Auction Sales—This Day.

The Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL of the Council of the Second Municipality.

NEW ORLEANS:

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 12.

Congressional Candidate.

☞ The friends of L. E. BURNSIDE make his name to the Whig Congressional Nominating Convention of the Second Congressional District.

Our Summer Resorts.—The charms of the Bay St. Louis, adorned by the fairest and exquisite taste of Mr. Ewing, proprietor of the excellent hotel there, and the elegancies and summer luxuries of Pass Christian, which Montgomery manifests to his numerous guests who gaily and daily resort to his magnificent retreat, at a less distance from our city, were duly noticed by us last week. We promised, then, and now record with a pleasure second only to a summer's day at each or all of them, to glance at the other hotels and resorts that invite our citizens and the people of the river lands away from dust and parching, choking heat, to pure breezes, healing waters and happy summer life.

Biloxi is an old favorite place for summer resort down, and now has charms to many families, mingled with associations of the most endearing and sacred character. Mrs. Hunt's Magnolia House is really one of the "pleasant places" in this part of the world, and it is gratifying to see that lady's exertions so handsomely patronized. Nixon's Hotel is the great house on the ancient "ground," and good have been his exertions, and successful his plans, to make rural life show itself most thoroughly in the midst of a dense little population.

East Pascagoula has taken a spreading palm this year. Messrs. Boyd and Simpson, the gentlemen who reign in the settlement of the East, this season, have adorned Gulf life with features at once new and alluring. They know to perfection the attractions of the city, and seem to understand no less how to heighten the fascinations of sea-shore life. There is no kind of amusement known to places of summer life that they have not in store for visitors, and their table, apartments, etc., are in such style as show that expense has not been taken into the account.

Point Clear, so admirably kept by your friend Tom; Hollywood, which, with its inviting shades, might well be named "shady wood," with the famed Willard Freeman for a host; and the delightful Daphne House, whose highly medicinal waters and natural shower baths, are attracting many visitors, and telling the world around it of their virtues, will receive some attention in our next.

Respect to the Departed.

The body of the lamented JOHN W. FROST will be removed from the residence of Mr. Monroe, adjoining St. Patrick's Church, on Camp street, this afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

Woodville, Mississippi.—This handsome village was "a place" once, but it fell away to the merest shadow of a locality under the pressure of the pecuniary revulsion that began to level down all the rising towns in the Mississippi valley, in the year 1837. For many years Woodville has lain quietly in the shade, or it might almost be said in the woods. But it is again coming forth to take its place among the cities of the South-west. Its cotton manufactures are now attracting attention, and the merchants in Natchez and elsewhere are disposing of them as fast they can receive them from the factory. Its editors have awakened with a new spirit of enterprise, and are pressing the manufacturers to go on in the good work. Its civic authorities, too, have given the best signs of having an infusion of restored animation among them, inasmuch as we find that they have had the magisterial wisdom to place an editor at their head. Under such a lead, the path of Woodville, surely both upward and onward. The Republican of the 8th inst. has the gratifying announcement:

The election for Mayor, yesterday, resulted in favor of ourself—J. H. Leatherman—by 21 majority.

For the Watering Places.—The steamer St. Charles leaves for Mobile on the arrival of the 10 o'clock A. M. cars, touching at all the watering places, going and coming.

The steamer Florida leaves for Mobile, via Bay St. Louis, Pass Christian and Pascagoula, on the arrival of the 12 o'clock M. cars.

The steamer California leaves for Biloxi, touching at Bay St. Louis, Pass Christian and Mississippi City, on the arrival of the 5 o'clock P. M. cars.

For Louisville.—The splendid passenger steamer St. Charles, Capt. Applegate, leaves this morning at 10 o'clock, for Louisville and intermediate landings. We advise those of our citizens traveling North to avail themselves of this occasion, as she has fine accommodations and gentlemanly officers.

It will be seen by reference to the advertisement, that the splendid packet steamer Chieftain, commanded by the gentlemanly and popular captain, Sam Brodwell, has resumed the route of the Louisville on Saturday from 2 to 12 o'clock, and on Wednesday and Friday on the arrival of the 5 o'clock A. M. cars. She runs to Bay St. Louis, Pass Christian, Mississippi City and Biloxi.

LITHIUM.—At the Exodus this morning at half-past 10. See bill of fare.

From the Upper Mississippi.—We learn from Capt. Harkens, of the Wyoming, just arrived from Galena, that the river is still rising. The Nominee, from St. Paul, reports a rise of six feet at that point. (St. Louis Union, 4th.

Wake Up.—The Rochester American says: "A canal boat, loaded with raw cotton from the Mississippi, passed this city East on Thursday evening, bound for New York."

Martin F. Tupper, it is said, is about to write a book, now that he has got home, upon American society and manners. He was just six weeks in the country, and is, therefore, fully competent to the task. Every literary fledgeling who sets his foot upon our shores imagines himself at once invested with the knowledge and capacity to judge philosophically of American society and American institutions; yet there is not a single phase which either exhibits that would not puzzle a real philosopher, and afford food for reflection to him for years to fully comprehend.

