**Auction Sales—This Day.**

J. M. Weyhoutt will sell, at 11 o'clock, at Commercial Exchange, St. Charles street—Furniture; at 6 o'clock, at 46 Levee street—Furniture.

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

Harmony Division No. 15, at Crystal Fount Hall, No. 225 Tchoupitoulas street, at 8 o'clock.

**Daughters of Temperance.**

Olive Branch Union No. 1, at Good Hope Chapel, Algiers, at half-past 8 o'clock.


# The Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL.
*of the Council of the Second Municipality.*

NEW ORLEANS:

*MONDAY MORNING, JULY 14.*


**Congressional Candidate.**

☞ The friends of I. N. MARKS offer his name to the Whig Convention as the Representative of the Second Congressional District.

*Meeting in Carrollton, this Evening.*—The Louisiana State Republican, of Saturday, contains a call, signed by a number of gentlemen in Jefferson parish, for a mass meeting of the Whigs of that parish at the Carrollton Hotel, town of Carrollton, this evening at 5 o'clock, to select delegates to attend the Congressional Convention to be held at Donaldsonville on the 11th day of August next, and for other purposes.

The respectability and influence associated with the names attached to this call are a guarantee that the parish will be well represented.

*The Southern Standard.*—We have received several numbers of this new daily newspaper in Charleston, S. C. It is published by B. C. Pressley, who is also its editor, and has W. C. Richards and T. C. Skrine as assistants. With names enough for an abundance of editorial talent, its columns display no lack of that commodity. It issues a number of spirited and well written articles every day, and its selections are judicious. The typography of the Southern Standard is excellent.

This paper's principles are in opposition to separate State secession, but in advocacy of a sectional secession—of a "United States South." It makes war on the immediate secessionists, and is venomous towards the submissionists. It pursues the "hide your time" policy. The secessionists, or "fire-eaters," have commenced a running fire on it, which it employs its ammunition in returning. The lovers of the Union look on their bickerings without the slightest affectation of sympathy, and promise not to shed a tear for the vanquished in their violent onsets.

*Mr. Webster.*—The Delta of yesterday has this telegraphic dispatch:

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 11.

Daniel Webster has resigned his office of Secretary of State, on account of his health, which has not been good for some time. He will make a voyage to Europe for its restoration.

*The Alabama Cotton Crop.*—The Greensboro' (Ala.) Beacon, of the 5th inst., gives this favorable report. In the latter portion of the paragraph, there is too much truth for the "peace of mind and harmony within" of the planting community:

Cotton is generally doing remarkably well in this section: in fact the prospect for a good crop has probably not been better on the 1st of July for several years. It should, however, be borne in mind, that July, August, and September, are all critical months with the cotton crop.

*The Boll Worm.*—The Concordia Intelligencer, of Saturday last, 12th inst., says: "This destructive worm, in an army of countless millions, is now at work on many plantations in our parish. Where the host comes, a sad change in the color and general aspect of the field is immediately visible. No one can mistake the path of the devastator."

This information comes in such shape, that it cannot be doubted. It immediately arrests all calculation of the size of the cotton, and will tend to affect prices at once.

*The New Postage Law.*—The Philadelphia Ledger, of the 3d inst., learns that the number of letters received at the Post-office in that city on the first day of the operation of the new postage law, was double the average received daily under the late law, and amounted to about twenty thousand. The number of pre-paid letters was about one-third the amount received, which was but little over the number of paid letters under the former law. This, the Ledger thinks, might be owing to the fact that stamps sufficient were not procurable, and the trouble of paying at the window, in consequence of the crowd, caused vexatious delay. On the 2d inst., about one-half of the number of letters received were prepaid. In New York, we see by a statement in the Courier, the number of prepaid letters on the first day, compared with the average number under the late law, was as five to one. The post-offices in both cities were flooded with business circulars, which were kept back till the new law went into force.

LUNCH AT THE SHADES.—Epicures will please remember that at half-past 10 o'clock this day the bountiful founder of this favorite establishment serves up his luxuries.

PIPE'S ALHAMBRA.—Those in want of a good substantial dinner can be accommodated at this establishment on the most reasonable terms and at all hours. His viands are served up in good style. Give him a call on Gravier street, opposite the theatre.

It is said that ex-Senator Wescott, of Florida, has become connected with the editorial department of the New York Herald.

*Baltimore.*—The National Anniversary passed off in fine style, and without accident. All the debtors (twenty-four in number) in Baltimore Jail were liberated at twelve o'clock on Thursday night, under the new Constitution. They fired one hundred guns, and had a grand torchlight procession.

