The Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL
of the Council of the Second Municipality.

NEW ORLEANS:

THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 17.

☞ The Whig friends of A. C. BULLITT will support him for Congress, at the election in November next, to represent the Second Congressional District of the State of Louisiana, subject to a Whig nomination. jy17

NEW ORLEANS, July 16, 1851.

Editors of the Crescent:—

GENTLEMEN—Holding the harmony and success of the Whig party paramount to all other considerations, and believing that (under existing circumstances) the withdrawal of my name, as a candidate for Congress in the Second Congressional District will contribute to that end, I must ask that you will take it from your columns. Respectfully yours,

I. N. MARKS.

jy17

Tribute to the Memory of J. W. Frost.

At a meeting of the members of the New Orleans Bar, in the Supreme Court-room, to express their deep sympathy and regret at the loss, and the high regard they entertain for the memory and character of the late John W. Frost, Wm. C. Micou, Esq., was called to the chair, and Thomas Curry appointed Secretary.

Mr. Micou, on taking the chair, made some pertinent remarks in relation to the high standing and character of the deceased as a brother member of the Bar.

On motion, the Chair appointed the following gentlemen a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, viz.: Hon. E. R. Olcott, M. C. Edwards, P. E. Bonford and John B. Bemiss.

The committee retired, and in a short time returned and reported the following resolutions.

Judge Olcott read the resolutions, and prefaced them with some appropriate and feeling remarks:

Resolved, That it is with deep regret that we learn the death of our brother, John W. Frost, who had, while among us, shown himself an able advocate and an upright and honorable gentleman.

Resolved, That we deplore the loss to ourselves and to the community, of the patriotism, the keen sense of right, the love of justice, the zealous interest for the public weal, the forcible intellect and the powers of eloquence which distinguished the lamented deceased.

Resolved, That while his untimely departure, in the strength of his manhood and the full vigor of his powers, solemnly admonishes us all of the uncertainty of this life, it should, at the same time, remind us of the serious duty of cultivating a spirit of harmony, love and good-will among ourselves and among all our fellow men.

The foregoing resolutions were unanimously adopted by the meeting.

On motion the meeting then adjourned.

THOS. CURRY, Sec. WM. C. MICOU, Chairman.
Wednesday, July 16, 1851.

Important.—Transient Newspapers.—By the following letter from the Post-office department, addressed to the proprietors of the Baltimore Patriot, it will be seen that the postage on all newspapers sent for a period of less than three months, must be prepaid:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, July 7, 1851.

Gentlemen—In reply to yours of the 1st instant, you are informed that all newspapers sent for a less period than three months, (whether sent from the office of publication or otherwise,) will come under the head of transient newspapers, upon which the postage must be pre-paid at the office where mailed. Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,

FITZ HENRY WARREN.

The postage on a paper weighing one ounce or under, is one cent when sent not over 500 miles; over 500 and not over 1500 miles, two cents; over 1500, and not over 2500 miles, three cents; over 2500, and not over 3500, four cents; over 3500, five cents.

Health of Bishop Capers.—The Charleston Evening News of the 10th says: "It affords us great pleasure, says the Southern Christian Advocate, to state that Bishop Capers is improving in health. He left Charleston some days since, and preached in Columbia on last Sunday week, with great unction and fervor."

The steamship Union, Captain Budd, arrived at the port of New York on the afternoon of the 7th instant, from New Orleans. She left New Orleans at 9 A. M., on the 1st instant, and arrived at her berth on the afternoon of the 7th, at 4 o'clock, thus making the passage from dock to dock in six days and seven hours, the shortest time in which the trip was ever accomplished.

The New York Mirror has this interesting incident of the trip: "The anniversary of our national independence was duly celebrated, when off the coast of South Carolina, by hoisting the national banner, firing a national salute, and an anti-secession oration by the Rev. Dr. Richards. Who dare question the patriotism of the South, after such a demonstration on the wide ocean?"

Public attention is particularly requested to the advertisement of the Shades, which will be found in another column.

The Herald, Port Gibson, Miss.—This able journal, which is still published by our old friend, Mr. Wm. F. Eisely, is increasing its popularity and circulation since Mr. E. Bruner became its editor and proprietor. Mr. Bruner is showing himself an industrious editor, and has justified the predictions of his friends that he would be a capable one. The Port Gibson Herald is one of the most efficient papers in the southwest, and we are glad to learn that its efforts of usefulness are appreciated by an increase of business and corresponding influence.

The Herald of the 11th, has a sensible address "To New Orleans merchants and others," in which the advantages likely to be realized by them in presenting their business cards through its columns, to the planters of old Claiborne and the wealthy counties contiguous to it, are lucidly explained. The position and character of the Herald as a circulating medium, justify a proper consideration of this subject by our merchants, and we doubt not that they will attend to their interests in the premises. Copies of the Herald can be procured from Mr. Walter Curswell, 105 St. Charles street, who is its duly authorized agent to receive subscriptions and advertisements in this city.