Yankee Enterprise.—The Bostonians, who have a keen eye to the pennies, have been sorely troubled at Jenny Lind's charges of a quarter for a programme of the concert. They say it is unworthy of her, considering the amount she draws from the public. Some public spirited individual, at her last performance, issued programmes of the concert for gratuitous distribution; compensating himself, however, by advertising Bunyan's panorama on the bill. Half the cost, however, laid out in judicious advertising in the newspapers would have got a hundred thousand readers for his advertisement, so that this enterprise was rather a mistake of judgment.

Seizures of Liquor in Maine.—There was great excitement at Portland, Me., recently, in consequence of the seizure by the City Marshal of twenty casks of liquor, valued at $1520, belonging to S. H. Lawyer. Lawyer resisted the officer, but finally the liquor was taken away. This is the first enforcement of the new liquor law.

Leutze, the artist.—Leutze, the artist, who is now Dusseldorf, engaged in his great painting of Washington crossing the Delaware, was born in Germany, and was brought to the United States while yet a child. He received a competent education in Pennsylvania, and went back to Germany as American citizen, to cultivate a talent for painting, which had manifested itself in very early life. Among the various studies of his profession, his attention was particularly directed to the historical events connected with the formation of the Republic of Washington, and he was naturally led to select from them the subjects of many of his best pictures. The last is the painting on which he is now engaged, which unfortunately was destroyed by fire when nearly completed, and the artist has been compelled to reproduce it. It has been purchased for 30,000 francs, by a French dealer in works of art.

The Fraudulent Mexican Claims.

The trial of Gen. Talcott and the recent disclosures of the tremendous frauds successfully practiced on the Commissioners for the adjustment of the Mexican claims, exhibit a laxity of morals among those who deal with the Government, an unwatchfulness on the part of those entrusted with the interest and fiscal operations of the United States, which must arouse the attention of the country, and call for the most thorough and searching investigation by Congress. One of the great evils which the people must guard against, in the rapid growth and extension of the country and the consequent increasing patronage and the dispensation of its enormous revenues, is the demoralizing and corrupting influences of public office and public money. As the operations of the Government become more extended and more multifarious and offices more numerous, there is less watchfulness over the doings of subordinates by the heads of each department of the public service. It is scarcely possible that the same strict accountability can be now enforced with each public servant that was exacted from every one in the days of the earlier Presidents, when the public revenues were comparatively small. For years past the public has been made sensible that a system of corruption was steadily extending itself through all the minor fiscal agents of the Government that was rapidly destroying public confidence in their integrity and impairing the tone of public morals. Every fair and honorable competitor for public contracts has found himself defeated by the collusion of some subordinate official with some personal favorite, who, as circumstances too often indicated, paid a consideration for the official favor bestowed. The system extends itself from the most important appropriations of Congress to the smallest purchase in the Quarter-Master's Department. The Florida and Mexican wars did much to introduce and extend this system of peculation. It has been seen and felt to a greater extent in this city, than, perhaps, in any part of the country. If the public do not keep a watchful eye on all these operations, and when well grounded suspicion exists, demand an immediate and thorough investigation, official infidelity and venality will become as much of a by-word among us as it is in Spain, Mexico, or the Brazils. Public opinion can do more to arrest the evil and punish the delinquent, than the most strenuous exertions of the powers of the Government.

We know that in this city the most just and indisputable claims of several of our citizens have been rejected, while the enormous sum of a half a million has been awarded by this Mexican Commission to a man who is known never to have possessed, during his whole life, property to the amount of five hundred dollars. In one case, the claimants depending so confidently on the equity of their claims, and the conclusive and indisputable evidence by which they were supported, refused to allow more than five or ten per cent. to the agents at Washington for representing their interests. In the other cases, shares in the claims have been transferred to rich bankers and influential persons at Washington, or fees amounting to forty and fifty per cent. have been given to eminent counsel and influential politicians, to secure success in these operations on Uncle Sam's pocket. Congress will demand to be informed who shared in the Hargous claim, as well as those who pocketed the money allowed on Dr. Gardner's fictitious claim.

If any evidence be wanted at Washington of the extent of this Dr. Gardner's losses in San Luis Potosi, or in Mexico, there are persons here who knew his daily employments in both places. He was an itinerant dentist and quack doctor, whose wits were hardly equal to the procurement of his daily bread. When his purse was low, and the practice of his profession unprofitable, he did not hesitate—it is said—to put on a buskin in a pantomime to gain half an ounce. If he ever possessed a silver mine, or an interest in one to the extent of a hundred dollars, it was never known to his intimate acquaintances in Mexico. If he ever imagined himself the possessor of a silver mine, it was discovered and worked in the Doctor's wildest midnight dream, and its revenues could never have been very substantial, for they never visibly extended his purse or increased his resources.