*Boston.*—A dispatch of the 5th says, the Fourth of July passed off here with unusual quietude. We had two thunder storms, and the fire-works on the Common were postponed. Mr. Dennovan, of Roxbury was thrown from his wagon in Harrison avenue, on Thursday evening, and killed. His horse took fright from fire-crackers. Yesterday, Sylvester M. Harris, a brakeman on the express train for New York, when a few miles from Boston, attempted to place flags on the engine, and was knocked off by a bridge and instantly killed. Danl. Gookin, a fireman on the Boston and Maine Railroad, fell from the train on Thursday and was killed.

*Pyramids in England—Singular Scheme.*—The Builder notices, among the curiosities of the Industrial Exhibition, "a model of the Great Victoria Pyramid," connected with a projected national cemetery on Working Common, and designed to contain 5,000,000 coffins, and, when completed, to be 100 feet higher than the great pyramid of Egypt. A section exhibits 94 stages of catacombs on the base of 18 acres, which, multiplied by the several stages, will realize nearly 1000 acres, to be redeemed from the cloud-land over head.

The Erie Canal Enlargement Bill has at length been ordered to a third reading in the General Assembly of New York. The excitement in relation to this measure seems to gain strength. It was publicly reported in the New York Capitol, on the day of the above action being taken by the Assembly, that a large contractor had offered Mr. Chatfield, Attorney General, ten thousand dollars if he would not institute any proceedings testing the constitutionality of the Canal Bill. The report was alluded to by a member in the debate. The Attorney General, it is said, avows that the offer has been made, but declines, at present, to expose the name of the person who made it.

*Flax Cotton.*—The British and Northern papers are exulting in the hope of making flax cotton a substitute for the great staple of the South. The project is about as feasible as that of beet-root or corn-stalk sugar. Flax cotton must undergo the process, after the flax is grown and cut, of rotting, swingling, hackling, and boiling, or wasting, first with soda, and then with sulphuric acid—whereas cotton requires only ginning after it is grown and picked.

To make flax cotton require, we should judge, about three times the labor as to produce Southern cotton. And labor in the South is cheaper than in Europe or the North. And then an acre will probably produce more cotton in the South than three acres will produce of flax cotton in the North. Besides, if flax cotton could be prepared as cheap, or cheaper than the present article, the South can produce flax cotton cheaper than any other country. [Augusta (Ga.) Constitutionalist.

**The Red River Railroad.**

The Picayune, a few days since, contained an excellent article on the subject of a railway from Shreveport to New Orleans, from the pen of Mr. DeBow. The rich regions along the Red River and about the head waters of the Sabine, Trinity, and Brazos rivers is a section of country to which New Orleans must in future look as one of the principal sources of her trade. The rapidity with which it is now being settled makes it important to us to be in haste to open the means of sure and constant communication with it, at all seasons, before its trade finds its way by its rivers to the gulf coast, and thence, like the commerce of all south-western Texas, form its alliances and connections with New York. Time in the accomplishment of this project is a matter of vast moment. The improvement of the rivers, or the construction of one railway from any portion of this region to the coast, would divert a large portion of its trade from us. It will not do to wait until the Opelousas railway shall extend itself west into this region. The people of that country will not wait its tardy progress, but will seek other channels to a market. The Professor says for obvious reasons, it should "be kept as a distinct and independent proposition from that of the Opelousas railroad, though both may in the event be connected." His idea appears to be, to have two parallel lines the whole distance from here to some point on the Red river. The time and cost necessary to complete these enterprises is an insurmountable objection to them, when there are shorter and cheaper means of accomplishing the same object. The Professor is in error in saying that "the first suggestion of such a road, as an independent proposition, emanated from a meeting of the citizens of Shreveport a few days ago." As long ago as 1846 and '47 Robert Patterson, editor of the Concordia Intelligencer, Professor Forshey, and the writer, prepared a series of papers which were published in the Intelligencer, showing the importance to New Orleans and the upper regions of Texas of opening a railway communication from Shreveport to some point on the Mississippi river. Mr. Forshey made some general reconnoissance of the country, and estimated the cost of the road, then, at less than ten thousand dollars per mile. Again in 1849, in a series of articles in the same paper, the subject was revived, and the feasibility and cost of extending the road to Rio Grande and ultimately to San Diego was considered, and the project was urged upon the citizens of New Orleans as the initial step to secure the terminus of the great Pacific highway at our doors. The route subsequently marked by Gen. Worth as the route for the Pacific railway, was the same as indicated by the writer of those papers. The cost of the road as estimated by Gen. Worth, and as stated in those papers was the same. The eloquent visions of Gov. Chambers, of the benefits and blessings of such a road to Texas and Louisiana were foreshadowed four years ago in the columns of the Concordia Intelligencer. That paper foretold at that time the effects upon the trade of New Orleans of the Internal Improvements of the northwest, and an article written in 1848, predicting events, was published in 1851 in DeBow's Review as the actual condition of our trade at present. What was unheeded prophecy in 1848, was history in 1851. How difficult it is to arouse public attention to coming inevitable events! The present absorbs all our interest.