The Jefferson Parish Delegates.—The Louisiana State Republican thus tells us what sort of men the Parish of Jefferson has delegated to the Whig Congressional Convention at Donaldsonville, on the 11th of August next. No higher compliment could be paid by the organ of a party to the gentlemen delegated to fill the most important party trusts. Democrats as well as whigs, who are faithful to their party's behests, will freely admit this. But let us listen to the Republican:

"The delegates chosen to attend the Convention at Donaldsonville, are all men of unquestionable whiggery, and of the right stripe at that. They are men who regard the good old whig cause above the claims of the factious aspirants; who entertain a proper sense of the dignity of office and the power of suffrage. They are prominent men of the parish, and will exhibit an important influence in the Convention. They also understand and fully appreciate the advantages of our geographical position in the Congressional District, and they will go to the Convention untrameled by pledges or preferences, so far as men or sections are concerned—sinking all other considerations in one transcendent object, the unity and harmony of the whig party.

"We are more than gratified at the harmonious result of this meeting, because it was feared that some of the seeds of discord which have lately sprouted in New Orleans, might have been transplanted in our midst. Such, however, is not the case; we present an undivided front in the whig phalanx; our banner is untorn by discordant elements, and so we trust it will remain, with the imperishable motto of 'Union' inscribed on its ample folds."

Foreign Mails.—It may not be amiss to hint (says the Baltimore American,) that letters mailed for Germany, France, and some other parts of the Continent of Europe, intended to go by the British steamers, should be pre-paid *five* cents a single rate; by the Collins line *twenty-one* cents; by the Bremen line twenty cents (pre-payment to Germany optional); and by the Havre line twenty cents. We are induced to make the above statement from the fact that many letters directed to Germany and Holland have recently been deposited in the Post-office here, having only the *three* cent stamp on them, which have been delayed for prepayment of the full postage. It would be well for persons mailing letters for the above countries to keep by them a table of postage rates. We would further remark that the postage on letters to all parts of Great Britain remains as heretofore—twenty-four cents for single rate.

The Hot Contest in Mississippi.

A gentleman of this city has placed at our disposal a letter which he has just received from a friend in Mississippi. We publish all of it that relates to public affairs with sincere pleasure, inasmuch as there is no gentleman in our sister State more capable than the writer, to form a correct estimate of the current of popular opinion, and the strength of parties there.

JACKSON, Miss., July 12, 1851.

"You express a desire to know how political matters look here. I confess that I feel too deep an interest in the contest to be a '*sober prognosticator*.' The contest is by far the most exciting and deeply interesting of any that we have ever had in Mississippi. I wish you were here, for it is just such a canvass as I know would enlist all your energy and enthusiasm. General Foote returned home ten or fifteen days since, from a tour in North Mississippi, and gives a good account of the cause in that part of the State. Others who have travelled among and seen the people, say that there is no doubt that Foote will carry every northern county except Lafayette, and possibly Pontotoc. In one or two other counties there will perhaps be a struggle. In Tippah and Tishamingo, Foote's friends claim at least 3000 majority. In the east, we carry Noxubee by a large majority, Kemper by 300 or 400, and struggle for many of the others. In the river counties, I am sure our majority will be larger than the usual whig majorities. You will see at once that I have made out a clear case for our side. I feel confident that the matter stands that way now. What effect the canvass of Quitman *with* Foote, which has just commenced, may have, I do not pretend to say. The leaders are making a powerful effort to convince the people that it is all a whig trick, and to induce them to rally back upon old party lines and Quitman; and they have succeeded to some extent; but I think that Foote will more than sustain himself in the canvass with Quitman, will hold him to his secession message, and all their wily acts to evade the issue will avail them very little. One thing is certain—there is a large majority of the people of the State, perhaps three-fifths of the whole, opposed to secession of any sort. They (the disunionists) discovered this, and hence their efforts to evade the issue made by Gen. Quitman in his November message. If Foote succeeds, and I think there is scarcely a doubt of it, his triumph will be a most brilliant one; and I think it will have much to do in quelling the spirit of disunion in the South. If he should fail, it will be hailed by South Carolina as a great triumph of the disunion or secession party. There is one thing that encourages us—that is, we know that we have the good wishes of the balance of the *world* with us, except South Carolina.

"Our accounts from the opening scenes in the canvass between Foote and Quitman, in Yazoo, are very favorable, and we look for more of the same sort. The Quitman men here admit that Foote triumphed over him at Yazoo; but they say that Quitman will ruin him at Lexington. But we shall see what we shall see."

