped in mourning.

POWERS THE SCULPTOR.—The following pleasant gossip about our great Vermont artist, Hiram Powers, and his opinion touching the comparative beauty of American and Italian women, is from the pen of a correspondent of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser:

"In passing through Pisa on my way to Carrara, I met Powers the sculptor, who was proceeding to the quarries to order marble. Powers, after regarding with an attentive eye the crowds of fashionable ladies traversing the streets of Pisa, said with much emphasis: 'How many beautiful ladies you have here.' 'Ah,' replied I, 'Italy is full of them.' I reminded him that the day was a *festa*, and the display was, from that circumstance, such as might naturally be expected. He then observed that the ladies of Italy were indeed truly beautiful, and possessed busts of almost faultless perfection; 'but,' added he, 'they lack one thing, and that is the beauty of mind which distinguishes the ladies of America.'

"The studio of the great sculptor in Florence interested me very much. It is divided into two departments, the rough and the finish. These departments are disconnected from each other and are situated on opposite sides of the same street. His own time is chiefly passed in the latter. He accompanied me over the way to show me the former. As I entered the door I saw he was doing a thriving business, Eve, Calhoun and Washington were all under way together, and fragments of marble were flying about so thickly that I expected every moment some of them would put my eyes out.

"While in Florence I formed an acquaintance with a venerable English artist, who had passed thirty years in Italy. I spoke to him about Powers, and by way of ascertaining his opinion of this distinguished sculptor, I observed, by way of a feeler, 'Powers, I believe, is considered one of the first of the American sculptors in Florence.' 'The first of the American sculptors in Florence!' exclaimed the old gentleman, drawing himself up and looking at me with marked surprise, 'Why, he goes ahead of all the sculptors of Italy. Thank Heaven,' continued he, 'genius is universal; it is neither confined to Italy nor to Europe—but may be found in the new world as well as in the old.'

Gov. Ramsey, the Governor of Minnesota, who has for some time been absent on an expedition into the Chippeway country, around the head waters of the Mississippi, returned to the seat of Government on the 7th ult. The St. Paul Chronicle of the 8th says: "He penetrated as far as Cass Lake, about five hundred miles above St. Paul. He represents a trip of this kind as pleasant and novel in the extreme, and the country grand and romantic to the highest degree. We are sorry we have not time and space to give a detailed account of the voyage. A most interesting fact in regard to agriculture is, that on the borders of Cass Lake the Missionaries have fine fields of *winter wheat* growing. Their potatoes and other vegetables look as forward and thrifty as any in this part of the Territory."

ALABAMA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—A historical society of this State was organized at Tuscaloosa on the 18th ultimo.

The fine new mail steamer Florida is about to take her place in the line between this city and NewOrleans, having her furniture arranged and every thing placed in such beautiful order that she is really an object that one may take pleasure in examining. We think we know Capt. Giberson well enough to assure our friends that he will not consider his performances too much taxed should they desire to gratify their curiosity by an inspection of his mental arrangements, and costly and sumptuous fittings. She will take her place in the line in the course of the present week.—*Mobile Reg. 31st.*

THE CHARIVARI.—"A mock serenade of discordant music, bottles, tin horns, etc., designed to insult and annoy. It was at first directed against widows, who married a second time, at an advanced age, but is now extended to other members of nocturnal annoyance and insult."—*Webster.*

Such is the definition given to this fashionable custom. It is, we believe, of French origin, and has been maintained, while many of the more agreeable customs of the ancient population have become obsolete. The fact, that of late years, the sums extorted from the husbands have been appropriated for some charity, has palliated the offence against good manners, and induced the police officers to overlook the infraction of the law. Then, too, the leader of the Sheet-Iron Band, whose name is a synonyme of generosity and philanthropy, has kept it in credit.

But, with the improvement of the city in morals—with the rapid increase of families, and the consequent elevation of society—that which was tolerated, and even encouraged in a ruder condition, is now beginning to be scrutinized, and of course, condemned.

What right have a knot of wild, jolly, good-hearted fellows to do with the alliances, or misalliances of their neighbors? Suppose an old man marries a young woman, or a young fellow marries an old woman—is that an offence to be punished by "nocturnal insult and annoyance," commutable by a heavy imposition? Who make these gentlemen the guardians of matrimony? And then to heighten their offence, they are themselves bachelors, who might prevent this sacrifice of young maidens, by making them the wives of young men. They not only will not marry themselves, but they punish with discord, or mulct in heavy fines any whose marriages do not accord with their notions of propriety.