From lake Providence to Shreveport is but seventy-five miles. From Vidalia to the same point on Red river, the distance is about one hundred miles. From either of these points, the country is extremely favorable for the construction of a railroad. The cost would not exceed $750,000 or $1,000,000, and it would pass through a body of rich public lands, from which a donation could be obtained from Congress, that would pay for the construction of the road. If prosecuted with energy the road could be built in a year. It would terminate on the river so near New Orleans, that there would be no danger of the trade being diverted from us to Charleston or other Atlantic ports, for it would cost no more to bring the cotton from it to our city, than to ferry the bales across the Mississippi and place them on a railway car on the opposite bank. This road would therefore secure all the benefits to this city that a railway hence direct to Shreveport would give us. It would not be a rival to any other enterprise, and thereby avoid all clashings of interests. It would open a permanent communication with the fertile regions of Bayou Mason, the Tensas, Black and Washita rivers, now closed to us by low water six or eight months in the year; and should the Opelousas road be extended to Shreveport and take the trade beyond that point directly to the city, this road through the upper parishes of the State, from the Red river to the Mississippi, would find ample support in the trade along its line, and would add each year benefits to the country through which it passed, greater in value to the whole cost of the road. We hope the citizens of the northern portion of our State will not allow this project to remain long a mere design on paper. The difference in the cost of their groceries, bagging, and the freight of their cotton in one year would pay for the road.

*The Talcott Court-Martial, etc.*—The court-martial was continued at Washington on the 3d inst. Secretary Conrad, John Potts, Chief Clerk of the War Office; Captain Maynadier, and Col. Huger, were examined, and the evidence for the prosecution was closed. Secretary Marcy, for the defence, testified to the usage during his administration, relative to contracts and open purchases. Orders for supplies by Colonel of Ordnance, without his written sanction, were frequent, although he was generally consulted by Colonel Talcott on the subject. An extract from a letter from John C. Spencer was offered, to the same purport. Upon the close of this testimony, the court adjourned to Monday, to allow the accused to prepare his defence.

District Attorney Fendall, after consultation with the President and the Attorney-General, has brought the attention of the Grand Jury to the alleged frauds on the Mexican Commission; and a number of witnesses, embracing some of the Mexican Legation, have been summoned to testify thereto.

It is reported that Mr. Bartlett, the Mexican Boundary Commissioner, has been recalled; and John S. Bryan, of Tennessee, is mentioned as his successor.

*New York and California—The New Line.*—The steamship *Prometheus* arrived at the port of New York, on the morning of Tuesday 3d inst. with California news of 31st May, taken there *via* Nicaragua, the new route of Capt. Vanderbilt, connecting the two oceans. The *Prometheus* left Chagres on the evening of the 23d June, and arrived at San Juan in 22 hours. Left San Juan on the morning of the 25th, at 1 o'clock A. M., and arrived off Sandy Hook on Wednesday July 2d, at 10 o'clock P. M.—making her voyage from San Juan in *seven days and twenty-one hours.* The *Herald* remarks on this arrival:

"This is the first arrival by the new Nicaragua route since it went into operation. The success of the enterprise, thus far, must be gratifying to Capt. Vanderbilt and those connected with him in it. Hereafter, we presume, communication between New York and California, by way of Nicaragua, will be regular, although not so frequent as it will be when all the steamships which the company contemplate shall have been put upon the route. It is calculated now that this new route is in operation that making liberal allowances for delays etc., passengers, letters, and newspapers will reach San Francisco from New York in twenty days, whereas it takes thirty days and upwards by other routes."

We are indebted to the steamer Florida for latest Mobile dates.

The steamer Empire yesterday morning supplied us with latest papers from Memphis.

*New York Commerce.*—The dutiable imports for June, exclusive of specie, amounted to $8,815,264, free, $668,716—showing an increase over June, 1850, of $2,739,924. For six months ending June 30, the imports amounted to $69,237,178, an increase over the same time in 1850 of $12,678,220. The exports show an increase of $3,539,966 in domestic produce, and $17,639,783 in specie above the shipments for the corresponding period of last year. The receipts for customs have been $16,609,723 24, an increase over 1850 of $3,579,813 19.

*The Potato Rot.*—Mr. Flanders, who has devoted much attention to this disease and to its causes, informs us that the insects, which are so fully satisfied produce the mischief, have disappeared since the appearance in great numbers of the ladybug, and commends the immediate application of lime to all who would save their potato crop. [Boston Transcript.

**The Mexican Claim.**

*REPORTED FRAUD ON GOVERNMENT.*

The following is the opinion of the Board on Claims against Mexico, in the case of Dr. George A. Gardiner:

| | |
|---|---|
| The amount awarded was | $750 000 |
| Interest | 78,750 |
| Total | $828,750 |
| Of the foreseeing there was awarded to Gardiner. | $321,562 50 |
| And to W. W. Corcoran, as assignee of Gardiner, | 107,187 50 |
| Total | $429,750 00 |

As there has been a good deal of talk about this claim, the opinion of the Board will possess some interest:

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS ON CLAIMS AGAINST MEXICO, *March 12, 1850.*

The claim of George A. Gardiner, for loss of property consequent on his expulsion from the State of San Luis Potosi, in Mexico, in October, 1846.