The Costume Reform.—The following appears in the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, over the signature of "One who has tried it." It contains some new ideas, and its simple and unaffected style will commend it to our lady readers:

"The great bug-bear in the way of adopting the short dress and pantalettes, in the minds of sober-minded, modest women, is their dislike of notoriety. To be the subject of newspaper comment and street remark, as one must be who appears in public with a short dress on, in the present crisis, is sufficient to deter most women from the movement. In this dilemma, what is best to do? To attempt to storm the fortress of public opinion is not womanly or becoming, and savors of fanaticism. On the other hand, to adhere to our cumbersome skirts, now that a better way is opening to us, for want of courage—waiting for one another—is not wise. I think there is a middle path between these two extremes, which I can recommend to my sisters who are desirous of reform.

"In the first place, I would recommend the making of a dress and pantalettes, just for the fancy of the thing, without promising to wear it at all. Take a dress that you have done wearing, and cut it off a little below the knee, taking the surplus for pantalettes. Make a pair of drawers, rather full, reaching down to the ankle, perfectly tight, as they are made for little girls. Make the pantalettes plain, (not Turkish,) of moderate size, and button them on the drawers, some distance above the knee. If you make a yoke to your dress, and wear a belt of the same, it corresponds much better with the general contour of the thing, than a boddice waist.

"Well, having made your dress, (slyly, of course,) it is to be taken for granted that you will have a fancy for trying it on. Then, having carefully locked your door, you can present yourself before the glass, just by way of playing with the new idea from time to time, and getting your own eyes accustomed to it before any one is the wiser. After a while, you will get courage enough to go down stairs, and appear to the family. There will be a great laugh to be sure, and some flutter on both sides; but one will soon get used to that; and even if you get caught by a neighbor or two, it all passes off with a hearty laugh. I will venture to say, that when one gets to this stage of experience in the new costume, its superiority in lightness, neatness and convenience to the old, will be so sensibly felt, that what was adopted merely for amusement, will come to be worn from choice during the business hours of the day.

"The innovation can proceed thus far quietly and silently, with no offensive, ostentatious braving of public opinion; for we certainly have a right to wear in our bed-rooms, and in the privacy of the domestic circle, what we please, without interference from without. By thus gradually accustoming our own families and kindred to the innovation, the multitude of small insurrections will gradually swell into a general insurrection, and the whole reform will be brought about quietly and without tumult."

Charbone.—This terrible disease has shown itself among the cattle in the neighborhood of Clinton. We hear of quite a number of cases where horses, mules, cattle and hogs have been attacked by it, and have died after a very short sickness. No remedy for it has ever come to our knowledge, although no doubt remedies exist, as we have heard of many cases which have been cured. Will not some planter or physician who can speak from experimental knowledge, favor us with the mode of treatment, in order that we may give it publicity. [Clinton (La.) Whig.

Pompeii.—A recent letter from an American gentleman in Naples says:

"Vesuvius is now calmly smoking, and seems disposed to repose himself from the fatigues of his devastating labors of the last years. Pompeii is slowly appearing above ground. About twenty laborers are kept at work, who manage to get off a cartload of earth a day from the subincumbent city. Not one half of the entire city is yet excavated. The earthly mound which covers it is astonishingly beautiful and lovely. Vineyards, with houses of peasants scattered over its surface. A bastion of the sea-wall has recently been unearthed, which goes to confirm the opinion that the sea, now nearly a mile distant, once laved the walls of Pompeii.

The Cotton Crop.—The Edgefield (S. C.) Advertiser, of the 3d inst., says: In a notice of the crops last week, we observed that cotton was very promising. We have since learned enough to warrant us in saying that the appearances of a fine crop are really extraordinary. In this immediate neighborhood, Col. F. W. Pickens and Avery Bland, Esq., two of the largest planters in this section, have such crops as they never had before. The plant is at the same time large and well bolled. We hear similar accounts from all quarters.

Rain! Rain!—Just when our farmers were about to give up to despair, we have been visited by two or three refreshing rains, which we trust have come in time to save the corn crop. From the apprehension, which had become general, that not more than half a crop would be made, as well as an absolute scarcity of the article, corn has advanced in this market to $1 10 per bushel! Indeed, every thing in the shape of produce has been exhorbitantly and very oppressively high here for the last ten or twelve months. We hope that the late rains and the unusual yield of wheat this year may bring prices down somewhat. [Athens, Ga., Herald, 3d inst.

The Crops.—The weather for the past week has been more favorable, and the crops are improving. Nevertheless the corn crop in the Prairie will be a short one, and cotton picking late in the season. [Marksville (Avoyelles) Villager, 26th.

Cholera at Brandenburg.—We saw a gentleman yesterday from Brandenburg, who informed us that seven persons had died there since Sunday evening, that is, from Sunday evening to Monday evening, and that all or nearly all of the inhabitants were fleeing from the place. [Louisville Journal, 2d.

