The Daily Crescent.

AND COMMERCIAL JOURNAL
of the City of New Orleans, and Municipality.

NEW ORLEANS:

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 15.

Congressional Candidates.

[illegible] J. M. MARES offers his name to the [illegible] for the Representative of the Second District.

Bear Meeting.

[illegible] will be a meeting of the Members of the [illegible] the Supreme Court Room, on WEDNESDAY [illegible] 1850, the 16th inst., at 10 o'clock.

Third Congressional District.—Whig delegates [illegible] to Baton Rouge on Monday [illegible] 22d instant. The whigs are bold fellows to [illegible] the democratic fortress; but they have [illegible] to cheer them on in another [illegible] victory, or a defeat that may be glorious.

The Democratic Convention or Conventions now [illegible] at Baton Rouge, have a good deal of work before them. They deem it of the highest [illegible] to have an Auditor of Public Accounts of the pure party stripe. It is not necessary that he should have a more efficient, or the people [illegible] more courteous officer than Mr. Bordelon; [illegible] it is more important to have the certainty of a [illegible] partisan, with the chance of a good officer, than to have the assurance, based on ample experience, of one who, in all respects, comes up to the highest mark as a faithful public servant.

The gentlemen before the Democratic Convention, for the office of State Auditor, are well known and much respected citizens of Louisiana; but he who is so fortunate as to be the nominee, will have to put his shoulder to a tremendously large wheel, and put out his energies in moving it, probably, to no advantage. If ever there was a man hard to beat, the independent candidate for Auditor is that man.

Steamer Missouri Burned.—The Pawnee yesterday morning from St. Louis, brought the intelligence that the splendid steamer Missouri was burned to the water's edge, at St. Louis, on the night of the 5th inst.

Sugar Cane.—The Baton Rouge Gazette of Saturday, acknowledges from Messrs. J. & G. [illegible], of Baton Rouge, some sugar cane [illegible] "which will calculated by [illegible] to attract the eye of the [illegible] cane" is large and is red [illegible] the "nation cane" is nearly [illegible] and perfection.

[illegible] Pawnee favored us, yesterday, with St. Louis papers of the 9th.

The Moscow (Miss.) Democrat of the 2d instant, mentions that on the evening previous, Mr. A. S. [illegible], merchant, of Aberdeen, Miss., was suddenly killed by Dr. W. P. Hubard, of the same city. The affair was to undergo judicial investigation.

Loss of the Ship Sallie Fearn, by Fire.—The ship [illegible] on fire by Capt. Sherman, of the whale ship Nimrod, was the new ship Sallie Fearn, of Bath, Me., of 975 tons burthen, from New Orleans, bound to Liverpool, with 2745 bales cotton. She was fallen in with by Capt. Brown, of the ship Frank Johnson, from Havana, bound to St. Petersburg, on the 26th ult., in lat. 36° 42', lon. 76° 30', having been struck by lightning and set on fire. She burnt to the water's edge before the Frank Johnson left her. Took from her $180,000 in specie. Her officers, crew and five passengers, numbered in all 27 persons, and landed at Boston on the 5th inst.

Trade of the Prairie.—The Kansas Public Ledger, of the 14th, in an article on this subject, says:

"The trade and travel is immense, and more than doubles annually. More than one thousand loaded wagons will leave this town the present year, and some, (for a wonder) there is a town not overstocked with goods and supplies."

A Singular and Fatal Occurrence.—A letter from Washington, of the 6th instant, relates that R. P. Andrews, Esq., an eminent lawyer in Alexandria, two or three weeks since, slapped with the back of his hand, his servant boy in the mouth; one of the teeth wounded the hand between two of his knuckles, and strange to say, from the effects of that wound Mr. Andrews died last night.

New Books.—Mr. J. C. Morgan, 14 Exchange Place, has just received, and has for sale, the following new and interesting novels: "Geneva, or the History of a Portrait," by an American lady; "The Adventures of Paul Periwinkle," by the author of Cavendish, etc.; "Ecarte, The Salons of Paris," by Major Richardson; with a great variety of other light and miscellaneous reading.

Portraits.—A visit to Jacobs' Daguerreotype Saloon (Child's new buildings), 93 Camp street, will amply repay any one going there. The most life-like, for one we ever beheld are produced by Jacobs, under the newly-discovered process, exhibiting the proper gradation of light and shade, without which, to use the artist's own words, "pictures cannot be life-like." Add to this, that these elegant furnished saloons present to the eye of visitors one of the fine arts a perfect miniature picture gallery; and we again hazard the assertion, without fear of contradiction, that a visit there will amply repay the visitor.

Dr. Caulfield, of East Feliciana.—A letter received in this city, dated Jackson, July 7, 1851, has the following P. S.:

"Dr. Caulfield, our State Senator, is dead."