The Gardiner Fraud.—M. De Cuesta, who drew $28,000 of the amount of Dr. Gardiner's allowance, has addressed a letter to the editors of the National Intelligencer, of which the following embraces all the substance. It is possible that M. De Cuesta may be able on some future occasion to make mention of many facts, which in reality affect very closely the character of the Gardiner claim, although they seem at present to have no bearing on it whatever, to one so slightly interested in the affair, as M. De Cuesta's note indicates him to be:

"On the 3d of July, I received a summons to appear before the grand jury as a witness. But the statement says that I was summoned as belonging to the Mexican Legation. This is not so. I never have belonged to it; and although I have been employed by the Mexican Minister as his private secretary and interpreter, my connection with the Legation has never been an official one.

"The publication referred to purports to give an account of the examination of witnesses before the grand jury. Without stating what passed there, (which I know according to the laws and usages of this country is secret,) it is due to my personal character to say that the publication is inaccurate and false in every material particular.

"I know nothing of the claim of Dr. Gardiner. I never certified any papers relating to it, or had any thing to do with his 'getting up' of the testimony. I have never written to the President. I have not been in Mexico since 1829. I have no reason to believe that the claim was fraudulent, and have never had any interest in or concern with it, if it were so. The money I received of the indemnity was out of the claim of J. H. Mears, and was received upon a power of attorney, transmitted from Mexico to his excellency the Mexican Minister, and by him transferred to me. It was, as I understood, due to a creditor of Gardiner & Mears. But I have no knowledge of the facts whatever.

"I cannot forbear to express my surprise at the recklessness with which the name of a private individual is thus brought before the public.

"F. DE LA CUESTA."

Military Asylum.—We have been favored with a peep at a memorial to the Hon. C. M. Conrad, Secretary of War, at present going the rounds for signature, which has for its object the permanent establishment of a Military Asylum, according to the provisions made on that head at the last sitting of Congress, the 8th section of which provides that the Commissioners of the institution, by and with the approval of the President, shall procure a site for its erection, with regard to the location, facility of access and economy, giving preference to such places as with the most convenience and least cost will accommodate the persons provided for in the act. Lieut. Colonel Wm. R. Jouett, the Governor of the Asylum, which is at present located at the New Orleans Barracks, reports in favor of purchasing a house and lands belonging to Mrs. Lombard, on the Mississippi river, one mile below the Barracks. A fine garden, said to be one of the best in the State, is included in the offer of sale; the house is long and airy, and was occupied as the head-quarters of Gen. Jackson during the memorable campaign of 1815. The estate itself is part of the Battle Ground. This is a most desirable opportunity for the carrying out of the project contemplated.

Postage Stamps.—The New York Courier and Enquirer, of the 8th, says that the demand for postage stamps, since the new postage rates took effect, has been so great, in proportion to the supply, that the Department is obliged to refuse to sell more than fifty to an individual in one day. Some more rapid means of manufacture must evidently be resorted to, for when a stamp is used it is used up, and the need of every business man is as great to-day as it was yesterday; while with the community generally the demand must increase daily. There should be other manufactories established than that in Philadelphia.

Naval.—From Naples we learn that the United States frigate Independence sailed from Leghorn on the 29th of May for Trieste; and the Mississippi, after stopping at Naples, a few days, with Commodore Morgan on board, had proceeded to the Levant. She was understood to be placed entirely at the service of Gen. Kossuth, should the Sublime Porte be disposed to liberate him.

The U. S. steam frigate Saranac, Commander G. J. Prendergast, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore F. A. Parker, Commander-in-Chief of the U. S. Home Squadron, arrived and anchored off the Philadelphia Navy Yard, at 10 A.M. on Monday. All well on board. She left Pensacola on the evening of Saturday, 28th June, and has made the passage in eight days.

Latest from the Bermudas.—We have dates from Bermuda to the 30th ult. The Legislative Council having refused to pass the appropriation act sent up by the Assembly, because of an objectionable clause, viz: the remission paid on oxen, imported and slaughtered provisions under contract for the use of the army, navy, and convict establishment, his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor had prorogued the Legislature, and re-assembled it again the day following, and given both bodies a little wholesome advice. The difficulty was in a fair way of being patched up.

Trips of Atlantic Steamers.—The British mail steamship Canada, whose additional news we publish to-day, reached Halifax at two o'clock of the morning of the 7th inst., making the quickest trip from Liverpool to that port on record—*in eight days and twelve hours.* The Europa once made the passage in eight days and seventeen hours, and the Asia in eight days and sixteen hours. The Canada once before made the run in eight days, sixteen hours and thirty minutes. This wonderful time of the Canada, however, is not equal to that of either the Pacific or Baltic. Their time was equal to seven days and twenty-one hours to Halifax.

Florida Correspondence.

TALLAHASSEE, FLA., July 6, 1851.