Crops in the Creek Nation.—The latest Fort Smith (Ark.) Herald has the following:

"We learn from a gentleman who lives in the Creek Nation, that the crops in that Nation are very promising, and that the Creeks are anticipating a rich harvest. The fact is the Creeks can't be beat in the world in raising corn and upland rice."

No Corn in Feliciana.—The Clinton (La.) Floridian of the 5th says that the planters of that portion of our State will have to raise cotton enough, this year, to buy their corn. Thus:

"Our parish has suffered most severely by the drought. Many planters having, we may say, nearly lost their entire crops. The rains this year have been very partial, some receiving a bountiful supply, while others have had none. Very many now depend for their supplies upon the corn crops of the west."

Tobacco Crop.—The Richmond Dispatch, referring to the dullness of tobacco in Europe, says:

Here, as high as it is, the article has advanced a dollar in the hundred in the last two weeks, and unless we have general and copious rains some time during the next 8 or 10 days, it must advance still higher.

A Safe that is Safe.—A London correspondent of the Boston Transcript says that a Mr. Herring, from New York, has a plain counting room safe in the Great Exhibition, over which is a sign thus:

"This contains two hundred sovereigns; the key is at the office of the U. S. Commissioner, at the service of any one, and the money shall be the reward of the person who opens it."

Now these are queer doings; there the key hangs, and Mr. Herring has posted off to France, confident that his gold is in the only place where it will be perfectly secure.

Gunny Bagging.—The British ship Grasmere, from Calcutta with a full cargo of gunny bagging, is expected to arrive at Charleston about the 1st of September. The Mercury says: "We understand that arrangements have been made for the importation of this article direct from Calcutta on an extensive scale, and on terms so favorable, that we are likely in time to take this branch of commerce from Boston altogether."

Flax Culture.—A committee of the Massachusetts Legislature, appointed to procure information concerning the culture of flax, and the probability of its substitution for cotton, in the manufacture of cheap fabrics, report that there is no doubt that the plant can be raised abundantly in every State in the Union, under proper tillage, without exhausting the soil; and that it is but reasonable to conclude, from recent developments, that flax may soon be adopted, to a considerable extent, as a substitute for cotton in the manufacture of the class of fabrics referred to. It is affirmed that not less than forty-six acres of land in the State of New York were sown with flax in 1849.

Wholesale Poisoning.—Mrs. Clark has been arrested near Stilesville, Indiana, for poisoning Mr. Richard Treat and his six children, three of whom he had by Mrs. Clark's daughter, Mr. Treat's first wife, and three by his second wife. It was the second marriage that caused wicked old Mrs. Clark to have arsenic put in the bread. Thirty persons partook of it, and some were not expected to recover.

A fire occurred in Mr. Moorhead's manufactory of galvanic plates, 33 Broadway, New York, on the 30th ult., which consumed the building. A girl twelve years of age was burned in the flames. Several other persons were seriously injured, and two dead bodies are said to have been found in the ruins. A number of firemen were badly, if not fatally injured by the falling of a wall. The loss is estimated at $3000.

Greeley in Paris.—The last letter of Horace Greeley is dated at Paris, in which city he arrived on the 8th inst. His first day in that famed city being Sunday, he repaired to the famous modern church of the Madeline, reputed one of the finest in Europe. It was the day of Pentecost, and fitly commemorated by the church.

"I think, he writes, I was never in a place of worship so gorgeous as this. Over the main altar there is a magnificent picture, on the largest scale, purporting to represent the progress of Civilization from Christ's day to Bonaparte's, Napoleon being the central figure in the foreground, while the Saviour and the Virgin Mary occupy a similar position in the rear. In every part the church is very richly, and I presume, tastefully ornamented.

"I did not comprehend the service, and cannot intelligibly describe it. The bowings and genuflexions, the swinging of censers and ringing of bells, the frequent appearance and disappearance of a band of gorgeously dressed priests or assistants bearing what looked like spears, were 'inexplicable dumb show' to me, and most of them unlike any thing I can remember to have seen in American Catholic Churches. The music was generally fine, especially that of a chorus of young boys, and the general bearing of the people in attendance that of reverence and interest.

'Peace be with all, whate'er their varying creeds,
With all who send up holy thoughts on high.'

"But I could not bring myself to like the continued circulation of several officials throughout almost the entire service, collecting rents for seats, (they were let very cheap,) and begging money for 'the Poor of the Church,' as a stout, gross, absurdly over-dressed herald, who preceded the collectors, loudly proclaimed."

Frauds upon Emigrants.—We are glad to see that measures are being taken in Buffalo to stop the outrageous robberies that have, of late, been committed upon emigrants by passenger agents. The foreigners, almost always poor and ignorant, perhaps unacquainted with our language, and, of course, knowing nothing of our customs, is beset, upon his arrival at New York or Albany, by some smooth-faced, well-dressed scoundrel, and diligently "loaded" until he is at last induced to purchase a ticket to Buffalo, for example; and is provided with what professes to be a sealed consignment to an agent at that port. At Buffalo this sealed package is opened, and the victim learns that his luggage is subject to heavy charges and retained for payment.