This afflicting news is not altogether unexpected, as the symptoms have for previous occasions mentioned, [illegible] Dr. Caulfield was one of the most prominent men in his part of the State, and has long commanded, as a politician and a gentleman, the highest consideration. To the parish of East Feliciana his loss is irreparable. [Baton Rouge Gazette.

There is another fine Lunch at the Shades this morning at half past 10. See bill.

Dramatic Whisperings.—In a very low tone, and from good authority, too, we were made acquainted yesterday with the fact that there is still a hope, notwithstanding the hot and dull times to the contrary, that the lovers of amusement will, during the summer months, have quite a scorching time of it in witnessing a dramatic divertissement which our talented, energetic, and persevering friend John Gaisford, the of the "Bloomers," is at this moment plotting, and contriving, and working up for the public benefit—and his own. John, deal gently with us; we are a rising generation.

A Curious Way of Telling It.—We have nothing more than the most delicate and intangible suspicion that there is a little—*not much*—sickness lurking somewhere in the neighborhood of Fort Smith, Arkansas. It may be that we are mistaken. We hope, in all sincerity, that we have misconceived the meaning of the editor of the Fort Smith Herald. He is our authority, and this is the style in which he gives it to us, in his paper of the 4th. Let each person interested make his own interpretation.

"Heretofore our city has been so healthy, that the doctors could, almost any day, be found loafing around the streets, and were glad even to see a fellow with the tooth-ache. For a month past they have been quite busy, and appear happy, and generally in a good humor. 'It is an ill wind that blows nobody good.'"

P. S.—In a paragraph that met our eye after writing the above, the editor says that there have been some deaths by cholera in Fort Smith, but says that the disease is on the wane.

Upper Rivers.—The Mississippi at St. Louis, on the 9th, showed little inclination to lower. The water was then at a point nine inches below the *electric*—same height as it had been on the 4th. But the intelligence from above St. Louis foreshadows a fall that will be of some continuance.

The Extension of the Capitol.—The buildings to be erected are to be each 142 feet 8 inches front, by 238 feet 8 inches deep. They are to be placed at the distance of 44 feet from the present Capitol, on the north and south ends, and will be united to it by connecting corridors. The Senate chamber will be 75 feet by 100 feet in the clear, and the House of Representatives 100 feet by 130 feet. Both these chambers will be placed in the western ends of the new buildings.

The Course of Trade.

We are informed in several New York papers, that a canal boat laden with cotton has passed through the Erie canal, its cargo destined for New York city. This is not a new event. For years past, cotton has gone up the Ohio river from Tennessee and through the Pennsylvania and New York canals to all the factories in the interior of those States, and often to the cities of Philadelphia and New York. We recollect last September of one shipment of upwards of seven hundred bales shipped from Louisville via the Ohio and New York canals to New York city. The freights were less than by the way of New Orleans, and the difference in exchange and insurance was near two per cent. in favor of the northern route. The amount of cotton that passed up the Ohio last year is estimated by one familiar with the trade, at sixty thousand bales. This season, nearly all the boats from the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers, bound up the Ohio river, are freighted more or less with cotton. The packets between Memphis and Louisville and Cincinnati, of which there are several lines, take cotton up the river nearly every trip. The eastern manufacturers buy their cottons in New York and Boston markets on four and six months credit. It is said, if the same facilities of credit could be extended to them by the planters or the factors in the western towns, all of the manufacturers in the interior portions of the Middle States would purchase their cottons in the regions of its growth, for it costs them no more to get the raw material from Buffalo to Pittsburgh, than it does to bring it from New York and Philadelphia to their mills, while the transportation from Tennessee to those inland cities is much less than it is by the way of New Orleans to the Atlantic markets.

The quantity of tobacco that takes its course up the river from the lower Ohio, for the eastern markets, by the northern routes, is rapidly increasing. That raised in Ohio and in Kentucky above Cincinnati—and among the latter, the celebrated Mason county tobacco—nearly all goes now by the way of the canals to the eastern markets. By a statement recently published, the difference in the cost of transportation from Louisville to New York is from four to five dollars per hogshead in favor of the northern route, while the article escapes the sweat which it undergoes on shipboard while passing through our latitudes.

Grain is now carried from the Wabash to New York, by the canals, at the same cost of freight as is charged by the way of New Orleans; but by the northern route they incur no waste, nor risk of damage by heating, and save the whole cost of sacking, for it is carried in the bulk, and the same number of measured bushels are delivered in New York as are received on board the canal boat from the shipper. The lard, pork and flour from the same region are taking the same direction. Last autumn the rich regions of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois were flooded with the local bank notes of the Eastern States, advanced by New York houses, on produce to be shipped to them, by the way of the canals, in the spring. These moneyed facilities enable the packer, miller and speculator, to hold on to their produce till the opening of navigation in the spring, and they are no longer obliged, as formerly, to hurry off their shipments during the winter by the way of New Orleans, in order to realize funds by drafts on their shipments. The banking facilities at the East are doing as much to draw trade from us as the canals and railways which Eastern capital is constructing.