We suppose Dean Swift would have been treated to a charivari when he married Stella. And poor old Scarron would never have heard the last of his marriage with the blooming D'Aubigne. The last, a match at first sight, most incongruous, and yet, when the circumstances are known, it proves an act of delicate gallantry worthy of the age when the rights of woman are recognized and respected. Othello ought to have been ding-donged until he gave up half of his fortune.

Matches, which to the world appear either unsuitable or purely selfish, may yet have arisen from proper motives. Certainly, if a young man marries a wealthy old woman, we all feel a contempt for him, yet we do not see that such a man is avoided. On the contrary, we know a Mantilini of this description who sometimes visits New Orleans, and young gentlemen are very willing to eat his dinners and drink his wines, and help him enjoy his *vocations*. If a man may be insulted and annoyed for one act, why not for another? If the public are to sit in judgement on a man's marriage, why not on any other important event in his life?

Beside, *it is a war on women.* The husbands do not care if the tin kettles and horns, and all other instruments of discord, were kept in full blast for a month. But the wife is more easily discomposed, and the gathering of a mob at night around her house—the discordant noises—the brutal merriment—the coarse jokes of the crowd—all would throw a woman into hysterics. Under such circumstances the husband is compelled to buy off the charitable and philanthropic reformers on their own terms.

In the Northern cities they have Asylums for the Blind, the Mute, the Insane and the Poor, but they are not supported by these forced contributions. No Sheet-Iron Band annoys and insults newly married couples—there is no money extorted from misalliances—but they rely on the true, unpurchased generosity of the citizens.

If the few charities of New Orleans can only be maintained by "nocturnal insults and annoyances," let them fall. Dr. Dodd committed a forgery to aid a charity, and he was executed. In Boston something of the kind was recently attempted, but the city police at once put it down. In one of the Western towns the tables were completely turned. Cake was sent out to these self-invited guests, which had been charged with an emetic.

That this mode of raising money, even for a good purpose, should be abandoned, is now the universal opinion of the citizens. And we hope the gentlemen who have so often levied this tribute, will reflect on the subject, and abandon a practice which involves an infraction of the laws of the land and the courtesies of life.

THE DISSENTING COUNCIL-MAN.—Mr. Copeland, of the Massachusetts Council, gives his reasons for dissenting from the decision of the Executive and the Committee on Pardons in the case of Professor Webster. He says there is no evidence shown to prove premeditation, and adds:

"Under the law—as laid down in this case by the Court—a jury is bound to bring in a verdict of wilful murder in all cases of secret homicide, unless the accused can *prove himself innocent.* If a man is attacked in any place where there is no witness, and in defending himself kills his assailant, he is liable to be executed for murder; he may be able to prove his innocence, but his chance for doing so is very small. The law presumes malice when the homicide is proved, and thus is liable to create the crime of wilful murder out of justifiable homicide. If in this case Dr. Parkman had been the aggressor, not in words only, but had followed them with blows, and if Prof. Webster had in self-defence killed him, the result would have been the same; the ability of Webster to prove the facts, and thereby establish his innocence, would have been in no manner increased, and he would stand where he now is with his life forfeited, for doing an act which the law would justify if the truth could be made to appear."

RECEPTION OF GARIBALDI.—The Merchants' Day Book (N.Y.) of the 24th ult says that the Italian patriot and hero, Garibaldi, arrived at that port on the ship Waterloo from Liverpool, and is to be received with public honors—the preparations for which were then going forward.

The death of our late President naturally takes the mind back to the death of Washington. Geo. Washington died on the 14th December, 1799. It is a coincidence worthy of note that he died between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock in the evening, and some of his last words were—"*I die hard, but I am not afraid to go.*"

MR. PRESCOTT.—The University of Oxford, as we learn from the British papers, has conferred the honorary degree of Doctor in Civil Law, on Mr. Prescott, the well known American Historian.

HOBOKEN.—It is said that not less than 20,000 persons went to Hoboken from NewYork on Sunday, 21st.

The Lyceum and Public Library.