So many complaints of such shameless impositions have been made that, at last the City Council of Buffalo has taken the matter in hand, and a resolution was offered, authorizing the Mayor to visit Albany, or send an officer thither for the purpose of breaking up the nest of rascals. We hope that the corporation of Buffalo will not be remiss in the good work proposed. [Cleveland Plaindealer.

Reversal of a Long Sentence.—John Perry has been pardoned out of the Massachusets State prison, where he had been four years, having been sentenced for life on a conviction of breaking into the house of a farmer in Dartmouth, being armed with a bludgeon, and committing a robbery to the amount of fifty dollars or more. Some time since a convict at the prison informed the Warden and Chaplain that Perry was innocent of the charge for which he was suffering, the deed having been committed by himself and another party. This communication, coming as it did from a convicted party, was not deemed sufficient to disturb the verdict of a jury. It was not long, however, before another party concerned in the robbery was brought into the prison. He, also, voluntarily stated that Perry was innocent, and confirmed the first statement in every particular. The Governor and Council instituted an investigation, which resulted in a pardon.

Jenny Lind has presented Benedict's $1000 grand piano, from Evard's, to Mr. Otto Goldschmidt, who, as usual, plays at every one of her concerts.

William H. Ruth, a well known printer, died recently at St. Louis.

There were thirteen interments of cholera at St. Louis on the 3d inst.

The contributions to the Washington National Monument during the month of June, amounted to $5685.

Jenny Lind gave a concert at Hartford on the 3d inst., and was the guest of Mrs. Sigourney, the poetess, on the 4th.

At St. Louis, on the 4th, the river had come to a stand—one foot ten and a half inches below the highest water mark of the season.

Latest papers from St. Louis state that the sickness at Hannibal, Mo., and Quincy, Ill., had abated, and no new cases of cholera were reported.

The ceremonies of the Pacific Railroad Celebration at St. Louis on the 4th instant were introduced with a prologue, by J. M. Field, Esq. The address was beautiful and appropriate.

Large losses have been made in foreign imports the past spring in New York, and staple goods are now offered at a reduction of ten per cent. on large spring prices.

One hundred Prussian immigrants, destined for Iowa, arrived at St. Louis on the 3d, on the steamer Columbus, from this city. There had been no sickness during the trip.

Rev. B. Seth Paddock, long Rector of Christ's Church, in Norwich, Ct., died recently. Mr. P. was a graduate of Yale College in 1820, in the same class with Pres. Woolsey and Rev. Dr. Bacon.

The peach crop of Georgia is said to promise the greatest abundance that has been known for many years. The trees were breaking down under the burden of the fruit.

The Fort Smith (Ark.) Herald says there is no cholera in that city, nor any appearance of it. The troops, among whom the disease made its appearance, have all been removed.

The London correspondent of the Boston Transcript writes thus: "No American can now get into Russia. The Russian Embassador refuses to sign the passports of American travellers."

We learn from the Cherokee Advocate, that the Rev. Daniel S. Butrick died at Dwight Mission on the 8th of June. Mr. B. has been a missionary among the Cherokees for more than thirty years. He was sent out by the American Board.

On the 4th, three young misses between the ages of eight and twelve, made their appearance on Broad street, Augusta, Ga., in the Bloomer costume. The Constitutionalist says that the dress became them, and attracted much attention.

The boot and shoe trade during the month of June in New York, is represented as quite flat. In Massachusetts, at the last dates, there was quite an active demand for the home trade, and for California.

The St. Louis Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, is now in session at Boonville. Bishop Soule is presiding. The appeal case of N. Childs, Jr., was engaging the attention of the conference on the 30th ult.

The Perpetual Insurance Company of St. Louis has declared a dividend out of the profits of the past six months, of 5 per cent. Three years ago the estimated value of the stock of this company was $65 for $100 paid. It may now be fairly classed as par.

A Free Soil Convention met in Ravenna, Ohio, recently. A telegraphic dispatch from that place says: "The Free Soilers are just moving off in procession, for the speaking ground. They number less than 100, headed by the Hutchinsons. Plenty of captains, but few recruits.

The Legislature of New York, by a committee of sixteen appointed for the purpose, are readjusting the Congressional districts under the census of 1850. New York is now, by the last decennial enumeration of her inhabitants, entitled to thirty-three representatives in Congress.

A bed of the purest quality of peat has been discovered within four miles of the village of Saratoga Springs. The surface extends over sixty acres. Excavations have been made to a great depth, without finding any bottom to the strata. It is said to be much cheaper and far superior to coal in its use for stoves or grates.