All the lead from the upper Mississippi now goes East by the way of Milwaukie. But the most recent and astonishing change in the course of the northwestern trade is to behold, as a friend tells us, the number of steamers that now descend the upper Mississippi, loaded to the guards with produce, as far as the mouth of Illinois river, and then turn up that stream with their cargoes, to be shipped to New York via Chicago. The Illinois canal has not only swept the whole produce along the line of the Illinois river to the east, but is drawing the products from the upper Mississippi through the same channel; thus depriving not only New Orleans, but St. Louis of a rich portion of their former trade. What will be the effect when the various railways across Illinois, from the Lakes to the Mississippi, are completed? Do not these facts admonish New Orleans to look to sources nearer home for her future trade?

Nicaragua and the United States.—The New York Tribune learns that Mr. Marcoleta, the Nicaraguan Minister, and Mr. Webster, have concluded and signed a treaty of peace and friendship between Nicaragua and the United States. It also states that the five Central American States have entered into a convention, to which both the United States and Great Britain are also parties, by which San Juan de Nicaragua is declared a free port, and its neutrality guaranteed.

Timber on the Public Lands—Decision of Judge McLean.—At Detroit, on the 22d, Judge McLean rendered a decision on the legality of the recent seizure of vessels in the State of Michigan, for alleged violations of law, in carrying lumber and timber from the public lands. That portion of the decision which bears directly upon the right of seizure of vessels in the numerous cases before the Court is as follows: The question has arisen whether the forfeiture by transporting, etc., any timber not taken from lands reserved for naval purposes, or if taken from other lands of the United States which is not "live oak or red cedar," not so reserved, etc. A forfeiture is incurred if the vessel takes on board any timber cut on the lands reserved; but to incur a forfeiture under the second provision, for taking timber from lands not reserved for naval purposes, it must be "live oak or red cedar."

Connecticut.—The Legislature of Connecticut adjourned on Wednesday, the 2d instant, *sine die*, having elected no United States Senator in the place of Mr. Baldwin. A series of resolutions approving of the Compromise measures, including the Fugitive Slave Law, passed the House by a vote of 113 to 35, but in the Senate they were indefinitely postponed. Ten new banks were chartered during the session, and the capital stock of three of the oldest banks was enlarged.

The Washington Union—Mr. Webster.—During the absence of Major Donelson, on a visit to Tennessee, the Washington *Union* is in the hands of General Armstrong. The General's patriotism has been refreshed by the listening to the great oration of Mr. Webster on the laying of the corner stone of the extension of the capitol on the 4th of July. In the *Union* of the 6th he offers this handsome tribute to the oration, and to Mr. Webster's present powers of oratory:

"We heard him in the celebrated debate with General Hayne, when the subjects of nullification and secession were discussed; and it seemed to us that, although many years have passed since that critical period, there has been no falling off in the force and effect of his style of oratory. There was perhaps on this occasion, less of the animation and action of *extempore* delivery, but more of the easy and calm utterance of the thoughts suggested by the nature of the occasion, and the character of the associations brought up by the condition of our country as it now is, compared with what it was when Washington laid the corner-stone of the capitol. There seemed to be no intention to dwell upon any of the party feelings of the day, or to impress any other thought on such a subject than what is inseparable from the influence of the venerated name of Washington, in reminding all true Americans of the duty of maintaining the Union and the constitution as the only real security for their favored institutions.

"In this part of the subject, Mr. Webster was truly eloquent, and was most enthusiastically cheered. He seemed for a moment to have forgotten his notes, and we are inclined to the belief that if he had done so more often, his whole discourse would have been more impressive. Take it as a whole, however, we are of the opinion that it will be regarded as one of his best efforts, and one which the whole country will thank him for, as presenting thoughts, motives, and hopes, that are calculated, at this particular crisis in our country's unparallelled career, to increase the love of union, and elevate and enlarge the patriotic and fraternal affections which constitute us one people."

The Cosden Murderers—The 8th of August is the day fixed for the execution of the Cosden murderers, three in number.

The ship Nonantum, reported, a short time ago, as having been burnt while on the voyage from Baltimore to the Pacific, with a cargo of coal, was, at last accounts, on the coast of Patagonia, loading with guano for England. She is now under the Oriental flag, and is called the Stanley Cacique. She had been thoroughly overhauled and repaired at Montevideo. It is stated that the ship and her cargo of coal cost her present owners $3,500.

For the Crescent.

The Sugar Crop—DeBow's Review.

At page 564 of DeBow's Review of May, 1851, is to be found a quotation from the Cincinnati Price Current of "calculations, in regard to sugar, founded upon the statement of a New York house.