Messrs. Editors: From several communications in the papers, it would seem that some good citizens are under the impression that hostility exists to public lectures and to the Library, which has its seat and origin among some of the members of the present Board of School Directors. Without intending to reflect upon the newspaper reports, which appear daily, yet if the impression is derived from the paper reports of the proceedings of the Board, injustice has been done to its members. Mr. Jennings, a member of the old Board, and Chairman of the Committee on the Library, *admitted* that much of the selection was not the best that could have been made. The only remarks upon the Library, grew out of a proposition made by Mr. J. to buy new books. This led to a desultory discussion as to the quantity and quality of the books in the Library. The general result of this debate was, the universal opinion that more care should be taken in future in the purchase of works. In consequence of this determination, the Board authorized Mr. Jennings, who is on a visit to the North, to obtain the best catalogues of American and foreign libraries, to aid in the selection of such standard works as may be added to the Library. *Sectarian* feeling seems to have *fired up* in consequence of the debates in the Board, but that feeling, originating no matter in what quarter, will find a rebuke from the public. Political or religious scores will not be permitted to control the action of those entrusted with the Lyceum, Library or the Schools of the Second Municipality. The donations of all such *pious and public spirited* citizens as John McDonogh will be duly appreciated, and that charity which is so eminently conspicuous, receive its just reward.

That the Library contains many most valuable works none deny, but that it is also the recipient of a large number of inferior productions, is also equally true. In all large libraries no doubt many trifling works will be admitted; but, at the same time, it behooves the guardians of these institutions to be careful in the extreme what books they add to their collections.

We have no objection to Theological books, no matter the sect of the writer, but we hold it that sermons of this faith or of the other, are not the best suited to be purchased at the expense of a people whose constitution declares that there shall be no national religion. The children of our public schools are of different religious persuasions; the care of their souls should be left in their parents, their pastors or their religious instructors. If the word Presbyterian has been used in connection with that part of the Library called Theological, it was no intended as an insult to that extensive congregation of religionists, but merely to show the too large assortment of works of a dissenting character. We want no Theology in our Schools or in our Library. The Bible is open to all—it comes from *God*—the commentaries from men.

We trust that the useless discussion about any action of the Board upon the Library will cease. Not a member but who is willing to advance its utility, and add to its permanence, but there are members who will prevent an increase of worthless volumes, dictated by *personal, sectarian or political* motives.

TRUTH.

General Taylor's Remains Not to be Removed.

We are indebted to the politeness of our fellow-citizen, H. W. Palfrey, Esq., for the following telegraphic dispatch, received by him last evening in reply to a dispatch sent by him at the request of Gov. Walker:

WASHINGTON, July 29, 1850. 6 o'clock, 40 minutes, P. M.

H. W. Palfrey, Esq.—The remains of Gen. TAYLOR are not to be removed. C. M. CONRAD.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.—We find the following announcements in the National Intelligencer of the 24th:

"We learn that the President of the United States receives business calls from 10 to 12 every morning—giving a preference to members of Congress; and that he receives calls of ceremony from 12 to 2 P. M. on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. The rest of his time is necessarily devoted to the dispatch of business.

"We understand that Major General Winfield Scott has been appointed Secretary of War, and Commodore Lewis Warrington Secretary of the Navy, until the arrival of the new Secretaries of those respective Departments.

"We learn that the order to Commodore Shubrick to take command of the Philadelphia Navy Yard has been revoked at his own request."

FROM WASHINGTON.—"X." of the Baltimore SUN, writing from Washington on the 24th, says:

In spite of all the difficulties, real and imaginary, the Compromise Bill will pass the Senate, after all. To Clay, Cass, Foote and Webster will be due the credit of having accomplished this great work of peace and reconciliation. "Blessed be the peace-makers."

The Union was never in such imminent danger as the present, but not so much from the extreme Nullifiers and Southern ultras generally, as from the spirit of sectional legislation which begins to sway members and Senators on both sides. As to such ultra speeches as Mr. Rhett's, no apprehension need be felt on their account. They are so extremely fanatical, silly, and ridiculous, that the only fear they can possibly inspire, is for the orator's head. I do not, with the Union of this morning, call Mr. Rhett's speech a "famous" one; it is, in the language of every Union-loving and law-abiding citizen, simply the negative of that.

The Union is in greater danger from that growing laxity in public morals which can tolerate such speeches, than from the feelings they excite among the people, and from such unmanly fears as are expressed in certain quarters, in regard to their possible consequences. If there is a wide-spread Disunion sentiment in the South, (which I do not believe,) let the "Union" newspaper cast its eyes on the solid phalanx North, where all such Disunion sentiments are treated as they ought to be—as dastardly treason. There are enough good and honest citizens, South and North, to preserve the Union, and to drive Disunion demagogues, North and South, into the most obscure corners of the land.