Eds. Crescent—This city is situated on the top of a hill, principally, but its suburbs extend around the base. It is surrounded and penetrated by groves of oak and mulberry, and on the whole presents a very picturesque appearance. It is rather dull at present, but is said to be very lively in the winter season, when, the merchants and others returning from their summer tours, business revives and flourishes. The public buildings are neither numerous nor handsome. The capitol is the principal and handsomest. It has two fronts, supported on each side by six plain columns, and two wings branch out on either side of the building, which is of brick, white cemented. There are two hotels, the "City Hotel" and the "Planters." The former is the larger, and is kept by Mr. Bryan, while the latter seems to be the more popular, and is kept by Col. Fisher. The religious part of the community is well supplied with places of worship. The Methodists, Presbyterians, Baptists, and Episcopalians, each have a church. The Catholics are about to build one, and in the mean time they worship in a private room. The Union Bank, Court-House, Jail, Market, (!) and Post-office conclude the list of public buildings.

There are two newspapers published here, the Florida Sentinel, (whig,) on Tuesdays, and the Floridian and Journal, (democratic,) on Saturdays. I haven't seen any drays with "4004" on them as yet, but I believe we can boast of six or seven—enough to do the business here, I suppose.

We have but a tri-weekly mail with your city, arriving on Saturdays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays, and departing on Sundays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays. I believe I have given you as full a description of the place as I am able to, and would give you some news if I had any, but that is a commodity which comes to us second hand; and would, therefore, be of no interest going back to you.

The Fourth of July was celebrated by the firing of cannons, and the closing of the shops.

We have no military; so the "Sons of Temperance" and Odd Fellows formed in procession, and headed by drum and fife, marched to the Capitol, where the "Declaration of Independence" was read, an oration delivered, temperance odes sung, and prayer and benediction given. In the evening, the "Sons" partook of a collation at the City Hotel. The day passed off quietly and with order. I heard of only one fight, in which a lad had his eye knocked out! The city is healthy and dull. If any thing of interest should "turn up again," why I will hasten to inform you of it.

Yours, etc., L. T. B.

Pension Office—Bounty Land Warrants under the Act of 1850.—The herculean labors of this office are going forward with admirable system, and its immense business is being disposed of as rapidly as the nature of the case and the physical force at command will admit. The Office disposes of the applications for land warrants in the order in which they are made—being the only fair and equitable rule that could be adopted. The Washington Republic, in an article on the subject, says:

We are authorized to say that applications for bounty land for services in the war of 1812, which were filed or received in the Pension Office from the *third* to the *seventh* day of December, 1850, are now in a course of examination; so also are claims for services in the Florida and other Indian wars which were filed from the *thirtieth* of November to the *sixth* of December last; so that claims for services in those several wars are nearly in the same state of forwardness. The applications by the officers in the late war with Mexico are somewhat in arrear, in consequence of the misapprehension of a clerk by whom they were registered; but they will be brought up for examination in the course of a few days. We understand that, notwithstanding the sickness and necessary absence always occurring at this season of the year, when some of the Government officers are compelled to have their families in the country, the warrants issued are in full proportion to those issued in the Pension Office, and that the zeal and industry of the clerks are not surpassed in any of the bureaus. The number of applications for bounty land under the act of 1850, we are informed, is now upwards of 150,000, and may possibly reach the number of 250,000, as estimated by the Secretary of the Interior. There are, doubtless, many old men and widows claiming for services in the war of 1812, to whom the bounty would be acceptable, especially if it escapes the vigilance of mercenaries until Congress gives it an assignable quality; but when it is recollected how tardy Congress was in granting the boon, miracles ought not now be expected of the Pension Office in favor of these claimants. No one can justly find fault with the *miller's rule*, which custom makes the common law of the country for all classes and in all kinds of business.

Pacific Railroad.—John L. Stevens, Esq., President of the Pacific Railroad, arrived at New York from Chagres in the Empire City. He states that while at Navy Bay he had the satisfaction of seeing the first locomotive started on the railroad, the precursor of coming events. This occurred on the 24th ult., and was hailed with shouts of joy as she sped along the track. The work is going finely on under the management of Colonel Totten, chief engineer.

A Sign from Vermont.—The whigs of Windham county met in convention at Fayetteville, July 1st, 1851, and passed resolutions which came up firmly and without reservation to the platform of the Administration, on the subject of the Compromise, as laid down in the annual message of the President. They regard the measures of adjustment as "an amicable, and in principle and substance, a final settlement of the whole matter."

The New York and Genoa Line (?)—The well informed correspondent of the Newark Daily Advertiser, writing from Florence under date of 15th June, says:

"A project is now on foot at Genoa and Turin to establish a regular line of steamers between New York and Genoa, which I understand is regarded with marked favor by the Government of Sardinia. The railroads in that kingdom to connect Genoa with Switzerland on the one side of the interior and France on the other, are now in full progress, and their completion is looked to as the opening of a new era of political and commercial freedom.