Having heretofore called attention to the numerous errors in the sugar statistics of the Review, I did not intend noticing those of the May number, and would not do so but for the editorial in the June number, page 698, which is as follows: "In our February number, page 205, we published some statistics of the production and consumption of sugar, which had appeared previously in the leading journals of the country, and which we clipped out. The figures for our own country were erroneous, and could only have been intended as a very average approximation. We noticed it as soon as the number appeared, and our attention was afterwards called to the subject by a writer over the signature of "Lafourche." We deemed it improper to reply to that letter, but published in the May number, page 546, a correct and comprehensive table of production and supply, being assured that our reading could not be led astray by a single statement, considering what extensive and elaborate statistics we have published for five years upon sugar."

But for the confident assurance of Mr. BeBow of the correctness of his calculations given in the May number, I would not notice them, but leave to another to point out the ridiculousness of those estimates.

We are told that "the whole annual production of the world is estimated at 1,471,000,000 pounds; of which the United States produces 320,000,000, including 76,000,000 of maple sugar. The production of this large amount of maple sugar will strike some of our sugar planters with astonishment." We are further told that "in neither of the foregoing estimates have we included the consumption of sugar made from molasses and the maple tree, or the import of foreign crushed; as to the two first there are no certain dates on which to form an estimate."

If Mr. DeBow will refer to the February number of his review, page 205, he will find the product of sugar in the world stated to be 2,421,740,830 pounds, and by comparing that estimate with the one in the May number, he will find the to him unimportant error of difference of near one thousand millions of pounds.

If Mr. DeBow will examine the calculations of the "NewYork house," he will find that the apportionment of consumption exceeds the product of the world some sixty-four millions of pounds. If Mr. DeBow will examine the estimated consumption of the United States for the year 1851, he will find that the NewYork calculator has based his estimate of consumption, for that year, on the imports of 1849, instead of those of 1850, and which he will find are given in the last report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

The NewYork estimate is based on an import of 258 millions—that of 1849—when it should have been on 218 millions, the import of 1850. By the NewYork basis the deficiency in supply is rated at 8 per cent. on the import of 258 millions in 1849, while the import of 1850 of 218 millions shows a deficiency of 39 per cent.

I have paid no attention to the NewYork estimates of stock of sugar on hand, as they are too hypothetical, and a "very average approximation" may be had without doing so.

After telling the poor ignorant sugar-planters how much they will be astonished at the large product of Maple sugar—76 millions of pounds—they are gravely told that there is no data on which to base an estimate of the amount of production.

If Mr. DeBow will refer to the Patent-office Reports, which he, no doubt, has in his statistical bureau, he will find that the average of the estimates are less than forty millions of pounds of maple sugar. The Patent-office estimates give a much nearer "average approximation" than he supposes, and though, no doubt imperfect, are more to be relied on than the "perfect and comprehensive table" furnished at page 564 of the May number.

In order to show to Mr. DeBow the incorrectness of the calculations in his May number of the consumption for 1851, I will give the estimate of the "NewYork house" and one of my own.

The calculation of the NewYork house, excluding stocks on hand, would stand thus. See page 565:

Crop of Louisiana which come to market in 1850 ..... pounds	271,000,000
Imports for year ending June 30, 1850 "	258,919,426
8 per cent. added to the imports of 1849, supposed deficiency ..... "	20,713,538
Deduct sugar exported ..... "	550,633,764
	8,306,000
Total ..... "	542,330,164

My own estimate is thus:

Crops of Louisiana of 1850, 211,000 hhds. or pounds		221,000,000
Imports of year ending June 30, 1850	"	218,425,348
Less exported	"	3,344,861—215,180,487
	"	436,180,487
Deficiency to be supplied by imports, equal to 39 per cent. on the imports of 1850	"	85,452,129
Estimated consumption for 1851, exclusive of maple and molasses sugar	"	521,612,626

Proof of the correctness of this estimate:

Crops of Louisiana, 1849 ..... pounds		271,000,000
Imports of 1849	"	258,919,426
	"	529,919,426
Deduct exports	"	8,306,800
	"	521,612,626

Additional proof: The deficiency in the crops of Louisiana is the difference between 271 millions, crops of 1849, and 221 millions, the crops of 1850, say ..... 50 millions of pounds.
The deficiency in imports is ..... 40 " "
..... 90 " "
From which deduct the average of exports for years 1849 and 1850 ..... 8 " "
..... 55 " "

deficiency in the supply necessary for the consumption of the United States for the year 1851.

These calculations show a deficiency four hundred per cent. greater than the estimate of the "New York house."

Taking into consideration the increased population of the United States, the deficiency is really much greater than exhibited by the above calculations, and due allowance should be made therefor.

The estimates of the Patent office of maple sugar produced in the United States are as follows:

In 1842 ..... pounds	21,627,010
1843 ..... "	34,495,034
1846 ..... "	41,107,000
1847 ..... "	72,940,500
"	159,580,168

giving an average of 39,895,042 pounds per annum.