It appears from the evidence in this case, that the claimant was sole proprietor of certain silver mines in the State of San Luis, in Mexico, and from the year 1844 up to the period of his expulsion, on the 24th day of October, 1846, he had, at a great outlay of capital, brought his operations in mining to a state of prosperity which bade fair to yield him a handsome profit upon the capital invested by him in said mines. While thus engaged in the prosecution of his lawful business, in which he had worked unmolested from the early part of the year 1844, the Executive of the State of San Luis published a decree on the 21st of October, 1846, that all American citizens then in the State should leave the same within the period of three days, or else be subject to arrest and carried beyond the limits of the State. The cause alleged for such order of expulsion, was the near approach of the State of San Luis of the invading army of the United States, and the apprehension that citizens of the United States, suffered to remain in the State, would give intelligence to the army of their country. In pursuance of this order of expulsion, the present claimant was driven out of said State, and forced to depart, by a body of Mexican troops, who, after expelling the claimant and pillaging his property, set fire to and destroyed his buildings, thus stripping him of all his property. By the treaty of 1831, article 26, between the United States and Mexico, it is expressly stipulated that, in the event of a war between the contending parties, the citizens of either nation residing in the territories of the other, and engaged in any other trade or profession than that of a merchant, "shall be permitted to remain in the uninterrupted enjoyment of their liberty and property as long as they conduct themselves peaceably, and do not commit any offence against the laws."

The claimant was, therefore, residing in Mexico under the guarantee of protection, as set forth in the treaty of 1831, and entitled, as a citizen of the United States, to the full benefit of the provision of that part of the treaty above set forth. It is to be observed, however, that in estimating the damages which a citizen of the United States should receive for a violation of his rights of residence in Mexico, a due regard must be had to the motives which appear to have influenced the public authorities of Mexico to put an end to such right. It is not to be presumed that either nation, by any article of stipulation of the treaty of 1831, intended to deprive itself of taking a reasonable measure of precaution against an injury likely to result immediately from the residence of the citizens of the one nation in the territories of the other. To suppose the contrary would be to acknowledge that, by the said treaty, each nation had stipulated against the right to itself of self-protection. A reasonable cause of apprehension that an injury to its own security and protection was likely to arise from the residence of the citizens of the one nation in any particular part of the territories of the other, in a state of war between the two nations, would justify a proper precaution or prevention against the possibility of such an injury. The right of a citizen, therefore, violated under such circumstances, could not be considered as wantonly or vindictively done; and, under the treaty of 1831, he would be entitled not to vindictive damages, but to such only as resulted immediately from the interruption of such rights and the acts of the agents of a government carrying out its orders. It appears from the evidence in this case, that the expulsion of the present claimant was not vindictive or insulting, but that he and all other citizens of the United States, resident in the State of San Luis, were ordered to leave because the armies of their country were marching towards that State, and were then in the possession of the neighboring State of New Leon. If a reasonable time had been allowed the claimant to make necessary arrangements for the security of his property preparatory to his leaving the State, he might have had little cause to complain; but no such time being allowed him, but, on the contrary, being compelled to abandon his property to pillage and destruction, he is entitled to indemnification for the losses he sustained by such immediate expulsion. The Board is, therefore, of the opinion, and does decide, that the claim of George A. Gardiner is a valid claim against Mexico, and the same is accordingly allowed; the amount to be awarded subject to the further action of the Board.

GEO. EVANS,
CALEB B. SMITH,
ROBT. T. PAINE, } Commissioners.

From the National Intelligencer, July 3.

We received yesterday from the late Secretary of the Board of Commissioners for the examination of claims upon Mexico, the following letter:

WASHINGTON, July 2, 1851.

*Messrs. Editors*—Your editorial of this morning, in reference to certain claims awarded by the late Board of Commissioners on claims against Mexico, apparently censures the late Board. If such was your intention, I request you to suspend your opinion for a while, at least until you have an opportunity of examining the evidence in the case, when I have no doubt that, if forgery has been perpetrated, you will acknowledge that any jury to the country or any other, with the same evidence, and backed by certificates of guarantee from Col. ——, Lt. ——, U. S. Army, and Messrs —— and ——, would have been deceived, and given a larger amount of damages.

Yours, etc.,
CHAS. W. DAVIS,
Secretary of the late Board.