The "Union" talks to-day of an embassy that is to be sent from some of the States, to South Carolina, to *mediate* between her and the Union. One of the States thus named is Pennsylvania. Let the editor of the Union not lay such flattering unction to his soul. Pennsylvania will send no such embassy to treat or mediate between Rhett and his conspirators, and the Union. Pennsylvania is a Union State, which recognizes no other power above her but the Federal Government here in Washington, and which has no aid to offer except in support of that Government. If, as Mr. Rhett hints, there be a distinguished Pennsylvanian entertaining different opinions on this subject, let him speak out, in a bold, manly way, that the people of Pennsylvania may hear him, and the country will soon see the funeral obsequies performed over his political grave. There is a wide difference between the private opinions of public men, and the opinions they have the courage to inscribe on their banners.

Let South Carolina not count on Pennsylvania for aid and comfort—what aid and comfort she can bestow is reserved for the General Government. All Pennsylvania is for the Bill of Adjustment, now before the Senate; and no man in Pennsylvania dares to come out against it, except a Freesoiler or an Abolitionist. The men in Pennsylvania who are not for the bill, are for Freesoil and Abolition. The Missouri line has not three advocates in the Keystone State, and Mr. Rhett's speech has killed two and seven-eighths of them.

Mr. Conrad, of Louisiana, will probably take the Department of the Interior. The appointment would give very general satisfaction. Louisiana, like Kentucky, North Carolina, Missouri, and Maryland, sent no Delegates to the Nashville Convention, and is counted a firm Union State. Mr. Conrad is a man of talent, firmness, and courage, and no ultra.

Congress.

WASHINGTON, July 24, 1850.

SENATE.—The compromise bill was taken up.

Mr. Foote withdrew his amendment for the present.

Mr. Bradbury offered his amendment, understood to be the caucus amendment, for the appointment of two commissioners on the part of the United States, to agree with the commissioners to be appointed by Texas, upon a boundary line, and also to agree on the terms, conditions and considerations upon which such line shall be established. Said agreement, when approved by Congress and the Texas legislature, shall be obligatory. Mr. B. altered the number of commissioners to three.

Mr. Rusk offered to the above his amendment establishing the Texan boundary, as defined by law of Texas in 1836.

This was rejected, and Mr. Rusk spoke on the subject, declaring that Texas, sink or swim, in life or in death, would sustain her rights.

Mr. Benton made vehement objections to the amendment and the bill.

Mr. Hale offered an amendment to the bill providing that, until the question is settled, it shall stand as at present between the two partes.

Mr. Bradbury replied to Mr. Berrien, and vindicated the amendment.

Mr. Dawson spoke in support of the amendment.

Mr. Benton made some further remarks.

Mr. Berrien made some explanation.

Mr. Butler and Mr. Jefferson Davis made some remarks, and without taking the question, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—Committees were called for reports. Many were made, the most important of which are below.

Mr. Potter, from the committee on the post-office and post roads, reported a bill to reduce and qualify the rates of postage in the United States, which was read and referred to the committee of the whole.

Mr. P. under the instructions of the committee, moved a resolution that this bill be made the special order for the first Tuesday in August.

Objection was made, and the special order was not made.

Mr. Brown, from the committee on the District of Columbia, reported a bill making a grant of public land to the District of Columbia for school purposes; which was read twice and referred to committee of the whole.

Also reported back Senate bill entitled an act to enable the corporation of Georgetown, in the District of Columbia, to construct certain works therein mentioned and for other purposes; which was read and referred.

Mr. Brown, under the instructions of the committee, reported a resolution providing that the District bills be made the special order for the second Friday in August next.

Objection was made to such an order.

Mr. Thompson, of Pennsylvania, reported a bill supplementary to the act for the reduction of costs and expenses of proceedings against ships and vessels, which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Mead, from the committee on the Judiciary, reported back without amendment Senate bill relative to the payment of dividends of interest on war bounty scrip; which bill was read a third time and passed.

On motion of Mr. Richardson, the rules were suspended, and the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, (Mr. Boyd in the Chair.)

The Chair stated that the business in order was the President's California Message and the bill to admit California as a State into the Union.