The Austro-Italian Railroad enterprise, to connect the cities of the peninsula—Florence, Leghorn, Rome and Naples—with Trieste, Venice, Vienna, Milan, etc., is in full progress, with a fair prospect of completion within a few years. So that next year there will probably be a steam communication through this extended route.

The Mechanics of Virginia.—An address has been put forth by the Mechanics' Association of Portsmouth, Va., to the mechanics of the State, calling upon them to organize in order to vindicate their rights and put an end to the practice of teaching slaves mechanical trades. It seems that the owners of negroes are, to a considerable extent, in the habit of bringing them up as carpenters, blacksmiths, coopers, etc., and that the white mechanics feel themselves degraded by this competition, at the same time that it threatens more and more to depress their wages.

The Quincy Tragedy.—Our readers will recollect the singular and melancholy deaths at Quincy, Mass., of John Grieve and his wife, produced by a diseased state of mind, which had been caused by reading the dangerous writings of a person named Davis. David Grieve, a brother of the unfortunate deceased, who resided in Zanesville, Ohio, was so deeply affected by the event, that he, immediately on hearing of it, made arrangements to start for the scene of the deaths, and investigate the circumstances connected with them. He arrived at Quincy in the early part of this month. Mr. Grieve is a cripple, and rode the entire distance (about nine hundred miles) in a wagon drawn by two powerful dogs. He was two months on the road.

The Chief of Counterfeiters Arrested.—We learn from the Philadelphia papers that William Setler, believed to be the leader of the gold and silver counterfeiters of the United States, who was arrested in Baltimore on the 5th inst., has been carried to Philadelphia, where his dies and implements, with a large amount of counterfeit coin, have been secured. Abundance of testimony is at hand to convict him of forgery. He was concerned with Heath, Mellon, Bishop and others, notorious counterfeiters, tried about a year since in the United States District Court in Philadelphia, for counterfeiting American coin, and who succeeded in making his escape.

BALTIMORE, July 8th.

Alberti Kidnapping Case.—The State Attorney General, Mr. Brent, has gone to Philadelphia to contest before the Superior Court, on a writ of error, the constitutionality of the verdict against Alberti, for kidnapping, and having arrested and returned Maryland, a runaway slave.

Mr. Brent goes under a resolution of the Reform Convention of Maryland, they paying all expenses.

ADDITIONAL FOREIGN NEWS BY THE CANADA.

England.

Mr D'Israeli, in the House of Commons, on the 24th, read a resolution which he intended to move on the Monday following, when the Ministerial Financial measures will come up, setting forth that, according to an estimate of the probable future produce of the existing taxes submitted to the House by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, it appears that a surplus revenue may be expected the present year of about two millions; that in the revenue so estimated, is included a sum exceeding five million pounds, derived from a tax upon income, respecting which an inquiry has been directed to be made by a Committee of this House, on the result of whose labors may depend the future renewal or modification of that improvement upon the impost which in this provisional state of the financial arrangements of the country, appears to this House to be most consistent with a true regard to the maintenance of public credit, and the exigencies of the public, to make any material sacrifice of public income, in offering such changes as may be deemed advisable in other branches of taxation. An unsuccessful attempt was at the same time made by Mr. Herbert to obtain from the Government some indemnity for the sufferers by the notorious Savings' Bank frauds in Ireland. The Commissioners, to whom was referred the consideration of the claims of Ireland to have one of her Western ports selected as the point of departure for a Trans-Atlantic Packet station, have made an elaborate report. After viewing all the arguments urged in favor of the proposition, they state: We find no reason to conclude that the local and particular advantage resulting from the measure would be so great a saving of time as to counterbalance the large additional expense which would be entailed upon the imperial revenue, and the evils and inconvenience which would be inflicted upon a great body of the mercantile and traveling portion of the community by removing the packets from the place where they were originally established as being the focus of the commercial transactions of the United Kingdom with the North American Continent. Capt. Watson, of the emigrant ship Jean, at Galway, has been fined £25 and costs for having an excess of five passengers on board. Fifty Hungarian refugees have embarked at Portsmouth, on board the emigrant ship Black Emily, for America.

France.

A bill to interdict clubs has been adopted without any attempt at alteration. General Aupick is announced as the new embassador to Spain, and M. Corlena Waleski to England. The solemnity of the *fete Dieu* was observed with great pomp at the churches of Paris and suburbs on Sunday. Monday having been the anniversary of the insurrection of June, 1848, religious ceremonies were performed in all the churches in Paris in commemoration of the numerous victims of that sanguinary conflict. The churches were well attended. The commission to revise the constitution was adopted by 9 votes against 6. The following proposition differs essentially from the reunion of the Rue des Pyramids: The Legislative Assembly, taking into consideration the 11th article of the constitution, expressed the desire for the revision of the constitution conformable to that article. The Bank of France has announced a dividend of 55 francs per share for the half year of 1851.

Spain.