*Remarks by the Editors.*—The implied "censure" of the late Board of Commissioners did not, as Mr. Davis seems to suppose, originate with us. We should be among the last persons in the world to be even that they deserve it. The censure was by the other New York paper, from which we copied the Tribune's article. We copied both the articles, under the impression that, when such charges are thrown into circulation by newspapers of any standing, they should be met. No criminality could possibly attach to any board for being imposed on by forgeries; but it is due to public justice that, if such forgeries have been perpetrated, the authors should be ferreted out and punished, or the innocent relieved from undeserved reproach and calumny. It is due to the administrators of this Government, themselves men of high and unimpeachable character, that they should not be misjudged and stigmatized by vague charges, hinting at fraud somewhere, and leaving it to be inferred that high officers of Government have not used due vigilance in discharge of their duty in regard to it.

It is estimated in some quarters at a distance, that the claimant, who was fortunate enough to be the beneficiary of the large award said to be alluded to, received in reality but a small part of the amount. This, we understand, is an error. He received all the amount to which he was entitled. He is now a visitor to Europe, but will, we presume, soon return to take care of his own reputation, so roughly handled in the New York papers.

From the New York Herald's Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, July 3.

The inquiry into the alleged fraud practiced by Dr. Gardiner upon the Mexican Commission, has been turned over to Mr. Fendall, District Attorney for this District. Dr. Charles W. Davis, Secretary of the late Board, Benjamin E. Green, Isaac D. Marks, A. S. Parrott, Mr. Porte and Senor Cuesta, of the Mexican legation, have been summoned by the grand jury now sitting, and the three first named gentlemen were examined to-day. Mr. Parrott is now at Saratoga, but has been written for. He was formerly consul at Mazatlan. The facts developed to-day are, that Mr. Porte, who is now in New York, but was formerly a merchant at Puebla, Mexico, (the same gentleman who had the tobacco dispute with ex-secretary Clayton,) stated to Parrott that Gardiner had told him, just previous to his sailing, that his claim was a fraudulent one, and had been sustained by forged papers got up in Mexico, and that, as parties in Washington had got the lion's share out of it, he was determined they should share the blame also. As soon as Porte told this, Mr. Curtis wrote to the President informing him of it and demanded an investigation. The government, as yet, possesses no evidence beyond the alleged assertion of Gardiner that a fraud has been committed. It appears that Senor Cuesta, interpreter to the Mexican officer who certified to the genuineness of the signatures of Gardiner's witnesses, and who consequently acted an important part in getting the testimony, made a draft on Gardiner for twenty-eight thousand dollars, to be presented in case the claim were allowed. It was accordingly presented, and Gardiner at once paid it by a draft purchased from Messrs. Chubb & Schenck. It appears that Gardiner has left nearly all his money here, in bank, taking with him but ten thousand dollars. This circumstance, and the improbability of his having made such a disclosure as Porte alleges, throws more than a doubt upon the whole story. As yet the whole charge stands upon the veracity of Mr. Porte.

Ohio.—The Whig State Convention assembled at Columbus on the 3d, and gave Samuel F. Vinton the nomination for Governor.

The ship Monmouth arrived at New York on the 5th inst., from Havre, with fifty Hungarian Refugees.

*Embarkation of Missionaries.*—The Rev. Wm. Mellen and wife embarked in this city yesterday, in the new bark Springbok, Capt. Hunt, for Cape Town, as Missionaries of the American Board to the Zulus of South Africa. [Boston Transcript.

MONODY ON THE DEATH OF J. W. FROST.

——— and require
Those who find contemplation in the urn,
To look on one whose dust was once all fire—
A native of the land where I respire. [*Byron.*

I.

He stood the gentlest of the brave
But yester' eve, and now
He sleeps within his gory grave,
With the death-damp on his brow.
Shrined in no mean, no vulgar clay,
A spirit strong hath passed away,
That man could never bow;
But Fate or Chance hath often bowed
The mightiest amid the crowd.

II.

Gone! still a pure and gentle light
Bursts forth through many a tear,
Though shrouded eye as eagle's bright,
In gloom and darkness here;
Though changed his morn of life to-night,
His birthright—for a bier;
Though quenched be the holy flame
That 'lumined so long his morning dream,
Still there's a spirit in the mind
Of man which force can never bind;
A spirit over which 'tis vain
For Hate to fling its bloody chain.
That spirit is not quenched in blood,
Though the heart's warm purpureal flood
Hath in a moment ceased to flow,
And Faction feels the warm glow
Of victory mantle on its cheek.
Still, mingled with the orphan's woe,
That spirit silently will seek
Communion with the hearts that feel
That such intelligence—such zeal—
(Held only for the common weal,)
Should fall to factious hate a prey.
To-day may be as yesterday—
One earthly bond is only burst,
Each link stands firm as at first.

III.

Alas! that this too deadly hate—
The chosen instrument of Fate—
(Even in a moment, less! should sever
Hearts that had still loved on for ever.)
Should riot o'er the rich repast
That it hath made itself at last,
"Coarse fare and carrion please as well;"
On these alone it should have fed,
Nor let the orphan's early woe,
Curse the hand lot that left them so,
To mourn o'er a parent dead.