Mr. Bayly moved to lay aside that question and to take up the bill making appropriation to support the Military Academy at West Point for the present fiscal year. Agreed to.

The Military Academy bill was then taken up.

Mr. Wentworth expressed his astonishment at the vote of to-day, by which California had been set aside. He saw in it danger to the admission of that State. He expressed his disapprobation of the action of Northern men by which they had aided in giving California the go-by.

Mr. McClernand alluded to the recent conversion of his colleague, who had just spoken. He was not, he intimated, one of the earliest friends of the early and separate admission of California. The general position in the last Congress of all abolitionists and free-soilers in the House of Representatives was to keep up agitation of the question with the view to the adoption of the Wilmot Proviso.

He (Mr. McClernand) was in favor of the admission of California, but was at the same time, by a common action, in favor of the final and permanent settlement of all these questions agitating the country—the admission of California, of giving governments to all the other territories, of guaranteeing the restoration of fugitive slaves. He alluded to a rumor that it was the intention of the free-soilers, by the action of their caucus, to defeat the appropriation bills, unless California was admitted as an isolated question.

Mr. Wilmot said he had heard, since he came to the capital, that it was the disposition of the enemies to the separate and early admission of California, to defeat the appropriation bills in a certain contingency. Whether there was any truth in it, it was not for him to say. But it was the first time he had heard from any quarter such a charge brought against the friends of freedom. The friends of freedom preferred the disposition of the California question before going to action on the appropriation bills—such was their desire as expressed in the caucus, but nothing more.

But he had heard that before California should be admitted as a free State, that there was a party here prepared to defeat the opposition bills, and to paralyze the action and the power of this Government. He was satisfied of one thing, that as soon as the opposition bills were passed, the enemies to the separate admission of California would vote for the adjustment immediately.

Mr. Wilmot continued his remarks, in which he discussed the subject of slavery. He was replied to, at length, by Mr. McClernand.

The discussion was continued by Mr. Olds, when Mr. Butler, of Pa., obtained the floor, and moved that the Committee rise to enable the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means to move a resolution to close debate.

The Committee rose, and

Mr. Bayly moved a resolution to close debate in Committee within half an hour after the House shall resolve itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. The resolution was agreed to.

The House again resolved itself into Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Burt obtained the floor, and moved the several amendments, which he explained and supported in some remarks.

Mr. Marshall spoke an hour on the details of the bill, and when he had concluded the Committee rose and the House adjourned.

Telegraphic Congressional.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, July 30.

On Tuesday, (the 30th,) the Senate adjourned with [without, we presume,] taking a final vote on the Compromise Bill. The amendment of Mr. Bradbury, providing for the appointment of Joint Commissioners to arrange the Texas boundary question, was adopted by a vote of 30 to 28, and also an amendment recognizing New Mexico west of the Rio Grande.

NEW YORK, July 29.

Arrived, ship St. Louis, Bunker, from New Orleans.—*Evening Picayune.*

Foreign News.

Formation of a New German Ministry—Transportation of Pate for Assaulting the Queen—Another Advance in Cotton—The Markets, etc.

We have the following additional intelligence by the steamer Asia, which reached her dock at Boston at 6½ o'clock A. M., on the 23d ult.:

In the House, on the 13th inst., a resolution was adopted, amid profound silence, for an address to her Majesty, to give directions for the erection of a monument in Westminster Abbey, to the memory of Sir Robert Peel. The address was ordered to be carried up in the usual form.

Mr. Gouldbraun then moved that the Speaker issue his writ for the borough of Tamworth, in the room of the late Sir Robert Peel. Carried.

Robert Pate, for an assault upon the Queen, has been convicted and sentenced to seven years transportation.

England.

Walter Watts, late lessee of the Olympic Theatre, has been sentenced to ten years transportation for robbing the Globe Insurance Company. The prisoner's defalcations are stated at £8000.

We have nothing fresh from Portugal respecting the American claims. The Queen of Spain keeps Madrid in a most interesting state of anxiety, but her accouchement, so often announced, has not yet taken place.

France.

PARIS, Thusday, P. M.—The new electoral law will disfranchise six million electors, or two-thirds of the whole body.

The Assembly has confirmed, by a majority of one hundred and twenty-seven, its vote of the previous day, that every leading article in a paper should be signed by the author.

A large quantity of ball cartridges has been seized at the house of Perpignan.

Little doing on the Bourse. Fives opened at 95f. 60, and closed at 95f. 70.