The New York estimate of 76 millions, is no doubt based upon the estimate of Mr. Burke in the Patent Report of 1847. The whole estimate was 324,940,500 pounds of sugar produced in the United States. If the Louisiana crops of 1847, of 240,000 hogsheads, is deducted, (supposing the Louisiana hogsheads to net 1050,) we have 72,940,500 pounds as the product of maple sugar in 1847.

Mr. Burke had no confidence in his estimate, and, at page 182 of the Report, cautions us against it, as being too high. That the average, as above given, is much higher than it really is, I do not doubt. The low prices of cane sugar have tended rather to diminish than to increase the production of maple sugar.

These estimates of the Review are well calculated "to lead astray," and to work an incalculable injury to the domestic produce of sugar, by inducing the opinion that the deficiency of supply is much less than it really is. Mr. DeBow has, no doubt, at his command, the necessary data for such calculations, and would do well to make his own estimates, and not rely on a NewYork grocer to make them for him.

LAFOURCHE.

Cotton Transformed into Flax.—The foreign journals have teemed with the process for turning flax into cotton. The Paris correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce thus announces the reverse of that process:

"At the moment we are celebrating the transformation of flax into cotton, it is announced, not less authentically, that cotton is transformed into flax. The editor of the journal of Rouen states that he has seen a stuff made of cotton exclusively, which has all the appearance and external qualities of linen cloth. A young manufacturer of Moulins devoted to it many years of sacrifices and labor. The result requires no extraordinary process as to workmanship. The tissue becomes the firmer as it is washed. It may be afforded at the price of calico of the same width."

Parodi.—This charming vocalist gave a successful concert at Columbus, Ohio, on the evening of Wednesday, the 2d, and on the next evening, gave one at Cleveland. This shows how closely the capital of Ohio has been brought to the Lake cities by the construction of the railroad from Columbus to Cleveland.

Latest Intelligence by Telegraph.—The New York Legislature has passed the Congressional Apportionment bill and the famous Anti-Gambling bill, and adjourned *sine die*. The bill abolishing capital punishment was defeated.

The NewHampshire Legislature has passed a series of resolutions endorsing the Compromise measures.

The Alleged Mexican Fraud.—It is said that Mr. Porte denies that he ever asserted that the claim of Dr. Gardiner was a fraud.

The Talcott Court Martial.—A dispatch from Washington states that Gen. Talcott has been found guilty by the court martial, and discharged from the service.

Mr. Webster contradicts the report of his resignation.

The above information is from the Picayune. The Delta has this:

WASHINGTON, July 10.

Tehuantepec Right of Way Annulled.—The Government of the United States has received official notice from the Mexican Government, that the grant of right of way over the Isthmus of Tehuantepec has been annulled by the Congress of Mexico.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

NEW YORK, July 5, 1851.

The celebration of the 75th anniversary of American independence passed off yesterday with unusual spirit. The various military companies turned out in their strength, and added to the liveliness of the scene. In the evening, it is estimated that 50,000 persons visited the Park alone, to witness the display of fireworks. But few accidents occurred, and the general remark was that there never was a Fourth of July celebrated with so much enthusiasm as yesterday. The public gave themselves up to the enjoyment of the holiday, and made it one long, uproarious and glorious jubilee, from sunrise till midnight. The quantity of powder burnt was most astonishing, and at night the city was on a blaze from one end to the other with rockets and Roman Candles. From the appearance of the streets this morning, one would suppose there had been a heavy shower of red Chinese paper.

The day was made expressly for the occasion. The sky was brilliantly clear and fresh, and the trees, the buildings and the flags sparkled and glittered in its light. At an early hour crowds began to pour in from the country, and by ten o'clock the streets were crowded with visitors. Several hundred Canadians arrived on Thursday afternoon to witness the celebration. Notwithstanding the tens of thousands of our own citizens who took advantage of the day to join in the excursions to the country, their place was more than made up by the influx of visitors from without.

In the Superior Court this morning, in the case of Edwin Forrest against Catharine N. Forrest, a motion was made to strike out from the pleadings the letter alleged to have been received by Mrs. F. from Mr. Jamison, (called the Consuelo letter) and other matters, as redundant. Motion granted.

Thursday was the day fixed for the further examination into the late extraordinary charge of bigamy against Olive H. Marum, for marrying a second time, while her first husband was yet alive, but whom she believed to be dead. The complainant not appearing and the evidence for the defence being unimpeached, the accused was discharged from her recognizances, and returned to her domestic duties with her second husband, Rutherford.

A woman named Stanley, residing in Broadway, near Twenty-fourth street, committed suicide about 6 o'clock on Wednesday evening, by opening the veins of her right arm. Her husband died about two months ago.