Mr. Charles K. Tyler, late a promising young actor, in the employ of Messrs. Ludlow & Smith, St. Louis, died on the afternoon of the 31 instant, after a short illness. Mr. Tyler, we learn, was a native of Montrose, Pennsylvania. The death of Mr. Tyler is the third that has occurred in the company of Ludlow & Smith during only a very few weeks.

Ricord, an American (from Massachusetts) by birth, but for very many years resident in Paris, where, as a savant and medical man at the head of one of the hospitals of the capital, he has acquired one of the first reputations in Europe, has just received from the Sultan the insignia of the order of Nichan-Yftihar, in token of his high appreciation of Ricord's merit.

The Grand Lodge of Masons of the District of Columbia have accepted the invitation of the President to perform the appropriate ceremonies at the laying of the corner stone for the extension of the Capitol, and the Masonic fraternity of the neighboring States are requested to unite with them. Grand Master French will wear the same regalia, and use the same gavel which Washington in 1793, in the capacity of Grand Master, used in laying the corner stone of the Capitol.

Why will ye die?—Dr. Homer Bostwick has published a book which he calls "An Inquiry into the Natural Cause of Death," and sets out with the somewhat startling proposition that death is an accident, not a necessity of human nature.

First Flour from the New Crop.—Messrs. Switzer, Platt & Co. are in receipt of superior flour made from the new crop. It is the first, we believe, received in the market this season, and is of extra fine quality. It was manufactured by T. Harrison & Co., whose brand is sufficient guarantee of the superior quality of the article. [St. Louis Intelligencer, 4th.

Persecutions in Madagascar.—We deeply lament to state (says the British Banner) that the communications which had been previously received by the London Missionary Society, have received additional confirmation in a letter addressed to Dr. Steane, from one of the Malagasy refugees, now residing at Mahé, one of the Islands of Johanna, which not only confirms what has gone before, but even presents additional facts of the most awful character. Four of the nobles, who were Christians, have been burned to death, and fourteen killed by being thrown down a fearful precipice! Some in the army have been degraded; others have been imprisoned for life; others have been fined sums of money. It would appear that the numbers increase as the persecution waxes more furious. In a single locality, an assemblage of 2000 Christians was discovered by a chief constable, who, with his attendants, seemed filled with amazement at the spectacle of such numbers. They were assembled in a remote place, where they had erected a house of prayer. Thus it seems certain that, as usual, the more they are persecuted the more they grow, and that ultimately all this oppression, cruelty, and bloodshed will only redound to the furtherance of the Gospel.

Excommunicated—St. Louis Church.—We understand that Bishop Timon, last Sabbath, caused a pastoral letter to be read in all the churches of his diocese, formally excommunicating St. Louis Church and congregation. The church has been deprived of its priests for two or three months past, because it would not surrender its temporalities into the hands of the of the bishop; and this extreme step has been taken as a further punishment of the "refractory" trustees, who insist that the control of the church property shall remain where it was placed by the donor, the late Louis Lecouteulx. [Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.

On Saturday last, a man fell overboard from the frigate Saranac, and in a few moments was heard to cry the sharks were after him, and before assistance could be rendered he disappeared. We also learn that a few days previous, a man fell overboard from the U. S. ship Albany, and disappeared in the same manner. Should not this be a warning to those who are in the habit of bathing in the open bay? [Pensacola Gazette, 5th inst.

The Size of Ships.—It is but lately that we have commenced building large ships. In 1844, it is said, there were but seven ships owned in this city that were over 1000 tons. Now we think nothing of building steamers of 3000 tons, and a sailing vessel of less than 1800 tons is considered a small affair, and in a conversation with an eminent ship builder, not long since, he expressed the belief that in less than ten years ships would be constructed of 5 and 6000 tons. [N. Y. Tribune.

Another Dreadful Tragedy.—We are called upon this morning to record another most painful tragedy, occurring between gentlemen who may almost be considered citizens of this place. The circumstances which caused it, however, being of the most delicate nature, we shall allude to them only in so far as will be necessary to make intelligible the sad termination of the affair. On Sunday evening last, about dark, Doctor Lorenzo D. Williams, son of John M. Williams, residing just across the river, on the Amherst side, eloped with the eldest daughter, aged about nineteen, of Capt. Richard G. Morris, who also lives immediately over the river, for the purpose of marrying her. The couple, accompanied by one of Williams's brothers, and a Mr. Edmund Hill, took the Charlottesville route for Washington city. The family of the young lady getting wind of the elopement accidentally, in a short time after it occurred, Capt. Morris and his son Richard G., prepared immediately for a pursuit. They overhauled the runaways in Charlottesville, they having been disappointed in meeting a ready conveyance from that place; the daughter was concealed in the hotel, but the father and brother got possession of her, and then had Williams and his party bound over in the sum of one thousand dollars each. Both parties left for home, and on Tuesday evening they put up accidentally at the same hotel in Lovingston, Nelson county. When Williams' party and young Richard Morris, were seated at the supper table, opposite each other, some indignity was offered young Morris by the other party, when he threw his plate into the face of Williams. Morris, Williams and Hill then commenced a general shooting, which resulted, after some eight or ten rounds, in the immediate death of young Morris, and the mortally wounding of Hill, and it is said of Williams, also. Young M. was shot in the head, and in a vital part of the body, by Williams, it is supposed. Hill was shot by Morris in the centre of the breast, and Williams was shot by him in the side or back. When this occurrence took place, the father and daughter were in their room, up stairs. A message was forthwith dispatched to the families of the parties, who arrived here at an early hour on yesterday morning. The news of so dreadful a tragedy of course created the greatest excitement and regret in this community. As to the feelings of the unhappy families involved, whose cup of grief has been, perhaps, for ever embittered, we shall not attempt a description. Language would be inadequate to the task.