Private letters from Madrid, of 15th ult., report that there is little probability of getting from the Spanish Government, any amelioration of the terms of payment of the debt. Hopes are entertained that the British Envoy will soon succeed in concluding a Convention to abolish differential duties on shipping, or what is termed in Spain the right of flag.

Portugal.

Portugal continues tranquil. The electoral law was decreed on the 18th with a few alterations, but the courts could not meet until the middle of October. Sir R. Packenham, the new British minister to Portugal, arrived at Lisbon, in the Severn, on the 15th inst., and was duly received at an audience by the Queen. The Hon. Mr. Haddock, U. S. Charge de Affaires, was to be presented to her Majesty on the 21st inst. The American frigate St. Lawrence arrived in the Tagus from Southampton on the 15th.

The Very Latest by Telegraph from London to Liverpool.—The agent of the press is indebted to the politeness of Capt. Lang for the following information:

LONDON, June 28.

The Cabinet Council sat two hours yesterday. The number of visitors at the Exhibition yesterday, amounted to 2,933. The receipts were $2969.

PARIS, June 27.

Paris letters mention that the loan of three millions sterling, required for railroads by the Sardinian Government, is in course of arrangement in London. As far as several of the leading houses are concerned, however, no steps appear to have been taken.

Vienna dates of the 25th state that the proposed new Austrian loan has been concluded.

From Hollingshead, Fotier & Co.'s Circular.

LIVERPOOL, June 27, 1851.

After six weeks of rather extensive business, during which the sales averaged 47,207 bales per week, of which 35,252 bales were taken for consumption, some little falling off in the demand might reasonably be looked for. The export demand however continues pretty regular and steady, while in speculation there has scarcely been any thing doing; and the trade having previously taken a fair supply, as already stated, have been moderate buyers this week—thus the business has not much exceeded 5000 bales per day—a quantity quite inadequate, it would appear, to keep the market in a steady state. We have to report that sellers, during the last few days, particularly yesterday, have been more numerous than buyers, and American descriptions have, consequently, given way in price, as compared with last week, from one-eighth to one-fourth per pound, upon qualities below fair. 980 bales American, 270 Pernam, and 200 Surat, have been taken on speculation, with 3300 American, 700 Pernams, 260 Madras, etc., for export, leaving for the trade 25,950 bales. At a public sale of Sea Island yesterday, out of 29,000 bales offered, 880 were sold at 7½d. to 16½d. per pound, and 20 stained at 6½d. to 12½d. per pound, being steady prices, and much upon a par with previous business. The sales to-day are 6000 bales. The report of the Manchester market is that a good demand exists both for goods and yarns, at satisfactory prices, with light stocks, and spinners and manufacturers extensively engaged upon orders for future delivery. Middling Orleans have sold at 5½d.

Trade in Manchester is less animated than during the fortnight preceding the 21st. The market, however, is considered on all hands to be in a sound condition.

The India Market.—Advices from India, by telegraph via Marseilles, report no news of importance. The sales of cotton were brisk at reduced prices. A considerable improvement is reported in English home securities.

Arrival of the Steamship Asia.

The Picayune of last evening has dispatches which notice the arrival at New York, on the 16th inst., (yesterday,) of the steamship Asia. The day of sailing of this steamer from Liverpool, was the 5th inst. This is the news:

We learn by the Asia that the better qualities of cotton had declined ⅛ to ¼ during the week, and the middling and lower grades declined ¼ to ½. Of the 31,000 bales sold during the week, speculators took 1100 and exporters 4000. Orleans, 5d. fair 6, bowed 5¾. The sales the day before the sailing of the steamer amounted to 5000 bales, the market closing dull. Flour had advanced 6d. since the departure of the Franklin. Wheat had declined 3d to 4d. during the week. Provisions were better. Lard declined 2 to 3s. Money easy. Trade at Manchester is good.

We find this intelligence in the dispatches:

Peter Harmony, an eminent merchant of New York, is dead.

A dispatch dated at Washington says that the Administration is determined to prevent the interference of the French with the affairs of the Sandwich Islands.

The Asia arrived out in ten days and two hours. Liverpool papers of the 1st of July quote sales of only 1500 bales. Decline in cotton fully 3-16. Several persons were killed in a riot at Liverpool.

England.—Nothing of importance has been done in the British Parliament. The weather is fine, and the crops are promising.

France.—The revision scheme is pronounced to be a failure.

Spain.—The Chamber of Deputies has passed a vote of confidence in the Cabinet. The vote was nearly unanimous.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, July 15.

The Maryland and Virginia tobacco crops are greatly injured by the drought, and tobacco has accordingly advanced from 50c. to $1 00 per cwt., with active sales.