While a number of persons were firing a salute at Sing Sing yesterday, the cannon exploded prematurely, shockingly injuring Mr. Bentley and Mr. Patterson. They were engaged in loading the piece, and had their arms, hands and faces frightfully mutilated, though both are expected to recover. Mr. Bentley's injuries are the most serious. Some of his fingers were shot entirely away.

NEW YORK, July 6, 1851.

Arrival of the Empire City and Georgia—More Gold.—The steamer Empire City arrived here today, bringing Chagres dates to the 26th June. She has no later advices from California than those brought by the Prometheus. She brings 375 passengers, and one million and a half of gold on freight and in the hands of passengers.

The first locomotive on the Panama Railroad started from Navy Bay on the 24th. The work is progressing rapidly.

The Empire City left the steamer Falcon at Chagres, waiting the arrival of the Oregon.

A military regiment was momentarily expected from Panama.

The Isthmus is healthy. Robberies, however, and other outrages, are of frequent occurrence.

The dates from Kingston are to the 22th. Business was dull, and prices generally declining, especially breadstuffs. Provisions, fish and coffee are scarce.

The steamer Georgia, from New Orleans and Havana, arrived at New York this evening.

The advices from Cuba are unimportant.

Post-office Robbery.—Archibald Scott, late Postmaster of Spring Garden, Philadelphia, has been arrested on the charge of embezzling four hundred dollars of government money.

Republic of Costa Rica.—The President of the United States has officially recognized Royal Phelps as Consul General of the Republic of Costa Rica for the United States, to reside at New York.

In the list of whig nominations in the State of California, we notice for Attorney General, Wm. D. Fair, Esq., and for Congress, E. J. C. Kewen, Esq. Both these gentlemen were formerly Mississippians, and rank highly in point of talent and ability. [Natchez Courier.

Robbing the United States.—The Norfolk papers contain accounts of the examination of two individuals in that city, charged with having in their possession a large quantity of copper and iron, stolen from the Gosport Navy Yard. It appears that for some time past the plunder of articles of copper and iron from the Navy Yard had been carried on to a great extent, in spite of the utmost precaution and vigilance of the officers and clerks in charge of the Yard, and the public property therein; and valuable articles of these metals had vanished most mysteriously, no one being able to account for their disappearance. On Tuesday last a gentleman passing by observed a dray load of the metal about being carried into the store of a person hitherto above suspicion, and on his being arrested, implicated another individual, from whom he alleged he bought the articles. The latter acknowledged that he had bought old metals from negroes working at the Navy Yard. They were both held to bail to take their trials. These arrests have caused considerable excitement in Norfolk and Portsmouth, as it was in consequence of the repeated robberies committed, that the Commander of the Yard issued the recent order, which met with such decided opposition on the part of the workmen in the Yard.

American Cotton.—The Illustrated London News, in an extended review of manufactures of Cotton exhibited at the World's Fair, makes favorable mention of the specimens from the United States, as follows:

"As might have been expected from the country whence we get the great mass of our Cotton, examples have been sent to show how far the manufacture of the raw material with which it supplies us has been carried; and though not a very extensive display, yet it is as a whole well worthy of attention and in many points of high commendation in the more useful fabrics. The cotton sail cloth, for instance, exhibited by Messrs. Fox & Polthemus, for the Wilmantic Duck Company, N. York, is an example of the application of an abundant material to a valuable purpose, and it is scarcely possible to conceive a finer looking article. In its way there is nothing like it in the Exhibition. The drillings, too, are very good. The Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, Manchester, N. H., also exhibit drilling of various qualities, striped shirtings, tickings and sheetings—all good examples of their class.

"The Ocean Steam Mills, Newburyport, Mass., displays clothes for printing, sail cloth, sheetings, and jeans and extra fine twist is shown by the Wamsutta Mills, New Bedford, Mass. Altogether the United States cottons are at once creditable to the skill and ingenuity of the manufacturers, and a proof that in the utilities of manufacture they are rapidly learning to help themselves.

Additional Intelligence Respecting the Imprisonment of Charles L. Brace, by the Austrian Government.—Letters have been received in this city from Hon. Mr. McCurdy, our Minister at Vienna, dated June 14, which inform us that this young gentleman is still in confinement. The facts of the case are these: He has been traveling in Europe for information on the political and religious condition of the countries he has visited. After examining at Vienna all that could be learned of the nature of the Austrian government, he went, on foot, as has been his custom elsewhere, into the Magyar country, in Hungary. He was hospitably received among the late rebels, as a citizen of that land which had sheltered the Hungarian exiles, and he visited many of the country seats of the leaders. The jealousy of the Austrian authorities in that section being aroused by the attentions he received, he was arrested at Gross Werdein, a village on a branch of the Theiss, in the eastern part of Hungary, 300 miles of Vienna, and flung into prison as a revolutionary agent. Prince Schwarzenburg informed Mr. McCurdy that the accusations against him were that he had letters of introduction to the late rebels from refugees in America; that a printed copy of a revolutionary pamphlet had been found in his traveling bag, and that he took excursions ratio to visit suspected persons. From the representations made to Mr. McCurdy by the Austrian authorities, it would appear that he must undergo a regular trial. Our Minister observes that he has been promised by the highest authorities, that nothing harsh or unjust shall befall him. An investigation has been made in Vienna of his character and pursuits while there, and that has been favorable to his final release. [Hartford Courant.