As we have gathered these facts altogether from rumor, there may be, and doubtless are, many inaccuracies in them. But there is no doubt about the sad termination of the affair. When we receive the authentic and detailed particulars we shall give them.

P. S. The report has reached here that Hill has died of his wound.

More Authentic.—Mr. Morris was shot but once, and that through the body. He was not killed in the general melee, but was shot by Williams' brother Robert, after he (Morris) had shot down both of his antagonists, (Hill and Dr. W.) and was retiring from the dining room. Dr. W.'s first cap exploded, when he was shot by M. Hill and W. both shot after they were wounded, but without injury. Morris lived but five minutes, dying in his father's arms, who met him at the head of the steps. Robert Williams has been arrested. [Lynchburg (Va.) Republic, 3d inst.

Dreadful Affair.—A brief paragraph has been published, stating that Mrs. Annable and her two children, at Groton, in New Hampshire, not in this State, as before stated, were recently burned to death. We find further particulars in the Merideth Bridge Democrat, which states that on Friday morning last, Mr. Annable, having procured some gum and turpentine to manufacture into varnish, put the articles in a kettle on the stove to heat, and went to the barn for the purpose of milking. Upon coming in again he observed the turpentine smoking, and attempted to take it from the stove, but the heat was so intense that he was obliged to let it drop, when it took fire and flashed all about the room, and, as is also stated, into the adjoining room. In this room was his wife, who had just risen, and two children, in their night clothes. They immediately rushed out to learn what was the matter, and all three were so severely burnt that they died in a short time. The mother threw one of the burning children out of the window; the other one crept under the bed, but the bed clothes took fire, and the bed itself was consumed. They were so much burned that their finger-nails dropped off. The man, being dressed in woolen clothes, was not much injured. [Lowell Courier.

Book Binding in the Olden Time.—It was not to gold and precious stones alone that the bindings of books in former days were indebted for their beauty. The richest devices of the needlewoman were often wrought on the velvet or brocade, which became more exclusively the fashionable material for binding. This seems to have been a favorite occupation of the high-born dames which adorn Elizabeth's day; and, indeed, if we remember the newborn passion for books, which was at its height about that time, we shall not wonder at their industry being displayed on the covers as well as the insides. But, unhappily, the fragility of the work was equal to its beauty, and these needleworked covers have, doubtless, in many instances, been replaced by more substantial binding. [Art of Needlework.

Heart-rending Accident.—On the 11th, as a number of men were engaged at hay-making upon the farm of Mr. Daniel Schneider, near Rehrersburg, and while they were mowing across a ditch, the youngest daughter of Mr. Schneider sprang forward, unobserved, from behind, and was pierced to the heart by her brother's scythe. She lived only fifteen minutes after the sad occurrence. The grief of her parents, and brother in particular, by whose hands she was thus suddenly deprived of life, was deep and heart-rending. The child was in the fourth year of her age. [Reading (Pa.) Gaz.

REMARKABLE CURE.—Dr. Freer, the celebrated Indian Doctor, has the credit of achieving some remarkable cures. We were shown the other day a slave belonging to the Old Levee Steam Cotton Press, Third Municipality, who, we were informed, had been cured of consumption, or rather disease of the liver and lungs, with fever of the bowels. He was discharged on the 23d March, after being confined to his bed for nine months. The consumption was perfectly relieved. We also saw, at the same time, a negro who had been cured of a severe cancer by Dr. Freer. [Editors Louisiana Staat Republican, Lafayette, May 28, 1851. my30 d&Wtf

To Druggists.

WANTED—Two DRUG CLERKS, one for a store in the city, also one to go a short distance in the country. Apply box C, No. 78, Post-office, stating name and address. jy12 3t*

LUNCH AT THE SHADES.

THIS DAY, July 12, at half-past 10 o'clock.—Pea Soup, Roast Beef, Roast Lamb, Roast Veal, Chicken Pie, Mutton Pie, Stewed Beef and Potatoes, Beef Hash, Smothered Mutton and Onions, Stewed Kidneys, Mashed Potatoes, Lamb and Sweet Potatoes, etc.

☞ Punches, Julep, Cobblers, etc.

☞ A Fine Lunch on SUNDAY. jy12

DOLBEAR'S Writing & Book-keeping Academy, 56 Canal street.