IV.

Oh Thou who in thy wisdom sees
Beforehand all man's destinies;
Thou who hast taken charge of him
Whose heart is cold, whose eye is dim.
(As thine own spirit) deal as mild
And gently with each favored child:
Be thou a father in his stead,
Even for his sake, among the dead.
God of my fathers! let me kneel—
Be this my only deep desire,
That this be all the pang they 'll feel,
Until in Heaven they meet their sire.

V.

Peace to the ashes of the dead!
Tread lightly o'er his bloody grave.
The worst of him that can be said:
"He died as ever dies the brave."
Thus have the brightest glories faded.
Life's a landscape—must be shaded;
And he who builds his hopes thereon,
Hath a broken staff to lean upon.

JOHN M. C. BRADY.

**The Bocarme Tragedy and Trial.**

The Count and Countess of Bocarme have recently been tried at Mons, Belgium, on a charge of poisoning a brother of the Countess, Gustave Fongnies, who was a cripple, for the purpose of obtaining possession of his property. The Count seized the victim, and poured nicotine down his throat, which produced almost instant death. The trial resulted in the conviction of the Count, who was ordered to be executed, but the Countess was acquitted—she had been a passive and unwilling tool in the hands of her husband. The trial has caused as much sensation in Belgium, France and England, as the Webster trial did in the United States.

The jury were absent an hour and a half deliberating. When the verdict was delivered a slight momentary flush passed over the Count's face, but he evinced no other sign of emotion. On hearing not guilty on his wife, an expression of internal satisfaction animated his features. He looked affectionately towards his wife, who gave no visible signs of emotion. She left the dock with a firm step, without speaking to her husband. The Procureur du Roi having asked the prisoner if he had any thing to say, he replied, "No, except that I am perfectly innocent." He then entered calmly into conversation with his counsel. At 11 o'clock the court pronounced sentence of death upon Hippolyte Visart de Bocarme, and decreed that the execution should take place in one of the public squares of Mons. The prisoner left the court under guard with a firm step.

A letter from Mons says: The Count de Bocarme has appealed to the Court of Cassation against his sentence. The Countess, on returning to the prison, had a violent nervous attack. Her children were brought to her, and their presence tended to restore her. She left the prison about two o'clock in the morning, and went to the house of M. Harmignies, one of her counsel. A report is current that she is about to set off for Germany.

On returning to his cell, the Count threw himself on his knees, and remained some time in prayer. His first words on receiving the visit of his counsel were, "At least my wife is acquitted; and she will be able to take care of her children." His guard says that he continues perfectly calm, and does not think of suicide.

Madame de Bocarme appears perfectly indifferent to the fate of her husband. It is, however, reported that she intends to go to Brussels to demand his pardon of the King. In the course of the day de Bocarme demanded to be allowed to see her, and the Procureur du Roi instantly gave permission, but she refused. It is thought that she will retire to a convent.

General satisfaction is felt at the acquittal of Madame de Bocarme. No sympathy is expressed for her on account of the want of feeling she displayed throughout the trial. It is thought by many legal gentlemen that the technical objections taken will be held to be good by the Court of Cassation, and that, consequently, there will have to be a new trial. De Bocarme has expressed the wish that his chateau shall be razed to the ground, and that the site on which it stands shall be ploughed up. His family has consented to this.

A destructive fire occurred at Buffalo, N.Y., on the morning of the 5th. It broke out in the warehouse of Maxwell & Patten, (on the Dock,) which, together with one occupied by J. M. Griffith, one by Davis & Sutton, and another by C. M. Reed, were all destroyed, with most of their contents. The ship chandlery store of Pickering & Co., and some five or six small groceries, were likewise destroyed, with all their stocks. The storage in the warehouses consisted of about 1200 bbls. of flour, a large quantity of wool, and several lots of merchandise. The total loss will not fall short of $50,000, of which about $20,000 is covered by insurance.

*A Fight in the Mountains.*—For the last two or three years there has been a feud existing among several families residing on the pike in the Blue Ridge Mountain, three miles from Boonsboro', Md., in reference to a small tract of land. The parties are Daniel Zittle, John Lapole, John Hutzell, Greenberry Young, John Duncan, and their wives. The party met upon the disputed territory on the 18th of June, armed with knives, stones and sticks, and fought a regular pitched battle, which resulted in the injury of several of the party. Mr. Zittle and one of the women were severely cut with a knife. Several of the combatants were arrested. [Boonsboro' Odd Fellow.

TRENTON, (N. J.) Thursday, July 3.

*Sentence of Harvey Dayton, former Cashier of the State Bank at Morris.*—In the Supreme Court of this State, yesterday, the Attorney General moved the Court for judgment in the case of Harvey Dayton, former Cashier of the State Bank at Morris, convicted of perjury, in making a false affidavit as to the assets of the bank, which exploded in August, 1849.