Interesting from Cuba.—We are indebted to an esteemed friend for an inspection of a letter received by him last night from Havana, via New York. It will be remembered by our readers, that on the 3d of May last, nine of the principal citizens of Puerto Principe were arrested on the charge of being connected in a conspiracy against the Government. Four others, of whom the Government officials were in pursuit, escaped to the mountains, where they have since been joined by upwards of twenty of their comrades, who are implicated. They have taken with them a printing press and other materials, and are scattering liberal opinions from their place of retreat. They find no difficulty in receiving ample supplies from Puerto Principe. [Savannah Republican, 8th inst.

A Street Exhibition.—Yesterday morning crowds of persons gathered round a small one horse carriage, near the Centre Market, for the purpose of viewing a remarkable *lusus naturæ*. The object of such great attraction to the many (to the few repulsive) was seated in the vehicle, and is a young man named Aimen, a native of North Carolina.

The peculiarities of his appearance are, that one hand somewhat resembles the claw of a bird, and the other that of a crab. He has parts of four legs, with some portion of a fifth, and only three toes in all! These malformations are nakedly exposed. The remainder of the body is in good form, and the head would become any man having the power of locomotion.

A companion superintends the exhibition, and receives whatever small sums of money the benevolent may bestow towards the support of the entirely helpless individual. [Washington Republic.

The deformed individual above referred to, was in his vehicle, on Saturday morning, at the Shooting Hill Market House in Richmond. [Richmond (Va.) Republican.

Independence, Missouri—The Cholera.—We are reluctantly compelled to announce that the cholera was still prevailing with increasing violence at Independence, at latest accounts. The mortality is indeed fearful. In the family of Dr. Hockensmith the scourge has created the greatest devastation. Seven members of his family have fallen victims—six died within the space of thirty hours; and we regret to add, that the Doctor himself, his estimable lady, and interesting and accomplished daughter, Louisa, are among those who are no more. The balance of the seven were blacks.

Among the more recent deaths, we hear of that of our friend E. K. Arnold. [Kansas Ledger, 4th.

PITTSBURG, July 7th, 1851.

This forenoon a number of factory girls proceeded to Hope Cotton Factory, Alleghany City, for the purpose of enforcing the ten hour law. They attempted to get the Hope girls to join them, but failed. They succeeded in tearing down a portion of the fences. The Alleghany police arrived, and succeeded in dispersing them during dinner hour. No arrests were made.

River 30 inches. Weather cloudy; prospect of rain. City very healthy.

Assault and Battery Case of the James Pennell, Capt. Fullerton.

To a Bystander at the Examination—

When you take it into your head to appear in print again, state the facts as they are, and not as you wish them to appear, lest you appear less the interested party than you do at present.

My report was taken from the Commissioner's own notes on the occasion, a verbatim copy of which is now in my possession.

From these notes and my own personal observations during the new part of the examination, I drew up my report. It is not said in the affidavit, as the Commissioner's notes show, that Murphy, on all the complaints in the case, "refused on sundry occasions to perform assistance duties incumbent on all passengers on emigrant vessels." Both say "that on one occasion Murphy refused to perform a seaman's service required by the captain." He refused to remove some ice from the deck, which was proved by the examination, were thrown there by another person. He was right in refusing to do the captain's bidding in this instance, and the captain and mate were wrong in instructing a passenger in the way it was proved that Murphy and Ingraham were maltreated. If one we proved for the defence, as you state, three other of the passengers decided to send nothing language to the captain or mate on the occasion. That Murphy was pulled about, cursed and thrown down on the hatches, after the most ruffianly fashion, is, as you admit, "according to the affidavit."

I was indignant at the recital of the acts of tyrannic impunity proved to have been committed in the case of Murphy and Ingraham by Captain Fullerton and—Brown, the mate of the ship James Pennell. My authority for saying the vessel a British ship and the master a British captain, is United States Commissioner Roberson, who had one, in reply to inquiry on the head, that it was so, and I should not for a moment suppose that the captain of any vessel sailing under the American flag would engage in the thing a person. With regard to Capt. Fullerton's personal appearance I have nothing to do. A Bystander may sail with him all round the world and cook again, if he pleases.