The Crops in Ireland.—The Limerick Chronicle, received by the last steamer, gives the following very gratifying account of the progress of the crops:

"The sp endid weather of this week has given an impulse to the growing crops beyond the most sanguine anticipation, and the whole country presents the appearance of a luxuriant garden. The potato fields certainly never at any time in memory of the present generation, looked so strong and healthy. The most cheering reports of the prosperous state of the growth and extent of potatoes have this week reached our office from the counties of Limerick, Tipperary, Cork, Kerry, Clare and Galway."

Abolition of Laws for the Collection of Debt.—The Liquor Law of New Hampshire prohibits the collection of all liquor debts, due by the citizens of that State to the citizens of other States.

Col. Fremont and lady, from California, arrived at New York on the 6th instant, in the steamer Georgia.

Release of Kossuth.—A letter dated Constantinople, May 24, says:

"It is now understood here that Kossuth and his fellow-exiles have received a positive promise from the Turkish Government that, come what will, they shall be at liberty on the first of September next. I asked one of Kossuth's compatriots the other day, whether he thought Kossuth would go to America. 'Yes,' said he, 'when he has no hope of any thing better.' That is, when he is satisfied that there is no hope of the deliverance of his country, he will accept the offer so generously made to him by the American Government, and spend the rest of his days in that land which has become so great an asylum for the oppressed of all nations."

"San Francisco Rebuilt."—A San Francisco correspondent of the Newark Advertiser, thus disposes of the story that the burnt district has been rebuilt:

"You will notice that our city papers talk loudly of the improvements now going on, and speak of the city 'rising like a Phœnix from the ashes;' this is all very pretty language, and may have some effect in the States, but I regret that it is not yet true. The buildings now going up are mere shanties, similar to those in use twenty months since, being for the most part of from 15 and 20 to 30 and 40 feet, and of the cheapest kind at that."

Trial of Morris, a Shadrach Rescuer.—In the U. S. District Court in Boston, the District Attorney on the 7th inst. moved that the trial of Robert Morris, the colored lawyer, one of the alleged rescuers of the fugitive slave Shadrach, be postponed as he was not quite prepared to let the case go to the jury. Judge Sprague ordered this, and the cases of similar nature that are to follow it, to be transferred to the Circuit Court. This was authorized by statute, without the motion of either party, in cases which involve difficult and important questions of law. If any of the cases were to be transferred, this against Morris should be, as it involves some questions of law, in addition to those which belong to the others. The case was ordered to be transferred to the Circuit Court.

The Riot at Hartford.—The Hartford Courant contains a full account of the outrage upon Jenny Lind, on the occasion of her late concert in that city, but nothing additional to what we have already published. The Courant makes the following comments:

"We have no heart for the comments that this and and disgraceful affair crowd upon the mind. That the gifted, the talented, the amiable Jenny Lind, should be driven from Hartford by the violence of a mob, is a sad reproach. Whatever were the provoking causes, or the just indignation which the community felt at the favoritism exhibited in the sale of tickets, there can be no justification in thus visiting upon her head the misconduct of others.

"During the disturbance, several ladies fainted, and some eight or ten panes of glass were broken. We believe the glass was mostly broken by accident, by persons standing on the window sills. There did not appear to be any disposition to commit violence, but a malicious determination to prevent Miss Lind's voice from being heard, and to break up the concert."

Portugal and the United States.—Letters from Lisbon of the 19th of June, state that Portugal was perfectly tranquil.

Sir Richard Packenham, the new British Minister to Portugal, arrived out in the Severn, and had been duly received by the Queen; and on Saturday, the 22d, the United States Charge de Affaires, Mr. Haddock, was to have his first audience by the Queen.

The Convention for the payment of American claims will be ratified and exchanged at once, so that the Gen. Armstrong case alone remains pending the arbitration of the President of France.

A rumor is current that the President intends sending officers to England to arrest Dr. Gardner, who is charged with perpetrating the late fraud upon the Government. The testimony, thus far, is said to be very strong against him. [Delta of last evening.

Row among the Circus Men.—Dan Rice and his partner North, had a difficulty on Saturday afternoon, about two of their riders who wished to leave the company. In the course of the melee Dan picked up a tumbler and knocked North down, cutting him above the eye. Mutual suits were afterwards brought by the combatant for assault and battery, and Dan was held to bail in $1000 for damages. The two men in their employ, who refused to ride, were then sued by Dan for a breach of contract, and being unable to give bail, were committed. [Pittsburg Journal.

"I wish," said a Virginian to his brother, resident in Ohio, "to emancipate one hundred slaves, and I desire you to take them to Ohio." "I cannot do it," replied the brother; "the citizens of Ohio will not allow me to bring one hundred slaves among them to settle; but do you take them to Wheeling, and there place them on a steamboat for Cincinnati, and speak of taking them to New Orleans; and while you are looking out for another boat, give the chance, and *the abolitionists will steal the whole of them* and run them off, and then celebrate a perfect triumph over them. But if you take them to the same men, and ask them to receive and take care of them, they will tell you to take care of them yourself." [Richmond Republ.