Prussia.

BERLIN, July 9.—The Times correspondent writes, that unless the warlike designs of the Schleswig Holstein government are arrested by a more mature consideration of the consequences, measures will be commenced against them by the King of Denmark in his own name. The government of Denmark will, no doubt, issue a manifesto to the Duchies immediately. No coërcive measures will be adopted till all other means have failed. A Russian squadron of eight ships of the line and smaller vessels had anchored near the Island of Moen, ready to support Denmark if she needs help.

The Cologne Gazette has a telegraphic dispatch, dated Berlin, July 6, stating that the protocol, which is added to the treaty of peace with Denmark, and which suspends the convention of the armistice, has been ratified by Prussia and by Denmark. The Prussian troops are to leave the Duchies on the 11th inst. Information has been received that the Schleswig Holstein troops will immediately occupy the cities and districts which the Prussian forces are preparing to evacuate.

Germany.

A new Ministry has been formed in Wurtemburg, on the dissolution of the Wurtembug Diet, on the 3d inst., by royal message. The Speaker addressed the Assembly, reminding them of the dissolution of the Diet of 1849, in December of that year, on which occasion he stated that the dissolution of a diet was legal, if the government were resolved to respect the will of the people. The new Ministry of Wurtemburg dissolved the Chamber, because it refused to authorize the government to raise the taxes for more than two months.

Austria.

The mercantile letters from Vienna, of the 5th inst., mention that, owing to a report that a reduction of 80,000 men was to be made in the army, and that a large number of artillery and baggage horses would be disposed of by public auction, the funds had risen, and the premium on gold and silver had experienced a fall.

Greece.

Letters from Athens, of the 23d ult., announce that the Greek Parliament was to be dissolved in a few days, and writs issued for a new election.

The Chambers had passed a law of restriction on the press, in consequence of a scandalous libel lately published at Athens, against the King and Queen.

Commercial Summary.

COTTON—*Liverpool, July* 12.—The middling qualities of American, East Indian, and Egyptian, are nearly ¼d higher; all other qualities and descriptions ⅛@¼d higher. Fair Uplands are now quoted at 7¾d, Mobile 7¾d, and Orleans 8¼d. 15,200 American, 2100 Surat, 2560 Egyptian, 30 Bahia, and 200 Maranham have been taken on speculation; and 8800 American, 60 Surat, 90 Madras, 30 Bahia, and 220 Pernams, for export. Sales for the week, 85,000 bales.

GRAIN—The Grain market is firm, at previous rates, with moderate sales.

PROVISIONS—The demand for American Provisions is dull, but, on the whole, the market is rather firmer than last week. The demand for Shoulders is slightly improved. No alteration in Pork. In Lard, prices are steady, and the market closes firm. No change in prices of Tallow.

PORTUGAL.—Dispatches have been received from Hon. Jas. B. Clay, our Chargé at Portugal, says the Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune, in his letter of the 23d ult., in which he gives every assurance that all our claims upon that Government, including the Armstong claim, would be paid within a few days subsequent to the date of his dispatches.

THE STOLEN MONEY OF THE MILTON BANK.—About two weeks since a man went into Goodwin's, the broker, in State street, with a $50 bill on the Dorchester and Milton Bank, and requested Mr. Goodwin to send it to the bank for him and get it changed, promising to call for the amount in the afternoon. He left. Afternoon came, but the man did not. Officer Starkweather was notified of the circumstance immediately after the man left the office in the morning, and was on the look out, which fact the "unknown" was probably aware of. The $50 note has been laying in Mr. Goodwin's office ever since, and will to-day be sent to the bank.

More facts about this matter are daily coming to light. A man named Thomas Key, well known to the police, was arrested in this city, yesterday, by constable G. J. Coolidge. He will be taken to Dedham for examination. There is nothing very strong against him as yet.

Four or five days ago, Joseph Jewell, who formerly kept a drinking-house in this city, in Tremont Row, suddenly shut up his house in New York and "mizzled." The NewYork officers pursued and arrested him. On his person was found the sum of $10,000 in Dorchester and Milton Bank bills. The Justice asked him where he got the bills, and he said from John H. Brooks, of the "Grey Eagle Saloon," in Providence. Information was immediately sent to Providence—Brooks was arrested, and held to bail in the sum of $30,000, for examination next Saturday. Meanwhile Jewell is held in custody. He is supposed to know something about the robbery of the Bank of Westerly, Rhode Island, which "came off" last April. There can be no doubt that the officers have a strong clue to the Dorchester and Milton Bank robbers.