The prosecution was not withdrawn, "because the law only required the District Attorney to see justice done." It was withdrawn, because the charge of assault and battery would not be sustained. The assault and battery would only prove to have been a very venial assault and battery, indeed; the prosecution only failed in proving the intent to kill. But, for assault and battery on the high seas, it seems, American legislation at present affords no legal redress. The United States Commissioner regretted this fact, and told me that, had the action been laid for manslaughter, a different result would follow the examination.

I regret much that Capt. Fullerton did not follow, in this instance "the stout generous consideration for the poor emigrants" spoken of in his two year old card. JOHN M. C. BRADY,

Reporter of the Crescent.

NEW YORK, July 14, 1851.

Died:

On Saturday, July 12, at Marksville, parish of Avoyelles, ANN KIRBY, wife of Dr. Jas. Kirby, aged 54 years, a native of England, but for many years a resident of the United States and Canada.

On Sunday, July 13, of cholera, MARGORET NASON, wife of Wm. Fox, aged 25 years, a native of Castle Lyons, Ireland, and for the last two years a resident of this city.

☞ New York Sun will please copy.

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 of ulcers on the lungs, with fever of the bowels. He was discharged on the 23d March, after being confined to his bed for many months. The negro appeared perfectly restored. We also saw, at the same time, a negro who had been cured of a severe cancer by Dr. *Fryer*. [Editors Louisiana State Republican, Lafayette, May 28, 1851. my30 d&Wtf

LUNCH AT THE SHADES.

THIS DAY, July 15, at half-past 10 o'clock.—Vegetable Soup, Roast Beef, Roast Veal, Roast Pig, Chicken Pie, Meat Pie, Stewed Mutton and Potatoes, Stewed Veal and Potatoes, Beef Hash, Liver and Onions, Corned Beef and Cabbage, Boiled Leg Mutton and Tomato Sauce, Mashed Potatoes, Vegetables, etc.

☞ Punches, Juleps, Coblers, etc. jy15

WANTED TO HIRE—A Negro Boy of about 12 or 14 years old, to attend to Cows. Also, a Negro Girl, about the same age, to do light house work and take care of two children. For further particulars, apply at No. 96 Hercules street. jy15 1*

WANTED—By a young man aged 20 years, a situation in a store as Shopman or Porter; knows the city well, and would make himself very useful. Address T. J. P. at this office. jy15 1t*

SLAVES...SLAVES...SLAVES—The subscriber has constantly on hand a large assortment of SLAVES at his Depot, No. 156 COMMON STREET, such as House Servants, Cooks, Washers and Ironers; also, Field Hands, all of which will be sold on reasonable terms. Persons wishing to purchase, would find it to their advantage to call and examine before buying elsewhere. The best city guarantees will be given. by W. J. MARTIN,
(Successor to Elihu Cromwell, deceased.)
jy15 2m 1p 156 Common street.

LARD—400 kegs, for sale by I. W. ARTHUR & CO. 28 and 29 New Levee.

BACON—75 casks Hams, Sides and Shoulders, for sale by I. W. ARTHUR & CO. 28 and 29 New Levee. jy15

RICE—30 tierces prime Carolina, for sale by I. W. ARTHUR & CO. 28 and 29 New Levee.

CLARET—500 boxes, for sale by I. W. ARTHUR & CO. 28 and 29 New Levee.

TOBACCO—250 boxes Virginia manufactured, for sale by I. W. ARTHUR & CO. 28 and 29 New Levee. jy15

CIGARS—300,000 assorted brands and qualities, for sale by I. W. ARTHUR & CO. 28 and 29 New Levee. jy15

SOAP—300 boxes assorted brands, for sale by I. W. ARTHUR & CO. 28 and 29 New Levee.

MADEIRA—20 qr. casks superior Old Madeira Wine, direct importation, for sale by A. B. RINGGOLD, 91 Gravier st. jy15 3t

To Druggists.

WANTED—Two DRUG CLERKS, one for a store in the city, the other to go a short distance in the country. Apply box No. 78, Post-office, stating name and address. jy12 2t 2p*

Lyons's Magnetic Powder.

☞ For the destruction of Bed-bugs, Ants, Moths, Flies, Fleas, Roaches, and Insects on Plants. This preparation is warranted without poison, being compounded from plants, herbs and flowers, from any nuisances that can do injury to man or domestic animals, and is devoid of any aromatic odor. 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., jy9 1m 50p 151 Chartres street.

2000 BBLS. FRESH LIME—From the Marble Quarry at Cape Ganardeau, in store and for sale on reasonable terms by the agent. Lime received in weekly from the river, for the convenience of Orleans and St. Louis streets. jy14 3p 6t*

WINDOW GLASS—Light Sashes Window Glass, assorted sizes and qualities, are offered for sale at prices lower than before sold in New Orleans. Builders, Painters and Dealers are invited to examine, and inquire the price before purchasing.
NATHAN JARVIS & CO.,
Corner of Magazine and Commonstreets.

MADAME DUVELL

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of New