Established in 1832.

☞ Liberal arrangements made with families.

☞ Hours to suit pupils. Classes expressly for School Teachers. Particular attention paid to Letter Writing. A few easy lessons will insure an elegant and rapid hand to Ladies and Gentlemen. Apartments elegantly fitted up and open during the year. Superior GOLD PENS for sale by

jy12 2t 3p* RUFUS DOLBEAR, 56 Canal street.

2000 BBLS. FRESH LIME—From the Marble Quarry at Cape Girardeau, in store and for sale on reasonable terms by the agent, (who receives it weekly from the kiln,) at the corner of Robertson st. and St. Louis street. jy12 3p. 6t

LONDON AND DUBLIN PORTER AND SCOTCH ALE—In pint and quart bottles; also a few casks of the old Amontillado Sherry Wine, for sale by

jy11 JOHN TOOLE, 25 Bank Place.

SALT—Liverpool Salt, coarse and fine, in Bleached Sacks and rolands, for sale by

jy12 JOHN TOOLE, 25 Bank Place.

LIME—400 bbls. best Utica Lime, landing from steamer Memphis, for sale this morning, by

jy12 HAYMAN & HOLDEN, 98 Magazine st.

FIRE BRICK—150,000 English Fire Brick; 300,000 do. Scotch and American do., for sale by

jy12 HAYMAN & HOLDEN, 98 Magazine st.

FIRE CLAY, TILES, ETC.—For sale by

jy12 HAYMAN & HOLDEN, 98 Magazine st.

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS REWARD—For a BAY PACING PONY, Saddle and Bridle; he is about fourteen hands high, with a short tail, and is a Canadian. The man who hired him gave his name as Mr. Hobey, at the Planter House, and from Natchez. He had on when he left the Stable, a brown frock coat; is a small sized man, and about fifty years old. Twenty-five Dollars will be paid for his apprehension, or five dollars for the pony, to be delivered to W. N. ROGERS Stables, corner Carondelet and Union sts.

jy11 3t

LADIES' GAITER BOOTS.—WM. F. MEAD & CO., No. 78 Canal street, have just received per William Scott, from their manufactory in New York, another invoice of those much admired Gaiter Boots, consisting in part of Fine Dress and Gaiter Ladies, Black Satin, Fancies Plain Tipped and Foxed, Black and Colored Lasting Tipped and Foxed, which, together with a general assortment of Ladies', Misses' and Children's shoes, they offer to their customers and the trade at prices to suit the times.

jy10 3t

Lyons's Magnetic Powder.

☞ For the destruction of Bed-bugs, Ants, Moths, Flies, Fleas, Roaches, and Insects on Plants. This preparation is unscented, without poison, being compounded from plants, herbs and flowers, it is only substance that can do injury to man or domestic animals, and is devoid of any dangerous quality. It has been examined by the Medical Faculty of France, Russia, Sweden, and the Northern States, from all of whom he has ample testimony of its efficacy.

☞ For sale by J. WRIGHT & CO.,

jy 9 1m 2dp 151 Chartres street.

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, ETC.—The undersigned are receiving a large supply of fresh and carefully selected DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, PERFUMERY, etc., which they will sell at wholesale or retail on more favorable terms.

☞ Planters and family orders put up with care.

☞ Physicians' Prescriptions compounded.

jy8 3m 2p FETHERSTON'H & CO., 58 Camp st.

MOLASSES.

SUGAR-HOUSE and Re-boiled Molasses of a superior quality, constantly on hand and for sale at the CRESCENT REFINERY, Nos. 123 and 125 Carondelet street, three doors above Julia. jy11 1m 3p

POWDER—1000 packages, consisting of kegs, half-kegs, quarters and cases, assorted, of the American Crystal Powder Company, guaranteed superior to any manufactured, just received and for sale by

jy8 1w A. F. COCHRAN & CO. 27 Tchoupitoulas st.

EXCHANGE ON BOSTON—At sight, or 60 days, for sale by

jy11 A. F. COCHRAN & CO. 27 Tchoupitoulas st.

Firemen's Charitable Association.

☞ The Delegates composing the Board of Directors of the Firemen's Charitable Association are notified to attend the regular Quarterly Meeting, in the hall of Louisiana Hose Company, on MONDAY EVENING, the 14th inst., at half-past 7 o'clock.

jy9 GEO. W. HUBBELL, Secretary.

University of Louisiana.

☞ The ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT of the University of Louisiana will remain open during the Summer, for the benefit of those students who are preparing for admission to the Collegiate Department, in November next. Students less advanced will receive the same attention as during the Winter Session.

jy9 C. W. SEARS, Principal.

Protection Fire Co. No. 10.

☞ At a regular monthly meeting, held on the 7th inst., the following gentlemen were duly elected as Delegates to the Firemen's Charitable Association, to serve until the first monthly meeting of July, 1852:

DENNIS L. H