If nothing is proved against these men, (and they may say they won it at play, from parties unknown to them,) the bank will recover a large portion of the stolen money. However, we learn from good authority, that the bank is about to wind up its affairs, and settle all its business—honorably, of course.—*Boston Times of 23d ult.*

The famous Boston Chronotype, edited by Elizur Wright, is to be revived.

The number of deaths in Brooklyn for the week ending the 20th ult. were 41.

We learn from a reliable source that the number of miles now in operation in the United States is, of railroads, 8000, and of telegraphs, 16,000.

The deaths in Baltimore for the week ending the 20th ult. were 139, of which there were 34 by cholera infantum and 18 of dysentery.

The steamship Hibernia sailed from Boston at 12 o'clock, on the 24th ult., with thirty-two passengers for Liverpool, fourteen for Halifax, and fifteen thousand sovereigns.

A treaty with Mexico for the extradition of fugitives from justice was finally concluded on the night of the 22d ult., between Mr. Clayton and Mr. Rosas, the Mexican Minister.

Two persons have been arrested, one in Boston and the other in Providence, charged with being concerned in the Boston and Milton Bank robbery. Portions of the stolen money were found on each.

Robert G. Campbell, Esq., of NewYork, having been invited by President Fillmore to act for awhile as his Private Secretary, has arrived in Washington, with the view of entering on the discharge of his duties.

Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, Mrs. Kirkland, T. Buchanan Read, and others of the American literati, are now in England. These, with Prescott, Story, and several who had preceded them, form a brilliant representation of republican talent.

Mrs. Mowatt, the authoress and actress, at the last accounts from London, was lying very low at Chelsea, from a renewed attack of hemorrhage from the lungs, followed by a violent ulceration of the throat. Her husband was also very sick with rheumatism at the water-cure establishment at Malvern.

During the first six months of the present year the importations of specie into England, by the royal mail steamers arriving at Southampton, were nearly $12,000,000, of which upwards of $8,000,000 were in silver, and about three millions and a third were in California gold.

Lord Brougham, the English papers state, at a meeting of the Law Aixendment Society, lately, announced his intention to proceed to the United States in January or February next, with a view to co-operate with the law reformers in this country, which had already so distinguished itself in the science of jurisprudence.

SIR ROBERT PEEL.—It is believed, in England, that Sir Robert Peel fell from his horse in consequence of a sudden stroke of apoplexy. He was observed to falter and reel, by one of the ladies whom he met, just after he had passed her. He was an excellent horseman; the horse he rode was not vicious, dor does it seem that he was observed to plunge so violently as to dislodge so skillful and experienced a rider.

VIRGINIA TOBACCO CROP.—The Richmond Whig speaks of gloomy accounts from all parts of the State. The late drought is said to have inflicted a degree of injury scarcely known in the history of Virginia farming. The tobacco crop, especially, seems to have suffered more than any other.

POWERS' STATUE OF CALHOUN.—Strong hopes are entertained that Powers' statue of the late John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina, will be saved, as it was placed in the bottommost part of the vessel, and may be recovered from the sea, the ship having gone to pieces.

IRON STEAMER.—Another new iron steamer—the Utah—making the third for the California trade—was launched at Wilmington, Delaware, on Saturday last. Harlen & Hollingsworth were the builders.

BOSTON COMMERCE.—Exported to foreign ports for the week ending July 20, domestic products to the value of $74,544 54; foreign, $8,714 39. Same time last year, domestic, $92,947 52; foreign, $36,688 93.

FROM VENEZUELA.—The bark Paez, Captain Wilson, arrived at Philadelphia on the 23d ult. with dates from Laguayra to the 22d, and Puerto Cabello to the 28th June. The news generally is uninteresting, the only item of interest was that Gen. Paez would leave St. Thomas in a few days, direct for the United States.

INTERESTING FACT.—The Grand Lodge of the State of NewYork joined in the procession in that city on the 23d. "The Ark of the Covenant" was carried, and also the Bible upon which Gen. Washington took the Oath as first President of the United States.

N. Y. POST-OFFICE.—There were 5,158 letters received by the Atlantic, and 32,151 by the America, making a total of 37,300 foreign letters, which were distributed in the N. Y. Post-office on one morning.