His counsel, F. T. Frelinghuysen, Esq., addressed the Court in his behalf, asking their merciful consideration, seeing that the conviction alone was of itself a grievious punishment, that an innocent wife and a respectable circle of connections would be injuriously affected by the infliction of an ignominious punishment, and that the jury had recommended the prisoner to mercy.

The Court then passed sentence, which was that he pay a fine of $600 and stand committed until the fine and costs be paid.

Chief Justice Green, in pronouncing the sentence, made some very impressive remarks, reminding the prisoner that by this conviction and sentence he stood in an ignominious position in society; that he was now disfranchised and could never again give testimony in a court of justice, unless restored by legislative clemency to the rights which he had forfeited by his own act.

*Trial of the Beaver Island Mormons.*—The trial of James Strang, and his followers, for obstructing the U. S. mail and for other offences, was continued at Detroit on the 30th ult. Strang has counsel, but he addressed the jury in person. He said the Mormons taught nothing at variance with the laws of the country and good moral and religious society.

He would refer to the witnesses here against them, and the ungentlemanly course taken; he would like to know if a Mormon was not to be credited, how those not fit to belong to the Mormon Church even, were to be believed!—the witnesses here were cast off and kicked out members of the church, not pure enough to belong to it.

William Townsend, one of the witnesses for the defence, made a sort of confession of faith. The following is a portion of his testimony:

I believe in James J. Strang, as the prophet of God—that God makes immediate revelations through Strang, and if Strang should tell me he had received a special revelation from God, I should believe it.

Should Strang tell you he had received a revelation from God that the character of a certain man you did not know, was bad, should you believe it? I should. Would you swear to it? I don't think I should swear to a thing I did not know.

Then you do not believe in revelations? I do.

BALTIMORE, July 3, 1851.

*Important from Buenos Ayres.*—The ship Blanche arrived here to-day from Rio, with dates to the 23d of May, reports that the English brig Iturra arrived at Rio from Montevideo the day previous to the sailing of the Blanche.

She brought no mail, but the captain reported that intelligence had been received of a rupture between Urquisea, Governor of Entrerios, and General Rosas, of Buenos Ayres.

The news had been celebrated with rejoicings at Montevideo, and a Brazilian war vessel, with dispatches to the government, would leave on the 15th May. All the Brazilian squadron, under the command of Admiral Grenfell, had arrived at Montevideo.

Alexander McKinsey Ross, U. S. Consul at St. Catherines, died on board the Blanche, on his passage here, of consumption.

*Cargo of Steamship Hermann—Competition between the English and American Lines, etc.*—The U. S. mail steamer Hermann brings a very large and most valuable freight, consisting chiefly of German goods shipped at Bremen, and French manufactures from Havre. So great was the pressure for freight, it is said, that goods had to be refused at both places, and this while the freight was charged at $30 per ton, per the Cunard company charging only $15. This unfair opposition will continue, but apparently injures no other but the parties who originated it. We are informed that the Franklin, advertised to leave Havre on the 2d July, would have a very large and valuable freight. The number of passengers brought by the Hermann is 120. The Hermann brings, in addition to her freight, a large collection of owls, swans, hawks, and various European birds, alive, intended for the great showman, Barnum. [N. Y. Express, 2d instant.

For the Crescent.

*Messrs. Editors*—In your paper of the 10th inst. I notice some account was given of an examination which took place before U. S. Commissioner Wm. Robertson, and as there are some errors therein by which a very erroneous impression is made, you will do me a favor by publishing in your valuable paper a simple statement of facts.

It appears that on the late voyage of the ship James Pennell, Jas. Patterson, master, from Liverpool to this port with about 430 steerage passengers, one of them, whose name is Murphy, refused on sundry occasions to perform the occasional duties incumbent upon passengers on all emigrant vessels—to keep the ship clean and in order, for the preservation of health among the passengers; and on the occasion complained of he used some insulting language to the captain, for which he was ironed out of, and, as he says, cuffed, and had his hair pulled and sent between decks among the passengers. This is according to his own affidavit and that of Ingraham, who came to his assistance, and who was probably treated as "poor Tray" was under similar circumstances.

Your reporter seems quite indignant, and thinks it is only time that British tyranny of whatever nature would be suppressed. I cannot see what British tyranny has to do with this case, as this is an American ship, and is commanded, moreover, by a "free Yankee," and from his appearance I should not fear to make a voyage around the world with him. The U. S. District Attorney, Mr. Hunton, withdrew the prosecution against Murphy and Ingraham and made their affidavits, saying the law only required him to see justice done, and he thought he had no further business with this case.

And, in conclusion, I would respectfully request you to publish the following extract taken from one of our city papers, which was published by his passengers on one of the many previous voyages he has made to this port with emigrants. Very respectfully,

A BYSTANDER AT THE EXAMINATION.