The Greatest Blessing.—I envy no quality of the mind or of the intellect in others, be it genius, wit, power, or fancy; but if I could choose what would be most delightful, and I believe most useful, I would prefer religion to every other blessing, for it makes life a discipline of goodness, creates new hopes, throws over the destruction of existence the most gorgeous of all lights, awakens life even in death, and from destruction and decay calls up beauty and divinity. [Sir Humphrey Davy.

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 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 Stat Republican, Lafayette, May 28, 1851. my30 d & Wtf

LUNCH AT THE SHADES.

THIS DAY, July 17, at half-past 10 o'clock.—Mutton Broth, Roast Beef, Roast Pig, Roast Veal, Chicken Pie, Meat Pie, Boiled Mutton and Caper Sauce, Beef Hash, Boiled Corned Beef and Cabbage, Stewed Beef and Potatoes, Stewed Mutton and Potatoes, Mashed Potatoes, Vegetables, etc. etc.

☞ Punches, Jaleps, Coblers, etc. jy17

SOUTHERN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. OF LOUISIANA....Office 48 Camp st.

LIFE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

Extra Guarantee Fund.....$50,000.
Actual Subscribed Capital.....$500,000.

AS the first year's business of this Company terminated with the month of June, with receipts infinitely larger than those ever taken by any other Southern Company exclusively engaged in Life Insurance, ($37,832, and estimated that $40,738 losses,) its second year opens under such favorable auspices as to warrant the Directors in confidently recommending it to a continuance of its former patronage.

GEORGE C. LAWRASON, Secretary. JOSHUA BALDWIN, President. jy17

Selling off at Cost!

ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
No. 34 Magazine street, corner of Gravier,

☞ Will on and after this date close out their entire stock of *SUMMER CLOTHING at COST*, in order to make way for extensive alterations to be made the next month in their now already large establishment. The Clothing now in store must be sold. For a partial list look below.

Coats, Pantaloons and Vests.

French Drap d'Eté Dress and Frock Coats.
French Drap d'Eté Sac and Paletot Coats.
English Merino Sac, Dress and Frock Coats.
Cassimerets and Cloth Skeleton Sac and Frock Coats.
Linen, Alpaca, Satin Stripe Linen and Paletot Silk Coats.
French Merino or Drap d'Eté Pantaloons.
English Merino, Alpaca and Mohair Cord Pants.
Super French Satin, Linen and colored Drill Pants.
Tongue Silk, Horsehair and Nankeen Pants.
Union Linen and French Cottonade Pants.
Extra super English and French fancy Linen Pants.
Plain, fancy, white and colored Marseilles Vests.
India Gauze Linen, Silk and Linen Vests.
Fancy figured and plain Linen Gossamer Vests.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods:

☞ Our assortment of the following description of UNDER GARMENTS, etc. is very complete.

White Linen and Cotton Shirts, latest styles;
Genine, Striped and figured Muslin Shirts;
Gauze Merino, Gauze Flannel and Gauze Cotton Undershirts.
Gauze Silk and Lisle Thread Undershirts and Drawers;
Gossamer Wrappers, a beautiful article for Summer wear.

Gloves, Hosiery, etc.

Also—A beautiful assortment of CRAVATS, SUSPENDERS, GLOVES, SILK, LINEN and FANCY HDKFS., etc. etc.

☞ We are now selling all kinds of *WINTER CLOTHING* at unusually low prices.

☞ ONE PRICE FOR GOODS—NO DEVIATION.

ALFRED MUNROE & CO.
34 MAGAZINE Street.
jy17 tf

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS REWARD—The above reward will be paid to any person who may give information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who took FIVE SILVER SPOONS from the Shades, marked "J. D. Rose" "O. Rich, maker. A. E. EAYRS, Proprietor. jy17 tf

ROOMS WANTED WITH BOARD—Three convenient, airy and handsome Rooms, two of them large, near the Carrollton Railroad, but not on Nayrdes st., above Felicity Road, or similar Rooms near the Post-office, without board. Apply to J. H. PALMER & CO. 47 Camp st. jy17

TO RENT—Together or separately, a large DWELLING HOUSE AND STORE, now nearly complete, on the Canal street side of the St. Louis House square. Apply to A. J. WRIGHT & CO. 67 Gravier st. jy17 tf

COW PEAS....COW PEAS—A fresh lot of Carolina Cow Peas, landing from brig Palo Alto, for sale by [jy16] BARELLI & CO. 61 Common st.

Firemen's Charitable Association.

☞ At the regular quarterly meeting of the Association, held on the 14th inst., the following gentlemen were appointed GENERAL REFUGE COMMITTEE for the ensuing quarter:

CHAS. WHITING, of No. 8, Chairman, corner Chartres and St. Louis stre