THE CANADIAN SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—The Montreal Courier says: "We have received information on which we can rely, to the effect that all parties in Canada West will unite, if possible, to prevent the removal of the Seat of Government from Quebec. The probable consequence of this will be a compromise, and its return to Montreal."

PARKS IN LONDON.—The Commissioners of the London Exhibition of 1851 have selected Hyde Park. The extent of the various Parks is given in their statement as follows:

"The area of Hyde Park is 387 acres; Kensington Gardens, 290; Regent's Park, 493; St. James's Park, 83; Green Park, 71; Victoria Park, 160; Greenwich Park, 174; making a total of 1568 acres; while only twenty acres are proposed to be taken for the purposes of this Exhibition."

SUICIDE.—Jacob Brunner, of Limerick township, Montgomery county, Pa., committed suicide on the forenoon of the 18th inst. by hanging himself in his barn.

AMERICANS IN ENGLAND.—*Fourth of July Celebration.*—The Hon. George Peabody, an eminent American merchant and banker, residing in London, gave a dinner to the Americans on the Fourth of July last, at Richmond Hill, to celebrate the anniversary of American Independence. The view was splendid, the day was fine, the dinner most sumptuous, and the utmost cordiality and unison of sentiment prevailed. Among the guests were the American Minister, Mr. Lawrence, and suite; Gov. Brown, the American Minister to Russia, and Mr. Wright, of Newark, N. J. The Hon. W. B. Kinney, also of Newark, NJ., Chargé to Turin; the Hon. Wm. Brown, M. P., of Liverpool; and Messrs. W. Selden, Wm. B. Draper, and Prof. Hitchcock.

WRECK OF THE WHALER FRANKLIN, ETC.—A letter dated Boston, July 23, says: "The brig Romp, from Pernambuco, the 16th ult., gives information of the loss of the whaling ship Franklin, of Sag Harbor. She went ashore during the night of June 7th, about 70 miles north of Pernambuco, and it was thought she would prove a total loss.

"Capt. Cooper arrived at Pernambuco in a boat, and on the 10th returned to the wreck, with assistance, in order to save the cargo, which consisted of 3300 barrels of whale oil. Hopes were entertained that he would succeed. The Franklin was bound home from the Pacific Ocean.

"The stock of sugar in the Pernambuco market was quite light, and the quality, in consequence of the heavy rains, very inferior."

INDIA—*A Terrific Explosion—Twelve Hundred Persons Killed.*—We have received by express our usual dispatches and papers in anticipation of the Overland Mail. The dates of the intelligence by this arrival are—Calcutta, May 13th; Bombay, May 25th; and Alexandria, June 18th.

A terrific explosion, at Benares, by which upwards of 1000 lives were lost, forms the principal topic of the present mail. A fleet of 35 boats, containing government ordnance stores, among which were 3000 barrels (330,000 lbs.) of gunpowder, arrived at Benares, *en route* to the upper provinces, on the afternoon of the first of May, and were moored off the Raj Ghaut, (the principal landing place of the city, in the centre of the town.) A little after 10 P. M., one of these boats caught fire, and immediately after the whole exploded, sinking all the boats near the landing place, and destroying or injuring every one within a certain range. By the latest accounts, the killed and wounded amounted to 1200, but more were continually disinterred by the 300 men at work in removing the ruins. The Raj Ghaut Hotel, the Begum's Palace, and the Mission House, are among the principal buildings destroyed, and the missionary's wife and the Begum and her family, are among the victims. In addition to the ordnance flotilla, 40 other boats, containing merchandise belonging to European or native merchants, were sunk or destroyed; the ordnance flotilla was under the charge of a warrant officer, who was absent from the boats at the time of the catastrophe.—*London Times.*

S. of T....Meetings This Evening.

UNION DIVISION NO. 3, at Crystal Fount Hall, 222 Tchoupitoulas street, 8 o'clock.

LOUISIANA DIVISION NO. 11, at Unity Hall, Marigny Buildings, Third Municipality, at 8 o'clock.

YOUNG MAY'S MAGNOLIA DIVISION NO. 12, at Pelican Hall, cor. Common and St. Charles streets, at 8 o'clock.

Died:

On Thursday, August 1, at 4 P. M., of Yellow Fever, BENJAMIN STEVENS, of Louisville, Ky.

☞ His friends and acquaintances are requested to attend his Funeral, which will take place THIS AFTERNOON, at 5 o'clock, at his