**A Card.**

*To Capt. James Pullerton, of the American ship James Pennell:*

SIR—As a small token of our gratitude and high respect for your very kind treatment of us during our long and tedious voyage in your ship from Liverpool to this city, we beg you to accept this token. May you be as successful in your strong profession as your strong principles have ever shown you to be. In thus offering you our offering of our esteem, we solicit the same generous consideration for the poor emigrant that may in future be fortunate enough to fall under your command.

Signed by Two Hundred and Fifty Passengers.

New Orleans, October 23, 1849. jy14


REMARKABLE CURE.—Dr. Fryer, 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 one week selling all kinds of *WINTER CLOTHING* at unusually low prices.

☞ ONE PRICE FOR GOODS—No DEVIATION.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO.
84 MAGAZINE Street.
jy3 tf

**New Publications.**

☞ From the press of George P. Putnam, New York, just received at the
N. O. Stationers' Warehouse, 60 Camp st.

VOYAGE AROUND THE WORLD, by Chas. Wilkes, commander of the U. S. Exploring Expedition, in 1 vol., with 176 Engravings.
JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN ORIENTAL SOCIETY, second volume.
PROCEEDINGS OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION for the Advancement of Science—Fourth Meeting, held in August, 1850.
PARA; or, Scenes and Adventures on the Banks of the Amazon, by J. E. Warren, in 1 vol., 12mo.
TRENTON FALLS ILLUSTRATED, by N. Parker Willis, in 1 vol.
TRAVELS IN AMERICA, Pictures, etc., by the Earl of Carlisle (Lord Morpeth) in 1 vol.
MRS. MARY COWDEN CLARKE'S GIRLHOOD OF SHAKSPEARE'S HEROINES.
☞ For sale by J. B. STEEL,
jy14 1t2d p ltW 60 Camp street.

**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 76, No 76, Post-office, stating name and address. jy12 3t. Sp

**To the Ladies.**

☞ Mrs. SHERMAN, thankful for past favors and liberal patronage in her line of business, is happy to inform her friends and the public, that she has removed from No. 28 Royalet to 126 St. Charles street, where she is now prepared to receive and sell Ladies and Children with the following articles, to wit:

Sherman's Shoulder Braces and Abdominal Supporters, Dr. Banning's Body Braces, Dr. Crane's Shoulder and Spinal Braces, Mrs. Betts' Supporters, Dr. Thompson's Supporters, etc. etc.

☞ Hours of attendance, in the morning, from 9 A. M. till 3 o'clock P. M.; and in the evening, from 4 till 6 P. M.

☞ Females will be in attendance to assist and wait upon ladies. ap19 6tp eod

**Lyons's Magnetic Powder.**

☞ For the destruction of Bed-bugs, Ants, Moths, Flies, Fleas, Roaches, and Insects on Plants. This preparation is surrounded without danger, when compounded from pure seeds, herbs and flowers, free from any substance that can do injury to man or domestic animals, and is devoid of any disagreeable odor. It has been examined by the Medical Faculty of Paris, Russia, Sweden, and the Northern states, from all of whom he has ample testimony of its efficacy.

For sale by J. WRIGHT & CO.,
jy9 1m 20p 151 Chartres street.

LUNCH AT THE SHADES.

THIS DAY, July 14, at half-past 10 o'clock.—Pea Soup, Roast Turkey, Roast Beef, Roast Pig, Chicken Pie, Mutton Pie, Stewed Mutton, Stewed Kidneys, Beef Hash, Smoked Mutton, Vegetables, Stewed Beef and Onions, Corned Beef and Cabbage, Mashed Potatoes, etc.
Punches, Julep, Cobblers, etc. jy14

PLASTER AND CEMENT—500 barrels of each to arrive 1000 bbls. on store, for sale by
jy14 HAYMAN & HOLDEN, 98 Magazine st.

FIRE BRICKS—250,000 English and Scotch; 450,000 do. American Fire Bricks, for sale by
jy14 HAYMAN & HOLDEN, 98 Magazine st.

SODA ASH AND PALM OIL—150 cks. Soda Ash and 50 tons Palm Oil, for sale by
jy14 HAYMAN & HOLDEN, 98 Magazine st.

DOLBEAR'S Writing & Book-keeping Academy, 56 Canal street.
Established 1832.
☞ Liberal arrangements made with families.—Hours to suit pupils. Classes expressly for School Children. Particular attention paid to Letter Writing. A few easy lessons will impart an elegant and rapid hand to Ladies and Gentlemen. Apartments are elegantly fitted up and open during the year. Superior GOLD PENS for sale up.
jy12 2t. sp* 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 and St. Louis streets. jy14 2p 6t*

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. Hubert, at the Planters' House, and from Natchez. He had on when he left the Stable, a brown frock coat; is a small street man and about fifty years old. Twenty-five dollars will be paid for both, or ten dollars for the Pony